

12/22/61

Dr. Leo Szilard,

Scientist, Author, Benefactor:

With sincere gratitude I commend your understanding and compassion expressed in your many writings and above all in your life.

The unswerving efforts you have made, and are making, to awaken the sleeping people - government officials, scientists (so-called) technological fanatics - these efforts must be taking effect.

Your "Voice of the Dolphins" is a delight, refreshment needed these days.

And your Anti-War Lobby is what we need in government. Some time ago I wrote the President: "How about the Government Printing Office putting out some pamphlets against war, against the Unholy Alliance of the Rightists? "Just for a change?"

Thank you for your courage!

Ingegerd Uppman
111 Leland Way
Menlo Park, California

DR. ALLEN TURBAN
2930 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
CHICAGO 14, ILL.

file: M-3

Dec 23 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard
The University of Chicago
Harper & 57th
Chicago Ill

I read the article by Richard Lewis of the Sun-Times of Dec 2 & instead of being more frightened, it was a relief to read an article for a change that is truthful as to the facing of a nuclear war, not tomorrow, but today.

Only the influence of the scientists, propaganda, if you will, to keep getting space in the newspapers & magazines & on the air, that there is no defence, no deterrent, & no safety from the danger of a nuclear war today, any minute, except thru total & complete disarmament. People in your position by personal contact with other scientists & each influencing the other to seek such opportunities for public propaganda. Thru my own tremendous reading from various sources, I feel assured that W Germany will again create the spark. That is the reason that instead of referring people to some of the more complicated works, I am recommending a simple easy & fast reading book, "The New Germany & the Old Nazis," by T V Tetens, born in Berlin, published by Random House, all documented, & all to show what is going on in W Germany today.

We should be thankful to Mr. Lewis & the Sun-Times for printing that article. If very much more of that was done it would help to thwart the people in the political & military fields to keep recommending more & bigger bombs as the deterrent.

Very sincerely,

Copy to Richard Lewis & the
Editors of the Sun-Times

Allen Turban

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

December 8, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

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

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

Best of luck to you,

Sincerely,



Charles Porter

CP:p

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

M:3
2022 Eastchester Road
New York 61, New York
December 4, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

If you would be so kind as to allow me a few minutes of your time, I would like to present a few thoughts on the subject of bringing about world disarmament. It is my hope that upon reading this letter you will find some of my suggestions not too unreasonable, perhaps even practical and useful.

Leading to disarmament, there are three important steps. A plan (technical arrangements) must be developed. States must agree to disarm and to the plan. The requirements of the plan must be carried out. Now it seems that almost all of our efforts have been concentrated on one aspect of the above-----educating, persuading states to disarm. The assumption has been that if political agreement could be effected, the necessary technical arrangements would soon follow. Yet, I tend to think that the opposite is more likely. That is, given a comprehensive and technically sound program for disarmament, the political agreement is likely to follow. And indeed, imperfections in the technical arrangements have been the most common, overt reasons given by the United States for its failure to reach an agreement with the U.S.S.R. on a nuclear test ban treaty. In view of this, it is amazing that so little work has been done, by the "interested" states, or, more importantly, by those groups and individuals interested in disarmament, to develop a sound technical basis for an agreement. Therefore, I would like to suggest that an international organization of scientists, engineers, and scholars be created in order to accomplish the following:

1. Development of the means of detecting nuclear explosions
 2. Development of inspection systems
 3. Research into all other technicological problems of disarmament
 4. Exploration of the social, economic, psychological, political, etc. problems of disarmament by knowledgeable people in these fields
 5. The writing of draft treaties, test ban to comprehensive disarmament, that will incorporate the results of the above research. These treaties would be presented to the governments involved and would serve as models for the actual agreements among these governments.
- This organization would be sponsored and financed by all individuals and groups interested in promoting world peace. Its members would be strictly non-governmental. They would be given all means necessary to carry on the above mentioned research.

Now a most important aspect of this approach is that the establishment of such an organization would represent the first attempt by those interested in disarmament to directly influence the world political situation and therefore directly influence the historical processes leading to disarmament. In the past we have always been one or two degrees removed from this. We have tried to influence governments, who would or would not enter into negotiations. Or, we have tried to persuade individuals to, in turn, try to persuade their governments to enter into disarmament negotiations. Is it strange, therefore, that the average person feels far removed from identification with the disarmament movement? In the past and at present there has been little ^{that} this individual could do to bring it about. That an opportunity should exist for people to become involved in and identified with a tangible step to prevent nuclear war is very desirable. Furthermore, in as much as this organization would be basically apolitical, it would allow ~~scientists~~ Americans, in particular, to work for the prevention of a war in a way that would not arouse their fears concerning political activity.

Well, what would the existence of a comprehensive and realistic program to achieve disarmament mean? It would mean that now we could go to the governments involved and say, "Look, a way to arrive at world disarmament exists. We have worked out the problems involved. You have no excuse for not signing an agreement on the matter." And most likely the governments would subtly, but effectively, refuse to go through with the plan. But then, we can turn to the peoples of the world and say, "Look, a way to arrive at world disarmament exists. But it is your governments that are preventing disarmament from being realized. Help us to persuade them not to do this." And then, would not the pressure of millions of people, who had paid to get what their governments would not get for them, be effective in bringing about world disarmament?

You may say that the approach I suggest will lead to a duplication of effort. A United States disarmament agency exists and various groups have long been attacking the problems of disarmament in a piecemeal fashion. Yet, it is questionable whether this agency will delve into the matter as thoroughly and systematically as is necessary. And even if it did, it would still be a government agency, subject to strong pressures from intra-governmental sources to withhold information, to study only certain aspects of the problem, to be biased in its conclusions, to draft unsigned treaties. There are many other reasons why it is better that the basic work on the disarmament question should be non-governmental, although work done by the disarmament agency may be useful. With regard to the numerous other studies that are currently being carried out, it would be the task of the proposed organization to incorporate these efforts into the main body of research.

Perhaps the one most imposing obstacle to the creation of the proposed disarmament organization is the problem of financing it. This may be especially true, as a large initial sum of money would probably be needed. Yet, on second thought, the difficulty may not be so great. In addition to the large number of individual contributions from all over the world, and to the grants which could be expected from various groups, I see no reason why the proposed organization could not act as a large corporation, selling shares in itself, and perhaps, issuing bonds.

There is one last feature of this organization, which I would like to mention. Would it not provide an employment for many scientists, technicians, and scholars that would be very exciting, intellectually, as well as morally?

I feel that many of the ideas that I have tried to express, have already been touched upon by you, especially as developed by your dolphin friends. Unfortunately, I have not read that Dr. Lily and others have, as yet, been able to enlist their aid in solving some of the problems of mankind. So, for a while, we have to do without them. Yet, I do hope that you will agree, in some respects, with what I proposed and help to bring the disarmament organization into reality. While it obviously does not overcome the many factors mitigating the chances for an agreement to disarm, it overcomes some important ones, and it may lead to the solution of some of the other problems involved.

Most sincerely,

Joseph H. Berke
Joseph H. Berke

Albert Einstein College
of Medicine

WORLD GOODWILL

88 Edgware Road
Marble Arch
London W. 2, England

11 West 42nd Street
New York 36, N. Y.
BRyant 9-8781

1 Rue de Varembe (3e)
Geneva
Switzerland

December 9, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

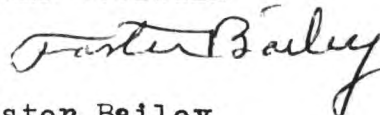
We are much interested in the statement which appeared in the New York Times under date of December 3rd about the formation of a council to lobby for abolishing war.

Every rational and sustained effort in this direction is of extreme value at this time. We are impressed with the fact that world circumstances are forcing people everywhere to rise up in self-expression on this subject, and that it is now not as it used to be in the old days the special prerogative of pacifists, as such.

Wishing you every success in your undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

WORLD GOODWILL



Foster Bailey
Vice-President

FB/cc

415 Grand St., Apt. E-1905
New York 2, N. Y.
December 12, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

My wife and I read with interest the recent account in the Times of your seeking to form a Council for Abolishing War which could operate both as a political force and as a lobby for peace.

When the time becomes logical to do so, I'd suggest you include an effort to interest people who could provide less than the suggested 2% of their income either on a periodic or a one-shot basis. A good many of us are willing to help as needed, but are hit from so many directions by extremely worthy causes, from the various anti-fallout activities to the attempt to free political prisoners or keep additional ones from being jailed. Still we'd be glad to dig up an occasional ten dollar bill for a project such as yours.

This much said, may we point out an area or two of disagreement with your program, as we gleaned it from the Times. They happen to be the first four as the Times presents them:

1. The President should issue an Executive Order against fighting "unnecessary" wars.

2. The President should issue an Executive Order against fighting "unnecessary" wars.

3. American atomic weapons should remain in the control of American military and naval forces.

4. The President should issue an Executive Order against fighting "unnecessary" wars.

The first three would be totally disregarded in the event of actual war, and the fourth requires specific definition of the word "meaningless." "Meaningless" means one thing to you, probably something else to President Kennedy, and certainly a very different thing to Harry Goldwater. Even the word "fighting" needs definition. I think we are now "fighting" over Berlin. Goldwater, I am sure, thinks we are not but ought to.

The rest of your program is unobjectionable, and is probably the most important part in the long run. And the idea of martialling (how quickly we fall into the military vocabulary!) a large group who will vote and act politically on the single issue of peace is so important. Too many people will vote for a candidate with what seems like a good bread-and-butter program and a murderous foreign policy. In this day of close election results two million people who will vote on the peace issue alone can wield a tremendous amount of power.

Yours sincerely

(Mr. & Mrs.) J. Howard & E. G. G. G.

M-3

January 14, 1962

Mrs. Wilson M. Wing
Maryland Committee for a
Nuclear Test Treaty
905 Poplar Hill Road
Baltimore 10, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Wing:

Leo Szilard has asked that I respond, on his behalf, to correspondence arriving while he is on the West Coast.

We will get in touch with you when and if a Movement is initiated, and will be grateful for any help given by you and your group.

Yours sincerely,

RBL:alm

905 POPLAR HILL ROAD
BALTIMORE 10, MARYLAND

January 4, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard
Hotel du Pont
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

The steering committee of a small group which has been meeting regularly to work on problems of world peace met, read, and discussed your proposals for a Council to Abolish War. We include professors of psychiatry, history, English literature, a lawyer, women with political and civic experience.

Your proposal that men of science serve on a national council was well received. Particularly impressive to us was the notion that such a group must be part of political action throughout the U.S.A.

Are there a dozen scientists who would or could serve full time? Could this group, perhaps, be part of the present Peace Research Institute under James Wadsworth?

How you arrived at the two per cent of income figure, how the Council could function with the grass roots - these would have to be thought about. We in our group have acted as individuals, not as members of the usual organization. We have no dues, no by laws, no Board in the true sense. We have trusted one another and been trusted by others. There is strength in such a course.

We are reaching out to find the experience of "peace candidates" in Massachusetts and Seattle. We believe such political activity gives meaning to statements and petitions now signed by many college faculty members.

Thank you for these proposals.

Sincerely yours,

Jane S. Wing

Mrs. Wilson M. Wing
Maryland Committee for A Nuclear
Test Treaty

file M3 -

January 18, 1962

Professor Farrington Daniels
Solar Energy Laboratory
College of Engineering
The University of Wisconsin
Madison 6, Wisconsin

Dear Professor Daniels:

Leo Szilard is on the West Coast continuing his addresses inviting a survey by students to estimate the potentialities of a Movement for Abolishing War. He has asked me to answer his most urgent correspondence.

He will certainly be very delighted with your thoughtful letter and may very well reply directly. You can readily understand he has had a real avalanche of mail.

Leo wants to let the Council define the specific program. The Lobby, if it is set up, would explain how to make use of \$20,000,000 per year. Most of that would be applied directly by the contributor to a cause of his own interest in the area of war and peace. Only a small amount of it would be handled by the Lobby.

What Leo has referred to as the "sweet voice of reason" would be dedicated to those members of the Legislative and Executive Branches of the Government who have the insight and may want to be encouraged by a knowledge that there is a vigorous and determined minority devoted to these issues. As you know, Leo was a central figure in the scientists' lobby for civilian control of atomic energy. In addition, I believe his testimony before Congress was of quite critical importance in the final outcome.

It is very good to know of your contributions to the longer range problem of raising the standard of living in economically underdeveloped countries.

Many thanks for your good wishes to Leo Szilard.

Yours sincerely,

RBL:alm

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON 6, WISCONSIN

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
ENGINEERING EXPERIMENT STATION

January 4, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szillard:

I was pleased to see you in Washington last month and to find you looking so well. I have read your document with much interest and I agree with your philosophies. The world is in an extremely serious situation. I agree that the only solution for assured survival is disarmament, and that nuclear bomb testing and fall out shelters are minor phases of the much bigger and more serious problem. I agree too, that the United States must be willing to make compromises and that it is not realistic to put all the blame on other countries.

There is an impelling need for all of us to do something to relieve the cold war tensions and bring about disarmament. How to do this is a most difficult problem and one for which I do not feel that I have sufficient wisdom. I have committed myself to an intensive program of trying to raise the living standards of the economically underdeveloped countries through the development of the direct use of solar energy. One of the serious contributing causes of the world tensions could be somewhat relieved by raising the economic and social standards of some of these poorer countries. I admit that this is more important as a long range problem and that disarmament is a more pressing immediate problem, but I think that I can be more effective in the solar energy program than I can in any political program in which I do not feel particularly qualified.

I wish you all manner of success in your program and feel that it is vitally important. Does your program in any way coincide with that of a group of scientists known as "Scientists For Survival"? I do not know anything about the organization, but I have had some communication from them. To be really effective in your program of enlisting scientists for a political approach, it would seem to me that you should have a somewhat more specific program, explaining how you would spend the \$2,000,000.00 and what advice you would give to congressmen and statesmen.

Dr. Leo Szillard

-2-

January 4, 1962

I remember well the historic lobby by scientists for the civilian control of nuclear energy at the time that the May-Johnson Bill was pending in Congress in 1946. This lobby was surprising and effective. It would be fine if something similar could be accomplished for world disarmament. The difficulty, however, is that in 1946 the matter was entirely within the United States and our problem now is a world problem which is much more difficult for America to solve.

It is not clear to me how we can effectively and safely bring about world disarmament, but I sincerely wish you every success in your attempt. Nothing is more important.

With Best Wishes for the New Year, I am

Sincerely yours,

Farrington Daniels

Farrington Daniels
Professor Emeritus
Solar Energy Laboratory

FD:jk

11-3

January 21, 1962

Mr. Leon M. Redler
Box 261
Albert Einstein College
of Medicine
Bronx, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Redler:

We have just learned of your interest in Leo Szilard's proposals through a letter from Joseph H. Berke and from your letter of January 16. I am responding to Dr. Szilard's urgent correspondence while he is still on the West Coast. We will communicate with you if and when the movement is instituted.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Livingston, M. D.

Box 261
Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Bronx, N.Y.
Jan 16, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am a 4th year medical student interested in learning more about the peace research group you are forming - and most probably interested in participating in such a group. I heard of this from a 2nd year student at my college (Joseph H. Bertke).

Thank you.

Respectfully,

Leon M. Redler

W-3

January 21, 1962

Mr. Arthur Springer
19 Centre Street
Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Springer:

Your letter of January 16 to Leo Szilard is being acknowledged in his absence. He has asked me to respond to urgent correspondence while he is continuing his survey of University students on the West Coast.

Thanks for your suggestion that Dr. Szilard communicate with Robert Pickus of Turn Toward Peace. We have heard from many persons interested in Turn Toward Peace and, no doubt, there is a community of interest.

When and if a Council and Lobby are instituted, we will get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert B. Livingston, M. D.

19 Centre St.

Cambridge 39, Mass.

16 January 1962

Dear Dr. Sjilard:

I've read your speech & have told Mike Brower that I'm 51% convinced. While I have many reservations about existing peace organizations, I strongly recommend that you talk with Robert Pickus about Turn Toward Peace.

Mr. Pickus can be reached at 1730 Grove St. Berkeley, California or 218 East 18th St, New York 3, N.Y. Though some of your ideas may require a new, independent organization, I suspect that many of your interests could be related effectively to Turn Toward Peace.

An active liberal ~~&~~ lobby is certainly needed in Washington. If it becomes clear that this need really can't be filled by Turn Toward Peace, you will probably get whatever personal & financial support I can muster.

Best wishes,
Arthur Springer

one copy
/ 14 m

March 27, 1962

29 Mar sent
1 cy

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I am interested the Council for Abolishing War As
proposed by you and would like more information concerning the same.

Yours very truly

Charles Stimpson

Charles Stimpson
4629 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago 53, Illinois

MEMORANDUM

May 17, 1963

From: Leo Szilard

To: Allan Forbes, Jr.

Attached is an item sent by the clipping service. It raises the question whether we should not suggest to one of our supporters in each locality to write a similar letter to the editor of their local newspaper.

Would it be possible to get this going? Or, should we wait until the fall?

LS

MEADVILLE, PA.
TRIBUNE
D: 15, 193

MAY 4 1963 *Engel*

Letter—Material Available On Council for Livable World

Editor of The Tribune,

Last year Dr. Leo Szilard, a distinguished nuclear scientist who helped develop the A-bomb, winner of the 1959 Atoms for Peace Awards, gave a speech, "Are We on the Road to War?" at a number of major academic centers across the country, expressing his concern at the present drift toward nuclear war and proposing a national political (nonpartisan) organization to work for arms control and eventual voluntary disarmament (with adequate controls). The immediate and enthusiastic response resulted in the formation of the Council for a Livable World.

Through its members, who pledge annually 2 per cent of their incomes (supporting members pledge 1 per cent), the council (whose officers consist mainly of distinguished scientists) makes substantial contributions to the campaigns of congress-

al candidates who can be counted upon not only to support the administration's constructive foreign policies, but also to press for improvements in those policies.

The council intends to initiate research projects related to arms reduction and disarmament, including a joint Russian-American non-governmental study.

A third major undertaking is the Washington lobby. The council brings to the capitol scientists, scholars and others who press for specific changes in policy and legislation based on the objectives of the council, as set forth in the 1963 Action Program.

I have several copies of the council's program, Dr. Szilard's speech and other materials from the council which I should be happy to share with anyone in Meadville who is interested.

THE REV. NEAL W. FERRIS
Unitarian Church of Meadville

Alfred B. Williams
2126 Balboa Street
San Francisco, 21

November 26, 1961

Dear Dr. Szilard:

With our President challenging Russia's Premier to a "peace race", the Disarmament Agency Bill passed, and other encouraging signs that we may be moving closer to an international environment in which negotiations rather than continued threats of violence may be looked upon as our best source of security, many people may see no need for another anti-war lobby.

You are apparently not so optimistic. Neither am I, and I would very much appreciate a copy of your address to the Harvard Law School forum.

It seems to me that along with the wisdom you indicate is so vitally needed in Washington we also require more compassion and a more realistic sense of the dimensions of the problems involved in establishing the means for achieving a durable peace.

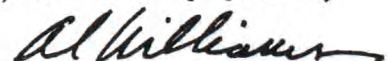
If America is to cease terrifying the world and to revive its ability to electrify the world it must abandon its wanton and wasteful military policies. Unless a sufficient number of citizens can be persuaded to demand such a change the "big stick" may get us all-the-way-into the trouble we are supposed to be seeking to avoid but that we, instead, it seems to me, succeed consistently in failing to really encompass in our international relations.

I am enclosing a biography in the hope that you may - have need for a person with broad experience in planning, business and public service who wants to help thousands of citizens in convincing the President that they are with him in demonstrating that America can turn toward peace and prove that survival is possible through cooperation. The opposite approach: competition that developes inevitably into conflict, can provide the igniting spark for setting off that unthinkable holocaust.

Perhaps the lobby you envision should include professionals from all disciplines; also, its activities should help to provide direction to the many peace groups working in Washington including at least four lobbies of whose existence you are probably already aware.

With much appreciation for your concern, Sincerely yours,

Encl. (1)



Dr. Leo Szilard, c/o Department of Physics,
University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Alfred C. Williams
2126 Balboa Street
San Francisco, 21

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Tel. Evergreen 6-8892
September 1961

Native of San Francisco; English-Irish-German extraction

Education: University of California, Berkeley - AB 1928, MA 1932

Honors in Architecture and Engineering

Special Studies - Production-Management Problems

Principles of City and Regional Planning

Resident-student -

Woodbrooke College, Quaker-sponsored international study and training center in the Selly Oak Colleges community near Birmingham in the industrial midlands of England. Participants, from all over the world, live and study together in preparation for social and ministerial services at home and abroad. The curriculum included studies in: Religion, Ethics, Philosophy, Modern European History, Social Psychology, Development of the Welfare State, International Cooperation, and the United Nations organization and Power Politics.

Marital Status: Married; three sons (ages: 21, 18 and 16)

Professional Status: Registered Architect (California 1937, Oregon 1933)

Foreign Residence: Italy, 1930; Ireland, 1956; England, 1956-57

Languages: French (non-fluent); Italian (working knowledge)

Employment: Architectural Practice

Single and multiple residential-type buildings,
and private and public housing projects;

Department Store: physical plant, equipment,
sales, personnel, and services planning and counseling;

San Francisco Bay
area

New York, Chicago,
Salt Lake City
& Pacific Coast

Instructor

California School of Mechanical Arts

San Francisco

Government Service

Inspector, Specifications Writer and Cost

Estimator - Building Reconditioning Division,

Home Owners Loan Corporation;

Plans and Specifications Examiner -

Federal Housing Administration;

Research Assistant -

National Resources Planning Board;

Project Planner & Program Coordinator -

War Housing & World War II Veterans'

Resettlement Program,

Federal Public Housing Authority

Architect (General) - Project Planner

Public Housing Administration

San Francisco Bay
area

State of Arizona

San Francisco

Editorial Assistant

COUSINS, NORMAN, In God We Trust, Harper
Brothers, 1958

New York

Non-Governmental Organization Service

Associate Director -

National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy

New York

Publication: Twenty Designs for Modern Living, 1949

Berkeley, Calif.

References: Clarence Pickett, American Friends Service Committee, 160 No. 15th
Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dr. Jerome Frank, The Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore 7, Md.



November 20, 1961

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

Dear Sir:

I should be grateful if you would send me a copy of your paper, dated November 14, 1961, with the title "Are We on the Road to War? "

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E. P. Tweedy".

E. P. Tweedy

EPT:jes

73 Edenfield Ave.
Watertown 72, Mass
21 Nov 61

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I was in your radio audience Sun Nov 19
when you spoke to the Harvard Law Forum.

Your Washington lobby of scientists is at once
the most desperate and the most hopeful idea
broadcast today; it deserves to prevail. Altho
I'm not a scientist but a history student,
I want to enlist with you for the duration.

For the moment please send me a
copy or two of your Harvard address in the
enclosure. I want to start spreading your
excellent ideas on a "grass roots" level. Several
of my friends have asked to see your speech.
I could effectively distribute as many as
I can get. But if you can only send me one
I will have it duplicated. May you live to be
president!

Sincerely, John Gell

Movement III

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

17 December 1961

THE ANNENBERG SCHOOL
OF COMMUNICATIONS

GILBERT SELDES
Dean

*Sent Dined
Cib's*

Dear Dr Szilard:

I have been reading with delight The Voice of the Dolphins and find myself in the unexpected position of being able to contribute something to you in return for the pleasure you have given me (and not only with this book, but for many years through the Bulletin and other sources).

During the worst days of the Depression, the year before FDR was elected, I was running a newspaper column in New York and in sheer exasperation at the inertia of the government, proposed my own solution to our economic problem: to freeze all those who could not find work, label them by their capacities, and restore them to life as they were needed. It seemed to me that this was more humane than letting them starve.

The astonishing thing was that I got--in all good faith--an offer from a young man to become the test case.

I did not know then that experiments had been made with carp (which I discovered only recently through Peter Medawar). If the Mark Gable Foundation is ever incorporated, let me be one of its trustees, please.

It gives me pleasure to note that sometimes when you appear in the Bulletin (as in March 1960) the hands of the clock are not quite so close to the final moment. This is of special interest to me for the following reason:

Within a few weeks I shall be engaged in a series of discussions (four half-hours on television) with Dr Edward Teller. As he and I differ fundamentally on what should be done, and as I am like most well-educated Americans of my time, an ignoramus in scientific matters, I take heart from knowing that great men of science are not all totally committed to his side.

I do not know of any other published books of yours. If there is something I should read, I would be grateful to you for letting me know--but please do not feel obligated to answer this letter which is intended solely as a thank-you note.

Faithfully yours,

Am Seldes

James Newman gave me, recently, a happy report on your health which I trust was accurate.

Dr. Egilard
Dear Sir,

file #
movement #

Please send us four
copies of your lecture at Severance,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Sincerely yours,
Natalie M. Cohen
21955 Rye Road
Shaker Heights 22,
Ohio

19488 San Juan
Detroit 21, Mich
December 6, 1961

Dear Mr. S

This letter will be brief because I want to mail it to you as quickly as possible. I heard about your idea to form a Committee for the Abolition of War on ABC newscast the evening. I want to offer my help in any way possible. I am not a college student, but a mother of two young children. My greatest worry is that nuclear war will prevent them and millions of others ^{like them} from growing to maturity.

I am a social worker by profession - so that my values are generally those of that place high regard for human beings and betterment of their environment, not the destruction of these things.

I wish you success in your efforts and hope your movement will spread to counter-act those who are less vigilant regarding the possibilities of war.

Very truly yours
(Mrs.) Joan Thorpe

December 5, 1961

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have read with interest and approval of your plan for a Council for Abolishing War.

I should like to learn more about the project. Will you please send me a copy of the lecture in which you made your proposal and any other information that is available on it.

Sincerely yours,
Ann A. Fitzcharles
Mrs. James Fitzcharles
Box 274
Yardley, PA.

216 E. Susquehanna Ave.
Baltimore 4, Maryland
December 7, 1961

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

My dear Dr. Szilard:

I was delighted to read of your speech in Mandel Hall last Friday evening!

I am firmly convinced that a "council to abolish war and serving as a lobby" is not merely desirable: it is an absolute necessity. Certainly the military establishment has an effective lobby! The scattered and largely individually-conceived peace demonstrations, letter writing, and the like we've been witnessing so far are pathetic in their effects. I know; I've written plenty of letters!

An honest-to-goodness lobby, consisting of a dozen people -- all of them well-known and/or respected -- who would be willing and able to devote the time and effort necessary to talk to Congressmen, conduct campaigns, send out information, etc. -- and "backed up" by an ever increasing number of citizens who would, as you say, devote 2 per cent of their incomes to the movement -- "nothing less will do."

Question: why only scientists on the council? Why not "balance" the council with some non-scientists who are well-known and respected? Perhaps some of the "top" people on the executive councils of organizations like SANE, FOR, et al would be willing to go together on your proposal, without opting for their separate organizations. In any case, it seems to be that a council/lobby consisting of prominent representatives of a number of "walks of life" would be more effective than a group of scientists alone.

I know a number of people in this area who would -- like a good many, all over the country -- jump at the chance to join such a movement. At least it would give us hope.

With all good wishes!

Sincerely yours,

Neal W. Ferris

(Rev.) Neal W. Ferris

PRODUCT ENGINEERING

THE MCGRAW-HILL MAGAZINE FOR DESIGN ENGINEERS

330 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y.
Longacre 4-3000

December 8, 1961

Dr. Leo Szielard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szielard:

I have read with interest your plans to establish a Council for Abolishing War in the New York Times, December 3.

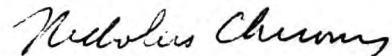
I certainly would like more information regarding this organization.

Has the organization been established, or are you still in the planning stage? Also, is there someone whom I can contact in the New York vicinity for information?

Your intention to lobby for peace is a sound one, although I would say off-hand that your request for members to contribute two percent of their total income seems a bit on the high side.

I note that your lecture program entails considerable travel, but I hope that this letter reaches you in the near future. I will be looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely,



Nicholas Chironis
Associate Editor

NC/ds

126 John Street
Princeton, New Jersey
7 December 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Enrico Fermi Institute
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir,

As two college students concerned with the problem of establishing a lasting and viable peace, we are very much interested in the organization which you have inaugurated - The Council for Abolishing War, as reported in the New York Times of Sunday, December 3. It seems to us that all other considerations must be regarded as second in importance to this question. For this reason we are particularly impressed with, and interested in your proposal for voting solely on the question of war or peace (and taking other actions on this basis as well). Although we recognize that you are in all likelihood extremely busy, we hope that either you, or someone working with you, could take the time to answer a number of questions we have regarding the organization. For the sake of simplicity (?) we will merely list these below.

1) What would constitute the detailed program of the organization? Or, for that matter, have you reached this stage in your planning? If not, could you then give us a fuller idea (than that reported in the Times) of the lines along which the program might develop? Specifically, what sorts of unilateral steps for the United States are you considering - and which, if any, have you adopted?

2) What would be the nature of the organization's relationships with already existing political and quasi-political groups? Would membership in other groups act as a bar to joining this organization? Would you regard the commitment to view all issues, candidates and action from the point of view of war and peace vitiated by membership in certain other organizations (e.g. the Communist Party)? For that matter, what would the nature of this commitment be - what would it involve?

3) Who are some of the other sponsors of this organization?

4) How will the policies and programs of the organization be determined? What will the decision-making mechanisms be? How will stands on specific issues be decided? What will be the method of deciding on ^{proposed} action, if any?

5) Will membership lists be open to inspection - by anyone, by governmental agencies, by private groups?

6) Has an organizational structure been worked out at this point? If not, what are some of the possibilities being considered? If so, what is it?

As we fully recognize the fact that it will probably take a book (or two) to answer these questions, (and we have others which we are holding in abeyance - you may consider this a first installment), we feel it might be of some help to you to know the audience to which you are addressing your answers. We are presently enrolled at Antioch College, one of us in sociology, the other in chemistry. We regard ourselves as (to put it oversimply) members of the non (not anti) communist left. One of us would call himself a socialist, the other would not. The metaphysical question of the freedom ~~incommensurability~~ (or unfreedom) of the dead, although interesting in the extreme, is, however, equally ~~incommensurable~~ irrelevant. The red-dead alternative strikes us as the ultimate expression of irrationality, and borders somewhat on the insane. We are therefore highly interested in joining the organization if we can be made to feel that it is viable and offers hope for the effective expression of this point of view. To be more concrete, if the organization should be set up on a chapter basis, we are considering the establishment of such a chapter on the Antioch campus when we return in January. In case you're wondering what we're doing in Princeton, we are here as part of Antioch work-study program - a program which incidentally provides the opportunity for widespread contact among a wide variety of groups.

We would also like to point out that you should also feel free to query us as extensively as we have you. We will be at the above address ^{Union Bldg.} until January 1, 1962, and thereafter may be reached at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. Thank you in advance for any consideration you may give to our letter.

Respectfully,

Edward Lemansky *Howard Schwartz*
Edward Lemansky
Howard Schwartz

House of Representatives, U.S.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT

FREE

Robert W. Kestumeci

M. C.

For your information.

GAR ALPEROVITZ
Legislative Assistant
WISCONSIN.

Robert F. Kennedy
CHRISTOPHER Z. HOBSON
E-12 QUINCY HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

December 5, 1961

Dear Car--

A belated thanks to your belated thanks--I've been acting in a play (about a family that wants privacy in its bomb shelter) and have had no time for schoolwork, let alone letters.

I think all of my friends thought Skillard's speech was quite fine. The meeting was well attended--about 500 people--and about 130 came to the informal talk the next day; most of these seemed willing to help in the "experiment". Arrangements were made on the spot for reproduction of the text, distribution, and the like. I myself haven't yet had a chance to speak to people at home about the idea; what I am doubtful of is getting people to pledge a two-percent tithe; I think I will find considerable support for the ideas in the speech, particularly the initiatives--though if we were to pledge not using tactical nuclear weapons except on territory already attacked, I don't imagine we'd find much support among our allies. (Deutschland uber what?)

The march in Washington, now set for February 16, is going well--in about ten days we will present the college with the idea. We are working on a policy statement and have a prospectus, which I enclose. Todd asks me to ask if you have any contacts at the University of Wisconsin who might be interested in coming; if you do, you can send us their names, or we will send you more prospectuses if you have time to write to them yourself.

A note on my own part--I wonder if you know anything, procedural or practical, about possibilities for summer jobs in Washington. Clem Miller told how he wanted to say to a man who questioned his vote on a peace-question, "Where were you when I needed help answering mail on the salmon bill?" That set me to thinking. Unfortunately, my constituents are Javits, Kenneth Keating and John Lindsay--but it might be worthwhile inquiring. Do you think so?

Thanks for all of this--I will probably come to your office, backed up by millions of chanting students, on February 16th.

As always,

Please Put me on your mailing list
of the new Movement.

JOSEPH WOOD
6511 CHESTER AVE
HODGKINS, ILL

XGI

LAWRENCE RUBIN

70 SANDRA DRIVE

TOTOWA BORO, N. J.

CLlifford 6-6021

December 3, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I had hoped for months to see just such an organization as your "Council for Abolishing War". There is a desperate need for such a lobby. The enclosed check is very small indeed, but I hope it can help. Good luck.

Sincerely,
Larry Rubin

211 East Washington Ave.
New York 32, N.Y.
Dec. 5, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard
Univ. of Chicago
Chicago Ill.

Dear Sir:-

I was extremely interested
in the account in the
Sunday New York Times, of
your lecture and
"Council for Abolishing
War."

If you have any
printed matter on this
very vital project, I
would like to receive it.

I am interested in a
more detailed account

so that I have definite information
as to how one can become a
member of the Council. I would
also like the information so that
I can convince others to join,
besides myself.

I am a teacher in the N. J. City
school system and have been
terribly disturbed by the

"Shelter Craze" and constant
talk of impending Nuclear War.

Reading about your project
gave me a feeling of hope for the
Sanity of Mankind.

My very best wishes for the
success of "Council for Abolishing War."

Yours respectfully,
Nedda Arnova.

(Miss)

MRS. PAUL FUSSELL, JR.
5 QUEENSTON PLACE
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Dec. 4

Dear Dr. Szigard:

I was much delighted with your Dolphin book, recommended to me by String Fellow Barr.

I would like to know more about your Council for Abolishing War, after reading the report of it in yesterday's N.Y. Times. If you have any printed material, would you send it to me? Although strongly sympathetic with the aims of such a group, I found

- 2 -
It difficult to get a coherent picture
of those aims from the Times' story.

Sincerely,

Betty H. Funnell

839 West Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois
December 4, 1961

Dear Professor Szilard:

Good luck in your efforts to establish a movement to abolish war. I particularly like the idea of campaigning for Members of Congress solely on the basis of their peace or war attitudes. All other matters before Congress are trivial in comparison.

I personally wrote a half dozen Congressmen my objections to nuclear testing and their silence would do justice to a Trappist Monk. Who are they afraid of? Certainly not their constituents.

If you are compiling a mailing list of interested laymen I would appreciate being on such a list, and I might be able to recruit several others. I doubt if any of us would want to contribute 2% of our salaries, but yearly memberships of \$10.00 or so would be of interest.


Joe Halter

600 West 116th Street
New York 25, New York
December 4th, 1961

Prof. Leo Szilard
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

I read in the December 3rd issue of the New York Times of your announcement of the establishing of a Council for Abolishing War. I cannot tell you how much I am in sympathy with your aims (although I feel, after reading the political objectives listed in the news report, that too much emphasis is placed on where or when the nuclear bomb should be used, and too little on how to go about avoiding the use of it).

It may be naive of me, but I feel the primary objectives should be along the lines you mention with regard to the improving of East-West cultural relations, and in helping under-developed nations through private groups. For if nuclear war comes, it hardly matters, does it, what commitments have been made as to the use of nuclear bombs? Why not agree that there can be no legitimate use of them, and that, in the event of war, obviously neither side is likely to adhere to prior commitments regarding their use?

The time has surely come when the bulk of our efforts should be exerted in bring about understanding relations between the Soviet Union and the Western countries. I feel this can only come about with the lowering of hostile barriers to intercommunication - there should be more tourists traveling back and forth, more students encouraged to study here and there, more visiting be lawmakers on both sides (along the lines suggested by Senator Jacob K. Javits in a recent issue of The New York Times).

Without a greater degree than exists at present of understanding by Soviet citizens of our way of life, and a similar understanding by American citizens of the Soviet way of life, there can never be peace between our nations. None of us knows the other very well, and this, I believe, is the core of our modern tragedy.

Sincerely,

Frieda W. Arkin
(Mrs. Frieda W. Arkin)

JOSEPH KASKELL

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

8 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: LONGACRE 4-2260

CABLE ADDRESS: INTAVOCAT

RUDOLF B. SCHLESINGER
COUNSEL

December 4, 1961

Dr. Leo Szillard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szillard:

I have great confidence in you, particularly due to my having seen your debate with Dr. Teller on television. Therefore, I wish to support the Council for Abolishing War. However, I will not be able to contribute to the Council 2% of my income as I have to support other agencies working in the same direction, among them The Riverside Church of New York.

I herewith enclose a copy of "Christianity and Crisis of November 13, 1961. I believe Dr. John C. Bennett would be a valuable member of your Council.

I approve of your outline of political objectives except the first one which I do not understand. What is the reason for limiting strategic bombing, in case of defense, to cities or bases? What does this exclude? Industrial areas? The countryside?

I especially consider your second principle to be sensible; it avoids the fallacy of Dr. Tillich's statement in "Christianity and Crisis".

I further wish to recommend for membership in your Council, Dr. William Ernest Hocking, Harvard Professor Emeritus, Madison, New Hampshire, referring particularly to his book "The Strength of Man and Nations" (Harpers).

With best wishes, I am,

Very sincerely yours,


Joseph Kaskell

JK:bh
Encl.

1496 Lakewood Ave.
Lakewood 7, Ohio

December 1, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o American Humanist Assn.
Humanist House
Yellow Springs, Ohio

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Some people who heard your talk of November 29th at Severance Hall in Cleveland have told me about it. Truly the possibility of World Peace seems to be great enough that everyone should be doing something about it. As one citizen to another I say "Thank you."

My personal sentiments are described in the enclosed copy of a letter.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Adria Wight

(Mrs.) Adria Wight

(Mrs. Calvin Wight)

AHA Clarence Darrow Chapter

Melvin Mooney

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44 MELROSE RD.
MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.

Dec, 4, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard,
c/o University of Chicago Law School
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I ~~was~~ greatly interested to read of the establishment of the Council for Abolishing War, reported in the New York Times for Sunday, Dec. 3rd. However, I was disappointed in the limited political objectives of the Council as outlined in the report; but of course the Council may have some other objectives which were not included in the report.

It is my personal opinion that neither total disarmament nor any important step in a disarmament process can be achieved except on the basis of a disarmament plan which avoids violating the Russian demand for military secrecy. For years the American officials have been trying to devise such a plan that meets this requirement without seriously decreasing further the precarious state of our national security; but they have so far failed to find such a plan. Does the Council for Abolishing War have one? Without it, no amount of political pressure can have the desired effect.

Enclosed with this letter is a copy in mimeograph form of my recent little book, Total Disarmament Now. It is submitted to you in the hope that the Council will find it helpful in formulating their policies and plans for future action. If this hope is justified, I should like you and the Council to keep the book permanently, for future reference. On the other hand, if the thinking in my book does not fit with the thinking of the Council, the book being therefore of no help to them, I would like to have the book returned to me, if you do not mind. I have not yet found a publisher for it, and have only three of the mimeograph copies left. Return postage is enclosed.

I should appreciate being placed on the mailing list for any literature on the Council and its activities.

With the very best wishes for your success, I am,

Very truly yours,

Melvin Mooney

Melvin Mooney

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Charles Porter, Eugene, Oregon

STATEMENT OF PARTICIPANTS
IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

American distrust of Russia should spur rather than blunt a drive for an agreement with the Soviet Union for inspected disarmament, in the opinion of experts who participated in a Columbia University disarmament conference last week.

"Mutual distrust is the major reason for, not against, agreeing to inspected disarmament with the Soviet Union," former Rep. Charles O. Porter (D., Ore.), now a Eugene attorney, said in a statement issued today in Washington.

The Porter statement was signed by 25 scientists, economists and others who attended the Columbia University conference December 1-2.

The text of the statement follows:

"No rational person wants nuclear war but the distrust springs from valid fears and can readily become panic and irrationality.

"President Kennedy has publicly endorsed inspected disarmament. He believes it to be practical and urgently necessary, but most Americans believe that our distrust of the Russians is the reason why we cannot agree to inspected disarmament.

"The fact is that at present without mutual inspection we are forced against our will to trust the Russians and they to trust us not to attack. Inspected disarmament directly meets the main cause of mutual distrust by providing for an exchange of verified information about the other side's ability to attack.

"Inspected disarmament cannot be foolproof but its risks are far less than the risks in continuing the arms race."

Among those signing the statement were: William C. Davidon, Professor, Physics, Haverford College; Christoph Hohenemser, Physics, Washington University; Robert H. Cory, Jr., Quaker Program at the United Nations; William Vickrey, Professor, Economics, Columbia University; Dr. Alberta B. Szalita, Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University; Lynn Surgeon, Professor, Economics, Hofstra College; Albert Ritvo, Professor, Center for International Studies, M.I.T.; Carolyn Tumarkin, Women United for United Nations; Irving Bluestone, International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Workers of America; J. David Singer, Professor, Political Science, Mental Health Research, University of Michigan; Richard L. Meier, Professor, Natural Resources, University of Michigan; Homer A. Jack, Committee for Sane Nuclear Policy;

Carl Soule, Methodist Board of World Peace;

Mrs. Walter Weis, American Ethical Union; Agnes M. Morley, New York Society of Friends; Josephine Pomerance, Chairman of the Disarmament Information Committee of the American Association/ John E. Englund, Professor, Mechanical Engineering, Columbia University; Nelson Bengston, Committee for World Development and World Disarmament; John E. Ullmann, Professor, Business Management, Hofstra College.

* * * * *