

1st Addresses

ON JUNE 1, 1948 WACHTELL, MANHEIM & GROUF, WILL
MOVE THEIR LAW OFFICES FROM 1 CEDAR STREET
TO 15 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK 5.

*125 W 23rd
London Ter.*

WHITEHALL 3-1354
CABLES: MANWACHT

HAROLD MANHEIM
MEYER GROUF
OTTO ZUCKER
—
ABBOTT GOULD
HANS HARNIK



THE GROLIER SOCIETY INC. Publishers

Grolier Building 575 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. PLaza 1-3600

March 17, 1960

Dear Leo:

It was wonderful, really wonderful, to see you again after so long.

I enjoyed and was enriched by our chat -- as I have always been after seeing you.

You are the damndest lucky man I know and there is nobody in the world I envy more. You have somehow done more of the important things than any other six people one can name.

I'm so glad you gave me that summary of the Bulletin piece. I'm having it mimeographed and sent around with extra copies of the Bulletin in a way that I hope will somehow advance the cause.

I'm traveling a bit in the next several weeks but will be in New York a good part of the time, and would be enchanted to pop up any time you have a free lunch.

If you have any incidental assignments within my marginal competence, I'm your boy.

As ever,


Theodore Waller

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

TW/hh

WACHTELL MANHEIM & GROUF

HAROLD MANHEIM
MEYER GROUF
OTTO ZUCKER

SAMUEL R. WACHTELL
(1886-1943)

CABLE ADDRESS: MANWACHT, NEW YORK
TELEPHONES: WHITEHALL 3-1354-1358

1 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK 5

October 9, 1945

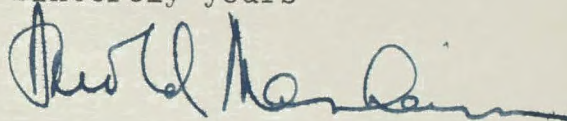
Dr. Leo Szilard
1155 East 57th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Ever since I read the Smythe report about a month ago, I have been thinking of you again and again. You are definitely the least satisfactory client I ever had in my professional career at least from the viewpoint of getting from you information that might have been needed in order to advise you correctly. Every time I saw you I must confess that I had a feeling of complete bafflement and frustration. But now I know the reason and the only thing I can do now is to compliment you in the highest terms. I do not believe that ever in history did a client do as good a job of confusing his lawyer as you did. If as a result your lawyer did not have the slightest idea that you had anything to do with such things as atomic bombs, that is all to the credit side because even as well regulated a heart as mine would not have been able to stand the shock.

I hope to see you when you are in New York the next time.

Sincerely yours



HM/rk

ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

EASTCHESTER ROAD AND MORRIS PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 61, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

April 21, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Two days ago Dr. White sent me your memorandum of the project you discussed with us. Since your letter is dated March 14 and you say that you plan to be in Washington for four to six weeks, I am hurrying to answer you in the hope that this letter may still reach you there.

I was very glad to have a chance to read the project in detail. It seems to me that one of the beauties of this project lies in its simplicity and its straightforwardness. There should not be any trouble in carrying out the project you proposed as long as sufficient space is available and also adequate facilities for irradiation. One important point that has to be watched in order not to introduce unnecessary inaccuracies in the data is the sexing at birth. There is a rather large error in such a procedure unless classification by external characters is confirmed by dissection. It seems to me that it would be well worth the extra time put in for this purpose since one might otherwise always wonder about the accuracy of the data.

I had occasion to mention briefly to Dr. William L. Russell from Oak Ridge that you had a project of this type under consideration when he telephoned me on his way through New York to Geneva. I think it might be well worth your while to talk to him about it. He raised one point which might be important for you, namely that of the justification of using the X-chromosome for studies of radiation induced mutation. He feels that in the course of evolution, selection may have differentiated the X-chromosome from other chromosomes in its susceptibility to radiation.

I hope very much that you can get your project started very soon and I shall look forward to seeing your results. With kind regards and many good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Salome Waelsch

. Salome G. Waelsch

SGW: ew

WACHTELL, MANHEIM & GROUF

ONE CEDAR STREET

NEW YORK 5

SAMUEL R. WACHTELL
HAROLD MANHEIM
MEYER GROUF

CABLE ADDRESS
"MANWACHT"

October 5th, 1943.

Dr. Leo Szilard

To Wachtell, Manheim & Grouf

TO SERVICES: General advice in connection with
settlement of action of Adam v. Szilard -----

\$75.

1155 East 37th Street
Chicago, Illinois
January 17, 1944

Wachtell, Manheim and Grouf
1 Cedar Street
New York 5, New York

Dear Mr. Manheim:

I am writing to thank you for the helpful advice which you and Mr. Grouf gave me last year in connection with the settlement of a lawsuit brought by Mr. Adam.

Inclosed is a check for \$75.00 in settlement of your bill dated October 5, 1943.

Yours very truly,



L. Szilard

LS:s
Incl.



in this chaotic
and insecure
world of to-day,
and know your
contribution in
clarifying issues
for millions of
us, has been as
great, as the
scientific discoveries
with which
wishes, and a
lasting appreciation
of your service.

Cordially,
Mrs. Sewell
Walker and
family.

Marie T. Walker
26 Shaffner Avenue
Brownsville, Pennsylvania

36 Shaffner Ave
Brownsville
Pennsylvania

Feb. 24 - 60

Dear Dr. Agilard,
As readers of the
Bulletin of Atomic
Science, we
want to tell you
how much your
articles have en-
lightened us in
relation to the
Atomic subject.
We are grateful
for the privilege
of having read
you, and the
comfort we have
derived from
your scientific
and sane attitude.

✓

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

May 11, 1964

Dr. L. Szilard
Salk Institute
La Jolla, California

Dear Leo:

Many thanks for your very rich first part of your work on memory and recall. I hope we shall have a chance to see you soon and discuss it.

I think you are quite justified in suggesting actual contact at synapses because many such have been seen by electron microscopy and furthermore these spaces can almost certainly be changed during activity. However, you have taken the classical view of synaptic transmission without including the possibility of pre-synaptic changes. The presynaptic elements are certainly in close contact with each other and present the possibility of a switch mechanism which would precede your memory cell.

I realise that at this stage you are developing a most interesting model and that it is premature to assign particular parts of the model to particular anatomical structures. Your "cholinesterase" is only a resistance in the circuit and need not even be an enzyme.

With all best wishes,

Patrick D. Wall

Patrick D. Wall

pdw/jr

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS

1126 EAST FIFTY-NINTH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS



MIDWAY 0800 EXTENSION 1785
MIDWAY 10052

October 4, 1947

Mr. Theodore Waller
c/o Robert Frase
Great Falls Road
Falls Church, Virginia

Dear Mr. Waller:

I was doing a little biology this summer, and when I got to New York City about the middle of August, the symptoms of the present strained political situation struck me with full force.

I am enclosing the manuscript of an article entitled "Letter to Stalin" and a copy of a letter which I have written to Secretary Marshall. Both have been submitted to the BULLETIN for publication.

I wonder whether you could find time to read the article and to scrutinize the letter addressed to Marshall.

The present plan is to have the article and the letter to Marshall printed in the next issue of the BULLETIN, which should appear around the 28th of October. Advance copies are being sent to a number of people by the BULLETIN with a request of commenting on it. The comments would be, if possible, printed in the same issue of the BULLETIN.

It is felt that if this article were accompanied by good comments on the part of persons whose voice carries weight, the chance that the article might have a good effect would be considerably increased. It is not expected that all people who have been asked to send in comments will be in a position to say that they approve of the contents of the article. Comments which would draw attention to the seriousness of the situation would also be helpful and could by implication express approval of the decision to write such an unusual article and to take such an unusual step as writing the letter to Marshall.

If you feel you can make some comment which might be useful if published along with the article, please address it, either in the form of a letter or a telegram, to the BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS. They would presumably be in a position to have it printed in the same issue. Such comments ought to be received, if possible, by October 10 and not later than Monday, October 13.

I would, of course, be very much interested also in any private comments you might care to make and which you may send to me directly.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

P.S. I am sending an identical letter to Marshall MacDuffie.

11 EAST 67TH STREET

OFFICE: REGENT 7-4425
RESIDENCE: REGENT 4-6526

Prof. Leo Szilard,
International Latex Corp.,
350 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Prof. Szilard:

Herein I enclose, as I promised you, a summary that I had published last year in the French equivalent of our A.M.A. I hope that it will give you an overall view concerning the principles that I follow when giving a reducing diet.

I try when I reduce the quantity of calories to improve the quality of the food.

I enjoyed meeting you again, and hope to see you soon.

With kindest regards, believe me,

Yours always sincerely,

Robert Wallis

Enc. 1;
NEW YORK January 18, 1954

ROBERT WALLIS, M. D.

**Le problème de la malnutrition
dans les maladies de la suralimentation et l'obésité**

par Robert WALLIS (New-York)

Le problème de la malnutrition

dans les maladies de la suralimentation et l'obésité

par Robert WALLIS (New-York)

CURIEUSEMENT quand on parle de malnutrition, on pense surtout aux phénomènes d'hyponutrition, et ceux-ci ont été beaucoup plus étudiés et décrits que les phénomènes d'*hypernutrition* auxquels nous nous limiterons seuls ici, en notant cependant qu'il existe souvent des phénomènes d'hyponutrition chez les suralimentés. Il n'est paradoxal en effet que dans les apparences de constater chez des obèses suralimentés par exemple des cirrhoses par carence d'assimilation, en tous points com-

parables aux carences par défaut d'absorption tels que les ont décrits si magistralement Gilman et Gilman chez les noirs d'Afrique du Sud.

Quoi qu'il en soit, il faut s'étonner qu'étant donné les connaissances modernes et le nombre d'excellents traités de nutrition qui existent dans tous les pays du monde sur les besoins de l'homme, l'équilibre de son régime, et les dangers afférents à la méconnaissance de ces équilibres soit quantitatifs soit qualificatifs, on puisse dans

la pratique, et avec une telle généralité traiter ces connaissances avec un tel dédain.

D'où cela provient-il ? De bien des causes, notamment de ce fait qu'en dehors de la valeur calorique ou nutritive des aliments, une valeur symbolique est attachée à la nourriture depuis la plus haute antiquité. Il n'y a pas de réunion, de fête, d'anniversaire qui ne soit l'occasion de libations ou d'excès alimentaires qui ne constituent un défi à la science de la nutrition.

Sans même aller jusque là, dans la vie quotidienne la plupart des individus civilisés mangent et boivent 3 ou 4 fois par jour au-delà de leurs nécessités. C'est dire en raisonnant en apparence par l'absurde, que 1.500 repas par an en moyenne, 15.000 repas en 10 ans, 60.000 repas en 40 ans, surmènent l'organisme par leur caractère inadéquat. On ne peut dans ces conditions que s'étonner, non pas des troubles que nous allons considérer, mais bien de la remarquable tolérance de l'organisme aux excès répétés.

Point n'est besoin d'être médecin pour connaître ces erreurs et les oublier volontairement par éducation, par coutume ou par satisfaction orale personnelle, et l'on s'empresse d'affecter aux « glandes » ou à l'hérédité, ce qui n'est pas le plus souvent un legs mais une donation entre vifs de mauvaises habitudes alimentaires. Les médecins eux-mêmes ont tendance à oublier que la plupart des maladies dites de la nutrition sont le plus souvent sinon entièrement provoquées, au moins toujours entretenues par la suralimentation : elles devraient être appelées *maladies de l'alimentation*.

Cela on l'oublie pour les maladies officiellement reconnues comme maladies de la nutrition : obésité, diabète, goutte. Mais on l'oublie bien davantage pour nombre de maladies dégénératives ou d'états chroniques où pour être officieux le facteur alimentaire n'en joue pas moins un rôle, que l'expérimentation et l'observation combinées, révèlent chaque jour plus considérable. Dans ce cadre il faut faire entrer essentiellement parmi bien d'autres : le vieillissement prématuré, l'athérosclérose, bon nombre de cardiopathies et de troubles digestifs, hépatiques, rénaux, articulaires, souvent considérés comme « essentiels ». Il n'est pas jusqu'à certains cancers qui ne soient favorisés dans leur apparition par la suralimentation, puisqu'on sait d'après des statistiques portant sur des dizaines de millions d'individus que la proportion des cancers est de 12 % plus fréquente chez les obèses.

Tout cela on le sait chez le rat (depuis les expériences de Saxton, 1945) mais on l'oublie chez l'homme. On oublie que parmi tous ces états sus-mentionnés dont le caractère chronique et progressif est accepté, beaucoup ne sont probablement chroniques qu'en apparence, parce que dans la réalité les causes alimentaires qui les provoquent et les entretiennent, persistent. Là encore la tolérance de l'organisme apparaît comme remarquable, et bien des années de troubles fonctionnels se passent, avant que ne s'établissent des lésions irréversibles qui refusent de céder à la suppression des erreurs chroniques de régime alimentaire.

Dans un article aussi limité il faudrait s'excuser d'un

préambule aussi étendu, si la réalité des faits cliniques ne démontrait, non seulement la fréquente association des troubles mentionnés chez les obèses, mais encore leur existence possible chez les maigres suralimentés.

Par contre, c'est volontairement que nous n'entrons pas dans les détails de la classification des obésités. De plus en plus on pense avec Duncan que « toute obésité est alimentaire » et d'excellents articles français récents d'Azerad, De Gennes, Gilbert-Dreyfus démontrent que dans 1 % des cas où des troubles glandulaires patents sont associés, ils ne constituent qu'un facteur concomitant et souvent chronologiquement secondaire.

Dire du reste que toute obésité est alimentaire, ne veut pas dire qu'il n'existe pas en dehors de l'absorption des aliments et boissons et des phénomènes digestifs, des facteurs extrinsèques qui interviennent dans son mécanisme de production ou de maintien. Chez le suralimenté comme chez l'homme normal du reste, les glandes à sécrétion interne, le cerveau, le système sympathique périphérique, le sympathique central et l'hypothalamus interviennent de manière non douteuse et en directe inter-relation pour agir sur le métabolisme local de la cellule grasseuse périphérique, comme sur les équilibres minéraux et sur les mécanismes de rétention aqueuse qui lui sont directement associés.

Néanmoins dans ce circuit d'influences qui provoquent l'obésité, il apparaît de plus en plus, tant au point de vue expérimental que clinique et thérapeutique, qu'un rôle primordial doit être affecté aux perturbations fonctionnelles plus encore que lésionnelles des centres hypothalamiques sous l'influence des excès alimentaires. A l'état pathologique (encéphalite infectieuse, tumeur) ceux-ci peuvent être provoqués par celles-là ; à l'état physiologique, c'est-à-dire dans la très grande majorité, et pratiquement la quasi-totalité des cas cliniques, il apparaît au contraire que ce sont les excès caloriques qui conditionnent le dérèglement fonctionnel de l'hypothalamus et des troubles de l'appétit qui en résultent, facteurs d'établissement puis de maintien de l'obésité.

C'est pour caractériser ce centre avec un terme plus simple, que celui de centre hypothalamique de l'appétit, que Norman Joliffe directeur du bureau de Nutrition de la ville de New-York, a créé récemment (1952) l'excellent terme d'« appestat », c'est-à-dire de thermostat régulateur de l'appétit. Dans les conditions physiologiques auxquelles nous nous limiterons dans ce bref exposé deux ordres de facteurs essentiels semblent réagir sur le fonctionnement de ce centre.

1° Avant tout la suralimentation habituelle. En effet, chez l'individu qui mange normalement, ce centre régulateur instinctif, automatiquement augmente son appétit quand il doit dépenser plus de calories pour se défendre contre le froid ou compenser un excès d'exercice, et inversement réduit sa faim pendant l'été ou en cas de sédentarité excessive, permettant ainsi le maintien du poids sans préoccupation. Au contraire chez l'individu qui mange en excès, on constate que les réflexes conditionnels sont faussés, tout se passe comme si l'« appestat » était stabilisé sur un niveau supérieur, c'est-à-dire en termes objectifs, que des quantités anormalement

grandes de calories soient nécessaires pour l'amener à sa position de repos, ou d'équilibre ; en termes subjectifs que des quantités de plus en plus grandes d'aliments soient nécessaires pour obtenir la satiété. En somme l'habitude de trop manger, l'action suralimentaire a réagi sur l'activité du centre régulateur, créant en termes Pavloviens un réflexe conditionnel secondaire avec toutes ses conséquences. Comme ce mécanisme est automatique l'individu intéressé n'a en général pas conscience du fait qu'il mange trop. Souvent du reste en même temps il se met à boire trop, et quand ce sont des boissons alcooliques, qui ont elles-mêmes une valeur calorique non négligeable, on peut observer suivant la dose, et suivant la réaction particulière de chaque individu une action opposée : tantôt les calories consommées en alcool et qui ne sont que des calories sans rien de plus, coupent l'appétit, réduisent l'alimentation solide et amènent des déficiences minérales et des carences vitaminiques ; tantôt au contraire le centre hypothalamique régulateur est comme anesthésié par l'alcool : c'est dans ce sens que l'on a pu dire que l'alcool « apéritif » stimulait l'appétit, ceci n'est qu'une apparence, puisqu'en réalité il ne fait en cette occurrence que supprimer ou retarder la possibilité d'équilibre de l'« appétat » et la satiété qui en résulte. Par rapport à ce mécanisme régulateur central fondamental, les mécanismes périphériques d'augmentation de la sécrétion gastrique, ou de la sécrétion pancréatique d'insuline, sont de peu d'importance, sauf dans la mesure où cette dernière excite directement et chimiquement le centre hypothalamique, ce qui est précisément utilisé dans les cures d'engraissement par insuline.

A titre de confirmation expérimentale de ces données cliniques on sait que J. R. Brobeck (1946) a eu le privilège de suivre une série de rats obèses par lésions hypothalamiques spontanées héréditaires, mais dont l'obésité ne persistait que si libre cours était laissé à leur appétit. Par ailleurs Jean Mayer avec M. M. Dickie, M. W. Bates et J. J. Vitale au laboratoire de physiologie de Philadelphie (1951) ont noté que parmi des rats similaires ayant à leur disposition le même régime, les uns restaient de poids normal, les autres devenaient obèses. Ces derniers consommaient de leur propre choix 25 % de plus de calories par jour, et choisissaient instinctivement une ration proportionnellement environ 50 % plus riche en graisses et 50 % moins riche en protéines et en hydrates de carbone que les rats de poids normal. Enfin ces mêmes auteurs ont remarqué chez les rats comme chez les hommes obèses une labilité extrême de la glycémie, avec tendance à l'hypoglycémie relative, stimulatrice de l'appétit.

2° Les facteurs cérébraux constituent le deuxième facteur fondamental qui agit sur le centre hypothalamique et cela qu'ils soient conscients ou inconscients. Par facteurs conscients nous entendons la suralimentation volontaire telle que celle imposée par les parents vis-à-vis de leurs enfants, soit-disant pour les faire grandir plus vite, ou acceptée par les enfants pour obtenir une sorte de paix temporaire, ou dans d'autres cas choisie par un adulte qui s'imagine ainsi, à tort, acquérir plus de force ou de résistance à la maladie. Par facteurs

inconscients nous faisons allusions à tout ce qui a été décrit en médecine psychanalytique et psychosomatique, sous l'appellation de satisfaction orale compensatrice : qu'il s'agisse d'un complexe d'infériorité, d'une préoccupation professionnelle, d'une crise matérielle, d'une inhibition sexuelle, d'une angoisse sentimentale, l'« éternelle consolation » et l'éternel refuge dans une nourriture augmentée, semblent en effet constituer le dénominateur commun du réconfort à ces troubles divers. Conscients ou inconscients, chez l'enfant ou chez l'adulte, ces excès de nourriture amènent à la formation de graisse, dont le maintien bien au-delà du temps souvent limité où la suralimentation servait à camoufler des problèmes du moment, tient essentiellement au néo-conditionnement sur un niveau supérieur de satisfaction du centre hypothalamique. Ce que l'on sait des inter-connexions anatomiques et physiologiques entre l'hypothalamus « cerveau de l'instinct et de l'affection » (suivant l'expression de Jean Delay) et le cortex, cerveau de l'intelligence et de la représentation, empêche de s'étonner de l'importance fondamentale du psychisme sur les mécanismes régulateurs de la nutrition.

Tout ce qui vient d'être dit suffirait amplement pour démontrer ce que la plupart des malades et même quelques médecins ne veulent pas accepter malgré l'évidence : à savoir que le régime alimentaire restrictif et la rééducation psychique constituent les deux seuls traitements nécessaires et suffisants à la fois de la cause et des effets des maladies de la suralimentation en général et de l'obésité en particulier.

Cela apparaîtra encore plus évident quand on remarquera que les travaux déjà anciens de Duncan dans son traité des maladies métaboliques, et ceux plus récents de Hugo R. Rony, de Philadelphie, ont démontré que les excuses invoquées par les malades, comme les préjugés soulevés par les médecins ne se justifient plus dans les quatre ordres de faits suivants dont nous résumons les conclusions après expériences :

1. — Il n'existe pas chez les obèses d'altération du métabolisme basal qui puisse rendre compte de leur obésité.

2. — Les lois de la thermodynamique valent pour les obèses comme pour les sujets normaux : ils ne consomment pas moins d'énergie que les sujets de poids normal pour exécuter un travail, bien au contraire et en accord avec ces lois, à travail égal : ils consomment plus d'énergie, puisqu'ils sont plus lourds.

3. — Il n'existe pas de modifications de l'action dynamique spécifique des aliments chez l'obèse.

4. — A conditions égales de répartition des aliments, les obèses ne sont pas des superassimilateurs, et étant donné une alimentation déterminée ingérée, il tire de cette nourriture exactement le même pourcentage de calories que des sujets normaux.

Ceci étant, on comprendra pourquoi nous sommes opposés à tout traitement glandulaire de l'obésité, dans la mesure même où ces traitements sont illogiques, camoufleurs d'effets tout au plus et non traiteurs de causes, et rarement inoffensifs. On comprendra également pour-

quoi dans la mesure où les amphétamines à petites doses inoffensives, réduisent symptomatiquement l'appétit, augmentent le bien-être du malade pendant la période d'adaptation au nouveau régime réduit, et facilitent ainsi le traitement psychologique, elles peuvent être acceptées comme un adjuvant utile, mais pas indispensable, au départ d'une cure d'amaigrissement.

Ce n'est pas le lieu ici dans un article forcément limité d'insister sur l'opportunité au début de toute cure d'amaigrissement d'une cure de déshydratation par le régime temporairement déchloruré, et au besoin par un petit nombre d'injections de diurétiques mercuriels. Cela est vrai dans tous les cas, ne serait-ce que dans la mesure où la déshydratation réduit automatiquement la sensation de faim, et même paradoxalement celle de soif, et encore dans la mesure où la perte de poids d'eau subite initialement encourage psychologiquement les malades. Ces cures qui ne sont que facilitantes dans le traitement des obésités ordinaires, deviennent indispensables dans le cas des obésités spongieuses ou paradoxales. Mais ces faits sont aujourd'hui bien connus, comme sont décrits aussi dans les traités spécialisés des régimes bien équilibrés, pauvres en calories, riches en vitamines et en minéraux permettant l'amaigrissement.

Nous ne voulons ici qu'insister sur quelques points de détail, peut-être trop souvent oubliés dans l'application ou l'interprétation de ces dits régimes.

D'abord en ce qui concerne la quantité de calories à prescrire dans le régime, il faut se souvenir qu'un facteur toujours important à considérer est l'âge du malade. On sait que les besoins caloriques du nourrisson correspondent environ à 100 calories par kilogramme de poids, les besoins caloriques d'un adolescent en croissance d'environ 50 calories par kilogramme de poids corporel, 40 calories après 30 ans, 20 calories après 50 ans, fréquemment à 15 calories par kilogramme de poids corporel après 60 ans pour un sédentaire. C'est dire qu'un individu qui mangerait à 60 ans la même quantité d'aliments qu'à 30 ans mangerait en tout cas deux fois trop. Une des grandes causes de l'obésité ou tout au moins de la tendance à l'engraissement avec l'âge à régime égal, provient précisément d'un besoin diminué, aggravé en général par une réduction de l'exercice. Si les tables établies par les moyennes des compagnies d'assurance en ce qui concerne le poids « idéal » des hommes enregistrent une certaine augmentation de ce poids avec l'âge, c'est bien parce que ces statistiques ne font qu'entériner et accepter à tort comme « idéal » la moyenne des erreurs de l'humanité. Le poids physiologique pour un individu déterminé devrait au contraire légèrement diminuer avec l'âge, et notamment après 50 ans, quand ses masses musculaires ont tendance, sauf exception, à s'atrophier.

Ceci dit, il faut insister sur un grand principe à la base de tout régime : quand on doit diminuer la quantité des aliments, il faut en améliorer la qualité.

Que faut-il entendre par là ? Pour être clair, raisonnons d'abord par l'absurde : si un individu est mis à un régime de 1.200 calories par jour, ce serait dangereux et impossible de prétendre le nourrir avec trois cuille-

rées à soupe d'une mayonnaise d'une valeur de 400 calories par cuillère.

Sans aller jusque là, il faut dans tout régime en dehors des équilibres et proportions classiques minima en protéines, graisses, hydrates de carbone, rechercher les trois qualités suivantes :

1° régime qui favorise les éliminations intestinales, hépatiques, rénales ;

2° régime qui facilite l'action des sucs digestifs et qui permet le maximum d'absorption et d'assimilation pour les quantités ingérées, avec un minimum de travail gastro-intestinal ;

3° régime qui n'apporte pas que des calories, mais en plus des acides aminés essentiels, et des corps gras désaturés non moins essentiels, une certaine quantité adéquate d'oligo-éléments vitaminiques et métalliques, dans des conditions favorables à leur absorption.

Disons d'emblée que pour répondre à ces trois facteurs qualitatifs un régime devra se rapprocher le plus possible des conditions naturelles physiologiques et qu'il devra pour cela remplir deux conditions essentiellement favorables à l'organisme : a) contenir assez d'éléments « vivants », c'est-à-dire crus ; b) être un régime aussi dissocié que possible, c'est-à-dire non seulement où seront séparés le plus possible les protéines, les graisses et les hydrates de carbone, mais aussi où l'on ne mélangera pas les aliments crus et les aliments cuits, c'est-à-dire les calories déjà partiellement consommées avec les calories neuves, du « charbon pur » pour l'organisme avec un résidu de cendres.

Il faut bien s'entendre, il ne s'agit pas ici d'exagération mystique et dogmatique : chacun sait que la majorité de l'humanité supporte un régime mixte non seulement où sont mélangés au cours d'un même repas protéines, hydrates de carbone et graisses, mais aussi qu'une salade crue ou un fruit à la fin d'un repas ne font aucun mal. Nous ne le nions pas, ce que nous voulons dire seulement, c'est que dans ces conditions on perd une partie du bénéfice du mélange, et que notamment les crudités font moins de bien, sont moins favorables à l'organisme que prises isolément.

Cette considération, oubliée le plus souvent en médecine humaine, est du reste absolument classique en médecine vétérinaire. Pour ne citer que trois points : chacun sait que les animaux à l'état naturel suivent tous un régime dissocié, et qu'en ce qui concerne les animaux domestiques [Leonard A. Maynard : *Animal Nutrition*, New-York, 1947 ; C. Craplet : *Alimentation du bétail*, Paris, 1950] la valeur nutritive des mélanges est très différente de celle des aliments composants, et les éleveurs savent de longue date qu'il y a intérêt pour faire engraisser plus économiquement les porcs, à cuire une partie de leur nourriture amyliacée, qui est ainsi transformée en glucose plus complètement absorbable.

Revenons à l'homme. Il est bien connu que des « eaux vivantes », eaux minérales prises à leurs sources, eaux de constitution des légumes verts ou des fruits crus (qui contiennent entre 80 à 95 % de leur poids d'eau) ont des propriétés éliminatrices, suivant les cas laxatives,

cholologues, diurétiques, etc... il est facile de constater que ces propriétés sont considérablement altérées si ces divers éléments ne sont pas pris isolément : une eau minérale prise avec un repas, ou des fruits pris à la fin d'un repas ou seulement additionnés de saccharose perdent 75 % de leur efficacité.

On sait aussi que la digestion du pain commencée par la ptyaline salivaire, est retardée sinon inhibée par l'acidité gastrique nécessitée par l'ingestion de viande, et que celle-ci est retardée par l'addition de graisse surtout cuite.

On sait encore qu'on perd le bénéfice des vitamines du beurre, graisse privilégiée et ramenée au rang de la margarine, quand le beurre est cuit. Tout cela on le sait et on l'oublie. On oublie aussi qu'à part les vitamines et les minéraux qu'apportent les fruits et les légumes verts, leur résidu cellulosique, constitue non seulement un « lest » favorable au fonctionnement de l'intestin, mais qui peut aussi agir comme facteur « anti-alimentaire » réduisant l'absorption, de l'excès de calories ingérées, dans des proportions souvent non négligeables (Mitchell, Edmond Lesné et Charles Richet).

Dans ces circonstances et pratiquement nous avons obtenu des résultats cliniques très favorables dans le traitement de l'obésité et des états de suralimentation en répartissant un régime de 1.200 calories (environ dans les cas moyens) en quatre repas par jour dont deux de crudités, de la manière suivante : le matin, une demi-heure au moins avant le petit déjeuner le jus de deux oranges et d'un citron, à midi un repas de crudités constitué de jus de légumes, melon, salade verte mélangée (assaisonnée avec le minimum d'huile d'olive et de citron), fruits. Nous laissons les malades commettre quelques erreurs aux deux autres repas c'est-à-dire au petit déjeuner et au dîner, pourvu que le total calorique ne dépasse pas celui fixé, et que la ration de protéines (viande, poisson, fromage et œufs) corresponde au moins à un gramme par kilogramme de poids corporel, ration protéinique qui peut du reste être augmentée sans inconvénient, si les hydrates de carbone cuits sont réduits au minimum, et si le bilan calorique prévu est complété par des graisses crues.

Ce régime où la proportion et la répartition des aliments crus constituent le fait essentiel, se rapproche en réalité par sa composition de celui auquel est arrivé John W. Gofman de Los-Angeles. On sait que cet auteur a démontré que dans l'obésité comme dans l'athérosclérose on pouvait déceler dans le sang des malades par l'ultracentrifugation (à 52.000 tours par minute) des macromolécules de graisse discernables par leur vitesse de sédimentation (1), et isolables par des procédés optiques.

(1) Exprimée en Sf (unité Svedberg).

Chez les suralimentés les lipides de taille Sf 10 à Sf 100 ont toujours une abondance anormale, les macromolécules de taille Sf 10 à Sf 20 se révéleraient particulièrement responsables de l'athérosclérose. Les vérifications cliniques et expérimentales de cet auteur sont très impressionnantes, et au régime pauvre en graisses et pauvre en cholestérol préalablement prôné dans ces états, il ajoute la nécessité du régime pauvre en calories. Ce n'est qu'à ce prix qu'on voit en même temps disparaître chez les malades les macromolécules pathogènes et s'arrêter ou même régresser la progression des phénomènes cliniques. S'il fallait une preuve supplémentaire à ces faits, elle a été donnée récemment par Freder Hatch et Forrest Kendall (1951), lorsque ces auteurs suivant des malades soumis au régime de Kempner (riz et fruits) expérimentalement sans graisse, voyaient les troubles circulatoires cliniques et les macromolécules lipidiques du sang persister, en cas d'un excès calorique permettant aux sujets en observation de maintenir leurs lipides sanguins aux dépens d'un excès d'hydrates de carbone ingérés.

Quoi qu'il en soit nous n'avons voulu dans ce court exposé brossé à grands traits, que rénover à l'attention des faits anciennement connus, mais qui s'éclairent dans leur simplicité à la lumière des connaissances récentes. Malgré l'apparence d'affirmation, nous avons cherché à éviter tout dogmatisme, au sens où Marañon, citant et commentant si excellemment le dictionnaire d'Académie espagnol le définissait : comme « une présomption de ceux qui veulent que leur doctrine ou leurs affirmations soient tenues pour vérités indiscutables ». Cet exposé ne constitue pas une doctrine, mais est le résultat d'une longue observation des faits cliniques, il n'y a pas d'autre affirmation que celle de l'expérience, c'est-à-dire une liaison synthétique d'observations. Enfin nos propositions loin d'être indiscutables, souhaitent au contraire de suggérer la discussion dans l'espoir de corriger la maladie ou de préserver la santé par des moyens simples dans nombre d'états dits chroniques et considérés à tort comme irrémédiablement progressifs.

RÉSUMÉ

Bien des états chroniques, les maladies de la nutrition en général, l'obésité en particulier, sont en fait des maladies de la suralimentation. La plupart de ces états ou maladies dites chroniques, ne sont chroniques en apparence, que parce que les excès alimentaires (quantitatifs ou qualitatifs) qui les provoquent ou les entretiennent en réalité, sont persistants et sont eux répétés quotidiennement et chroniquement. Pour remédier à cet état de choses un régime quantitativement et qualitativement équilibré est proposé. Ce régime riche en crudités, convenablement réparties pour en assurer le plein bénéfice, est également relativement dissocié du point de vue chimique pour en faciliter l'absorption avec un minimum d'effort pour l'organisme.

MRS. THEODORE D. WALSER
609 ALDEN ROAD
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

Aug. 7, 1961

Dear Mr. Szilard. -

With delight and many chuckles, I have just finished reading your "Voice of the Dolphins" which I got at our public library.

Beneath the satire there is a wealth of wisdom, information and challenge to the muddled thinking of our day. Perhaps you will remember using my office in The Carnegie Building in New York

MRS. THEODORE D. WALSER
609 ALDEN ROAD
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

While I was working at the United Nations. I was proud to be able to lend it to you.

Recently, I heard you on the TV program - The Face of the Nation - As usual you held your own admirably.

If I send you three dollars (\$3) will you mail me an autographed copy of your book. I want to lend it to several friends who are bright enough to get the points you make. My home is now in California - a very backward and

MRS. THEODORE D. WALSER
609 ALDEN ROAD
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

isolationist part of the country.
I'm kept busy trying to win
acceptance of a different, in-
ternational point of view.

With best wishes and
thanks for your brilliant
contribution to our thinking,
Sincerely yours,
Gladys Walser

MRS. THEODORE D. WALSER
609 ALDEN ROAD
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 6. 1961

Dear Mr. Szilard.-

Many thanks
for the autographed copy of
your book! I've been finding
out many interesting things
about you from recent ar-
ticles in "Life" and The
"Saturday Review" - So glad
you are actively engaged
on the world scene.
Sincerely yours, Gladys Walsen

file M
2564 Dysart Road
Cleveland 18, Ohio

January 29, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

On January 19, about thirty people held an informal meeting to discuss the proposals made in your speech here in November. We were fortunate to have Dr. Paul R. Zilsel to guide the discussion.

I will attempt to summarize some of the points that came up for discussion. Any conclusions are not necessarily those of all the people present.

Although most of the group felt that they would support your general proposals, a few were rather wary. For example, some questioned the diplomatic effect of unilateral pledges. They likened this to "showing one's hand" in poker, feeling that diplomacy is better served by keeping the opponent guessing as to whether one is bluffing or not.

However, most of the discussion centered on the organization of the council, the administration of the lobby, and the control of available funds.

The group felt that the council should be an elected, rather than an appointed, body, so that the contributing "members" would have a voice in the selection of the council. Initially, perhaps, they could elect from a proposed slate. Later vacancies could be filled by membership vote on nominees selected by a committee as well as those suggested by members. A member could be defined as someone who paid his contribution to the central organization. (Such an election procedure is used by Consumers Union, whose membership is simply the subscribers to the magazine.)

The group was almost unanimous in questioning the limiting of council membership to natural scientists, since there are certainly eminent non-scientists (notably Norman Cousins) who might be valuable to such a group.

Many of us felt it undemocratic to give the council autonomous power to make decisions. Recognizing that the membership could ultimately control the council by with-

holding money or votes, it was felt that the better part of a year might elapse before the council would be aware of the dissatisfaction of the membership. To overcome this difficulty, the lines of communication between membership and council should be more explicitly detailed.

Concerning political contributions, it was apparent that some kind of central control would have to be set up in order that these would be allocated equitably, so that an early request to help candidate A wouldn't leave candidate B short of funds just because he started campaigning later.

Unqualified support of a candidate regardless of his stand on domestic issues was balked at by those of us who could never vote for a segregationist, for example.

Several of the participants in our discussion are members of organizations such as SANE, Voice of Women, etc. They felt that your proposal could well provide the political arm of such organizations.

We concluded that although there was a lack of unanimity on many specific points, most of the participants would be interested in being part of a movement to work toward peace and would like to help it overcome the problems of initial organization.

Very sincerely yours,

Virginia F. Walters

Mrs. Richard H. Walters

Copy.

The War Office.
London.S.W. 1.

8th October 1935.

84/S/8473 (M.G.O.4 b).

Gentlemen.

With reference to your letter of the 16th September, 1935 (C/G) I am directed to inform you that in accordance with your suggestion arrangements were made for Dr Szilard to visit the Research Department at Woolwich on 27th September 1935, on which date he was afforded an opportunity fully to explain his ideas to the Director of Radiological Research.

The information given by Dr Szilard and the views expressed by him have been carefully considered with the result that the Department has confirmed the decision previously communicated to the effect that there appears to be no reason to keep the specification secret so far as the War Department is concerned.

I am to ask if you would be good enough to communicate this decision to Dr Szilard and at the same time thank him for the trouble he has taken in the matter.

In conclusion I am to say that the Department appreciates the action you have taken to facilitate consideration and review of the proposal.

I am, Gentlemen.
Your obedient Servant.

J. Coombes.

Director of Artillery.

Messrs Claremont Haynes & Co.
Vernon House.
Bloomsbury Square.
W.C 1



JAMES P. WARBURG
70 EAST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

February 7, 1955

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I read with great interest your letter of February second, which appeared in the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday. It may interest you to know that this citizen has obeyed your injunction before receiving it.

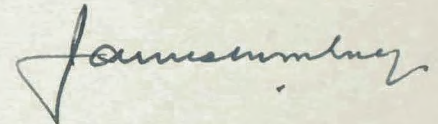
For several months I have been working with a small group of experts, in whom I have reason to believe Governor Stevenson has confidence, in the hope of producing a clear alternative foreign policy to be presented to the American people in 1956.

I enclose a copy of the tentative Introduction to a series of six Working Papers. If this intrigues you, I shall be glad to send you the papers themselves. The following are their titles:

The United States, the United Nations
and Disarmament
United States Foreign Economic Policy
United States Policy in Europe
United States Policy in Latin America
United States Policy in the Middle East
United States Policy in Asia.

With best regards,

Yours very sincerely,



Enclosure:
JPW:RGB

Kings Crown Hotel
420 West 116th St
New York, N. Y.
February 12, 1955

Mr. James P. Warburg
70 East 45th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Warburg:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 7th. I am looking forward to reading the "Introduction" which you enclose.

I was very happy to hear that you are working with a group that may help Governor Stevenson clarify his mind on the issues involved. This, indeed, is very necessary, though, of course, November, 1956 is a long way off and many things could happen between now and then.

I am spending most of my time in New York now, even though I am still at Chicago (except in body and in spirit) and, if you have some free time, I should be happy to sit with you (perhaps some day at lunch) and try to compare notes. My telephone number is University 4-2700 and, if I am not in, the hotel will take a message. If I am in town, I shall then call you back.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

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CABLE ADDRESS "PAWARB"

6535 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 48, CALIFORNIA

December 22, 1961

PERSONAL

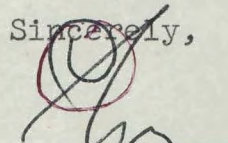
Mr. Peter Charlston
c/o Dean Witter
632 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Pete:

The enclosure follows through on an earlier
discussion with you. I would like your comments.

With greetings of the Season, I remain,

Sincerely,



CLORE WARNE

CW/dd

Child Research Council

University of Colorado School of Medicine

4200 East Ninth Avenue

Denver

October 19th 1961

Dear Leo -

Your interesting article in last week's New Republic served to remind me that I have been very negligent in my correspondence. When Trudie kindly brought me a copy of *The Voice of the Dolphins* last summer I read it with great pleasure that very evening. I intended writing you at once to say how much I enjoyed the little volume.

The account of the Dolphins was, of course, both delightful as a fantasy and interesting as the voice of Szilard! I was, however, particularly amused by *The Mark Gable Foundation and Report on Grand Central Terminal* - Incidentally the inclusion of Benét's *Nightmare for Future Reference* added just the right touch for the reader as he started the book.

Again, many thanks to you + Trudie for remembering me - and my kindest regards to you both -

Always sincerely

Al Washburn

Mrs. A. T. Waterman

5306 CARVEL ROAD

WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

My dear Dr. Szilard,

While cleaning up the old family fall out shelter which has been used for years, as were our great-grandmother's attics, to house everything and anything I found these purely personal letters of my grandmother. They might interest you as a side-light on a seaman's life in the fast moving cities.

I am truly sorry but my grandmother seems to have inherited her bad hand writing from me,

Sincerely,

Mary Waterman

Phila -
Oct. 15

Dear Mother -

You are right as always.
I had no business blowing off
to you. But, no, I won't see a
psychiatrist before Jim gets back.
Couldn't get an appointment for
anything. They are booked for
months in advance. For another
I am over the hump now and
feel much better. I don't
have to take Amurax now for
another eight months and I
do enjoy real food for a change.
We have been hearing a

2 series of gag parties. The Odessa
Wives we call ourselves and
play Russian Roulette. Don't
worry. It's not the real thing
but we do use a pistol and
if it bangs (no bullets) on
your turn you win the pot.
I know you don't approve
of gambling but it really is
fun and anyway we lose a
gamble, for the highest stakes
too.

We found out a curious thing
today from Susie Thompson.
She had it straight from her
sister-in-law whose husband
is on the Pit reception committee.

3
You know the Pit is where the
bomb is and where the "miners" stay.
Susie says that all 30 of our current
Russian guests are women. She
added that even they wouldn't dare to
make it less than 100% one way or
the other. Do you suppose that
women are more excitable than
men? More apt to punch those
keys? Or do they have more respect
for human life? Or what? The
papers say that since sex selection
there are many more women in
Russia and more men in the U.S.
Do you think these "miners"
would refuse to blow up

4 Philly + come out looking for
mates? Then there would be
a real war here - even if very
localized.

O poor Mom! Someday I
shall really write you with-
out once mentioning mined
cities.

Your loving daughter,
Jane

1 carbon
Copy

Philadelphia
October 10, 1980

Remember, Jim has left for his
two weeks in (Linda) Odessa.
Maybe it is just as well that
his number came up this time
as we were scapping every
day like unconditioned birds.
You see, I am pregnant again!
Annuess simply did not work!
Old Dr. Avery says you cannot
expect anything human to be 100%
perfect, but this is supposed to
come from the Dolphins, isn't it?
Anyway Jim wrote a red hot
letter to the Vienna Institute

2/ and they flew a man over right
away. He made me so mad!
He told that I'd neglected to take
Amruss! Does he think that with
three children already that I'd forget?
He took our supply away for analysis
and left me a fresh lot. Talk a-
bout locking the garage door! The
worst if it is the expense. No, not
the worst but bad enough. You
know how even in good day ob-
stetricians had upped their prices
and since Amruss they have
doubled them, to make up for
fewer jobs I suppose. Even so
they can't make a living & combine
with generalists. Plenty of patients
there! My last tax was for an

3
abortionist, legal or illegal. They just
don't exist anymore, what with all
the tenagers taking Amruss. So here
I am, a good old fruitful female!
Might as well be living in the 50s.
At least we were saved our hassle. You
remember how Jim and I almost
split up over whether the first
should be a boy or a girl? I do think
Sex Selection has caused more divorces
than it is worth. Of course I love
Lucy just as much as if I had won
and I really got my revenge with
Till and Tom. Jim still thinks I
cheated somehow and that twins

4 could have been avoided. This
time at least I have conceived
without a tussle can sex selection.
Later on I think I'll get up a
sweepstake on boy or girl. There
would be lots of takers and we
could use the money.

Jim is so cross, you know
he's always been interested in
politics and wants to run for
Mayor next year. He'd have had a
good chance too. Everyone is side of
the Democrats and the poor old
Republican rump does not count.
It will be a Columbian year but
what chance will a father of four
(four!) have for the nomination,
and even if he got that the

campaign would be dirty. He'd be called the Blackest of Catholics, losing all Jewish and all White Catholic votes. So he's all burned up.

So am I. After all I'm hearing his baby. Tough these days.

Robots are o.k. in the kitchen but not in the nursery.

Sorry to be such a gloom but living in a mixed city certainly does things to your morale.

I'd like to move out to the country - join the Amish or the

Tennessee hill-billies. Then my hills might grow up. Is not of course

6 we can't go unless we can get a new family to take our place. Who wants to move into a mixed city? Anyway Jim wouldn't leave. His roots are deep here and he says every one is in the same boat. I don't believe him. The Vermonters at least are not sitting on top of a bank.

Yesterday I took Lucy and the boys to see the Liberty Bell and told them it once meant something but that it was badly cracked. They, bless them, were too young to know what I meant. I just said it to relieve my feelings. We

7
went on to the museum and I showed them the model of the last submarine. The boys were fascinated by the idea of a boat that went under water but I told them no one is free to build one or use one now. (Poor Uncle Ed. - His whole life work swept away.)

Free! Remember in his tongue the Four Freedoms? Well, who is free from fear now?
Your loving daughter,
Gene

Oct. 30

Dear Mother,

Jim is back, He is full of beans at being above ground again and complimented me so on my looks that I forgot all about our differences. Being pregnant does, in the early months, do something for you, doesn't it?

I told him about the Russian women and he whistled. Then he told me something more disturbing. He swore me to secrecy so for goodness sakes don't tell anyone. All the same old Thompson has probably told Susie so

2 M.B.C. might as well broadcast
it. Jim and Ed and some of
the others think that at least
five of their team of 30 were
Russians! Sure they had Phila-
delphia addresses & identity cards
and finger prints and all that
rigamarole but still Ed and
Jim are suspicious. For one
thing they weren't Quaker tectotales
and yet they wouldn't drink
vodka and Jim says that is
a sure sign of something wrong.
For another thing, they barely looked
at their maps while they were
being shown the place. Then they
argued that Odessa was worth
more than Philadelphia by twice.

3
Other things too that Jim
would not tell me. But don't say
anything.

Jim is writing our Senators
but one has ^{resigned} joined the American
Research Foundation and the other
is a Democrat and won't listen to a
Columbian. I think he should
write the Pentagon but he says the
military won't listen to a civilian
from a mined city on any subject.
He doesn't know or won't guess
what the Russians hope to gain by
infiltration but I can guess
and so can you.
We acted in the campaign

4 here. Young Teddy is speaking
to-night. Wouldn't you think
that 16 years of the Kennedys would
have been enough for any country?
But I must say Pres. Harbridge
hasn't done too well for us
Columbians these last four years.
Why did he choose to run again?
I think I shall vote for

Bridgewater though I know
voting Republican is throwing
your vote away. And isn't it
absurd that an American election
seems to hinge on the question
of whether or not we throw Para-
guay should keep its independence.
That T.V. debate was foolish.

Jim says the National Science Foundation has a good chance of getting permission to build a submarine "for research only." Ted says he will join it when he grows up.

I see Dr. Jones (Sleepy) has made a major discovery about cancer but I don't understand it.

Tom was sent home from school for not wearing his dog tag. After some questioning I found out he had lost it on a bet about the depth of the pits. No one is supposed to know that but apparently the birds

Oh. Of course we'll get it
back. It is illegal to give
them away. Tom will have
to let the other boy have the
ride of his junior sub as
well as stay after school
every day for a week for
conditioning class.

Don't worry. I really
am fine. I am beginning
to think it will be fun
to have another baby.
Your loving daughter,
Jane

P.S. About the election - can
we really take another four
years of Myrtle's hair-do?

COPY

Mrs. A.T. Waterman
5306 Carvel Road
Washington 16, D.C.

My dear Dr. Szilard:

While cleaning up the old family fall out shelter which has been used for years, as were our great-grandmothers' attics, to house everything and anything - I found these purely personal letters of my grandmother. They might interest you as a side-light on a woman's life in the first mined cities.

I am truly sorry but my grandmother seems to have inherited her bad hand writing from me.

Sincerely,

Mary Waterman

COPY

Philadelphia
October 10, 1980

Dear Mother,

Jim has just left for his two weeks in (under) Odessa. Maybe it is just as well that his number came up this time as we were scrapping every day like unconditioned kids. You see, I am pregnant again! Amruss simply did not work! Old Dr. Avery says you cannot expect anything human to be 100% perfect but this is supposed to come from the Dolphins, isn't it? Anyway Jim wrote a red hot letter to the Vienna Institute and they flew a man over right away. He made me so mad! Hinted that I'd neglected to take Amruss! Does he think that with three children already that I'd forget? He took our supply away for analysis and left me a fresh lot. Talk about locking the garage door! Thw worst of it is the expense. No, not the worst but bad enough. You know how even in your day obstetricians had upped their prices and since Amruss they have doubled them, to make up for fewer jobs, I suppose. Even so they can't make a living and combine with pediatrics. Plenty of patients there! My first try was for an abortionist, legal or illegal. They just don't exist anymore, what with all the teen-agers taking Amruss. So here I am, a good old fruitful female! Might as well be living in the 50s. At least we were saved one hussle. You remember how Jim and I almost

Mary Waterman
October 10, 1980

COPY

split up over whether the first should be a boy or a girl? I do think sex selection has caused more divorces than it is worth. Of course I love Lucy just as much as if I had won and I really get my revenge with Ted and Tom. Jim still thinks I cheated somehow and that twins could have been avoided. This time at least I have conceived without a tussle over sex selection. Later on I think I'll get up a sweepstake on boy or girl. There would be lots of takers and we could use the money.

Jim is so cross. You know he's always been interested in politics and wants to run for mayor next year. He'd have had a good chance too. Everyone is sick of the Democrats and the poor old Republican rump does not count. It will be a Columbian year but what chance will a father of four (four!) have for the nomination, and even if he got that the campaign would be dirty. He'd be called the Blackest of Catholics, losing all Quaker and all White Catholic votes. So he's all burned up.

So am I. After all I'm having his baby. Tough these days. Robots are o.k. in the kitchen but not in the nursery.

Sorry to be such a gloom but living in a mined city certainly does things to your morale. I'd like to move out to the country

COPYMary Waterman
October 10, 1980

- join the Amish or the Tennessee hill-billies. Then my kids might grow up. But of course we can't go unless we can get a new family to take our place. Who wants to move into a mined city? Anyway Jim wouldn't leave. His roots are deep here and he says everyone is in the same boat. I don't believe him. The Vermonters at least are not sitting on top of a bomb.

Yesterday I talk Lucy and the boys to see the Liberty Bell and told them it once meant something but that it was badly cracked. They, bless them, were too young to know what I meant. I just said it to relieve my feelings. We went into the museum and I showed them the model of the last submarine. The boys were fascinated by the idea of a boat that went under water but I told them no one is free to build one or use one now. (Poor Uncle Ed - His whole life work swept away.)

Free! Remember in history the Four Freedoms? Well, who is free from fear now?

Your loving daughter,

June

COPY

4

Mary Waterman
October 15, 1980

Dear Mother-

You are right as always. I had no business blowing off to you. But, no, I won't see a psychiatrist before Jim gets back. Couldn't get an appointment for anything. They are booked for months in advance. For another, I am over the hump now and feel much better. I don't have to take amruss now for another eight months and I do enjoy real food for a change. We have been having a series of gag parties. The Odessa Wives we call ourselves and play Russian Roulette. Don't worry. It's not the real thing but we do use a pistol and if it bangs (no bullets) on your turn you win the pot. I know you don't approve of gambling but it really is fun~~z~~ and anyway we live a gamble, for the highest stakes, too.

We found out a curious thing today from Susie Thompson. She had it straight from her ~~sis~~ter-in-law whose husband is on the Pit reception committee. You know the Pit is where the bomb is and where the "miners" stay. Susie says that all 30 of our current Russian guests are women. She added that even they wouldn't dare to make it less than 110% one way or the other. Do you suppose that women are more excitable than men? More apt to punch those keys? Or do they have more respect for human life? Or what? The papers say that since Sex Selection there are many more women in Russia and more men in the U.S. Do you think these "miners" would refuse to blow up Philly and come out looking for mates? Then there would be a real war here -- even if very localized.

Mary Waterman
October 15, 1960

O, poor Mom! Someday I shall really write you without once mentioning mined cities.

Your loving daughter,
June

October 30, 1980

Dear Mother,

Jim is back. He is full of beans at being above ground again and complimented me so on my looks that I forgot all about our differences. Being pregnant does, in the early months, do something for you, doesn't it?

I told him about the Russian women and he whistled. Then he told me something more disturbing. He swore me to secrecy so for goodness sakes don't tell anyone. All the same Ed Thompson has probably told Susies so N.B.C. might as well broadcast it. Jim and Ed and some of the others think that at least five of their team of 30 were Russians! Sure they had Philadelphia addresses and identity cards and finger prints and all that rigamarole but still Ed and Jim are suspicious. For one thing they weren't Quaker teetotlers and yet they wouldn't drink vodka and Jim says that is a sure sign of something wrong. For another thing, they barely looked at their keys while they were being shown the place. Then they argued that Odessa was worth more than Philadelphia by twice. Other things, too that Jim wouldn't tell me. But don't say anything.

Mary Waterman
October 30, 1980

Jim is writing our Senators but one has resigned and joined the American Research Foundation and the other is a Democrat and won't listen to a Columbian. I think he should write the Pentagon but he says the military won't listen to a civilian from a mined city on any subject. He doesn't know or won't guess what the Russkies hope to gain by infiltration but I can guess and so can you.

We are dep in the campaign here. Young teddy is speaking tonight. Wouldn't you think that 16 years of the Kennedys would have been enough for any country? But I must say President Hardlidge hasn't done too well for us Columbians these last four years. Why did he choose to run again? I think I shall vote for Bridgewater though I know voting Republican is throwing your vote away. And isn't it absurd that an American election seems to hinge on the question of whether or not we think Paraguay should keep its independence. That T.V. debate was foolish.

Jim says the National Science Foundation has a good chance of getting permission to build a submarine "for research only". Ted says he will join it when he grows up.

I see Dr. Jones (Sleepy) has made a major discovery about cancer but I don't understand it. Tom was sent home from school for not wearing his dog tag. After some questioning I found out he had lost it on a bet about the depth of the Pit. No one is supposed to

COPYMARY WATERMAN
October 30, 1980

know that but apparently the kids do. Of course we'll get it back. It is illegal to give them away. Tome will have to let the other boy have the of his junior lab as well as stay after school every day for a week for conditioning class.

Don't worry. I really am fine. I am beginning to think it will be fun to have another baby.

Your loving daughter,
June

P.S. About the election - can we really take another four years of Myrtle's hair-do?

THE END

PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

file M

4/26/62.

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I have just finished reading a reprint of your article "Are We on the Road to War?" and I am impressed by its naivety which is typical of modern "Nuclear Disarmers" and "Ban-the-Bombers". One might have hoped that a distinguished and experienced would look at all the facts and not just those to your liking.

SCIENTIST

The basic theme underlying your approach seems to be that by making unilateral gestures, Russia can be induced to do the same for the benefit of all. I have no doubt the Russians might make some gestures but they would be strictly for their own benefit and would mean absolutely nothing should they decide to change their ideas of what is of benefit to them. The most recent and glaring example is, of course, the Russian bomb testing. All such gestures and statements would do would be to relax the vigilance of the United States. The Communists mean to spread their gospel and, either forcibly or not, convert the rest of the world. This is by definition of the word "Communist" so that the statements of private persons, on which you appear to place such weight, are just meant to deceive. If we were to relax our guard, unless under iron-clad inspection rules, we should be making a serious mistake. Any sign of moderation or willingness to compromise is always regarded by such totalitarian regimes as a sign of weakness which they are quick to exploit.

You pointed out that if we were to disarm, the Russians would be able to solve their economic problems. You realise also that America would be creating vast problems for herself. Personally I would rather the Russians were not able to "build twenty such (Aswan) dams in Africa" with all the attendant propaganda and infiltration of the countries concerned by Communist agents sworn to overthrow the legally constituted governments and replace them by such an odious Communist regime.

Yours truly

JR Waters

J. R. Waters

Division of Internal Medicine

June 2, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I regret that in some unaccountable fashion the petition which you sent me has been misplaced and I can only comply by writing you this letter. In any event, I could not sign the petition and I must oppose it. I do not believe that the United States can necessarily sit by idly and indefinitely if there is a continuing Communist build-up of arms and men in Cuba and if the United Nations does not take reasonable measures early enough to prevent this. In other words, I do not wish to petition the President to abide by the United Nations charter under conditions that might be contrary to his best judgment and detrimental to the welfare of the country.

May I say further that my only regret about the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba was that it was poorly planned and carried out and that an unwise attempt was made to keep the role of the United States a secret. On the other hand I can see no reason why if Russia and its satellites continue to send men and arms to Cuba, the United States should not openly assist Cuban patriots to return to Cuba and achieve whatever they may in terms of re-establishing a democratic government.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. Watson
C. J. Watson, M.D.
Professor of Medicine

CJW:lj

Columbia University
in the City of New York

[NEW YORK 27, N. Y.]

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

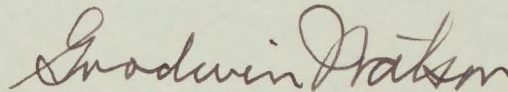
25 February 1955

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

Dear Professor Szilard:

I was much moved by your letter published in the New York Times ten days ago. I have called it to the attention of classes and audiences which I have met since. I am eager to do anything I can to forward a fresh and creative approach to this tough set of problems. Please count me among those who volunteer for any assistance you may require.

Sincerely,



Goodwin Watson
Co-chairman of the Sub-committee

GW:nal

9
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Denver - March 7, 1955

Professor Goodwin Watson
Co-chairman of the Sub-committee
Graduate Program in Social Psychology
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Dear Professor Watson:

It was very kind of you to write me about the Letter to the Editor that appeared in the New York Times. I expect to be in New York, for a while at least after March 16th, and shall stay at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, telephone University 42700. Perhaps we can meet some time at your convenience and talk about the problem.

If you want to call me at the King's Crown Hotel, and I am not in, please leave a message and I will call you when I get back to the Hotel.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

WCBS-TV

CBS Television Stations · A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y. PLAZA 1-2345

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

May 22, 1962

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

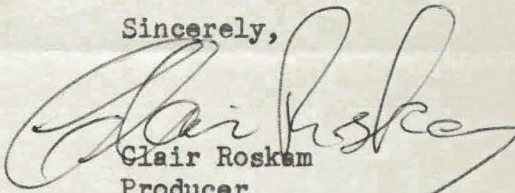
Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which I sent you May 17th which, was misplaced.

We have engaged a room with twin beds for you at the Barclay Hotel and requested that it be available from noon on in case you should arrive that early. We informed them that you will be staying until the 31st of May.

Mr. Gerald Sykes and I will meet you at the Barclay at 3:00 P.M. this Saturday, May 26th.

Sincerely,



Clair Roskam
Producer
CAMERA THREE

CR/sd
Enc.

WDTM, Inc.

W. Hamilton

2002 Cadillac Tower • Detroit 26, Michigan • WOODWARD 1-1940

February 14, 1962

Professor Leo Szilard
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

We should like to consider recording for subsequent broadcast on WDTM your article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. We would propose having two professional voices read the parts in the dialogue, and we believe the message you so effectively presented in writing might be further amplified. If we can obtain permission to do this, we would hope to make the recording available to other broadcasting facilities at cost. We presume that your permission as well as that of the Bulletin would be necessary.

Sincerely,

Jack H. Hamilton
Jack H. Hamilton
Director, News and Commentary

JHH/cb

file 5 Woodward

Washington, D.C.
February 19, 1962

Mr. Jack H. Hamilton
WDTM, Inc.
2002 Cadillac Tower
Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I am writing to you in response to your letter of 14 February. I am pleased to accept your proposal concerning my article which appeared in the December issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. There is no need for you to apply for permission from the Bulletin also.

I am not familiar with your radio station and I do not know if the broadcast you envisioned in your letter would be a Public Service broadcast or a commercial broadcast. If it were a commercial broadcast I would expect that you would pay the customary fee, otherwise no fee would be expected.

I very much appreciate your interest in this article.

Sincerely,

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

N.Y.

Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York
February 13, 1955

Dear Dr. Szilard --

One of my neighbors has called my attention to your letter in the New York Times of February 6, and I want to tell you that I think your idea is an excellent one.

In the past few years I have had occasion to read, in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, many statements about the devastation and destruction that another war would bring, and I have been struck with how feeble, really, the defenses are, even for the most heavily armed nations on earth. As the mother of three children I know that they will suffer, if they even survive, in any future war. Therefore I have a great sense of urgency about the things that go on in the international arena, and I cannot believe that ways and means of bringing about a peaceful world have been fully explored as yet.

Your letter gives one of the first rays of hope. I am sure that there are many prominent and thoughtful people who would agree with you. There seems to be no existing organization that could sponsor the type of movement you suggest, but if there are individuals, then surely something could be worked out. With that in mind I have taken the liberty of sending copies of your letter to the people listed on the attached sheet, none of whom I know personally but whom I have read about and feel might be interested. Would it not be possible for you to make up a more extensive list of this sort and circulate the letter? I have rather limited resources to devote to this, but I am strongly convinced that your ideas deserve serious consideration and your suggestion should be acted upon without delay.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. R.G. Webber
(Mrs.) R.G. Webber

Mr. Clarence B. Randall, Inland Steel Co., 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, 110 Maryland Ave., Washington 2, D.C.

Dr. John A. Mackay, 86 Mercer St., Princeton, N.J.

Dr. Albert Einstein, Princeton, N.J.

Mr. Mark Ethridge, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Lewis Mumford, Amenia, N.Y.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. James P. Warburg, 70 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y.

Sen. Hubert Lehman, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, 14 East 90th Street, New York 28, N.Y.

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

February 25, 1955

Mrs. R. G. Webber
Kirby Lane North
Rye, New York

Dear Mrs. Webber:

I wish to thank you for your very kind letter of February 13. I appreciate your sending copies of the letter to the Times to a list of people which you enclosed. Perhaps some good will come of it. Whether I should take the initiative and have the letter more widely circulated, I do not know, but I am going to think about it.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

RECEIVED OCT 28 1963

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF NATIONAL BEHAVIOR, INC.

240 NASSAU STREET

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

WALNUT 4-5857

BRYANT M. WEDGE, M. D.
DIRECTOR

23 Oct 63

Dear Professor Syland.

We've met at S.O.S. - you don't seem to think much of my "soft" models - which I think are quintessential (and have shown some use in connection with Test ban negotiations when I predicted Soviet barter offer correctly ahead of time - and our boys were thus not surprised.)

Anyhow, you know how rough it is to get a program started; which I'm now trying as indicated in enclosed prospectus. Any help now is worth a great deal later. Would you be set up to consider this?

Regards

Bryant Wedge

I have, incidentally sent several people to you and am known to Nelson Hoagland, Jerome Franks and others of your associates. B.M.W.

BRYANT WEDGE
240 Nassau Street
Princeton, N. J.



FIRST CLASS MAIL

RECEIVED OCT 28 1963

Professor L. Sziland
Council for a Livable World
1346 Conn. Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. - 20036

Preliminary Draft

PROSPECTUS

Institute
for
The Study of
National Behavior, Inc.

240 Nassau St.
Princeton, N. J.

Telephone: Area Code 609-924-5657

"It is not our part to master all the tides of the world, but to do what is in us for the succour of those years wherein we are set, uprooting the evil in the fields that we know, so that those who live after may have clean earth to till. What weather they will have is not ours to rule."

— *J. R. R. Tolkien*

"The comparatively new science of psychology has made us realize that nations as well as individuals can be influenced through their minds. In my opinion, every government should have at its disposal a staff of international psychologists, ready to advise on the best way to deal with the minds of foreign nations."

— *John Bagot Glubb*

"The failure to realize the truth that there are many worlds, not merely one, is the deepest source of confusion between us . . ."

— *Walter Lippman*

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF NATIONAL BEHAVIOR

The Institute for the Study of National Behavior, Inc. was established in March 1962 to study, assess and clarify the psychological forces underlying the behavior of nations and peoples, in particular as they interact with one another in international transactions.

Underlying the Institute's approach is the proposition that although all people act in terms of reality, "reality" is interpreted differently by peoples of diverse nations and cultures. The Institute seeks to evolve practical means to identify and specify these interpretations of reality, which perforce shape national behavior, tapping a crucially important level of inquiry: *the level of unvoiced, non-rational and emotional factors.*

Such factors frequently have led to needless distortions and conflict, creating serious stumbling blocks to fruitful interchange. The Institute aims to identify the sources of unnecessary conflict and misunderstanding by sifting the issues that are clear and real from those based on phantom, myth or mismatched codes. The methods of the social sciences will be applied to this end, just as the methods and findings of theoretical physics have been applied to technology.

It is believed that this work will contribute to a practical knowledge and development of techniques which can be applied to the management of human affairs, with particular application to the formulation of United States foreign policy.

PROGRAMS

The Institute will develop research, consultation and training functions:

Research will utilize social science methods to assess the actual behavior of nations and nationals as they interact. The criteria by which such studies will be undertaken are that they are sensible, systematic and have promise of practical outcome.

We anticipate that social scientists from several disciplines, such as economics, anthropology, linguistics, sociology, political science, psychology and psychiatry, will be associated with the Institute for research purposes.

Consultation services will be available to government, corporations, private persons and institutions. For example, consultation may be offered to the United States Information Agency concerning problems of communicating accurate information about the United States to foreign peoples; to American business interests concerning the problems of creating and maintaining good relations with local nationals in their overseas operations; or to "People-to-People" programs covering the preparation of overseas travelers. We believe that government and private agencies, individuals and corporations, all share in the problems and responsibilities of international relations and that government alone cannot solve these issues.

Training in the nature, methods and uses of the applied social sciences will be developed and provided for small groups of persons engaged in international activities, such as selected Foreign Service Officers or key management personnel. In addition, full professional training in applied scientific method will be developed for Fellows of the Institute. There is no desire to duplicate any existing facilities or programs; the Institute is interested only in the training in depth of a few serious and qualified persons. (For more detail on training, see below).

The Hopewell Center For International Study

The training facilities of the Institute will be located in New Jersey, at The Hopewell Center for International Study, where seminar, office and auditorium space will be provided.

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

1. Consultive services have been provided to the Department of State, the United Nations, the Institute for Defense Analysis, the United States Information Agency, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as well as to Princeton University, the Fridtjof Nansen Institute, the Center for Cross-Cultural Communication in Washington and to the Ford Foundation.
2. A study of international communication has recently been completed under contract with the United States Information Agency. This study was based on interviews with one hundred escort-interpreters from the Department of State, reflecting their experiences in clarifying impressions of the United States, its people and its policies to visiting foreign leaders. This report concluded that "seeing is believing" is not necessarily true, that misconceptions can be erased only by rendering information about our country in terms comprehensible to other countries and cultures. Papers based on this study were presented before the American Orthopsychiatric Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the International Affairs Seminars of Washington. A book inspired by the study, entitled *Nation-to-Nation: A Study in Communication*, will be published in the Spring of 1964.
3. In June, 1963 a grant was awarded to the Institute by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to study the "Psychological Factors in Soviet Disarmament Positions: to assess the nature and importance of psychological characteristics governing Soviet concepts of Arms Control and Disarmament (and to estimate) in what ways these characteristics influence the substance of Soviet positions."

Two Institute Board members also participated in the Columbia University Study of Soviet Attitudes on Disarmament and Arms Control, and later spoke on the subject of Research Priorities in Arms Control before the American Psychological Association.

4. Lectures have been given at the Foreign Service Institute for early and mid-career Foreign Service Officers on perception of Foreign cultures, cross-cultural communication and on social analysis of the Soviet area.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES OF THE INSTITUTE

The basic assumption of Institute programs is that peoples of different nations (political cultures) "conceptualize themselves, their values, their institutions and their situations in radically different ways." (*) The aim of Institute programs is to develop the technical means to assess these differences, to minimize the distortions and conflict which they cause, and to develop positive means to improve relationships between nations.

This, it is firmly believed, is in the best interests of the United States and of the world community, since the present situation of rapid change in international political relations, and the immense expansion of international contact at all levels, requires vigorous development of new and more adequate knowledge and techniques to meet new problems.

The general approach of the Institute is (a) to recognize human factor problems in international relations, (b) to choose methods from the entire range of the social sciences most applicable to these problems, and (c) to establish specific problem-oriented research projects. In this process general theory is expected to develop, theory based on the full realities of international life.

(*) Rossow, Robert, "The Professionalization of the New Diplomacy." *World Politics*, Vol XIV, & pp. 561-575, July 1962.

For the most part the Institute will undertake only those projects which are specifically supported by grants, this being a measure of their usefulness. In the future some studies may be undertaken at the Institute's initiative if they are judged essential to the development of an adequate understanding of crucial issues.

While the Institute has a general program, and has, in fact, outlined a ten-year program of basic research, the staff plans to proceed in a step-by-step fashion in developing programs in new areas, selecting each new step in terms of its importance, feasibility and consonance with developing understanding. We know that these problems exist, we know how to approach them in general, but we do not know precisely where they will lead. We prefer to base our work on reality rather than to impose some preconception on a new undertaking.

First Steps

Among projects are now being planned are;

1. A study of the capabilities of the social sciences and their priorities for research on disarmament. This will be an interview and questionnaire study with government officials and social scientists in each major discipline. (U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency - J. Laulich and B. Wedge.)

2. A study of sources of political attitude and opinion about the United States in foreign university students. (U.S.I. A., B. Wedge and Associates, e.g., Drs. E. J. Hornick, C. C. Rhead.)

3. A study of the operational characteristics and problems of U. N. peace-keeping forces, through by interviews with U. N. officers and administrators. (A. C.D.A. - a group already formed of sociologists and social psychologists.)

4. A study of non-rational assumptions influencing policy decisions in India: in cooperation with Professor P. Jacob of University of Pennsylvania and Dr. H. Cantril of the Institute for International Social Research.

Next Steps

A further series of studies is being considered for the next year. These include studies of problems of interpretation and safeguards against interpretation failures, a study of negotiating and non-negotiating international discussions, a study of feasibility of cooperation in joint technical undertakings between the U.S. and U.S.S.R., a continued study of steps toward the solution of the Palestine problem (this has been in progress since 1960 in consultation with the Department of State and U.N.) and continued consultation concerning the influence of psychological character on Soviet political positions.

Program Planning

As these studies develop, a research committee will have under continuing review all short-and-long-range research priorities for the Institute.

Personnel

The Institute is now gathering its senior staff; it is planned to invite the following persons as nuclear staff:

1. Bryant Wedge, M. D. - social psychiatry.
2. Jerome Laulich, Ph.D. - Coordinator of Research - sociology.
3. Edmund Glenn, Chief, Interpretation Branch of Department of State - Linguistics and Communication (summer, 1964).

4. Vincent Rock, Institute for Defense Analysis - political science (summer, 1964).
5. Several senior scientists will be associated with the Institute as consultants and seminar leaders (without identifying these persons, they will represent International Law, Soviet Studies, International Politics, etc.).

Training

The Staff plans to establish advanced training programs in the application of social science methods to the evaluation of specific problems of international relations. The principal training method will consist of (a) systematic didactic training (lectures, readings and seminars) in the principles and techniques of such assessments and (b) supervised field experience in actual research projects. It is the purpose of this program to create a cadre of sophisticated and experienced personnel for positions in government and private institutions. The normal training period will be one year and the first group of trainees is expected in September 1964. It is anticipated that a maximum of twenty trainees will be accepted each year.

Already, with minimal public announcement of the Institute's work, and with no announcement of training programs, over thirty post-doctoral candidates representing social psychiatry, social psychology, international relations and economics have asked for training or association with the Institute's work.

We envision two types of trainees: Post-doctoral social scientists, supported as research assistants or by Foundation training grants, and selected government officials on mid-career leave.

Institute Status: The Institute for the Study of National Behavior, Inc., was incorporated in New Jersey on March 9, 1962 as a non-profit corporation (Title 15, Revised Statutes of New Jersey) for scientific and educational purposes. It is qualified as a tax-exempt organization under the provisions of Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. *Gifts, grants and donations to the Institute may be deducted from income for tax purposes.*

Trustees (1963-1964):

Hadley Cantril, Institute for International Social Research
Julius Cohen, Rutgers University
Willard Dalrymple, M. D. Princeton University
Frank P. Rieche, Attorney, Smith, Stratton & Wise
Robert C. Tucker, Princeton University
Bryant Wedge, Director

Officers:

Bryant Wedge, President of Board and Director
Willard Dalrymple, M. D., Vice President
Frank P. Reiche, Secretary and Treasurer

Auditors and Accountants:

Braveman, Freedman & Company, Princeton, New Jersey

Legal Counsel:

Smith, Stratton & Wise, Princeton, New Jersey

Associates:

Edmund S. Glenn, Chief, Interpretation Branch, Language Services
Division, Department of State (on leave)
Warren M. Robbins, Director, Center for Cross Cultural
Communication, Washington, D. C.

Staff and Consultants: Provision has been made to accept Staff members, Fellows and Consultants as the Institute develops. A number of colleagues have asked for training and/or association with the Institute and eventually we expect to be able to provide for such association.

Finances: Financial support to date has been derived from research grants and contracts from governmental and private institutions. However, because the Institute is founded on the principle of freedom of action in its search for usefulness to the general society, it is essential that basic support be provided by interested individuals and organizations. Contributions and grants are sought to provide the basic facilities and resources necessary to this work, so that the Institute can remain small, specialized and independent, with full assurance that such gifts will be used solely for the purposes outlined herein.

Financial requirements

The immediate financial requirements of the Institute are as follows:

1. Hopewell Center - purchase	\$ 53,000
Furnishing and one-year upkeep	47,000
	\$100,000
2. Development of supporting staff (secretarial, administrative, etc.)	100,000
3. Funds to launch a program of inter- institutional research and program coordination	25,000
4. Basic capitalization - (as do all sound institutions, the ISNB requires some working capital to establish its programs).	100,000
TOTAL	\$325,000

~~Handwritten~~
VALLY WEIGL (MRS. KARL WEIGL)
55 WEST 95TH STREET
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.
ACADEMY 2-3264

psell

auto

20 April
amid

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

April 16, 1962

Dear Mrs. Szilard,

We thought the encl. letter to
NBC and the FCC director, Mr.
N. Minow, may interest you. Also Prof.
Mario Salvatore and some of my friends
in the AFSC and WILPF felt that
if your ^{husband} and Dr. Linus Pauling informed
NBC of your willingness to answer Dr.
Teller's unscrupulous and terribly dangerous
allegations over TV and radio, the wider
public would at last get to hear other
than purely one-sided, AEC & Paulson-
inspired presentations. Would you drop
me a line & let me know how he feels
about it? I'd certainly appreciate it &
hope this may make a little dent in the
"closed circuit" of the big networks. With all
good wishes for Easter

and always - also for your valiant
fight to bring about a less perilous
state of the world

Very cordially yours

Tally Weigl

55 West 95th St New York 25, NY.

P.S. I may be in Washington for the Friends
Peace Testimony and vigil April 28-30th
but don't know as yet where I'll
stay - otherwise I'd have loved
to see you at least for a few
brief moments! I suppose the
Peace Action Center may perhaps
fund accommodations for us (= ^{members of} the
Friends' Morningide Meeting at
Columbia University)

20 April 1962

Mrs. Karl Weigl
55 West 95th Street
New York 25, New York

Dear Mrs. Weigl:

Many thanks for your kind letter of 16 April which was addressed to my wife. I am perfectly willing to go on TV and discuss the issues involved if I can have one half-hour with somebody asking me questions. If there are two of us answering questions I would want to have one hour. Incidentally, I believe that Dr. Teller would be willing to go with me on a coast-to-coast, one hour, TV program, if the two of us were left free to clarify our discussion without being bothered too much by a moderator.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

November 30, 1955

Mr. Lawrence D. Weiler
280 Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weiler:

Many thanks for your letter of November 23. I am very eager to hear about the factors which you think I failed to take into consideration, particularly since I plan to rewrite the article and end up with something more mature. In any case, I am looking forward to our having a bull session and I shall contact you in Washington when I get there. So far, I have set no date, but I expect to be there at the latest by the middle of January. I do want to have all the criticism I can possibly gather and then rethink all the problems from scratch once more. Enclosed you will find a copy of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists in which the article appeared.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard
1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

LS:cf
enc.

Stardylee Weille
111 CARLTON St.

Brookline, MASS.

ASTON 74217
WALL

Sunday
Wed

Ms. B. 3.694

Dear Dr. Iziland,

Perhaps you are surprised
to hear from me so soon. I
have not yet gone down to
Yale Dramatic School - I plan
to do this next week - but
I thought you would like
to know you have cured
me of the smoking vice.
Granted, only a few days have

RECEIVED AUG - 7 1963

August 5, 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard
Council for a Livable World
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thank you so much for sending us a copy of "Are We on the Road to War?" for inclusion in our book on peace and non-violent resistance.

We plan to use a portion of the article in the book, which is titled INSTEAD OF VIOLENCE, and is scheduled for October 1963 publication, by Grossman Publishers, Inc.

The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists has given us permission to use the article, which will be one of approximately 125 selections we plan to include.

Thank you very much for your help.

Most sincerely yours,

Lila Weinberg
Lila Weinberg
(Mrs. Arthur Weinberg)

2334 East 68th Street
Chicago 49, Illinois

August 15, 1963

Mrs. Arthur Weinberg
2334 East 68th Street
Chicago 49, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Weinberg:

Thank you for your letter of August 5 to Dr. Szilard.

We are glad to know of your publications plans and will
look forward to receiving a copy of the book.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Gardner
Acting National Director

file 5

5438 Cornell
Chicago 15, Ill.

March 28, 1962

2 April
aus'd

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Since the plans for expanding genetics and biology at the University of Chicago are proceeding at a pachydermal gestation rate I have begun working in the Research Institute at Michael Reese Hospital in the Department of Metabolism. I am working on the phenotype-genotype relationship in mature white cells, trying to separate out the control systems including the hormonal. I have some excellent colleagues including Goldstein who works on hormonal control of energy production, Tannenbaum in chemotherapy and Josephson who is investigating blood cell function.

Right now I have a temporary appointment, but it probably will be offered as a permanent tenure position. This depends on our obtaining a Lifetime Investigator grant from the N.I.H. or P.H.S. or on the hospital's setting up a clinic in human genetics as it plans to, like everyone else "someday". I teach residents and would probably teach part of a course at the U. of C. since the hospital research staff tends to have university connections. It is also likely that "someday" the U. of C. will formalize a position, probably in Human Genetics under the Department of Medicine. I understand from Leon Jacobson, chief of Medicine I might be offered this.

I am very anxious to have your thoughts about these alternatives or the other you spoke of to me while you were here. I believe your comments on the importance of nice-finding for me are very valid.

I was much encouraged to hear that your health is good. I have never been as unconcerned about it as you. Anyways it eases my conscience when I inflict my own problems on you.

xxx

Please give my warmest regards to Trudy.

P.S. In your conversations with Soviet scientists have you heard of the whereabouts of Rubinin, A.G. Gurevich, L.A. Orbeli or I.I. Schmalhausen? I am trying to contact one of them preferably Rubinin.

2 April 1962

Milton Weiner, M.D.
5438 Cornell
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Milt:

Many thanks for your letter of 28 March. I was wondering what your situation was and I am glad to have this information. I shall keep it in mind in case I can see a suitable opportunity. They have broken ground for the Salk Institute at La Jolla but as far as staffing goes not much seems to be happening. I have been out of touch lately but expect to resume contact in the near future.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

6507 Ingelheim am Rhein, den 21. 2. 1964
Stiegelgasse 48

Sehr geehrter Herr Muller!

Gerade war ich einige Wochen verreist. Daher bitte ich Sie zu entschuldigen, daß ich Ihnen erst heute für Ihren Brief vom 21. Januar danke. Ich habe ihn mit großem Interesse gelesen und inzwischen noch einen Brief von Dr. Szilard erhalten, der das Bild Ihrer Konzeption abrundete.

Gegenüber dem Gesprächsplan, wie ich ihn telefonisch von meinem Bruder und nach dem ersten Brief schriftlich von Dr. Szilard zu verstehen glaubte, scheint mir diese Ihre Konzeption von einem sehr viel größeren Bild der Sache auszugehen. Wenn innerhalb eines Jahres vier Gesprächsrunden mit je vier bis fünf Tagen abgehalten werden sollen, wenn also einschließlich der Reisen insgesamt vier Wochen aufzuwenden sind, dann werden wir vor beachtlichen Schwierigkeiten stehen.

Wir werden zunächst einige der Teilnehmer nicht gewinnen können, die auf der tentativ verfaßten Vorschlagsliste Dr. Szilards und meines Bruders für die deutsche Seite standen, und zwar einfach aus Zeitgründen. Ich bin ziemlich sicher, daß dies jedenfalls für meinen Bruder, aber auch für einige andere Namen gilt.

Darüber hinaus scheint mir aber die sachliche und personelle Vorbereitung eines solchen Gesprächsrahmens lediglich aufgrund der Unterlagen, die wir bisher schriftlich voneinander wissen und im Korrespondenzwege noch austauschen könnten, recht schwierig. Um die Teilnahme wirklich lohnender Leute für eine so umfassende Begegnung zu sichern, und ihnen die sachliche Vorbereitung zu ermöglichen, halte ich eine ganz eingehende mündliche Erörterung der Ziele und Chancen für nötig.

Ich möchte Ihnen für die Mühe, die Sie sich bisher in dieser Angelegenheit gemacht haben, aufrichtig danken und Sie bitten, meine obigen Bemerkungen nicht als den Rückgang eines Interesses an der von Dr. Szilard vorgeschlagenen Sache zu werten. Aber ich glaube, wie gesagt, nicht, daß wir mit der Aufstellung einer Personenliste und dem Aufsuchen von Finanzierungsquellen für ein so großes Programm Erfolg hätten, ohne es in seiner näheren Gestalt im Wege der gründlichen Diskussion genauer geprüft zu haben. Deshalb würde ich mich sehr freuen, Sie in diesem Zusammenhang in Europa sprechen zu können, wenn Sie anlässlich einer Reise dazu Gelegenheit hätten. Auch meinerseits würde ich gern meinen nächsten Amerika-Aufenthalt, für den allerdings zurzeit noch kein Termin in Aussicht ist, dazu benutzen, Sie zu treffen und das Gespräch dann bei Ihnen zu führen.

Bitte lassen Sie mich Ihre Meinung hierzu wissen.

Mit den besten Grüßen bin ich

Ihr sehr ergebener

R. Weiprieder

✓ cc/ Herrn Dr. Szilard, Chicago
Herrn Professor Dr. Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, Hamburg

Mr. Steven Muller
Cornell University
Center for International Studies

Ithaca, New York

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

April 16, 1962

VIA AIR MAIL

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

When I last saw you some weeks ago in Washington, I promised to send you some information on several points and topics. Although I have not yet had a chance to obtain all this information, I write to tell you what I have found out to date:

1. Concerning the duration of tolerance following injection of non-replicable antigens, the reference is to the following paper: "Immunological Unresponsiveness in Rabbits Produced by Neonatal Injection of Defined Antigens", by Richard T. Smith and Richard A. Bridges, Journal Experimental Medicine, Volume 108, pages 227-250, 1958. With large intraperitoneal injections of BSA, HGG, and other proteins (10 to 100 mg), given at birth, a state of unresponsiveness lasting 90-120 days was obtained. To quote the authors: "Data presented.....appear to be consistent with an hypothesis that the persistence of the originally injected antigen in critical tissues is directly or indirectly responsible for inhibition of the immune response to this antigen at subsequent challenge. In support of this, the duration of the unresponsive state is directly related to the amount of antigen given at birth. Regardless of the amount of BSA given at birth, calculations based upon the assumption that the measured antigen disappearance rates in the serum can be extrapolated beyond measureable levels, yield the same value of from 10^{12} to 10^{13} molecules of BSA, as the total number remaining at a time estimated to mark the end of the unresponsive state.Additional increments of antigen provided by repeated attempts to challenge the unresponsive animal..... definitely prolonged the unresponsive state much longer than the expected duration for a neonatal dose."

2. The abstract of the paper presented by Robert S. Schwartz at Houston on the chemical suppression of immunity presents no information as to whether a primary or a secondary antibody response was measured in most of these studies. As you seemed to be particularly interested in this point, I have written to Schwartz and asked him to let you have directly more precise information on this, because I do not want to give a misimpression based on my own recollection of his paper, especially in the absence of precise information concerning those parts of his work which he did not present in detail at Houston.

3. I have written to Dr. Haas at Houston, and asked him to send you an abstract of the papers presented there.

4. Concerning the question of Mrs. Szilard on the wax moth which produces enzymes capable of digesting tubercle bacillus waxes: I learned that the person who has continued to work on this problem during recent years is Dr. Guy Youmans of Northwestern University Medical School, and I have asked him to let me have detailed information on recent work in this area. As soon as I have this, I will communicate it to you.

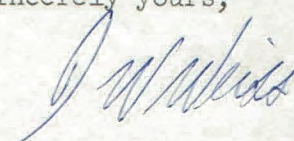
Dr. Leo Szilard

page 2

April 17, 1962

I hope that you and Mrs. Szilard are in good health, and that I shall have an opportunity of seeing you again soon. I shall again be in Bethesda May 1 and 2, and will call you at that time to see if you wish further information on these subjects.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "D. W. Weiss".

David W. Weiss, Ph.D.
Associate Professor

DWW:abp

[Trude Weiss]

TELEPHONE NO.
OXFORD 2295.
A.A. AND R.A.C.



TRUST HOUSES LTD.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
OXFORD.

40. Clarendon Lab.
Parks Rd
Oxford
Juni 26th - 30.

Liebe T. W.,

1.) Falls Sie nichts unwiederbringliches in Wien versäumen können, kommen Sie zunächst einmal sofort auf einige Monate nach England [nach dem 15. Juli ist hier alles tot, weit verstreut.]. Falls Sie wissenschaftlich in England arbeiten wollen, muss man das eben versuchen, aber es wird viel Glück dazwischen notwendig sein damit es gelingt. - Ich kann die Karten der Eisenbahnfahrt Wien-London und zurück auf mich nehmen, falls ~~Sie~~ Ihnen dieser Umstand einen Phryger gibt.

2.) Es würde mich sehr wundern ^{man in} wenn Oerkeide in zwei Jahren noch existieren könnte.

3.) England ist ein sehr sympathisches Land, aber es wäre doch viel klüger wenn Sie nach Amerika gingen. - Sie können es vielleicht so machen, dass Sie es eben hier einige Monate lang versuchen, wenn es dann ^{hier} nicht geht fahren Sie eben nach New York. -

4.) Wenn Sie sich für Amerika entschlossen, werde ich den Versuch machen - ob es gelingt weiss ich nicht - das ich einen Freund von mir bitte für Sie zu "garantieren" und Ihnen zu einem Start

^{verhelfen}
zu geben. Da er bisher mit allen meinen „Leuten“
sehr gute Erfahrungen gemacht hat, wird es
vielleicht sein. —

Im Amerika wären Sie ein freier Mensch und
sich bald nicht einmal ein „Freunde“. Sie könnten
dann nach dem Krieg, als Amerikanischer Bürger
überkommen und die Gesundheitsfürsorge
Englands organisieren. —

2.) In Palästina braucht man Hebauern,
höre ich, wahrscheinlich die einzige Mögliche-
keit für Sie, ^{da} wenn Sie lieber nach Palästina
als nach Amerika wollten. Vielleicht nicht
einmal eine schlechte. — Vielleicht gibt es aber
auch dort Laboratoriumsmöglichkeiten. —

Jedenfalls müssen Sie zunächst das verwei-
chen was Sie am liebsten möchten, damit
Sie wissen ob es geht oder nicht. —
Also kommen Sie sofort nach England. —

Ich werde ~~vielleicht~~ vielleicht dieser
Tage verreisen, aber in 4 Wochen bin ich
sicher zurück (sich wenn ich wirklich verreise)

Ihre
A. R.

September 5, 1957

Dr. Gertrud Weiss-Szilard
c/o P.H. Frankel
146 New Bond Street
London, W. 1, England

Dear Trude,

I got the letter which you wrote me from Grindelwald and I was very happy to see that you were having a good time. I wrote you to your address in Holland one letter which you have probably received.

My work is going exceedingly well now but I sleep little and am under considerable strain. Plans are otherwise unchanged. I shall fly directly to Frankfurt from Chicago and, as I wrote you before, if you come through Chicago Sunday, the 15th, I can meet you at the airport.

I expect that we shall talk to each other over the telephone when you get to New York.

Yours,

Leo Szilard

HOTEL
DUPONT
PLAZA

DUPONT CIRCLE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

JOHN J. COST
GENERAL MANAGER

HUDSON 3-6000

October 22, 1958

Dr. Gertrude Weiss
6101 East 11th Avenue
Denver, Colorado

Dear Trude:


Please sign the enclosed document where it is marked with X's, but not where I am supposed to sign which is also marked by X's, and return it in the enclosed envelope to me.

Yours,

J. Cost

Do not use ball bearing pen!

~~*Maybe you find better
how your bank*~~

A vintage-style illustration featuring a large, vibrant pink rose on the right side. To its left is a white envelope with a gold-colored border, tilted slightly. The envelope has a message written in a cursive script. The background is a soft, light purple and pink wash, with green leaves and stems of the rose visible. The overall style is reminiscent of early 20th-century decorative arts or stationery design.

Hope You're Feeling
Much
Better



A cheery line to let you know the many, many thoughts
That go straight to you with wishes sincere
That the Best of Health will soon be here!

Reverie, Egan
Helen + Steven

file addresses

METROPOLITAN STRUCTURES, INC.

168 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20 N.Y.*

November 26, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard
DuPont Plaza Hotel
DuPont Circle
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I expect to be in Washington on Wednesday, November 28th for the day and evening. It has been a long time since we have seen each other and I should like to telephone you upon my arrival in Washington.

I have been following with interest your writings and speeches with regard to peace and should like to help if I can.

Enclosed is our company brochure, which will give you some idea of what I have been doing since I last saw you.

Sincerely,

Bernard Weissbourd

Bernard Weissbourd

BW/ew
Enc.

answer

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WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

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S	ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
F	TIME FILED

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

To V. F. Weisskopf & all trustees _____ 19__
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Care of or Apt. No. Department of Physics
 Street and No. Cambridge, Massachusetts
 Place _____

Upon receiving telegram from Morse and others advising against publishing article investigated cause of sudden concern. Find that Theodore Waller of WHRA showed copy to Bob Frase Department of Commerce who discussed it with Conden who called four trustees. This is no new evidence but of course article will be attacked if published and Bulletin will not indicate any reference to ECAS or poll of executive committees of scientists groups. Please show this to Feld. *Regards* Leo Szilard

Sender's name and address Atomic Scientists of Chicago
 (For reference only)

Sender's telephone number

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TELEPHONES
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WILLIAM H. DEBUSK
W. BAYARD JONES
EDWARD U. DITHMAR
DUDLEY W. LESTER

May 24, 1943

Dr. Leo Szilard
The University of Chicago
Metallurgical Laboratory
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard: -

I am returning herewith the draft of letter dated May 21, 1943 from you to Captain R. A. Lavendar.

For the reason which I will have communicated to you by telephone before you receive this letter, and which is outlined below, I prefer not to comment on the above-mentioned letter.

With respect to the matter of representation which we discussed Saturday, I have to advise you that I cannot undertake to represent you. The reason is very simple, namely, that because of my connection with the project any agreement made would, if hereafter subjected to investigation, give an initial appearance of collusion. Therefore it would be very unfair to you and to the University for me to appear as your attorney in any of the negotiations.

I am advising Capt. Lavendar of my decision as per the enclosed copy of letter.

Very truly yours,

Greek Wells

GW:DM
Encl.



AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 11, 1955

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have just had a note from Colin Clark with whom I was staying in Oxford last week, suggesting that I get in touch with you.

I anticipate being in Washington for another week or ten days and then going northwards, reaching New York in two or three weeks. However, my schedule is at present a little flexible.

I shall hope to be in touch with you again when I know my New York dates more firmly.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Wentworth'.

W. C. Wentworth

SOUTHWEST FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

8500 Culebra Road San Antonio 6, Texas

July 8, 1957

*File
Canfield*

MEMORANDUM TO: Tom Slick

FROM: N. T. Werthessen

SUBJECT: Your attached correspondence with Dr. Doering and Mr. Canfield

The correspondence you sent me is interesting and illuminating. My comments are listed below. If you wish to transmit them to your correspondents or have me go over the material with them in person or both, please feel free to take whatever action you wish. I shall be in the northeast the latter part of August and first part of September if a personal discussion is indicated.

The comments are:

(1) I believe we have here in the SFRE as close an approximation to what Doering and Canfield are talking about as is possible today without an endowment so great that outside funds are not requisite.

(2) Your correspondents are possessed to a considerable extent of the same naiveté that I had about five years ago concerning scientists, their aims and desires. I assumed, as they do, that the average scientist would like the working conditions we have. The truth is that it is the exceptional man who likes them. They also are naive as to the cost of good biological research. \$50,000 a year produces very little unless the sum is spent in addition to the underwriting normally provided by a university. Because of this, the endowment figures they quote are far too small by a factor of about 5.

(3) Their ideas about affiliate members having a major role to play in appointment of new regular members and guiding the work of the institution are not sound. As stated above, we have found that only exceptional men are lured to an institute of this type. Any time any one finds himself in the position to (a) tell an exceptional man what he should work on or (b) who his associates shall be, he simultaneously finds himself without the exceptional man to advise on these matters.

(4) Lest your correspondents think I am a bit strong in my language in item (3) above, I refer them to the page in your material called "Notes by CC on Doering-Szilard Memorandum". The items listed under (a), (b), (c) and (d) on that page we treasure greatly. They are incompatible with the administrative set-up postulated in the memorandum.

N. T. Werthessen

NTW/st

Handwritten notes from Tom Slick on the above:

To Mr. Canfield: You might be interested in looking over these comments from Dr. Werthessen, associate Director, on your Doering correspondence. Then please forward to Doering for info.

To Bill Doering: Please let me know about the name of the Swiss (bacterial) biochemist.

(Signed) Tom Slick

July 31, 1957

Memorandum to: Leo Szilard and William Doering

Last week I had a conversation with Stanhope Bayne-Jones; I thought him a wise and well-informed person.

Bayne-Jones is, I understand, a bacteriologist with a distinguished career. He was Dean of the School of Medicine at Yale, Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences of the National Research Council and Scientific Director of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation. I gather he is now retired and is doing an investigation for the government of the Public Health Service.

Bayne-Jones believes that "the pill" will not be found for a great many years; in his opinion it will take a very long time to test "the pill" properly for effectiveness and harmlessness. Accordingly, he is in agreement with us as to the value of the proposed institutes although he feels that the problem of raising money for them is exceedingly difficult.

He made these observations:

It would be hard for the institutes to find first-rate men because of the competition afforded by the Public Health Service.

He is doubtful about the name "Research Institute for Fundamental Biology and Public Health" -- thinks it too broad and sees possible confusion with the U.S. Public Health Service. He suggests some such phrase as "Fundamental Health Research".

He thinks that it usually is an asset for research scientists to do at least some teaching, although he would not favor this being a burden. Suggests that teaching be made optional with the scientists. (His observations on the subject seem to be in agreement with those of Ruth Field.)

He agrees with Bill Jackson about the need of an "umbrella", namely that the institutes should operate in connection with some institution like a big medical school. But he makes the point that the umbrella arrangement should be worked out so that there wouldn't be undue interference with the work of the scientists.

He ^{questioned} ~~mentioned~~ the statements in the Memorandum about the revolution in microbiology. ^ This is a field he knows about and he considers that the progress made in it has been in the nature of an orderly one.

* * *

What I shall do now is to write to Ernst Mahler at Neenah, Wisconsin, enclosing the Memorandum. You will recall that this suggestion was made by Bill Jackson, who thought I should talk to Mahler after a conversation with Bayne-Jones. Jackson has great admiration for Mahler as a practical scientist and says he is quite a rich man. If I can see Mahler, I think that the interview would be of sufficient importance to justify Bill Doering's accompanying me if he possibly can.

On my return from vacation on August 19th (I am leaving at the end of this week -- phone number Fishers Island, N. Y. 455), I shall make an opportunity to

Memorandum to: Leo Szilard and William Doering

July 31, 1957

contact Colonel Richard S. Leghorne and again would hope to have Doering with me. I am writing Leghorne now, sending him the Memorandum and Appendix.

You will recall that I suggested to Ruth Field that at the end of the summer the three of us get together with her and some of her Trustees like Adlai Stevenson and Ralph Bunche. Adlai Stevenson should be able to put us in touch with Prince Karim.

I'm happy to say that Jane has been pronounced cured of hepatitis. She's still somewhat weak, but I hope the rest at Fishers Island will complete her recovery.

Cass Canfield

CC:clp

P.S. Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum from N. T. Werthessen sent to me by Tom Slick, which I've acknowledged to Slick.

F
File - West Germany

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT
The John E. Andrus Center for Public Affairs

Press Archives
Public Affairs Center
Wesleyan University
Middletown, Connecticut

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

Dear Doctor Szilard,

Mr. Bingham requested that I send you this interview from the Frankfurter Allemeine Zeitung of August third.

I hope it will be of some help to you.

Sincerely,

Jane K. Parker

Mrs. Wyman Parker
(Curator, Press Archives)

Nur die abgestufte Abschreckung kann den Krieg verhindern

Ein Gespräch mit Verteidigungsminister Strauß / Von Adelbert Weinstein

FA
8/3/62

BONN, 2. August

Verteidigungsminister Strauß hat der „Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung“ erklärt, er halte eine Militärpolitik, die die Vergrößerung der Bundeswehr auf 750 000 Mann betreibe, für nicht vertretbar. Schon 500 000 Mann Bundeswehr stellen uns vor Aufgaben, die bei der derzeitigen Arbeitsmarktlage und der angespannten Finanzsituation des Bundes schwer lösbar seien. Den Forderungen nach mehr Übungsplätzen, Kasernen und anderweitigem Raum könne bereits bei einer Streitmacht, die eine halbe Million Mann umfaßt, kaum nachgekommen werden; man müßte Einheiten ins Ausland verlegen, was mit erheblichen Kosten verbunden wäre.

Kein Wunsch der Nato

Eine Verdoppelung der Bundeswehr jedoch, und das bedeutete in der Praxis die Verstärkung auf 750 000 Soldaten, sei ein Phantasieprojekt. Es könne keine Rede davon sein, daß General Heusinger aus Washington, in seiner Eigenschaft als Vorsitzender des Nato-Militärausschusses, eine solche Forcierung der herkömmlichen Streitkräfte der Bundesrepublik angeregt habe. Wünsche ähnlicher Art gebe es in Washington; sie kämen nicht aus Nato-Kreisen. In Deutschland würden sie von denen unterstützt, die immer gegen die abgestufte Abschreckung (die ein Gleichgewicht zwischen herkömmlichen Divisionen und atomarer Bewaffnung vorsehe) gewesen seien. 750 000 Mann aktive Truppen bedeuteten, daß noch zusätzlich etwa 130 000 zivile Kräfte eingesetzt werden müßten. Insgesamt würden sich dann rund 250 000 Hilfskräfte ohne Uniform bei der Bundeswehr befinden. Wie die expansive deutsche Wirtschaft ohne Gefahr für den Lebensstandard und die Konkurrenzfähigkeit funktionieren sollte, wenn ihr insgesamt eine Million Arbeitskräfte fehlten, wisse er nicht.

Diejenigen, die kühn forderten, die sogenannte „Militärbürokratie“ mit einem Federstrich zu beseitigen, wüßten nicht, welche Arbeiten die zivilen Kräfte in der Bundeswehr verrichteten. Diese „Militärbürokratie“ setze sich zu 75 Prozent aus Arbeitern zusammen. Die Männer hätten Aufgaben übernommen, die die Soldaten nicht mehr ausführen sollen. Man vergesse, daß ein Arbeiter in der Bundeswehr billiger sei als ein Soldat. Für ihn fielen nämlich die einige tausend Mark Kosten fort, die für die Grundausstattung und die Grundausbildung jedes Rekruten aufgebracht werden müßten. Der restliche Teil der zivilen Apparatur der Bundeswehr habe Verwaltungsaufgaben; auch diese seien durch Gesetz der bewaffneten Macht, zu ihrer eigenen Entlastung, abgenommen worden.

Natürlich könnte man theoretisch alle zivilen Arbeiter und Angestellte durch Soldaten ersetzen. Dann müßte man aber eine Million Wehrpflichtige einziehen, wenn man die gleiche militärische Wirkung erzielen wollte wie eine Bundeswehr von 750 000 Soldaten plus 250 000 Zivilisten. Die psychologischen Rückwirkungen einer solchen Maßnahme könnten, so sagte der Verteidigungsminister, nur die gering ansetzen, die nicht die Regierungsverantwortung trügen. Heute sei es in allen westlichen Heeren normal, daß das Verhältnis von Soldat zu ziviler Hilfskraft drei zu eins betrage. Die Vereinigten Staaten beschäftigten für 2,8 Millionen Soldaten 900 000 Zivilisten. Eine deutsche Heeresdivision umfasse 18 000 Soldaten; mit den zivilen Hilfsdiensten und ihrem Anteil an der Verwaltung der gesamten Bundeswehr komme sie auf 33 000 Menschen.

Norstads Rücktritt

Die Wachablösung im Pentagon und im atlantischen Oberkommando kommentierte Verteidigungsminister Strauß mit der Wiedergabe einer Beurteilung, die ein hoher sowjetischer Offizier zum Rücktritt des Generals Norstad gegeben hat. Die sowjetischen Militärs seien zwar der Auffassung, der General Lemnitzer sei als Amerikaner ebenfalls ein „Kapitalist“. Oberflächlich berichtet, sei ein „Kapitalist“ durch den andern ersetzt worden. Dennoch sei der Weggang Norstads für die Sowjetunion gut, weil dessen strategische Grundauffassungen denen des sowjetrussischen Generalstabs glichen. Die sowjetische Generalität glaube, daß ihre Deutung der atomaren Situation die richtige sei. Die derzeitige Militärpolitik verlange eine Strategie, die für eine Dosierung der herkömmlichen Divisionen und der taktischen Atomwaffen eintrete. Nur dann sei die Abschreckungswirkung auch nach kommunistischer Auffassung politisch und militärisch glaubwürdig. Da die Sowjetunion derart gerüstet sei, könne sie nicht angegriffen werden. Denke der mögliche Feind ähnlich, plane und rüste er in gleicher Weise, wie das Norstad getan habe, sei auch er unangreifbar. Nach Norstads Weggang schein (immer nach den

Außerungen dieses sowjetischen Offiziers) die westliche Seite nicht mehr an diese Konzeption zu glauben.

Der Verteidigungsminister hält deshalb die Fortsetzung einer Diskussion über die Strategie, die die Nato zu verfolgen habe, für wichtig. In einer offenen Gesellschaft sei die faire Auseinandersetzung über Probleme der gemeinsamen Sicherheit selbstverständlich. Man könne das auf verschiedene Weise tun. Das offizielle Frankreich, das in Verteidigungsfragen die deutsche Meinung teile, halte sich aus der theoretischen Diskussion heraus. General de Gaulle vertrete seine Militärpolitik einfach dadurch, daß er in der Praxis die amerikanischen Vorstellungen ignoriere. Unsere geschichtliche Vergangenheit, die geographische Situation der Bundesrepublik und die politische Lage Berlins machten ein ähnliches Vorgehen Deutschlands undenkbar. Wir hätten uns außerdem vertraglich verpflichtet, keine ABC-Waffen herzustellen. Unsere atomare Bewaffnung solle sich nur innerhalb der Nato vollziehen. Da wir aber hin und wieder andere Auffassungen hätten als amerikanische Analytiker, sei bedauerlicherweise der Eindruck entstanden, die Deutschen wollten die Führung in der übernationalen Diskussion über strategische Fragen übernehmen. Die amerikanischen Verbündeten sollten jedoch überzeugt sein, daß wir die geistige Auseinandersetzung über die Verteidigungskonzeption in Europa aus Sorge um die gemeinsame Zukunft zu führen gezwungen seien.

Die amerikanischen Thesen überprüfen

Drei Punkte müßten geklärt werden, bei denen sich die amerikanischen und die deutsche Auffassung nicht deckten:

1. Es müßten die amerikanischen theoretischen Vorstellungen einer Prüfung unterzogen werden, in einem sogenannten allgemeinen Kriege würden die großen Atomwaffen nur gegen militärische Ziele eingesetzt werden. Das sei eine sympathische Theorie, sie widerspreche aber dem Wesen der Atombombe. Diese sei eine flächendeckende Waffe. Die Atomwaffen seien politische Waffen, mit denen man die Angst vor der Bombardierung der Bevölkerung steigern könne; sie seien also ein politisches Druckmittel, mit dem man über die Aufzuehung des Risikos den Krieg verhindern könne. Als militärische Waffen seien sie untauglich. Die Theorie, sie militärisch einsetzen zu wollen, erschüttere die Abschreckung. Darum würden die Kommunisten sie nie vertreten. Es werde zu oft übersehen, daß die Sowjetrussen zu anderen Schlüssen kommen könnten. Es sei gefährlich, an eine Identität des westlichen und des russischen Denkens zu glauben. Über Rechtschaffenheit und Moral urteile die kommunistische Seite anders als wir. Natürlich könnten sich die sowjetischen Führer logischen Konsequenzen der Abschreckungstheorie nicht verschließen. Er (Strauß) müsse jedoch auf die Memoiren des russischen Marschalls Tschuikow verweisen, die einen Schlüssel zum Denken der Verantwortlichen im Kreml gäben. Der

Marschall erwähne zahlreiche Gespräche mit Chruschtschow; und Chruschtschow habe, während des Krieges, Tschuikow immer den Rat gegeben, militärisch stets anders zu handeln, als der Feind es erwartete.

2. Es müsse der amerikanischen Auffassung widersprochen werden, auch die kleinste Atomwaffe in der westlichen Abwehrfront am Eisernen Vorhang könnte schon den großen Weltkrieg auslösen. Hier habe die technische Entwicklung die kleinen atomaren Waffen — wie die von einem Jeep zu verschiebende Davy Crockett, deren Zerstörungskraft im Bereich von wenigen Kilotonnen liegt — zum militärischen Instrument gemacht, wenn auch ihre politische Abschreckungswirkung außerordentlich bleibe. Die Divisionen des Westens könnten nur durch solche taktischen Atomwaffen aufgewertet werden. Mit den modernen Waffen beginne die Abschreckung in der vordersten Linie.

3. Die amerikanische Deutung der derzeitigen Situation, herkömmliche Divisionen allein könnten den Krieg verhindern, sei anfechtbar. Wollte man den Krieg mit Divisionen verhindern, brauchte man in Westeuropa zwischen 80 und 100 Divisionen. Der vereinigte Westen sei jedoch weder in der Lage, soviel herkömmliche Divisionen aufzustellen, noch sei er dazu bereit. Westeuropa als zusammenhängender Raum sei auch nicht groß genug, soviel Truppen aufzunehmen. Schließlich ließen viele Divisionen, auch auf westlicher Seite, die Neigung wachsen, mit militärischen Mitteln politische Ziele durchzusetzen. Mit der westlichen Militärpolitik wolle man aber einen Krieg verhindern. Außerdem sei im Atomzeitalter das Atom auch bei der größten Zahl von Divisionen stets präsent. Derjenige, der dabei sei, den sogenannten klassischen Sieg zu erfechten, provozierte dadurch den atomaren Schlag des anderen, weil keiner unterliegen wolle.

Ein strategisches Institut

Der Verteidigungsminister hat, damit die deutsche Position in der inneratlantischen Diskussion gefestigt werde, die Einrichtung eines strategischen Instituts vorgesehen. Er denke daran, an Professoren und Psychologen, militärische Theoretiker und Wissenschaftler Forschungsaufträge zu geben. Sie sollten eine ständige Analyse der Situation des Atomzeitalters vornehmen. Da jedoch dieses Institut nicht deutsche Interessen, sondern atlantische zu vertreten habe, sei an die Mitarbeit französischer und amerikanischer militärischer Denker und außenpolitische Fachleute gedacht. Der Erste Vorsitzende eines solchen Instituts könnte der Direktor des Forschungsinstituts für Außenpolitische Fragen an der Universität von Pennsylvania, Robert Strauss-Hupé, werden. Sein vielbeachtetes Buch über die „Vorwärtsstrategie für Amerika“ weist ihn als einen Wissenschaftler mit außenpolitischen und militärpolitischen Erfahrungen aus, der amerikanische und atlantische Politik harmonisch aufeinander abzustimmen vermag.

Malaysia

g-n. Die eben in London erfolgreich beendeten Verhandlungen zwischen Großbritannien und Malaya öffnen für die 1957 unabhängig gewordene Malayische Föderation das Tor zu einer zukunftsreichen, allerdings gefährlichen Entwicklung. Die Föderation umfaßt bisher alle ehemals britischen Besitzungen auf der malayischen Halbinsel mit Ausnahme von Singapur. Wegen der Bedeutung seines Handels und des Hafens wird es zuweilen als das „Verandhaus Südostasiens“ bezeichnet. Wirtschaftlich hätte seit langem nichts näher gelegen, als die enge Verbindung dieser Stadt mit dem Zinn und Gummi produzierenden Hinterland. Die Schwierigkeit lag in der Ethnographie. In Singapur gibt es 1 125 000 Einwohner chinesischer und lediglich 200 000 malayischer Abkunft. Wäre die Stadt schon 1957 in die Föderation aufgenommen worden, wäre das prekäre Verhältnis der Volksgruppen in der Malayischen Föderation (3 500 000 Bewohner malayischer Abkunft gegenüber 2 500 000 chinesischer und 850 000 indischer Herkunft) so verändert worden, daß die Malayen in ihrer Heimat eine Minderheit geworden wären.

Der Ausweg aus dieser Schwierigkeit wurde in der gleichzeitigen Aufnahme der Kronkolonie Singapur und der benachbarten britischen Territorien auf Borneo, des Protektorates Brunei und der Kolonien Sarawak und Nordborneo, deren Bewohner zur malayischen Rasse zählen, gefunden. Am Tag der Unabhängigkeit, am 31. August 1963, werden also die vier letzten britischen Besitzungen in Asien Gliedstaaten des neuen Bundesstaates Malaysia. Er wird gegen zehn Millionen Einwohner zählen, unter

denen die Malayen eine knappe relative Mehrheit gegenüber den Chinesen behalten. So künstlich zusammengesetzt wie der neue Name des Staates mutet auch das Staatsvolk an.

Dieses ethnische Konstruktionsproblem des neuen Bundesstaates hat eine akute parteipolitische Bedeutung. Die Chinesen Singapurs stehen fast alle auf der politischen Linken. Die gegenwärtige Linksinregierung unter Lee Kuan Yew (People's Action Party) kann sich nur mit äußerster Mühe gegen eine noch radikalere Linke, die Barisan Socialis (Sozialistische Front) behaupten. Die Kommunisten sind zwar als Partei verboten, steuern aber die Opposition. Lee Kuan Yew stimmte der Fusion nur unter der Bedingung zu, daß Singapur auf dem Gebiet der Erziehung und Arbeit autonom bleibt. Singapur bleibt also in der Hand der Chinesen.

Die gemäßigte und behutsame Staatskunst des Premierministers von Malaya, des Prinzen („Tunku“) Abdul Rahman, wird sich hier aufs neue bewähren müssen. Er verfolgt außenpolitisch eine bündnisfreie Linie. Doch sind ihm die Gefahren, die dem jungen Staatswesen von dem mächtigen Nachbarn China im Norden und dem labilen Inselreich Indonesien im Süden drohen, deutlich. Allzulange hat er den Dschungelkrieg im malayischen Norden gegen die Kommunisten beobachtet, allzuoft hat er das Schauspiel der kommunistischen Schulstreiks und Unruhen in Singapur gesehen, als daß er sich naiven Vorstellungen über der Koexistenz hingeben könnte. Die Briten können nach dem 31. August 1963 den Hafen und die Marinedocks für ihre Flotte weiter benutzen. Für die SEATO bleibt Singapur als wichtigste Basis zwischen Aden und Hawa erhalten, auch wenn die künftige malayische Föderation ebenso wie bisher der malayische Bund dem Pakt fernbleiben wird.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS
INSTITUTE FOR AIR WEAPONS RESEARCH
MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

October 16, 1956

Dr. Leo Szilard
1155 E. 57th St.
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Mr. Robert Marvell Shapiro is being considered for a position as computer on our project and has given your name as one who is qualified to comment on his character and personal background.

We will very much appreciate any information that you can give us on Mr. Shapiro and shall, of course, hold it in complete confidence. A stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience, and if you wish, you may use the bottom of this letter for your reply.

Very truly yours,

John W. Wester, Jr.

John W. Wester, Jr.
Associate Director

by ip

JWW:BAK

Enclosures: envl & cc

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

INSTITUTE FOR AIR WEAPONS RESEARCH

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
INSTITUTE FOR AIR WEAPONS RESEARCH
MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

File Invitations to file

WESTERN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY HONORS COLLEGE

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

November 1, 1963

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

Dear Dr. Szillard:

The Honors College of Western Michigan University is organizing a symposium lecture series on The Conscience of America.

The series will consist of three lectures:

Social Justice
Peace and Force
Wealth and the Human Spirit

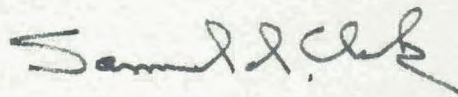
Reverend Martin Luther King will give the first lecture. We would very much like to have you give the second.

In planning the symposium we thought that three problems of conscience face Americans: the domestic challenge to full human rights; the international predicament of pursuing peace through the use of force; and the general difficulty of preserving spiritual values while being almost entirely engaged in producing and protecting wealth.

The tentative date for the second address is Thursday evening, January 9, 1964. We are able to offer an honorarium of five hundred dollars and to pay your traveling expenses. You would, of course, be the guest of the university while on campus.

I do hope you can participate in this lecture series.

Sincerely yours,



Samuel I. Clark
Director of Honors

SIC:es

United Airlines
Tue 28
Wash. 5¹⁰ p.m.
6⁴⁵
Clev.

United Airlines
Thu 30
Clev. 5 p.m.
Chic. 5⁴⁰ p.m.
Rway

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
CLEVELAND 6, OHIO
November 22, 1961

CLEVELAND COLLEGE
10950 EUCLID AVENUE

QE 1 7700

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

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

Stobisch

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Again, let me say how pleased we are that you have accepted our invitation to speak on our campus on November 29, 1961. I have made reservations for you and Mrs. Szilard for November 28 and 29, at the Wade Park Manor Hotel. As soon as you know your plans, I will be very happy to confirm your reservations.

Plans for the evening lecture take shape as follows:

- 6:30 p.m. Informal dinner at Wade Park Manor Hotel
- 8:15 p.m. Lecture at Severance Hall. (Mrs. Szilard has a box seat with the dinner party.)
- 9:15 p.m. Questions directly from audience. We are engaging a moderator to receive the questions and direct them to you on stage. (This lecture and discussion will be taped.)

As you have requested, I have made arrangements for Thursday, November 30, at 11:00 a.m. for you to discuss your ideas with our students and faculty. Our University president, Dr. John S. Millis will introduce you at that time. This will be in Amasa Stone Chapel on the Reserve campus.

Your appearance in Cleveland is creating a good deal of interest. Western Reserve University has a television program entitled "Perspective", on WEWS-TV which is a service to the community program. Dr. Barclay Leathem, the faculty commentator for "Perspective", asked me if you could tape a half hour program with him on November 29, at 2:45 p.m. Would you be available for this appearance? If so, do you have any questions you would particularly like to be asked?

Dr. Szilard, I will await approval of these arrangements from you before I proceed. We will do everything possible to make your stay in Cleveland comfortable.

Cordially,

K. Suzanne Lega

K. Suzanne Lega
Assistant to the Director

Feb

KSL:ib

*Wade Park Manor
Reservations, C-104*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

THE ENRICO FERMI INSTITUTE
FOR NUCLEAR STUDIES

August 2, 1961

Dear Dr. Szilard,

The following wire just came for you via
telephone, Western Union:

"Would you consider appearing on the McBride Lecture Series offered by Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio to talk on "How to Deal with War as an immediate Problem"? If you should wish to discuss some other contemporary problem which faces us, we hope you will feel free to do so. Audience of approximately 1500-2000 will be mostly university graduates or similar. Lecture would take place in Cleveland Severance Hall, 8:30 to 9:30 p.m., November 17. If the November date is impossible, is there another date you would consider? If you should favorably consider our invitation, would you indicate which date would be available and the cost of your appearance? Invited to appear on this series have been Sir Julian Huxley, Dr. Erich Fromm, Lord Bertram Russell. We would appreciate your advice on this matter as soon as possible wire collect."

(signed) Alan F. Pflieger
Chairman, McBride Lecture
Series
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Kind regards,

A. Mann

P.S. Also had a telephone call from F.B.I.; anxious to get in touch with you within the week. Gave your Washington address.

address.

P.S. Also had a telephone call from E.D.I. & anxious to get in touch with you within the week. Give your telephone

J. Mann

Kind regards,

Cleveland, Ohio
Western Reserve University
Chapman, McBridge Lecture Series
(original) when E. D. I. called

Your advice on this matter as soon as possible wire collect. "Dr. Erich Fromm, Ford Bertram Russell. We would appreciate invited to appear on this series have been Sir Julian Huxley, which date would be available and the cost of your appearance? should favorably consider our invitation, would you indicate impossible, is there another date you would consider? If you call, 8:30 to 9:30 P.M., November 17. If the November date is or similar. Lectures would take place in Cleveland Government approximately 1200-5000 will be mostly university graduates faces us, we hope you will feel free to do so. Audience of should wish to discuss some other contemporary problem which on "How to Deal with War as an Immediate Problem"? If you offered by Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio to talk "would you consider appearing on the McBridge Lecture Series

W. Mann
LI-7-9200
From Ext 7128

Telephone, Western Union;

Spoke Chapman
via 7-27
after 5 p.m.

The following wire just came for you via

August 3, 1951

FOR MODERN STUDIES
THE AMERICO FRUM INSTITUTE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

June 10, 1951

Dr. Frank Westheimer,
Dept. of Chemistry,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Westheimer:

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Feitelson. I have marked the passage indicating that he will probably best fit in the department of Chemistry. This boy is a nephew of a lady whom I know and beyond the fact that he appears to come from an educated Viennese family, I know about him only what is contained in the enclosed.

I told his aunt to have the boy write me and that I shall pass on his letter to the appropriate department when I know what he wants to do.

If you feel you have to pass on this material to someone else in the department of Chemistry, perhaps you could drop a line to Mr. Feitelson and send me a copy, so that I may know where the application has landed.

Sorry to bother you.

Sincerely

Leo Szilard

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

12 Oxford Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

May 4, 1963

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

Dear Leo :

I'm sorry, but I have failed. After you phoned, I belatedly put in a few hours searching ; I also discussed your problem with some of the genuine biochemists here, but have not come up with an answer. It looks to me as if the problem will require a good deal of chemical investigation, and therefore require time. I know you want (and expect) an imaginative and quick solution, but if it's to be found, someone else will have to find it.

When I spoke to you in ~~Washington~~ ^{Washington}, I had hoped that pivaloyl-chymotrypsin might be the answer to your problem. This derivative (JBC 227, 727) can be prepared by acylating one specific hydroxyl group of a serine residue in chymotrypsin. It has the further advantage that the unmodified protein is of course non-antigenic for the animal which produces the enzyme. Unfortunately, this derivative hydrolyses at pH 7.2 with a half-time which I would estimate for 37° of, say, 10 minutes. This is, I assume, too short a time by a factor of 10 - 100. No-one has yet made a proper derivative at the specific site which is much better, and although one could be found, it would be work. Alternatively, diisopropyl fluorophosphate reacts with chymotrypsin at the active site, but the resulting derivative is stuck together too tightly ; no-one knows how quickly it comes off, but perhaps the protein hydrolyses first. Again, it would be possible, by research, to design and make a proper phosphorylating agent which would strike at a single site (the one reactive serine hydroxyl group), and then be removed by the hydrolytic action of the enzyme itself, but this hasn't yet been done, at least to my knowledge.

I have also looked into the non-specific labelling a bit. This seems to me to be troublesome ; if you were to acetylate, for example, eleven phenolic hydroxyl groups in the tyrosine residues of some protein, how would you establish that you had, at any time, hydrolysed all 11 ? And if you were to hydrolyse only 8, could you know that the immunological properties of the material did not depend critically on just those which remain ? The non-specific labelling of proteins is discussed by Fraenkel-Conrat (The Enzymes, ~~Vol. I~~ 2nd Ed. Vol. I p 589), but after rereading this review, and checking a few references, I became discouraged as to the possibilities of these reactions. First, the problem cited above seems to me to prevent getting a clean answer. Second, I can find no data in the literature on the rates of loss of various groups on proteins, such as ester groups, acetyl groups, etc. Quite probably such information is available, and if you are

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

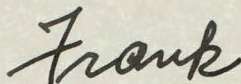
12 Oxford Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

not discouraged by the question of the completeness of reaction to "clear" the ~~xxxxxxx~~ protein, perhaps it would pay you to find someone who would really search the literature for this information.

As to a proper group, to substitute on a ~~xxxxix~~ protein - well, I suspect that F_3CCO- groups, on the terminal amino groups, would do about right. But this has never been checked, and I can see all sorts of difficulties. If I were required to work on this problem, my own approach would be to seek out a reagent which would react specifically with the reactive serine of chymotrypsin; if I were successful, at least then I would know what I was doing.

I regret that I have not been of much help (if any), and am especially ~~xxxxx~~ sorry to have taken so long to come up with this story. Perhaps you will have better luck with your next consultant.

Sincerely yours,



F.H. Westheimer

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P WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Y Lamp Division
Bloomfield, N. J.

C
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P
Y

March 28, 1941

Professor George B. Pegram
Columbia University,
New York, New York.

Dear Professor Pegram:

Dr. Rentschler and I wish to thank you for the interview you so kindly granted us. Certainly our viewpoint on the uranium problem was materially broadened.

Experience indicates that small uranium buttons can be melted with the aid of a 10 KW oscillator costing about \$700. For a piece of uranium ten times ~~this~~ size we would need a correspondingly larger amount of power.

To obtain fair sized discs 2 inches in diameter so that only a few are needed in a pile to give a cylinder 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" the cost would be largely that of the oscillator perhaps \$10,000 to \$20,000. Please bear in mind this is merely an estimate because such a project could not be undertaken here without the approval of the Management and our knowledge of the cost of such equipment is vague.

There are two suggestions which we might make:

1. We could act in an advisory capacity and thus help set up an outfit for doing this work wherever you wish, or
2. With an official request from you we might be permitted to try this experiment on a cost plus basis, that is with sufficient margin to cover all expense with a reasonable allowance for overhead, etc.

The sample of uranium powder from Metal Hydrides, Beverly, Mass. has been received and two trials have been made to melt this material. We were able to melt out about one-half of the metal away from the slag. This metal when free from the slag was ductile and could be worked. Some of it in contact with the slag was brittle. It seemed to us that this powder might be used for producing uranium metal if the material in the slag is recovered and made into powder again for further meltings.

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Page 2

On this basis it seems that if the quality of future samples is as good as this one we might get by with this powder on mass production. As we pointed out, however, the main cost to making fused metal is in a satisfactory melting furnace and not uranium powder.

We have most of the powder still unused as well as some small pieces of uranium made from it. If you like we will return it via Parcel Post or you may wish to send some to Bloomfield to discuss the problem further.

Very truly yours,

Signed: John W. Marden
Assistant Director of Research

March 31, 1941

Mr. John W. Marden
Assistant Director of Research
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company
Bloomfield, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Marden:

I have your letter of March 28, which I have read with care. Before replying, I think it would be well for me to consult my colleagues, Professor Fermi and Dr. Szilard.

I suggest that you retain the uranium powder, as well as the pieces of uranium you have made from it, until you hear from us as to what to do with it.

Sincerely yours,

GBP:H

George B. Pegram

cc: Professor Fermi
Dr. Szilard