

EMBASSY OF THE  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

19 October, 1961

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

Dear Mr. Szilard:

I am happy to inform you that Chairman N.S. Khrushchev received your letter and gift which you sent him with Mr. Topchiev.

I was requested to convey to you the Chairman's appreciation and thanks for the good wishes expressed in your letter and for your gift.

Sincerely yours,

*M. Smirnovsky*

Mikhail N. Smirnovsky  
Charge d' Affaires, a.i.

ANTHONY WAYNE SMITH  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
NEW YORK  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1300 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVE., N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.  
DUPONT 7-1551

June 28, 1963

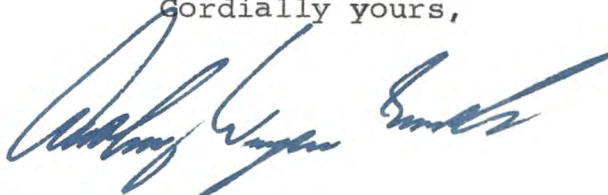
Dr. Leo Szilard  
Hotel Dupont Plaza  
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I dropped in to see you at the hotel today but found that you were abroad. I simply wanted to say again that I consider the work of the Council for a Livable World to be vitally important, and I hope you go ahead with it. It is barely possible that I shall have more time later this year, and if so, I would like to help.

With best wishes,

Gordially yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Anthony Wayne Smith". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "A".

Pharmacology

1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
January 18, 1951

Dr. H. H. Smith  
Department of Plant Breeding  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York

Dear Dr. Smith:

Enclosed you will find a manuscript of a paper which has in the meantime appeared in the December issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy, and which might perhaps interest you.

We are now engaged in a systematic study of chemical structure and mutagenic action by means of the Chemostat described in the paper, and at present we are studying the mutagenic action of purin derivatives. So far all substances which we found to be mutagenic have been also reported to cause chromosome breaks. Whether this rule will continue to hold, I do not know. In any case, I would very much appreciate if you could send me a complete list of the substances which you have so far found to cause chromosome breaks and send me such reprints as you can spare, or else give the corresponding reference.

Our method permits us to measure the rates of mutation with great accuracy, so that we can easily determine the concentration dependence of the mutation rate for any given chemical. It takes about two or three days to determine the mutation rate for any given substance, and the method used excludes the possibility of being misled by selection in favor of the mutant.

Sincerely yours,

*Lh.*  
Leo Szilard

1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
May 30, 1951

Dr. H. H. Smith  
Department of Plant Breeding  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, New York

Dear Dr. Smith:

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of a letter I sent to you in January which apparently did not come to your attention since I received no reply to it.

I should very much appreciate it if you could send me a list of the substances which you have so far found to cause chromosome breaks and send me such reprints you can spare or give the corresponding references.

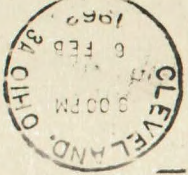
Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

No Such No  
1130  
g

~~Marla Smith  
3583 W. 101 St.  
Cleveland, Ohio~~

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



To Dr. Leo Szilard:

I am willing to commit myself to the Movement as described in your speech at Western Reserve University.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

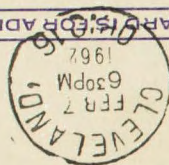
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Names and addresses of others who feel likewise:

I agree largely but have the following reservations:

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

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS



To: Those who received copies of Leo Szilard's  
speech "Are We On The Road To War?"

This is to remind you that Dr. Szilard would like your reactions to his talk, as well as those of others you may have contacted. If you have not yet done so, please send your responses to him on the attached card. Responses to the "experiment" will soon be tabulated, and Dr. Szilard would like to hear from those who are willing to commit themselves, and from others.



PLAN FOR HOSPITAL CARE OF HOSPITAL SERVICE CORPORATION

MEDICAL-SURGICAL PLAN OF ILLINOIS MEDICAL SERVICE

425 NORTH MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO 90, ILLINOIS • MOhaw 4-7100

December 21, 1954

298-7753

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Kings Crown Hotel  
420 West 116th St.  
New York, New York

Dear Member

We are enclosing a transfer card which will help you transfer your membership to the New York Blue Cross Plan as you requested in your letter of Dec. 20, 1954

May we suggest that you arrange with the University of Chicago Payroll Office to stop your payroll deductions for membership in our Plan so you will not be paying both Plans when your new membership with the New York Blue Cross becomes effective.

Please know that we've greatly enjoyed having you as a member, and are always ready to help you whenever possible.

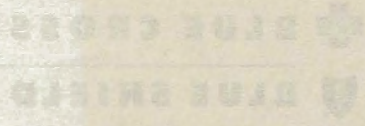
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. W. Smith".

R. W. Smith  
Account Administrator

RWS/mp  
Enc. 1

PLEASE PRINT FULL NAME AND ADDRESS  
MEMBER SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



December 21, 1953

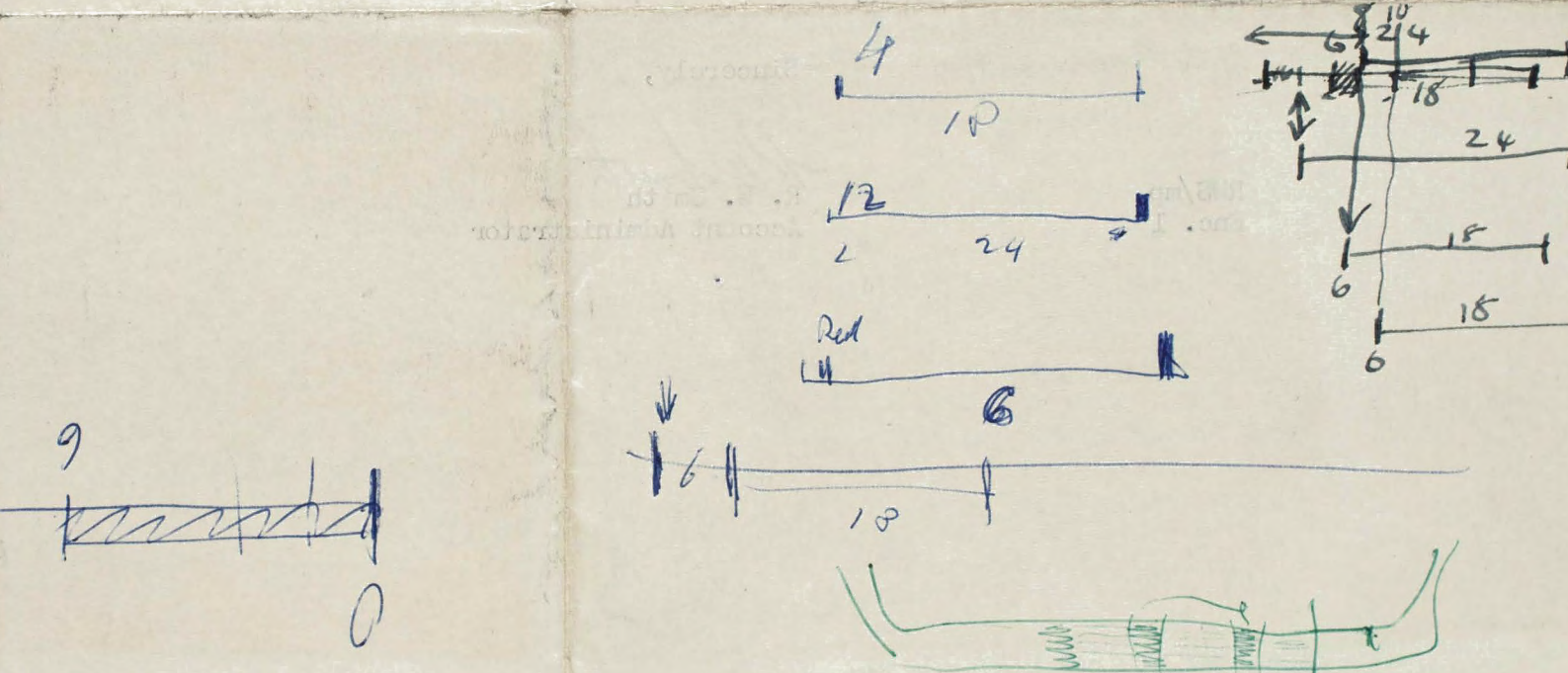
New York, New York  
120 East 110th St.  
New York Hotel  
New York, New York

Dear Member:

We are enclosing a transfer card which will help you transfer your membership to the New York Blue Cross Plan as you requested in your letter of Dec. 15, 1953.

May we suggest that you contact with the University of Chicago payroll office to stop your payroll deductions for membership in our plan so you will not be paying both plans when your new membership with the New York Blue Cross becomes effective.

Please know that we've greatly enjoyed having you as a member, and we always wish to help you in every possible way.





March 12, 1941

Professor Henry D. Smyth  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Smyth:

We have completed the measurements on the gold detectors that have been kindly sent to us by Wilson, and the result is appreciably better than we had expected, since the intensity is equal to that produced by a radon-beryllium source of about 1400 curies (not millicuries as was communicated by mistake in Szilard's telegram). This being the case, I have tried to estimate the chances that we might have sufficient intensity for performing the experiment as proposed in our recent meeting.

In my estimates I have assumed to use a graphite cube of two feet side, containing in the center a sphere filled with about twenty pounds of uranium oxide. I have assumed further that this cube can be placed to a distance of about one foot from the cyclotron target. According to my estimates, which are of course only very roughly approximate, the intensity of resonance neutrons at the center of such a cube should be about one hundred times less than the intensity that we would get if the target could be placed at the center of the cube. We can expect, therefore, to have an intensity at the center of the cube equivalent to what could be obtained by placing at the center a source of 14 curies of  $\text{Pm} + \text{Be}$ . From our previous experience we believe that the number of neutrons absorbed at resonance by uranium in these conditions should be of several hundred thousand or perhaps up to one million per second. This should give an induced resonance activity equivalent to the activity that accumulates in a time of the order of ten hours in purified uranium due to the growth of UX, and should therefore be easily separable from the natural activity of uranium.

As to the best way of performing the experiment, we could conveniently supply our standards and our counters for performing an absolute measurement of the

March 12, 1941

activity induced by the resonance captures in uranium and of the density of resonance neutrons in the region surrounding the uranium sphere. We could also supply the sphere containing uranium oxide, in which a space has already been provided for introducing the probe on which the measurement should be carried out. We believe that we have now some experience of this type of measurements and of the various separations and purifications of uranium from the fission products that would interfere with the measurement of the activity due to the resonance capture.

I do not know whether you have a sufficient amount of graphite bricks in Princeton for constructing the graphite cube. Since this amount is of the order of magnitude of one thousand pounds, it would certainly save considerable trouble if we could find it in Princeton. We shall also need some ordinary chemicals, especially ether and nitric acid, two or three separating funnels and some similar equipment that I imagine we could find in your laboratories or else we could easily bring down from here.

If it is convenient, I shall try to come down to Princeton in the near future in order to make the final arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

EF:H

Enrico Fermi

cc: Dr. Lyman J. Briggs  
Professor G. B. Pegram  
Dr. Leo Szilard

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

# WESTERN UNION

1290

(29)

SYMBOLS

- DL = Day Letter
- NT = Overnight Telegram
- LC = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- Ship Radiogram

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CAH314 97/94 DL=PRINETON NJ 23 708P

JAN 23 PM 7 29

DR LEO SZILARD=

CARE A H COMPTON=5636 WOODLAWN AVE=

TOTAL FLOOR SPACE OF LABORATORY ABOUT 90,000 SQUARE FEET  
 TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND NOW USED FOR STUDENTS DIVISION  
 A USING THREE THOUSAND SECTION S-1 TEN THOUSAND ALMOST  
 EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN TWO PROJECTS EIGHTEEN THOUSAND  
 POSSIBLE RESEARCH NOW NOT IN USE REMAINDER CORRIDORS SHOPS  
 ETC. HOUSING FOR FAMILIES BAD HERE AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS  
 AGENTS AGREE COULD HANDLE PERHAPS TEN FAMILIES SINGLE MEN  
 EAST AM INTERESTED IN S-1 PROJECT AS WHOLE NOT IN PROMOTING  
 THIS LABORATORY MY VIEWS FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED INCLUDING  
 OBJECTIONS TO BERKELEY SEE NO POINT IN SUGGESTION HORSE  
 TRADE ALREADY TOO MUCH OF THE ALTITUDE=

H D SMYTH.

*Handwritten signature*

25  
3  
10  
18  
90


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IN THIS COLLECTION

S-1 S-1 90,000

from the desk of



BARBARA SNADER 

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT  
Ran throughout Thursday, Jan. 18  
Radio 

(TAPED) This is Sherry North. I'll be looking for you tonight - at the Santa Monica Civic Auditorium, at 8 o'clock. The world-famous scientist, Dr. Leo Szilard, is going to present a practical plan for securing the peace. He wants us - people like you and me - to team up with scientists - to influence world affairs. The plan is exciting and optimistic - and amazingly down-to-earth. Dr. Szilard is one of the inventors of the atom bomb, but is now devoting his time to preventing its use. He won the Atoms for Peace Award in 1959. He is also the author of a book of social satire - "The Voice of the Dolphins". Dr. Szilard is witty and wise. He is worth hearing. You can hear him tonight (for only a dollar donation) at 8 o'clock, Santa Monica Civic Auditorium, Main at Pico, Santa Monica.

BARBARA K. SNADER  
1223 Beverly Estate Drive  
Beverly Hills, California  
CRestview 5-7620

California

CRstww 5-7620



PUBLIC RELATIONS

from the desk of



BARBARA SNADER 

February 21, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Belatedly, here are some additional transcripts on your Los Angeles appearance. The Monitor story made the national edition.

The other is the only copy of a broadcast I could obtain, although other stations publicized the event.

I hope things are going well for you. Regards to Mrs. Szilard.

By the way, I received a letter from Hallock Hoffman at Santa Barbara. He said he had recently had the pleasure of meeting you.

Sincerely,

Barbara Snader

1223 Beverly Estate Dr. Beverly Hills, Calif.

~~2022 South Beverly Bl. Beverly Hills, California~~

CRstww 5-7620



PUBLIC RELATIONS



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

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

March 8, 1961

Dear Professor Szilard:

I am a student very much interested in joining your 'peace lobby'. Please send me information about it.

Thank you.

*Stephen Smith*

Stephen Smith  
Haverford College  
Haverford, Pa.

*one copy  
Bald*

*file M*

*hand to Brower  
14 March*

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Gentlemen:

I am indebted to you for giving my staff an expression of your views on future problems related to atomic energy, especially domestic research and development and international relations. As you indicated in your conversations with Mr. Newman, you and certain of your colleagues, representing a large number of the scientists who have been engaged in work on nuclear fission during the war, are desirous of setting forth in some detail conclusions which you have arrived at as to the methods for developing atomic energy in the future so as to contribute most effectively to the national interest and to world peace. We shall be very glad to receive and have the staff carefully study any written plans and recommendations with which you and your colleagues may wish to furnish us.

It would be advantageous if you would place this matter in our hands at the earliest possible date. I hope that in doing so you will find it convenient to indicate specifically which of the atomic scientists associate themselves with the views expressed in your recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

A large, fluid handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "John W. Snyder".

Director

Dr. L. Szilard and  
Dr. Edward U. Condon  
1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago, Illinois



M. Sobel  
1010 Mass. Ave.  
Cambridge 38, Mass.



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

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS

OFFICE OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

Mt. Royal & Guilford Aves.  
Baltimore-2 Md.

August 21, 1958

Mr. Leo Szilard  
Institute for Nuclear Studies  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Szilard:

In September of 1957 we wrote you concerning your application for membership in the Society of American Bacteriologists.

Although you submitted the application, you neglected to include your check in the amount of \$12.00 for annual dues.

If you are still interested in becoming a member, we will be happy to have you and will submit your name to Council upon receipt of the enclosed application blank and remittance.

Sincerely yours,



FRANCIS C. HARWOOD *jr.*  
Business Manager

FCH:jdc

Enclosure

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING

(FORMERLY ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE COUNCIL)

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 7786  
TELEGRAMS: ASSISTAC WESTCENT

6 GORDON SQUARE  
LONDON, W.C.1

9th February 1957.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

We have been asked by the Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society of London to inform you that you will be a welcome guest at meetings and discussions at the Royal Society, and that you are free to make use of the Royal Society library, should you find it convenient to do so. The Royal Society are anxious that foreign colleagues working in or visiting this country should feel that the rooms of the Royal Society are open to them.

Yours sincerely,



Walter Adams  
General Secretary.

*Just a copy of a formal circular  
letter - I'm sure you need no  
introduction to R.S.*

**S V S****THE SOCIETY FOR VISITING SCIENTISTS**

Limited

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10th August 1949

Dear Leo,

I am very grateful to you for sending me a few copies of the March number of the "Round Table"; these I am distributing judiciously. I am glad to have in print the archaeological Report on the Grand Central Terminal; I think I now have some sort of idea of the constitution of the place and the habits of its frequenters - the investigators from another planet seem to be about as accurate in their deductions as our own earthly anthropologists, archaeologists and - dare I say it? - sociologists....The discussion on Blakett's book I found interesting and illuminating; I have read a fair amount of criticism written on this side, but little from the U.S.A....If you publish, or otherwise reproduce, any more tales of mystery and imagination, may I please have a copy? Thank you!

I'm not going to write you a long letter full of news, because you will have to come over here yourself - it's high time. In any case, by now you will have had my news from Edward Shils, from whom I hope to hear one of these days, if he hasn't completely dissolved in the heat. It's been a tough time for me, and still is - I'm now rather tired of wrestling, not so much with the powers of darkness this time, but stupid apathy. The older I grow, the less of an English lady I become. It's a pity I was not content to go into some well-paid Civil Service job, with long holidays, little work, and no social conscience to worry about appalling waste of money and time and brains.

Talking about social conscience...I naturally read The Bulletin with the greatest interest and, occasionally, uneasiness. In particular the last two issues (Lysenko, and the grilling of Bronk & Co., with your own article). I get frightened, because the number of logical lunatics is so great and the number of the rational and sane so few. I have seen Karl Polanyi only once since his return; I should like to talk - or rather to hear him talk - at length on all these problems that vex me so, only he is himself very busy with all the assignments he has brought back. I was sorry he hadn't seen you very recently; apparently he saw you often when you lived in the same house, but later, when you lived at five - or was it three? - minutes!

distance, it seems to have been too difficult.

If you see Edward Shils, give him my love. I do hope he is coming back here, even though conditions aren't ideal.

Do you ever come across Professor Harry Sicher (at the Loyola place)? He's an old friend of mine from Vienna, very brilliant (dentistry and anatomy); I now hear that he is the great man in his subject since the publication of two epoch-making books. He refused to return to Vienna University when invited to do so, and told them why in words that could have only one interpretation. By the way, he was Tandler's best friend - that should mean something to you.

When are you coming? Conversely, I wish I could visit the States and Canada, but I can't even get a week's holiday. I'm thinking of manoeuvring myself the sack, so that I can at last take a holiday - but then I should be faced with the further problem of means to my end.

Before I forget: you know Kowarski, of course. His ex-wife Dora recently went to New York to take a job with U.N.O. If you know her as well, you might like to contact her. She's with Laugier (c/o United Nations, P.O. Box 686, Great Neck, L.I., N.Y.

Auf Wiederschauen.

Ever,

*Tess*



THE BOLDOC HOUSE  
BEFORE RESTORATION

Illy  
Carbondale, January 17, 1960.

c/o Miss. Frances Barbour, 500 S. University

Dear Professor Sziland,

I think I will have to introduce myself again, since I am not quite certain, whether or not you will remember me. I am one of the three girls who helped at the Pugwash Conference in Baden. When you heard that I had got a scholarship at Southern Illinois University, you kindly gave me a very nice letter of introduction for Prof. Lindegren and his wife.

It has now long been my intention to write to you and tell you how much I appreciate this kind gesture of yours, but I did not know your address. During my Christmas vacation I was in Chicago and when I met Mrs. Adams and Prof. Rabinowitch I found out that you were in New York now.

I am glad that I can tell you now that your letter helped me to meet two wonderful people, as you do not meet very often. On several occasions, I spent a delightful time with the Lindegrens; especially in fall, when the weather was still nice, Prof. and Mrs. Lindegren took me sometimes to their farm, which is situated just outside Carbondale. I had such fun there with horseback riding or walking around.

I am fully aware that not every foreign student was as lucky as I was to meet new friends from the very beginning.

Your letter together with the fact that my landlady is teaching in the English Department of this university and introduced me to all her friends immediately, made it possible that I felt at home very soon and that I was never really homesick.

I must admit that life here, or better life on an American campus is quite different from what we students used to have in Vienna. However, it did not take me very long to adapt myself to the new environment and now I enjoy my stay very much. I even got rid of my European habit of shaking everybody's hand, which surprised people very much at the beginning.

I find my study very interesting. I take courses in American history and literature and since I am in graduate school my courses keep me quite busy. Moreover, there is so much going on at the university - both socially and intellectually. As you will probably know, there are no organized activities at European universities, which are comparable, at least, to the social events here. So I try to get as many new experiences as I possibly can. Believe me, it is really exciting to get to know things which I never heard, saw or even



ate before.

Most of all, I enjoy meeting so many students from all over the world. Southern has quite a number of foreign students and, since I am a member of the International Relations Club, I know many of them. To me these meetings are not only interesting but also important. I firmly believe that the better people from different countries know each other the more possible will a peaceful coexistence be.

I hope I have not taken too much of your time with my letter. Excuse the length of it, but I really felt like talking to you about how I was getting along here. I sincerely wish I could do something for you to show you my gratitude for your help, which meant a very good start for me in the States. Also I hope you got the impression from my letter that, in my person, the States gained an unimportant, but very good friend.

With best wishes

Anneliese Soldner

EUGENE AND AGNES E. MEYER FOUNDATION

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FONTAINE C. BRADLEY  
SECRETARY AND TREASURER  
701 UNION TRUST BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

August 19, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard  
6101 East 11th Avenue  
Denver 20, Colorado

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am afraid that I am not going to be able to live up to my forecast that I could get an official answer from the Meyer Foundation by this date. I find that too many of our Board members are unavailable for the time being. However, on the basis of the talks I have had so far, I am almost certain that the Foundation will not be able to make a grant for the purposes which you discussed with me. I thought I had better give you this report as it may be some time before I can send you an official answer.

I have not yet had a chance to study your background paper but I hope to do so in the near future and to send you some comments. Obviously this is not a subject on which a hasty reading is sufficient.

Yours sincerely,

*Davidson Sommers*  
Davidson Sommers  
President

cc: Hotel Jerome  
Aspen, Colorado

cc: c/o A. N. Spanel  
350 - 5th Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

5650 Ellis Avenue

March 7, 1952

Mr. Benjamin Sonnenberg  
247 Park Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Sonnenberg:

The enclosed is an exhibition of my brother -in-law's who came to America a year ago and settled in Denver. If your time should permit and you can drop in there Friday, March 14th, between 4:00 and 6:00 pm for the private showing, I am sure my sister, who will be there, will appreciate this very much. She will also be there on the following day, March 15th, all day.

I myself know nothing about pictures, and this is my revenge for your having taken me to a showing of some wierd drawings. Should you happen to like these pictures, you might perhaps give some hints to my sister which she will certainly appreciate.

I should also like to get your advice on my own affairs, but this can wait until I get to New York sometime.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds  
Enclosure

Dr. S.'s file

September 16, 1963

Fred A. Sondermann, Associate Dean  
The Colorado College  
Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Dr. Sondermann:

Thank you for your letter of September 10th. I have informed Dr. Szilard of your invitation and I believe that you may be hearing from him before his return to Washington. If his time does not permit an answer to you before his return, then, of course, you will be hearing from him in early October. I hope that this will not cause too much of an inconvenience.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Kay M. Shannon  
Secretary to Dr. Szilard

*File 11*

December 23, 1961

Leo Szilard  
Prof. of Biophysics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Some friends and I wish to contribute to the Peace Lobby. Others are less certain and ask about details. All of us are interested to know more about the Peace Lobby. Some questions are

- 1...How do we make out checks and where do we send them?
- 2...What is the present status of the Peace Lobby?
- 3...How will it operate?
- 4...What are to be its policies?

I would like to express my appreciation of your efforts towards peace.

Sincerely yours

*Harry Soodak*

Harry Soodak  
14 Circle Drive  
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

*cy speech current sent 3 Jan.*

*file*

April 15, 1960

Mr. Theodore Sorensen  
c/o Senator John Kennedy  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Sorensen:

I am inclined to think that, of those who have a substantial chance of getting the Democratic nomination this year, Senator Kennedy is probably the best, and this impels me to write you this letter.

This morning's New York Times carries a report which you may have seen. It says that Senator Humphrey has slashed his national headquarters staff 50%. "We are broke", one of his top aides was quoted as saying.

It seems to me it would be a very good move at this point for Senator Kennedy to write a letter to Humphrey and to say that he would not want to win the Democratic nomination on the grounds that his adversary had run out of money, and that he, his family and his friends would therefore contribute a sum (say, \$10,000) to Humphrey's campaign expenses. I do not believe that the letter ought to be made public by Senator Kennedy. It would be much better if the story leaks out.

Such a move would not be without precedent. When England waged war against the Maoris in New Zealand, the English troops ran out of food. They had been starving for a week or so, when a train of Maori wagons drew up, loaded with food. The Maoris said that they did not want to fight soldiers who were starving.

I should appreciate your forwarding this letter, for whatever it is worth and with such comments as you care to make, to Senator Kennedy.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

cc: Professor Harris Wofford

*2:10:30*

**Columbia University**  
**College of Physicians and Surgeons**

620 WEST 168TH STREET  
NEW YORK 32, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF  
OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

June 10, 1959

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I do not have the information on time from first consultation to conception (in months) in table form, but I do have it on my work sheets. If this information is more valuable to you than Figures 2 and 3 which give pregnancies occurring within one year of first clinic visit, according to age, I will tabulate it for you.

The series has been enlarged and the tables and graphs in the book include more cases than we published in the paper. Figure 2 on page 14 seemed to me to be the indicated breakdown since there are an infinite number of variables in the infertile group.

I have most of the information on 2,053 infertility patients tabulated in rough form according to age when the women were first seen, and you are welcome to see or use this material.

Sincerely yours,

*Anna L. Southam*

Anna L. Southam, M.D.

ALS:hc  
enclo

*Wadsworth 3-2500*

*Ext 7701  
547*

June 21, 1959

Dr. Anna L. Southam  
Department of Obstetrics  
and Gynecology  
Columbia University  
College of Physicians and Surgeons  
620 West 168th Street  
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Southam:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of June 10.

I am leaving for Europe in a few days but, upon my return,  
I shall if I may get in touch with you.

With best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard



*Amalug*

---

October 14, 1960.

Mr. Jack Spalding,  
Division of Biology,  
The Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory,  
Los Alamos, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Spalding,

I understand that you have data on the sex ratio of mice at birth, and that you might also have data on the dependence of this sex ratio on the father's or mother's age. I wonder whether you could send me such information as is available or give me the references to published material relating to this subject.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Room 812,  
The Memorial Hospital,  
444 East 68th Street,  
New York 21, N.Y.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY  
(CONTRACT W-7405-ENG-36)  
P.O. Box 1663  
LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

IN REPLY  
REFER TO H-4

October 20, 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Room 812, The Memorial Hospital  
444 East 68th Street  
New York City 21, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:


In answer to your letter of October 14, 1960, we do have some information on sex ratios of offspring from control mice versus offspring from irradiated sires. In addition, we have sex ratios at weaning on mice from an experimental line of mice irradiated for five consecutive generations. I am enclosing a reprint and a manuscript which may be of some interest to you.

Unfortunately, I do not have sex ratios of the offspring from parents of different age groups, but will have this information in about two months. I am not familiar with any literature dealing with mice on this subject, but Hardin Jones has compiled a lot of this type of information for humans.

When you visited with us, I believe we were just starting the genetic study described in the enclosed manuscript. At the present time, we are observing offspring of mice from 15 consecutive generations of irradiation and are obtaining much interesting information on expected life span, resistance to nonspecific stress, etc.

We were sorry to hear of your illness and wish you a rapid recovery.

Sincerely yours,

  
John F. Spalding

JFS:ES  
Enc. 1 reprint  
1 manuscript

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY  
(Contact No. 52-1500)  
LOS ALAMOS, N.M.  
MEXICO

NY 100-10444

October 20, 1960

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Room 812, The Memorial Hospital  
444 East 68th Street  
New York City 21, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

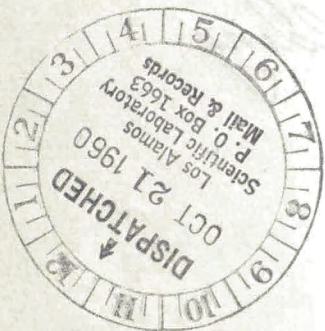
In answer to your letter of October 14, 1960, I am enclosing some information on sex ratios of offspring from control and irradiated parents. In addition, I am enclosing a report on the effect of irradiation on sex ratios from an experimental line of mice. I am enclosing a report on the effect of irradiation on sex ratios from an experimental line of mice. I am enclosing a report on the effect of irradiation on sex ratios from an experimental line of mice. I am enclosing a report on the effect of irradiation on sex ratios from an experimental line of mice.

Unfortunately, I do not have any information on the sex ratios from parents of different age groups, but I have some information on about two months. I am not familiar with any literature dealing with mice on this subject, but Ferdin Jones has compiled a lot of this type of information for humans.

When you visited with us, I believe we were just starting the genetic study described in the enclosed manuscript. At the present time, we are observing offspring of mice from 13 consecutive generations of irradiation and are obtaining such interesting information on expected life span, resistance to non-specific stress, etc.

We were sorry to hear of your illness and wish you a rapid recovery.

Sincerely yours,



John L. Phillips

198:53  
Enc. 1 reprint  
1 manuscript

*1 copy sent by us*

*M*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY  
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

March 28, 1962

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

*29 Mar sent*

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I heard your talk to Cleveland attenders of the McBride Lectures on 11-14-61.

Having done nothing since hearing you, and also having sturggled with the notions you presented -- and also sure that I was unable to follow your argument completely -- I am writing to find out:

1) Has anything happened since that date: is an organization started? What are its goals, criteria for membership, feasibilities for action, etc.?

2) Could you send me a copy of your speech, for my own information and evaluation (and to permit me to follow your argument more completely)?

Sympathetically yours (I believe),

Jack A. Spanagel  
1740 County Line Road  
Chesterland, Ohio

JS/myself

Science Department  
TEACHERS COLLEGE  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

SCIENCE MANPOWER PROJECT

F. L. Fitzpatrick, Director  
H. M. Evans, Associate Director

FELLOWS

Hugh Allen, Jr.  
Ralph E. Cullmann  
Peter M. Dean  
Norborn Felton  
Rev. L. J. Grassman, O.S.B.  
Frances L. Hall  
Frank W. Eller  
Rollin P. Hugny  
Donald E. Lee  
Eugene V. Petrik  
Lawrence Pugno  
Francis J. Rio  
John M. Rosengren  
Louis Sattler  
Esther Sparberg  
Herbert H. Stewart  
Richard M. Strawcutter

July 1, 1957

Professor Leo Szilard  
Department of Biophysics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Professor Szilard,

When you were in New York in March, I spoke to you briefly on the telephone a few times to try to arrange an appointment. Dr. Shedlovsky, of the Rockefeller Institute had spoken to you about the study on which I am working.

Since it appears unlikely that I will have the opportunity to speak to you personally, I should very much like to enlist your aid through the mails.

I am at present engaged in a study relating to the history of atomic energy. This study is one part of a group project concerning the most important scientific discoveries of the twentieth century; the purpose of the study is to determine whether patterns of common factors exist in scientific discovery. For hundreds of years, there has been speculation on the problem, mainly due to the many examples of simultaneous discoveries in science. But, as far as we know, no systematic research has ever been undertaken to prove or disprove the validity of this idea of patterns. Among the results of our study will be those having implications for the training of scientists.

One aspect of the project is therefore a study of the scientists who made significant discoveries.

You are one of the outstanding scientists who made an extremely important contribution in the chain of events that led to the first pile. Although I have been able to find published material on your background, the information I can obtain is incomplete. If you could very briefly answer the following questions, it would have an invaluable effect on the accuracy of our conclusions.

1. What motivated you to go into science? into nuclear

physics. Did your mother, father, teachers, or friends influence you in any way to make these decisions?

2. What were your hobbies and interests as a boy?

If you will be in New York this summer, I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to speak to you.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

*Esther Sparberg*  
Mrs. Esther Sparberg

July 9, 1957

Mrs. Esther Sparberg  
Science Department  
Teachers' College  
Columbia University  
New York 27, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Sparberg:

This is only to let you know that your letter of July 1st, addressed to Professor Leo Szilard, has been received. At the moment Dr. Szilard is away from the city and so your letter must await his return, which I believe should be within a week or so.

Very truly yours,

Norene Mann (Mrs.)  
Secretary to  
Professor Leo Szilard

m

June 17, 1958

Mr. Julius Tabin  
Soans, Anderson, Luedeka & Fitch  
2157 Field Building  
135 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mr. Tabin:

Many thanks for your letter of June 13th.

I shall keep you informed what I am doing in this matter and I shall appreciate your sending me any further material which may be relevant.

Up to the middle of July, I can be reached in care of Robert B. Livingston, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland. After that date, my Chicago office will forward mail to me.

Yours very sincerely,

Leo Szilard



SPEYER  
DAWN ROAD  
NORWALK, CONN.

April 10, 1960

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am a physicist who has been troubled by the changes in the social status of our science, just as you have been. I have wanted to write you for some time; the impetus to overcome my hesitations came from Higgins' articles in the Herald Tribune.

What I want to ask you is this: Does not sober hindsight indicate that, despite the intentions and motivations of the leading scientists on the Manhattan Project, fear that Hitler would build an atomic bomb was not the real cause of America's development of the Bomb? I know I am challenging a sacred cow, and the Franck Report specifically says "the compelling reason for creating this weapon with such speed was our fear that Germany had the technical skill necessary to develop such a weapon and that the German government had no moral restraint regarding its use."

But there are a number of questions I cannot get out of my head:

1. Why, after Germany surrendered and the threat of an enemy getting the Bomb had evaporated, was there no move, no protest, no thought even (apparently) of halting the development of the Bomb? If the main cause of the frantic development project had disappeared, why was there no reflection of this fact within the project?

2. Why was there such a disparity between the effort, money, and manpower devoted to the Manhattan Project and the effort and money devoted to finding out if Nazi Germany really was developing atomic weapons? Of course, war-time intelligence cannot be relied on too heavily, and a mistake in the direction of optimism would have been disastrous. Still, if this were the *raison d'etre* of the project, more importance would have been attached to it than apparently was. For example, the British knew of the German rocket developments and of Peenemunde quite a while before the first V-bombs fell on London.

3. Why were the scientists willing to work on the Manhattan Project without any commitments, declarations of policy, or whatever, as to the use of the Bomb by their employers? You are quoted by Higgins as saying, "Since Hiroshima I have become increasingly aware that governments are little motivated by moral or humanitarian considerations." Were scientists unaware of this before Hiroshima? It was one thing to join the war effort to defeat Hitler, and another to give carte blanche to the military and political brass who were running the war. Haven't there always been important differences in viewpoint between scientists and generals? Isn't it just these differences which have caused much of the trouble since 1945?

4. The Franck Report, as I see it, was a belated attempt to get such a declaration of policy. Why then, when the Franck Report was summarily rejected, did no one resign from the project?

5. After Hiroshima, and after the even more inexcusable Nagasaki, where were there no protests and resignations? To this day, has anyone formerly associated with the Project publicly denounced the use of the weapon with "no moral restraint" which our side showed the world?

I have been thinking and reading about these and similar questions for some time, and would welcome an opportunity to discuss some of the possible answers with you. I do not know what we scientists can do at this late date, but it would help if we understood how we got into the mess in the first place.

Yours,

*Edward Speyer*  
Edward Speyer

SPEYER  
DAWN ROAD  
NORWALK, CONN.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. L. Szilard  
~~Institute of Radiobiology & Biophysics~~  
~~University of Chicago~~  
~~Chicago 37, Illinois~~

*c/o A.H. Spanal*  
*International*  
*Latex Company*  
*350 Fifth Avenue*  
*New York City*

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY  
University of Illinois  
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

We are preparing a review of microbial genetics and would deeply appreciate receiving reprints of any of your recent publications still available. Since 2 readers are involved, 2 copies of each reprint would be most welcome. If you have already sent us some of your separates as a result of routine periodic exchange, these need not, of course, be duplicated.

With many thanks,

Sincerely yours,

S. Spiegelman, O. E. Landman

Spingarn

JEROME H. SPINGARN  
COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
STANDARD OIL BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.  
NATIONAL 8-9380

July 28, 1956

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


Dear Dr. Szilard:

I just wanted you to know how much I enjoyed working with you at the Gould House conference last month. I think it was a memorable experience for all of us, and we are all looking forward to the opportunity to resume our discussions.

As you know, I am conducting a Disarmament Studies Project for the Institute of International Order, which consists in part in distributing materials to keep persons who are interested in the field abreast of current developments. I have already sent you some of the material, I believe, and if you desire I will keep you on our mailing list.

If you ever come through Washington, I hope we can have lunch together.

Sincerely,

  
Jerome H. Spingarn

JHS:fw

The Quadrangle Club  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
August 13, 1956

Mr. Jerome H. Spingarn  
Standard Oil Building  
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Mr. Spingarn:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of July 28th. I enjoyed the Gould House Conference. If we had stayed together for about ten days, maybe some thoughts and consensus could have emerged. I plan to contact you when I am next in Washington, and it would be nice to have lunch together.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

4054-B Madison Avenue - Culver City, California June 2nd,  
1960

Dear Dr. Gilford,

I may well regret it if I send you this letter - but I shall unquestionably regret it if I don't. Our Small World must keep its men like you.

The enclosed leaflets are self-explanatory. I am also sending with them a copy of Herbert Bailey's book, A Matter of Life or Death; The Incredible Story of Krebiozen. After you've read it - and only then - please show it to your doctors.

Don't bother to acknowledge this letter

or return the book. (For all I know, hundreds of Citizens' Emergency Committees for Krebiozen may have sent you copies!) No doubt you will have friends - either in or out of the Clinic - who should be given a chance to read it.

Yours sincerely  
Nelsen Pinola



Drafts

March 29, 1963

Rene A. Spitz  
45 South Ash Street  
Denver 22, Colorado

Dear Rene:

Trudie and I were very much interested to have your letter of March 26th.

Of course, I cannot judge the personal reasons which induce you to move to Geneva, but there are a number of other advantages which are obvious. Starting with the Cuban crisis, last October, I have been getting more and more convinced that this country will come to grief. If I were to stay in Washington until the bombs begin to fall and were to perish in the disorder that would ensue, I would consider myself on my deathbed, not a hero but a fool.

Trudie and I hope to see you before you go and, if not, then we would hope to see you in Geneva.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO  
MEDICAL CENTER  
4200 EAST NINTH AVENUE  
DENVER 20, COLORADO

May 23, 1960

COLORADO GENERAL HOSPITAL  
COLORADO PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

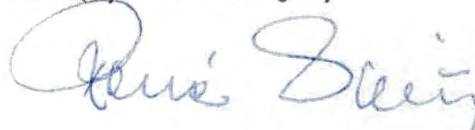
Dear Leo Szilard:

I feel that I have been very remiss in never writing you to tell you of the pleasure your articles gave me -- for once a constructive approach to our rather desperate situation! And how pleased we were to learn that the large Atoms for Peace Prize and the Albert Einstein Prize were bestowed on you. It takes people a long time to give recognition.

My delay in writing was caused by an unusual amount of overwork caused by many circumstances, among them my impending trip to Europe, as well as several publications. But yesterday I saw you on T.V. -- it really was excellent -- und da leidet es mich nicht mehr and I have to tell you about all this to congratulate you and also to say that I am happy that you look so well and obviously feel well; and that I am very glad that your second and main appearance on T.V. still comes in time for me to see it next Sunday before I leave for Europe for more than three months.

I think that I am expressing the feelings of very many of us when I say that I thank you for what you are doing in a heroic way under extraordinarily difficult circumstances.

Yours, as always,



René A. Spitz, M.D.

RAS:sh

*file: addresses*

BENJAMIN SPOCK, M. D.  
2040 ABINGTON ROAD  
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO

January 10, 1963

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Mrs. Gibson has written me extending an invitation to join the Council for Abolishing War and asking me to reply to you directly. I appreciate both the invitation and the special opportunity it would provide to work for peace.

I have given the matter considerable thought in the past two days, particularly in relationship to my connection with SANE, and have decided that I ought not to spread myself thinner, at least until I am prepared to make a much more substantial commitment of time.

I, like most Americans, evaded recognition of the overwhelming importance of the issue of peace, until last spring. But once I made that simple acknowledgement, through SANE, I found myself deluged with invitations to speak, demands that I defend my treacherous stand, etc. This quickly forced me to realize that as long as I'm a full-time employee of a medical school and earn my living by writing at night, I've got to limit strictly my outside commitments. And I've got to organize more carefully my thoughts about U.S. foreign and military policy, the possibilities of building mutual trust between us and the Communists, the psychological, ethical and economic implications of our present predicament and of a possible reformation. Meanwhile I have put at the disposal of the SANE staff what time I can spare from my present schedule, for barnstorming.

All I'm saying is that I'm in a stage of transition, that it's too early for me to see where I'm going, too early to begin dividing my meagre contribution.

I admire your devotion to the cause (your talk in Cleveland caused the first step in my awakening) and wish great success for the Council for Abolishing War. At this stage when there is so much recruiting to be done I think it is an advantage that there are several organizations, which can make a variety of appeals.

Sincerely,

*Benjamin Spock*

BS/nlh

COPY

DUKE UNIVERSITY  
Durham  
North Carolina

Department of Physics

Durham, den 7.3.39.

Herrn Prof. Dr. R. Ladenburg  
Department of Physics  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N. J.

Sehr geehrter Herr Ladenburg,

ich habe mit Prof. Bigelow wegen der Herstellung von Uraniumhexafluorid gesprochen und die Sachlage ist folgende:

An sich würde er Ihnen sehr gern behilflich sein, hat aber im Augenblick niemanden, den er an diese Aufgabe setzen konnte. Die guten Leute sind zu stark beschäftigt und einen andern kann er nicht daran lassen. Denn diese Arbeit benötigt einen geübten und geschickten Mann und selbst dann würde die Herstellung 1-2 Monate dauern. Es besteht hingegen eine Möglichkeit, daß es jemand während der Sommerferien machen konnte, doch kann ein Versprechen deswegen nicht abgegeben werden. Bigelow wusste nicht, ob Sie mit den Eigenschaften von  $UF_6$  vertraut sind und so zahle ich einige auf. Das Material ist sehr hygroskopisch, sehr flüchtig und empfindlich gegen Hydrolyse und Reduktion. Es muss in Glas eingeschmolzen absolut trocken gehalten werden und A. von Grosse pflegte es vor jedem Gebrauch neu zu sublimieren! Die kleinste Verunreinigung mit Wasserdampf verursacht  $HF$  Bildung und infolgedessen Angriff des Glases. Ruff hat als erster  $UF_6$  hergestellt und unter großen Vorsichtsmassregeln in einem Platinzylinder aufbewahrt. A. V. Grosse benutzte ein platinirtes Kupfergefäß. Alle Metalle bis auf Gold und Platin werden angegriffen. Also keine sehr angenehme Substanz.

Bigelow liess die Frage flüchtig fallen, ob Sie wohl einen Mann herschicken konnten, der unter seiner Leitung  $UF_6$  machen konnte. Es musste aber jemand sein, der mit chemischer Technik gut vertraut ist. Es scheint, daß wenn es dazu kame, daß jemand von hier im Sommer andiese Herstellung ginge, man ihn wahrscheinlich bezahlen musste. Vielleicht wenden Sie sich nun direkt an Prof. Lucius Bigelow, Department of Chemistry, Duke University, Durham, N. C. Er musste z.B. auch wissen, wie rein das  $UF_6$  zu sein hat. Vielleicht wollen Sie auch selbst einen vorschlag der Bezahlung machen, wobei Sie mit zwei Monaten rechnen müssen. D.h. vorausgesetzt, daß Sie mit dieser unangenehmen Substanz wirklich arbeiten wollen!

Mit herzlichen Grüßen, auch an Ihre Frau

Ihre

(H. Sponer)

V-46

Szilard  
to answer

*Stack's*



123 WEST 57 STREET  
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

NUMISMATISTS

August 31, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I do hope that you are enjoying good health. You will probably recall the writer of this letter as the man who purchased two of your Gold Medals.

I have given serious thought to something which I mentioned to you during your visit to my office, and that is, that I feel I would like to create a Dr. Leo Szilard permanent display of everything pertaining to your work. I am quite active in the Smithsonian Institution as well as other museums, and I think it only befitting that the world should never forget a man as great as you. Therefore, any memorabilia pertaining to yourself or your work such as writings or medals which you have would be received with great appreciation.

Please do not be so humble and let humility take advantage of your personal feelings; for I as an American citizen feel that all you have done for the world should be exhibited in a museum so the world may see it forever and a day.

If perchance, you would like the writer to come to Washington to visit with you, and where we can discuss this matter, it would be my pleasure to do so.

With kindest personal regards, I am most

Sincerely yours,

STACK'S

*Jos B. Stack*  
Jos. B. Stack

JBS:lm1

## INTERROGATORY

To: Lewis John Stadler, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Columbia, Missouri

Pursuant to Executive Order 9835 and the directives of the Loyalty Review Board of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, this interrogatory is addressed to you in connection with reports of full field investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the Federal Employees Loyalty Program. Your answers to these questions will be considered as given under oath as administered at the close of this interrogatory.

1. Q. It has been reliably reported that the "Daily Worker" and the "Worker" have been received in your home. Do you now subscribe to or regularly read, or have you ever subscribed to or regularly read, either of these publications? If so, please state the period during which you subscribed to or regularly read them, and the reason for your interest in them.

A. Both the "Daily Worker" and the "Worker" have been received in our home, by subscription of my wife, Cornelia Tuckerman Stadler. We have no record of the date of these subscriptions, but our best recollection is that it was about 1943 and continued about one year, or possibly two.

I read the "Daily Worker" for a few weeks after the subscription began but became convinced of its unreliability and irritated by its standards of validity, which seemed to me those of unprincipled fanaticism. After a year or so, Mrs. Stadler also lost confidence in the paper and discontinued her subscription.

In explaining the answer to this question and to others below which involve the views and actions of my wife and family, it will be necessary to explain in some detail the circumstances of our family life during the past several years. We have six children,

five sons now aged 27, 25, 23, 17, and 12, and a daughter aged 10. My wife and I do not give each other orders and as early as possible in the development of the children we try to avoid giving them orders. We do not consider a knowledge of the facts, on any subject, a danger to be avoided.

We subscribe to a rather large number of papers of various kinds, and any member of the family who is interested has little difficulty in adding another to the list. Current subscriptions include the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Post-Dispatch, and Star-Times, the Christian Science Monitor, the Columbia Missourian, the Nation, New Republic, New Yorker, Saturday Review of Literature, Time, Newsweek, Life, Look, Colliers, Saturday Evening Post, Science Illustrated, Scientific American, Sport, Jack and Jill, Story Parade, and Walt Disney Comics. The fact that a paper is on this list does not mean that it is "regularly read." I do not believe the "Daily Worker" or the "Worker" were regularly read by any of us.

2. Q. It has been reliably reported that a letter postmarked July 28, 1944, at Columbia, Missouri, bearing your name and return address, was received at Communist Party Headquarters, St. Louis, Missouri. Did you write or send this letter? If so, please advise its nature and the reason for your communication with the Communist Party.
- A. I have no record or recollection of any communication with Communist Party Headquarters at St. Louis, for this date or any other. I have discussed this matter with my wife who also has no recollection of sending any such letter.
3. Q. If you did not personally write or send the <sup>e</sup>l<sub>l</sub>ter mentioned above, can you account for or explain it?
- A. If such a letter was received, I am certain it could not have concerned any participation in Communist Party activities, since I have never participated in the activities of the Communist Party, at St. Louis or anywhere

else. The most likely explanation is that this may have been a letter written by my wife to some individual at this address, in connection with the incidents described in answer to question 17.

I am anxious to trace this matter further in order to give a more specific reply. It would be helpful in tracing the matter if I could be given the name of the person addressed.

4. Q. In 1943, your name appeared on a letterhead of the National Committee of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee as a sponsor. Please state whether you have ever been a member of this organization, and, if so, the dates of membership, the extent of your activity, and the reasons for your interest therein.

A. I was not aware that I had ever been listed as a sponsor by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, and I believe this must have been unauthorized. I was a sponsor of the "American Committee to Save Refugees," one of the groups which were later merged to form the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee." The details of my connection with the "American Committee to Save Refugees" are given in answer to question 14.

I find no record of any correspondence with the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee" in my files or any correspondence with the "American Committee to Save Refugees" regarding the merger, although I have a number of letters from the "American Committee to Save Refugees" dated in 1940 and 1941. This does not mean that I had no correspondence on this point, because I believe that as time went on the mimeographed letters of this committee became more numerous and I ceased to file them.

My recollection is that I ceased to have any connection with the organization after the merger, not through any suspicion of the new committee, but because I did not have enough knowledge of the people



involved to feel justified in being regarded as a sponsor of their activities. I did have sufficient knowledge of and confidence in the people active in the "American Committee to Save Refugees" to justify sponsorship of this committee.

It is possible that I may have contributed something to the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in this period. My financial records however are more nearly complete than my correspondence records, and I find no record of any contributions to this organization, nor do I recall making any contribution. I find record of a contribution of \$150.00 to the "American Committee to Save Refugees" in 1940 and the same amount in 1941.

I have written to the "Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee" asking whether the use of my name as a sponsor was authorized by me, and I will notify you of the reply when it is received.

5. Q. Have you ever been a member of the United Spanish Aid Committee? If so, please state the dates of your membership and the extent of your activity in this organization.

A. I have not to my knowledge ever been a member of, or otherwise connected with, the "United Spanish Aid Committee." The name of the committee is not familiar to me. Certainly if membership means any active participation in its work I can say that I have never been a member. If the organization lists as a member every one who replies to an appeal for contributions I cannot say with complete assurance that I have not contributed. I find no record of any such contribution.

I do find a record of a contribution of \$25.00 in 1939 to "Spanish Intellectual Aid." This was a committee under the chairmanship of Louis Bromfield, the sponsors of which are listed in enclosure 1, as shown on a letterhead dated April 1, 1939. Under date of March 27, 1939, Mr. Bromfield wrote to me (and presumably also to Professor Eric T. Bell, Dr. Harvey Cushing, and Professor Oswald Veblen) as follows:

"Spanish Intellectual Aid is beginning a campaign for funds to aid the hundreds of writers, scholars, scientists and artists of Spain who are facing extreme privation in concentration camps. We are at present preparing an appeal to be sent to approximately ~~thir~~teen hundred liberal scientists throughout the country, a copy of which is enclosed. It is our hope that you will add your signature to the appeal along with the others indicated in the copy.

"In asking you to do this we feel that it would only be fair that we give you an indication of our responsibility. We are now working in cooperation with the Institute of International Education of which Dr. Stephen Duggan is director. Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, treasurer of that organization and also of the League of Nations Association, is co-treasurer of Spanish Intellectual Aid along with Richard Storrs Childs, publisher of Modern Age Books. It may be of interest to you to know that Spanish Intellectual Aid has been endorsed by Columbia University Federation for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom.

"Would you be so kind as to wire me your decision?"

Sincerely yours,

Louis Bromfield  
Chairman"

The text of the enclosed letter referred to is given in enclosure 2. I agreed to sign this letter, and I have a copy of the letter as mailed out by the organization under date of April 7, 1939, with the signatures of Professor Bell, Professor Veblen, and myself. I never had occasion to ask Dr. Cushing the reason for the omission of his signature from this letter.

6. Q. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Political Association? If so, please state the dates of your membership.
- A. I have never been a member of the Communist Political Association.

7. Q. Have you ever been a member of the Communist Party? If so, please state the dates of your membership.

A. I have never been a member of the Communist Party.

8. Q. Are you now a member of the Communist Party? If so, please state the date your membership began.

A. I am not.

9. Q. Have you ever attended meetings of the Communist Political Association or the Communist Party, or meetings which also were attended by persons known or believed by you to be Communists? If so, please give particulars including the dates, locations, and purposes of the meetings, and by whom the meetings were sponsored.

A. I have never attended meetings of the Communist Political Association or of the Communist Party.

I have never attended meetings also attended by persons known or believed by me to be Communists, except so far as the social gatherings listed under "17" may be considered to fit into this class, and so far as public functions, faculty meetings and the like, which I have attended may have been attended also by such persons.

10. Q. Have you ever advocated the overthrow of the United States Government by unconstitutional means, or have you ever been a member of an organization that so advocated.

A. I have never advocated the overthrow of the United States Government by unconstitutional means and have never been a member of an organization that so advocated.

11. Q. Have you ever made any payment in the forms of dues, fees, assessments, contributions, or otherwise, to the Communist Party, the Communist Political Association, or their affiliates? If so, please furnish particulars including names of the organizations, dates and amounts of the contributions, and reasons for such contributions.

- A. I have never made any payment in the forms of dues, fees, assessments, contributions, or otherwise, to the Communist Party, or the Communist Political Association. I have never made any such payment to their affiliates, except so far as organizations to which I have made contributions for what appeared to me to be worthy causes may have been without my knowledge affiliated with the Communist Party or Political Association.
12. Q. Have you ever been a member of any organization that has been designated by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835? (For listing of these organizations, see Title 8, Paragraph 2389, Administrative Regulations). If so, please name the organizations, and state the dates of your membership and the extent of your activity therein.
- A. I have never, so far as I know, been a member of any organization that has been designated by the Attorney General as within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Again I must say, as in "5", that if membership is assumed in the case of each person who responds to an appeal for contributions, it is possible that I may have made a contribution to some organization included. However, I have studied the list carefully, and also the supplementary list transmitted by the Attorney General to the Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board, April 21, 1949, and I have no recollection and can find no record of a contribution or other contact with any of the organizations listed.
13. Q. If you are now a member of any such organization, please name the organization and state your intention with respect to continuing such membership, in view of the fact that it has now been called to your attention that the organization has been cited by the Attorney General.
- A.
14. Q. It has been reported that your name appeared on a list of members of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual

Freedom; that your name was listed on a letterhead of the Lincoln's Birthday Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom as a member of the National Committee of that organization; and that your name has been listed as a sponsor of the American Committee to Save Refugees and also as a sponsor of the National Program and Action Conference of Scientists, via Science Division, Progressive Citizens of America.

Please let us have any comments you may care to make concerning your membership in, affiliation with, or participation in the activities of these organizations. Also, please state your understanding of the objectives of each of these organizations.

- A. I was a member of the Lincoln's Birthday Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, and of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, which I think was the same committee with a slight change of name. I do not recall that I ever served as a member of the Executive Committee of this group, but this is a point of no importance, since I should have been willing to serve on the Executive Committee if I had been living within easy reach of its place of meeting. I was in full sympathy with the purposes of this committee.

This was a group of about 60 members, mostly college professors, which was formed to help in any way possible in safeguarding freedom of thought. This is a problem which always becomes urgent in times of stress, and its urgency is usually most obvious to the college professor. His constant concern with this problem is indicated by the activities of the American Association of University Professors. An important point which is often overlooked by those outside the teaching profession is that this is not merely a device for self-protection. It is primarily a recognition by those who are concerned with the development of human thought, that the greatest danger to human progress is the restriction of intellectual freedom. This is the cardinal point of my political philosophy.

The group in question was no casual collection of sponsors; it was a working committee. The members were like-minded people who felt strongly enough on the subject to be willing to give a considerable amount of time and attention to the activities of the committee. The burden of this work fell mainly upon the members of the Executive Committee, but they were meticulous in submitting the proposed actions of the committee to the vote of the full membership.

The moving spirit in the formation of this committee was Professor Franz Boas, of Columbia University, an eminent scientist and former President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Professor Boas served as chairman of the Committee until 1940 or 1941, when he was succeeded by Dean Ned Dearborn, of New York University.

I do not find copies of the early correspondence concerning the Committee, but it is my impression that I was a member of it from the start. It is my impression that all actions taken by the Committee were fully discussed by correspondence with the membership, and that its actions were carefully considered and motivated wholly in the public interest. I noticed that occasionally a name would disappear from the membership list which was given on its letterhead, and I made it a point whenever occasion arose to ask a former member his reason for resigning. The only reason ever given me was that the consideration of the points raised in connection with activities to be taken became too burdensome, because of this careful policy of consulting the full membership on every action. I think this was the reason the Committee went out of active existence, about 1942 or 1943.

The personnel of this Committee, as given on its letterhead, is shown in enclosure 3. Seven of its members (Boas, Cannon, Carlson, Compton, Millikan, Mitchell, and Shapley) had served or served subsequently as presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a position which testifies probably more than any other to the esteem of

*scientists.*

American ~~and~~ <sup>Two</sup> (Oppenheimer and Urey) were later leaders in the Manhattan Project. Two (Douglas and Graham) are now members of the U. S. Senate. I think the personnel of this committee is in itself strong presumptive evidence that it was neither subversive nor an irresponsible organization.

The "American Committee to Save Refugees" was an outgrowth of the committee just described. On June 20, 1940, at the time of the German invasion of France, a letter was sent by Professor Boas on behalf of Dunn, Urey, Malisoff, Rautenstrauch, and himself, calling attention to the plight of the German, Austrian, Spanish, and Italian exiles in French concentration camps, and urging that the Committee organize a campaign in their behalf. A copy of this letter, and of my reply, is given in enclosures 3 and 4.

Presumably as an outgrowth of this activity on behalf of European refugees, the separate committee was formed. The membership of the executive board of this committee, and its list of sponsors, as shown on a letterhead dated October 11, 1940, are shown in enclosure 5. I had no part in the work of this committee, but was strongly in sympathy with its purpose, and felt sufficient confidence in Rautenstrauch, Boas, and Dunn to feel justified in serving as a sponsor. I also made some contribution in money, as stated in answer to question 4 above.

I have not been able to identify the action referred to in the question regarding the National Program and Action Conference of Scientists, Science Division, Progressive Citizens of America. If it refers to some action of the P.A.C. group for the Arts, Sciences and Professions, in the 1944 political campaign, it is possible that I may have endorsed some activity or meeting, since I saw nothing objectionable in their support of President Roosevelt in that campaign. If it refers to their actions in the 1948 campaign, it is not likely that I gave support to any political activity, since I was opposed to the Progressive Party, which they supported.

It is possible however even in the 1948 period that I endorsed some meeting of scientists<sup>n</sup> proposed by this group. I know Professor Harlow Shapley personally and professionally, and have the highest regard for him in both respects. I disagree with his political views, as indicated in the last presidential campaign, and I believe he has been badly misled in hoping to accomplish any permanent advance in American affairs by collaboration with American Communists, but I do not question in the least degree his motives or his thoroughgoing integrity. There are other scientists who have been associated with him in these activities whom I know and respect similarly, and whose suggestions for some conference of scientists I may have endorsed. I do not find any correspondence indicating any such action, and do not recollect any incident which might be the basis for the question. If you can give me further information regarding the date and purpose of the conference referred to, I shall be glad to investigate the matter further and submit a more specific reply.

15. Q. It has been reliably reported that, in 1944, at a meeting of the Communist Political Association in St. Louis, Missouri, your wife's name was mentioned for indoctrination as a possible requir<sup>ed</sup> for the Communist Political Association. Is your wife now or has she ever been a member of the Communist Political Association or the Communist Party?
- A. My wife is not now and has not ever been a member of the Communist Political Association or the Communist Party. She further states that no one has ever suggested to her that she join either of these organizations.
16. Q. If your wife was or is a member, what is your attitude with respect to her membership?
- A.
17. Q. If she has never been a member, can you account for her name having been considered in the manner indicated?



- A. I think her name may have been suggested by some person to whom she gave money or expressed sympathy for some activity in which she believed, which may have been favored also by the Communist Party. Such persons are mentioned in the explanation below, which relates all of the incidents known to my wife or to me which we think could have led to the mention of her name as a possible recruit for the Communist Political Association.

My wife has given small gifts of money to individuals in many instances, since she has somewhat more interest in human beings than the average person, and somewhat less interest in money for its own sake. She is not charity-conscious, and has no thought of making people over, but she is quick in human sympathy and impatient with verbal subtleties. In matters of money we cannot afford to be extravagant, but we have not been under the necessity of extreme care in budgeting our expenses. Mrs. Stadler has a small independent income, which she has felt free to use as occasion arose. We have no expensive tastes, and gifts of money in amounts of the order of \$5 or \$10 have meant no real sacrifice. We have had a very happy life, and whenever we have come upon a situation in which some human trouble or aspiration could be helped by a small outlay of money, we have thought it a simple, normal reaction to give help within our means. In my wife's case, this has almost always been expressed in gifts to individuals, usually young people.

With the beginning of the war my wife, who had previously had few strong interests outside the home, became deeply interested in world peace, and in any activity that offered promise of contributing to world peace. She had no reason in her own experience and knowledge to distrust communism, and no prejudice against any promise of advancing world peace by support from any quarter.

She has long been an admirer of Mrs. Roosevelt (as have I) and she was much impressed with the initiative shown by a group of University students who in 1943 succeeded in persuading Mrs. Roosevelt to come to Columbia and speak to the students here. She became fairly well acquainted with two of the girls of this group, Doris Alexander and Ann Yasgur. Both were members of the student organization called the "Young Communist League" and later called "American Youth for Democracy." On one occasion Mrs. Stadler gave Miss Alexander some money (she thinks about \$25 or \$30) to go to a convention of this organization, and on another occasion she gave a similar amount to Miss Yasgur for some purpose she does not remember. As she remembers it both contributions were made as checks payable to "American Youth for Democracy."

At about this time Mrs. Stadler and I were invited to join a small group of University faculty couples which met monthly to discuss recent books providing a background for problems of the war and peace. The five or six couples included various shades of political opinion, including one couple with clearly pro-Communist views. I do not know whether they were members of the Communist Party, but their views appeared to the rest of us to be largely predictable on the basis of the party line. The discussions proved interesting and enlightening, and the group continued to meet for almost three years, discussing books on Russia the first year, on China the second year, and on problems of peace the third year. The participation of the supposedly Communist couple added greatly to the liveliness of these discussions and when they left the University at the end of the second year the group began to languish, and disbanded before the end of the third year.

In the course of the discussions of the role of the Chinese Communists in the war with Japan, it was suggested by this couple that we invite Mr. or Mrs. Ralph Shaw, who were Communist Party workers in St. Louis, to meet with us one evening and discuss the situation in China from the Communist standpoint. It turned out that Mr. Shaw was then in military service, but Mrs. Shaw came and gave an interesting talk on this subject. The meeting was held at our house, and Mrs. Shaw spent the night there, returning to St. Louis the next morning. At the train Mrs. Stadler persuaded Mrs. Shaw to accept \$10 to pay the expenses of her travel.

Miss Yasgur, the student who has been mentioned, went to St. Louis after graduation, in a position which involved some service with a C. I. O. union, I believe, but which also involved some service to the Communist Party. She stopped in for short visits with Mrs. Stadler on two or three occasions when she was in Columbia. Some time, probably in late 1945, as nearly as Mrs. Stadler can place the time, Miss Yasgur phoned her from St. Louis to ask if she might bring Mr. Shaw to discuss forming a branch of the Political Action Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions in Columbia, and asking if Mrs. Stadler would invite several faculty members or others who might be interested to discuss this. By this time, Mrs. Stadler had become somewhat more aware of the propaganda element in Communism, and she felt very dubious of the proposal, but after some hesitation she agreed to ask some friends with the explanation that the man was a Communist and that she did not want any one to come under false pretenses. She did this, and Mr. Shaw discussed the matter with a small number of people at our house. Mr. Shaw turned out to be a ranting demagogue of the most extreme type, in astonishing contrast to his wife, whom we remember as an intelligent and apparently wholly sincere young woman. My wife was extremely embarrassed at having subjected her friends to this experience, and much disappointed at the change in Ann Yasgur from the

idealistic, socially conscious girl towards the standard party-line zealot. There was no interest whatever among those present in the proposal for forming the local unit of the P. A. C. Mrs. Stadler has had no contact with either Mr. or Mrs. Shaw since that time.

18. Q. Please give in your own words any amplification of your answers to the foregoing questions that will explain or tend to explain your answers, or particularly if your answers are in the negative, any implications in either the questions or the answers that you feel warrant explanation.
- A. I can state unequivocally that I am loyal to the United States, and that I have never been disloyal, in word or deed. My loyalty is based upon conviction, not compulsion.

It is ironical, to me, that my loyalty should be questioned on the ground of a suspected leaning<sup>a</sup> toward Communism, since my deepest conviction is that of the value to society of complete freedom of thought. I believe that the hope of human progress depends upon this principle more than any other, and that we might be set back hundreds of years by the triumph of the authoritarian forces represented by the fascist and communist movements of this period.

The fact that I am a geneticist has made me especially conscious of this aspect of Communism. It happened to be in genetics that the enforced orthodoxy of Communism reached the ultimate absurdity of imposing thought control in scientific investigation. The Russian geneticist is given his scientific conclusions by the government, and is expected to shape his experiments accordingly. To a scientist this state of mind has a nightmarish quality like the demand of the Queen in Alice in Wonderland,--"Sentence first, verdict afterwards." The fact that this situation exists, unbelievable as it may seem, is made unquestionably clear in recent official statements (see, for example, a translation

published in Science, January 28, 1949, of a statement by S. Kaftanov, Minister of Higher Education in the USSR). A nation which adopts this policy throws away its hopes of scientific advance. I think that any scientist who considers its implications must regard the spread of this philosophy as a major threat to human progress.

I sincerely regret that I have not been able in every case to give the detailed factual information requested in the questions above. The actions mentioned were taken with no thought of any suspicion of their motives, and with no effort to retain evidence to justify them. My recollection of some of these incidents is surprisingly vague, as I have learned in some cases by finding a letter referring to an incident I had completely forgotten. My records of personal correspondence are not only incomplete, but very inefficiently filed, and I have not been able to make as complete a search as I should wish within the time limits allowed for this reply.

There is nothing in connection with this matter that I wish to conceal, and I do not wish to take advantage of technicalities in withholding any information the Board may wish to have. I should be glad to cooperate by requesting the return of any letters I may have written, in any case in which the Board wishes to give me the information necessary to make this possible (as, for example, in the case of question 2). I intend to continue the search of my records and the investigation of any leads which might be of interest to the Board, and will promptly send you any supplementary information I may find.

I, Lewis John Stadler, hereby swear (or affirm) that the foregoing answers to the respective questions are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, and are given without any mental reservation whatsoever.

Lewis John Stadler

Washington, D. C.  
March 3, 1962

Professor Frank Stahl  
Institute for Molecular Biology  
The University of Oregon  
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Stahl:

The attached letter is meant for you and those others whose names are listed in the memo, "The Next Step". I should be very grateful to you for reading the attached letter and the enclosures, and for advising me as soon as possible whether you are willing to serve as an Associate.

I hope very much that you are willing to serve as a Fellow and that you are not going to disqualify yourself from serving on the Board of Directors of the Council.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

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

Enclosures

P.S. I am enclosing the revised and final version of my speech, which will be printed in the April issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

LS

1155 East 57th Street  
Chicago 37, Illinois  
May 14, 1951

Professor E. C. Stakman  
Division of Plant Pathology  
University Farm  
University of Minnesota  
St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Professor Stakman:

Dr. Rodrigo G. Orellana visited me a few days ago in this laboratory inquiring whether there might be any opening for him in our Institute. He mentioned that he might have the possibility to go to Costa Rica and discussed in general his situation.

While there is no opening at this time in our Institute, I could make inquiries in some of the other departments of the University if I knew more about Dr. Orellana's qualifications. It is my understanding that he desires to work either in plant pathology or in microbiology, and I wondered if you could tell me something about his capabilities in either field. I am writing to you because it is my understanding that Dr. Orellana got his Ph.D. in your department, and so I presume that you will either be able to tell me something about him or else indicate who else in your department is best acquainted with his work.

I should very much appreciate any information which you may be able to give me in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard  
Professor of Biophysics

LS/sds



# International Industrial Development Center

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA

CABLE ADDRESS: STANRES

May 11, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am indeed grateful for your thoughtfulness in remembering me with a complimentary copy of The Voice of the Dolphins. Many thanks. You will be interested to know that I took it along on a plane trip to Madrid (for a European Productivity Agency conference on methods of industrial development) and found it both delightful and thought-provoking reading.

Enclosed is a paper on "Scientific Research and Progress in Newly Developing Countries" which may interest you. It is a product of discussions in a volunteer staff group here at SRI which included specialists from many different fields and evoked considerable interest. Many scientists and technologists are eager to find ways of bringing their skills to bear more effectively on such constructive tasks as those presented in newly developing countries.

With cordial personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Staley  
Research Director, IIDC



File: Natelowitz

Jeremiah Stamler, M.D.  
1332 East Madison Park  
Chicago 15, Illinois

August 29, 1963

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

A few days ago I had occasion to read the August 13th issue of Look Magazine, concerning the up-to-now restricted files on the events of 18 years ago, prior to the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima. I had long been aware of your foresight in anticipating the possibility of the Nazis acquiring this weapon, and your consequent recommendation to President Roosevelt for American initiative. This Look article made me appreciate for the first time your magnificent efforts to prevent the use of the bomb without warning to the Japanese, and your prescient grasp of the tragic chain of circumstances for humanity that such action would inevitably unleash.

It is good that these facts are now being given general circulation.

Although, to my knowledge, we have never met, I feel I have at least an acquaintance with you through your writings and through our mutual friend Mrs. Ruth Adams. I hope that in the not too far distant future we shall have an opportunity to see each other. I did want to tender this note of appreciation and regard.

Very sincerely yours,

*Jeremiah Stamler*  
Jeremiah Stamler, M.D.

JS/dh

Dictated but not read.

31 January, 1964

Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, M.D.  
1332 East Madison Park  
Chicago 15, Ill.

Dear Dr. Stamler:

I am writing to thank you for your very kind letter of August 29, and to apologise for acknowledging it with such great delay.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
MEDICAL CENTER  
PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY  
*School of Medicine*

DAvenport 1-1200

November 22, 1961

Professor Leo Szilard  
Hotel DuPont Plaza  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Szilard:

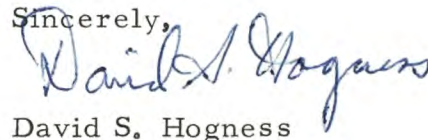
A small group here at Stanford (Scientists' Committee for Information on Radiation) has been interested in the dissemination of nuclear information to the public in this area. We noticed a comment by you that appeared in a local newspaper advocating the organization of an effective lobby of scientists in Washington.

This general concept is attractive to us. Consequently I am writing you to:

- 1) ask you for a more specific delineation of your ideas on this subject; and
- 2) inquire if any action has already been taken to which we could lend our support.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,



David S. Hogness

DSH:es

1918

Division of  
Bacteriology  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A small quantity of your  
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Washington

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(1) ...  
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(2) ...  
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With  
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160. mids  
all for  
m. pres  
years

Very  
truly  
yours

1918

## TWO PERCENT FOR PEACE

The attached speech by Dr. Szilard is being circulated by a group of individuals in Cambridge who believe that it is of such great importance that it should be given the widest possible audience among those concerned about nuclear war.

In this speech Dr. Szilard suggests a tentative set of moderate, specific steps which the United States government could take on its own initiative to lessen the dangers of war. He also proposes some further actions which appropriate private groups could take.

Dr. Szilard suggests the formation of a nationwide movement which not only would seek to promote sensible policy positions with both the Administration and the Congress, but also would be able to coordinate financial and electoral assistance for Congressmen who support these policy positions. Such a movement would be led by a Council of highly competent scientists with well known political advisors. The Council would formulate policy proposals for the movement and would keep the membership informed of current policy positions and of important political contests of interest to the movement. Individuals would support such a movement only so long as they agreed with the policy positions formulated by the Council.

The present speech is not an effort to start such a movement now. Rather, it is an attempt to find out if there would be enough support in the country to make such a movement effective. In Dr. Szilard's own words:

"First of all, I want each of you to look into his own heart and try to discover whether he himself would be likely to be an enthusiastic member of such a movement, if the political objectives had his wholehearted support, and if he thought that the movement could be effective.

"Secondly, I should like to ask those of you who are willing to participate in the experiment, to try to see during the Christmas vacation how many people you might find in your own community who would be likely to participate in such a movement - at least to the extent of pledging to contribute two percent of their total income."

If you wish to offer your support or to obtain further information, contact the person from whom you obtained this speech, or write directly to:

Michael Brower  
3 Dana Street  
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Additional copies are available at this address for 10¢ (plus 5¢ per copy for postage).

#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR\*

Dr. Leo Szilard, Hungarian-born and now a United States citizen, was recently awarded the Einstein Medal for "outstanding achievement in natural sciences" and for his scholarship "in the broadest areas of human knowledge." With the late Enrico Fermi he did the theoretical work on fission mentioned in Albert Einstein's letter of August 2, 1939, to President Roosevelt which launched big-scale atomic research, and he persuaded Dr. Einstein to send the letter. Ever since then he has played a leading part in nuclear physics, in the efforts to secure international control of atomic energy, and most recently in some new fields of biological research. Dr. Szilard is Professor of Biophysics at the University of Chicago.

#### FURTHER READING

Probably the best single reference is: Arms Control, Disarmament and National Security, edited by Donald G. Brennan. New York, George Braziller, 1961.

See also the excellent monthly journal Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

\*Taken from Dr. Szilard's book, The Voice of the Dolphins and Other Stories, New York, Simon & Schuster, 1961.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

November 24, 1961

Professor Leo Szilard  
Department of Physics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

The enclosed clipping is from the November 19 edition of the San Francisco Chronicle. Should you be engaged in any activity along the lines mentioned in the news story I would appreciate learning of it and perhaps joining you in it.

I never heard of any follow-up on the memorandum and petition of last May, and would like at some point to know what disposition was made of it.

Sincerely yours,

*L. I. Schiff*  
L. I. Schiff

LIS:ml  
copy to Professor Szilard at  
Hotel DuPont Plaza  
Washington 6, D.C.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

December 8, 1961

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

Dear Professor Szilard:

This will confirm our telephone conversation today. Professor A. C. Helmholtz, chairman of the Physics Department at Berkeley, has reserved a hall there for a talk by you on Tuesday, January 9, at 8:15 P. M. This hall seats about 500, and is the largest available on such short notice. He will also reserve a room that will seat 100 to 150 in which you can meet with interested students at 11 A. M. and at 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday. He would be pleased to have you come on Monday, or any time Tuesday, and spend as much time as you can in the Physics Department or other departments there.

I have reserved a hall that seats about 500 (also the largest available) for your talk at Stanford on Wednesday, January 10, at 7:30 P. M. Again, a smaller room will be available for discussions at 11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. on Thursday. Mrs. Schiff and I would be happy to have you come for dinner either Wednesday or Thursday evening, and invite any persons you are especially interested in seeing; or we could have a somewhat larger reception for you if you wish.

The Berkeley talk will be sponsored by the University Committee on Arts and Letters, and probably also by a non-partisan student group. The Stanford talk will be sponsored by the University Committee on Public Exercises, and probably also by the Political Union, which is a non-partisan student group. Honoraria of \$150 to \$200 will be available from each University.

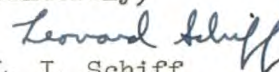
Please send me the title for your talk by return mail if possible, and also two copies of a biographical sketch.

I shall also expect to receive two or three copies of your talk within about a week, and will arrange to have 1500 to 2000 copies reproduced and available here, and an equal number at Berkeley. We may sell them at 25 to 30 cents each, in order to meet reproduction costs. In accordance with your suggestion, I will attempt to set up an ad hoc committee of students and faculty here to serve as a nucleus for further discussion or action, and am asking Professor Helmholtz to do the same in Berkeley.

If you will let me know your travel schedule, and whether you are traveling alone or with your wife, I will see that you are met at the airport and provided with local transportation and overnight accommodations.

I look forward to hearing from you soon, and seeing you in January.

Sincerely,



L. I. Schiff  
Executive Head

cc: Professor A. C. Helmholtz  
Stanford Committee on Public Exercises



PINEWOOD GARDENS  
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK

*Jan answered*

Dec. 17, 1947

Dear Mr. Szilard:

Please permit me to send you warm congratulations on your "Letter to Stalin" in the December Bulletin. Your previous articles in this magazine and one radio broadcast which I heard by chance have made me feel that yours is the one voice of hope in this mad world today.

I am hoping that you will receive enough letters from plain people such as myself, who am a Westchester housewife, so that you will not be discouraged but will continue to shout your warnings. Can you not achieve publication of an article such as the "letter" in a mass magazine such as Life or the Readers Digest? How about radio time on really popular programs such as Bob Hope or Bing Crosby? Perhaps if you approached the sponsors as well as the actors on these broadcasts you would be surprised by their favorable attitude.

I have a five yr. old son and I am convinced that mothers all over the country would act to save their children if they were shown a way and given leadership.

Tanks again for your inspiration and may you never give up the fight!

Sincerely,

*Joanna Stacke (Mrs. Jos. B.)*

University of Chicago  
Chicago 37  
Illinois

April 27, 1955

Governor Harold E. Stassen  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Disarmament  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Governor Stassen:

I understand that you received a letter from Mr. C.D. Jackson suggesting that you see me during this week, if your time permits, and that this week was not convenient for you.

I am indeed anxious to see you in your capacity as Special Assistant to the President for Disarmament, before a project which I have undertaken to set up gets frozen into its final shape. Therefore, when you are able to set up an appointment, I should appreciate your office communicating with Mr. Samuel Efron, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D.C., telephone RRepublic 7-0866. Mr. Efron will be kept advised as to my whereabouts, and I shall be glad to come to Washington to suit your convenience.

Very truly yours,



Leo Szilard

cc: Mr. C.D. Jackson  
Mr. Samuel Efron

~~to file~~ *Dr*

School of Pharmacy  
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BUFFALO  
Formerly The University of Buffalo, Founded 1846

Biochemical  
Department of Pharmacology

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Buffalo 14, New York  
Telephone 831-2717  
Area Code 716

May 28, 1963

*file:*  
*Invitation*

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Enrico Fermi Institute  
Department of Biophysics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard,

A symposium on some aspects of theoretical biology is being organized by Dr. E. Pollard and I, on Sept. 17-19 inclusive, 1963. An outline program is attached, giving the general framework of the meeting, and indicating those who may be asked to open discussions. The meeting is being arranged on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The symposium will be limited to about 35 people. The detailed arrangements will be made by Dr. F. Freemont-Smith of AIBS. The symposium will be held at the Nassau Inn, Princeton.

Dr. Pollard and I join in giving you a warm invitation to attend this meeting. If you are able to attend, your travelling expenses will be defrayed, as will your expenses at the Nassau Inn. You should plan to reach the Nassau Inn not later than 6 p.m. on Monday 16th September, and will be able to leave by 5 p.m. on Thursday 19th September. Please do not accept this invitation unless you can be present for the whole meeting.

It is expected that this group will meet several times over the next few years.

Dr. Pollard and I are most anxious to have you at the meeting. But if you are unable to come, and would care to suggest the name of another participant, either in your laboratory or elsewhere, who might contribute to the discussion from a similar point of view, we should appreciate your help.

Yours very sincerely,

*Jim Danielli*

James F. Danielli

School of Pharmacy

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July 16, 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard  
Enrico Fermi Institute  
Department of Biophysics  
University of Chicago  
Chicago 37, Illinois

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Dear Dr. Szilard,

You will recall that recently I wrote to you on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration asking whether you could attend a symposium in theoretical biology on Sept. 17-19, 1963.

It has proved that whilst this meeting on theoretical biology has been regarded with great interest by almost all those invited, very many of those who wished to attend could not do so at the dates in question. I have, therefore, recommended to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration that this meeting should be rescheduled for some time in November or later.

In view of the fact that I shall be away from Buffalo for some weeks, Dr. F. Freemont-Smith of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, whose address is: Interdisciplinary Conference Program, Rockefeller Center, Time & Life Building, New York 20, New York, has agreed to carry through the necessary steps for establishing the optimal date for the meeting. Dr. Freemont-Smith will be in touch with you, either by telephone or by letter, some time in the next few weeks. He has asked me to say that he would greatly appreciate a note being sent to him giving your summer address if it is likely that you will be away from your laboratory for more than two weeks.

Dr. Leo Szilard  
July 16, 1963  
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I do hope that as a result of this change in date, we shall be able to find a time which will be convenient for you to attend this meeting, to which you have so much to contribute.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*James F. Danielli*  
pp. James F. Danielli

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