

PAGEANT

26 West 47th Street
New York 36, New York
LExington 2-9050

November 9, 1961


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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I've attached a copy of the December issue of Pageant which includes Ted Irwin's article on you, starting on page 52.

All the staff found the article both extremely interesting and important, and our thanks for your cooperation in its preparation.

Very truly yours,


Howard Cohn
Executive Editor

HC:cb
encl.

12. VII. 61.

DR. ELSE PANETH

L. R. C. P. EDINBG.

WIEN I, GRILLPARZERSTR. 7

TEL. 33 22 874

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor,
von einer Rundreise Mainz - London - Göttingen -
Berlin zurückgekehrt, empfang ich hier mit einiger
Verspätung Ihr interessantes Büchlein, für das ich Ihnen
herzlich danke.

Es ist für eine tügliche Seele immer reizvoll, wenn
ein strenger Scientist phantastisch wird und man
spielt sich an dem psychologischen Spiel. Schade nur,
dass die unterliegende Wahrheit nachträglich doch so
deprimierend ist.

Die World Federation, die hier tagte, hat Sie offenbar
mehrmals zitiert (ich war nicht dabei). Es lag auch ein
Artikel des 'Monde Uni' vor, den ich ausgesprochen schlecht
finde und daher nicht beilege; wenn es Sie aber doch
interessieren sollte, bitte um ein Wort. Es ist über Sie, Einstein
und Eatherley.

Von meinem Bruder und Andern höre ich, daß es
Ihnen gesundheitlich zupfiedmestellend geht; das freut
mich sehr. Daß Sie sehr aktiv sind, hört man ohnedies
von allen Seiten - wie zu erwarten.

Sehr herzliche Grüße an Ihre Frau, bitte.

Mit nochmaligen Dank und allen

guten Wünschen

P.S. Meine Familie trifft sich Anfang
August in Vilna am Vierwaldstättersee.

Kommen Sie Brude nicht auch wieder herüber?

Else Barath.

PANTHEON BOOKS

22 EAST 51ST STREET NEW YORK 22, N.Y. PLAZA 1-2600 CABLE: COLUMNS NEW YORK

A DIVISION OF RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

André Schiffrin

January 2, 1964

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

I am writing to ask you if you would be interested in working on a brief book which would follow up the questions which you raised in your speech, "Are We on the Road to War?", in terms of the 1964 election. The enormous changes which have taken place domestically, as well as the different tenor of public discussion of the cold war, make us feel all the more strongly that a clear and radical discussion is needed for 1964.

I am thinking, frankly, in terms of something which would be close to a pamphlet; a short work of 25,000 or so words which would examine the current situation and then make specific proposals, both short and long range. In particular, I feel that the general reader really feels at a loss as to what viable alternatives could now be contemplated; what new uses of science could our government make? What kind of a redirection of basic research could now be begun in the hope of solving problems in the future? The whole question of our defense spending seems to be open to reconsideration. What proposals would you make for the reallocation of these resources?

I thought that you might wish to consider a personal and very subjective statement. On the other hand, we would welcome the opportunity of cooperating with the Council for Abolishing War, if you felt that such a statement should be done in connection with them. We are, in fact, very interested in knowing what has happened to the Council since its conception. Perhaps an appendix to your statement might be made, giving an analysis of what this kind of effort was able to accomplish and what you feel pressure by citizens could achieve in the future.

The fall election seems a particularly good time to try to broaden the general debate, and I feel confident that a small book of this kind could have a very considerable effect and that one of the national magazines would be glad to reprint at least part of it.

Professor Leo Szilard
Page 2

January 2, 1964

I hope that this idea or some variant will appeal to you, or perhaps even fit in with your current plans. If there are any additional ways in which you feel we might be able to work with the Council, we should be very glad to hear of them.

Sincerely yours,

André L. L. Lin

AS:mam

P. S. I have limited myself to this very specific proposal, knowing how very busy you must be. But I hope that you will assume our interest in everything that you write. I hope very much that one of these days you will have the leisure to write your memoirs, and if, by any chance, this has not already been discussed with you, we would, of course, be all too happy to consider any possibilities that you might wish to suggest.

PARADE

LLOYD SHEARER
West Coast Bureau

Gen. Folle

Parade Publications, Inc. ♦ OL 3-2073
140 N. Hamilton Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

16 January 1964

Dear Drs. Szilard,

A million thanks for your time, kindness and courtesy.

It was informative, delightful, and rewarding to spend a few hours with you, and we are both genuinely appreciative.

Please let us know when you plan to come to Los Angeles

and when we may see both of you again. You are rare,

charming, handsome people. I am already seriously at work,

Dr. on your idea of the sperm bank catalog.

As usual in haste,

Lloyd & Marva

Lloyd Shearer
Marva Shearer

JE 4-0489

28 January, 1964

Mr. Lloyd Shearer
Parade Publications, Inc.,
140 N. Hamilton Drive
Beverley Hills, Calif.

Dear Mr. Shearer:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 16. I enjoyed
very much your visit to La Jolla and I look forward to more.

Yours leisurely,

Leo Szilard

LS: jm

File must be in

THE PARK SCHOOL

OLD COURT RD. BROOKLANDVILLE, MARYLAND VALLEY 5-2351



ROBERT A. THOMASON, Headmaster

April 17, 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

The Senior Seminars have become one of the highlights of the pre-commencement activities at the Park School. For the last nine years the faculty, junior and seniors, and invited guests have met two mornings during commencement week to discuss a variety of topics of interest and importance to man and his role in contemporary society. The subjects have been: "The Use and Abuse of Democracy", American Doors to "isms"; Individualism in a Conformist Age; Place of Religion in the Modern World; Maturity and Non-Conformity; "Psychodrama: Emotional Involvement in Group Situations; The Role of Creative Artist in Contemporary Society: Contemporary Ethics; The Psychology of Peaceful Existence.

In addition to the student discussion leaders and faculty advisor, a specialist in each of these fields has been invited to give a key note address and guide the discussion groups. Our speakers, outstanding men in the fields of psychology, sociology, and the humanities have been Dr. Robert Lindner, Dr. Lester Gliedman, Dr. Manfred Guttmacher, Dr. Leon Eisenberg, Dr. Jerome Frank, Dr. William Coleman, and Professor William Mueller.

Last years topic "The Psychology of Peaceful Co-Existence", chaired by Dr. Jerome Frank, Professor of Psychiatry at the Johns Hopkins University, was so successful and stimulating that the students felt they would like to continue discussing further some other aspects of the subject. At this time, disarmament and the international application of non-violent action are two possibilities for this June's seminars.

On behalf of the students and faculty, I would like to extend an invitation to you to lead our seminars, June 3 and 4, 1963. We are turning to you because of the great interest that your work for peaceful solutions for world problems has elicited among our students and faculty. While we are a small school, the background, as well as the intellectual acumen of our students will lead them into important and responsible positions in the community, so that their potential influence is greater than their numbers would indicate.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to find the time to be with us in June.

Sincerely,

Jack R. Ramey
Jack R. Ramey,
Asst. Principal,
Park School

JRR:ph

April 30, 1963

Jack R. Ramey
Assistant Principal
Park School
Old Court Road
Brooklandville, Maryland

Dear Mr. Ramey:

Thanks for your kind invitation of April 17th.

I am writing to say that to my regret I am not able
to schedule, in the foreseeable future, a participation
in your Seminar.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
July 14, 1950

Mr. Clarence E. Parmenter
Professor of Romance Phonetics
1050 East 59th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Parmenter:

I am writing to you as a member of the Subcommittee on Retirement Policy. Dr. Urey, at the last Council meeting, outlined the basic philosophy upon which, in his opinion, a satisfactory plan for retirement benefits ought to rest. I have attempted to show in the enclosed memorandum how such a plan could be implemented by describing one possible set of provisions and by estimating the magnitude of the sums which would be involved.

The purpose of the present letter is merely to give you notice of the existence of this plan and to put it into your hands so that you might form an opinion concerning its merits.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

PARTISAN REVIEW

22 EAST 17th STREET
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

February 19, 1962

Dear Mr. Szillard,

We would very much like you to contribute to a symposium we have been running on the cold war and the future of the west. The current issue, which we are sending you under separate cover, contains the questions we have asked and the first contributions. We would like to have you either answer the questions directly, ignore the questions and discuss the problems in any way you choose or comment on the contributions already published. Our deadline is March 1

In cidentally, could we interest you in doing a review for us on several recent books on disarmament. We would be particularly delighted to have you do the review since you're one of the few people who combines the necessary technical knowledge with a sense of the political problems and goals involved in disarmament. M

We do hope you will say yes to either or both of these ideas. May we hear from you soon?

Sincerely,

William Phillips
William Phillips

Jan

1155 East 57th Street
January 12, 1948

Dr. I. Patai
Research Institute of Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania

Dear Patai:

Many thanks for your kind letter of the 24th of
December. I have read it with great interest and I hope
there will be some opportunity for us to meet and talk
about things in general.

Sincerely,

Sh.

Leo Szilard

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Prof. Leo Szilard,
Atomic Scientists of Chicago,
1126 East 59th Street,
Chicago 37, Ill.

December 24, 1947.

Kedves Leo,

elnézését kérem, amiért magyarul írok - e pillanatban még könnyebben és hibátlanabban tudom magamat így kifejezni.

Nagyon köszönöm a Béla útján elküldött "Bulletin"-t. Sajnálom, hogy ezzel a nagyvonalú folyóirattal eddig nem találkoztam a könyvtárakban, sem Washingtonban, sem Philadelphiában.

A "Bulletin"-ben közzétett mindkét írását a legnagyobb figyelemmel és megértéssel olvastam és sokaig tűnődtem, hogy vajon szívesen veszi-e a hozzászólást. Végül is, visszagondoltam a Sommerfelddel folytatott nagy vitáimra; Machról, kauzalitásról, monizmusról folytak ezek a viták (Sommerfeld természetesen tökéletesen és megváltoztathatatlanul abszolutista), mélyseges "világnezetű" ellentetek bontakoztak ki - ennek ellenére Sommerfeld ismételtén kijelentette: "Ich habe die Diskussionen ausserordentlich gerne..."

A Maga éleslátása és energiája a kultúra történetének egyik legimpozansabb sikeréhez vezetett. Most, amikor ijesztő gyorsasággal sietünk az új háború felé, azt kell kívánni, hogy Stalinhoz írt levelével tett lépésének minden irányban meg legyen a hatása és sikere. Valóban, a nagykonfliktusokban elementárisan parancsoló, hogy a problémákat és szándékokat a legélesebb világnezetű ellentétek dacára is nyíltan és őszintén exponáljuk azok számára, akik a történelem felett döntenek. Azt kellene remélni, hogy a konfliktus nyílt feltárása után a "common sense" meg fogja találni a kompromisszum útját, amely mindig jobb, mint a pusztítás.

Kérdés azonban, hogy azok a társadalmi erők, amelyek időnként háborúhoz vezetnek, valóban feltárhatók-e a tudatosan, szavakban, mondatokban, egyszerűen az értelmes gondolkodás eszközeivel kifejezhető és megfogalmazható konfliktus megformálása útján. Kérdés, hogy az emberi csoportokban, társadalmakban törvényszerűséggel ismétlődő háborús jelenségek mögött nem működnek-e olyan elementaris tudattalan tömeglélektani erők, amelyek a tudatos konfliktusban felismerhető erőktől különböznek, amelyeket tehát csak mélylélektani vizsgálattal lehet megközelíteni, éppen úgy, mint a neurotikusok és pszichotikusok tetteit.

Az elkövetkező háború a kapitalizmus és szocializmus ösz-

szeütközése lesz; abban a két háborúban, amelyet "szerencsénk volt" közvetlen közelségben végigélni, nagy népcsoportok harcoltak egymással, területekért, hatalomért, amiben benne volt a szocialis háboru előmerközése is; voltak háboruk vallásos ideológiai mozgató erőkkel és sok-sok kis néptörzs indított hadjáratot a szomszéd néptörzs ellen azért, hogy valamilyen kis sérelmet megtoroljanak.

Természetesen voltak olyan háboruk is, amelyekben egy expandáló népcsoport egyszerűen ki akarta pusztítani a terjeszkedés útjában álló gyengébb népeket; ezeknek a háboruknak magyarázatra nem kell sok mélylélektan. De: nem minden háboru ilyen és ezzel az egyszerű semával de még a történelmi materializmus tétéleivel sem magyarázhatók épen a mi korunk nagy háborúi.

Van valami meglepően es mechanisztikusan ismétlődő a háborus történesekben, a primitiv törzsek háboruiban épenugy, mint a "kulturnépek" háboruiban. A háborut mindig szervezett készülődés előzi meg, a néptörzs fiatalságát valamilyen morális ideológia alapján szervezik és nevelik, gyakorlatoztatják és mestersegesen fokozzák természetes verekedési hajlandóságát; minden primitiv néptörzs közvéleményét arra hivatott és hozzáértő szakemberek, mágusok, papok, törzsfőnökök és tanácsadók irányítják és preparálják; mindig nagy gépezet kerül mozgásba hogy emocionalis izgalom terjedjen: nagy ütdobokat kongatnak és szólnak a sipok, hogy a tömegekben sajátos, a háborura alkalmas lelkiállapot kepződjék - de igen alkalmasak az ilyen hataskeltésre a Wagner operák is, vagy épen a Horst Wessel Lied.

Kérdés, hogy a most készülő, minden eddiginél borzalmasabb háboru előkészületei mögött nem működnek-e hatalmas, tudattalan ösztönerők, amelyeket az értelmesen kifejejezhető konfliktus csak eltakar, csak racionalizál. A kapitalizmus es szocializmus konfliktusa talán meg tudná találni a kompromisszumos megoldást, de - a háboru "szent okokból", mint más ösztönerők megnyilatkozása, mindenképen létre akar jönni. Lehet-e hatást gyakorolni ezekre az erőkre azáltal, hogy felismerjük, leirjuk, analizáljuk őket, hogy tudatosítjuk őket, hasonlóképen a neurozisek gyógyításához? A tömeglélektani analízis meg gyerekcipőben jár...

A Maga Stalinhoz irt levele mögött érzem a kutató optimizmusát: a nagy intellektusok számára talán adva van az a lehetőség, hogy megbirkózzanak az elementaris, tudattalan ösztönökkel. Vajon Stalin ilyen nagy intellektus-e? Vajon azok között, akikhez ez a level Stalinon kívül szól, vannak-e nagy intellektusok?

Mégegyszer köszönöm irásainak megküldését es nagyon örülnék, ha valamikepen alkalom adódna a találkozasra.

Sokszor, szívélyesen üdvözli

Patai

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to—

THE COMPTROLLER,
THE PATENT OFFICE,
25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS,
LONDON, W.C.2.

(Telegraphic Address :—PATENT OFFICE, LONDON.)
(Telephone No. :—HOLBORN 8721.)

and the following number should be quoted in the communication :—

19157/34.



THE PATENT OFFICE,

25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS,

LONDON, W.C.2.

13 MAR 1934

Sir,

With reference to your application, numbered as above, the Examiner reports that paragraph 1 on page 3 of the specification should be brought into strict agreement with claim 1.

The serial No. of specification 7840/34 viz. 440,023 should be inserted where indicated on pages 3 and 4.

The subject-matter of claim 6 should be included in the description, for example in the manner indicated on page 7.

2
Paragraph 2 on page 8 should be brought into agreement with claim 1. It is pointed out that heavy non-positive particles other than neutron isotopes, to the use of which claim 1 is limited, may exist.

The description on pages 10 and 11 of the particular examples of elements which may be used for the production of chain reactions is not sufficiently definite. It is pointed out that the description of the manner in which the

L. Szilard, Esq.,
% Messrs. Claremont, Haynes & Co.

(see over).

invention is to be carried into effect should be clear, and free from doubt. The use of the expressions "probably" and "might be" on pages 10 and 11 renders the whole passage open to objection.

The second portion of claim 11 is not clear as it does not relate to apparatus "for carrying out the methods &c....." and as an alternative to amendment in this sense, the claim might be amended on the lines indicated. Clerical errors on pages 3,8,9 and 10 should be corrected where indicated.

The reference numerals 123,124,125 on figure 2, to which numerals no reference is made in the description should be deleted from the drawing.

There is no objection to amendment of the provisional specifications by cancellation of matter which does not appear in the complete specification.

Before such amendment is made however, a statement of the proposed cancellations should be furnished. The three provisional specifications and drawings are returned herewith to assist you in preparing this statement.

Paragraph 3 on page 6 of the complete specification would read more clearly if amended on the lines indicated in pencil.

The preamble to the specification should be amended as indicated to read in the prescribed form.

Since the drawings are now confined to three sheets these

(see sheet 2).



19157/34.

Sheet 2.

should be renumbered as shown and the headings thereto amended as indicated.

The filing of a formal authorisation in respect of the applications, called for in the official letter dated 16th December, 1935 is awaited.

You are reminded that unless the case be accepted by 30th March (28th being a Saturday), it will become void.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. Rogers.

Enclosures:-

- .Provisional specifications (3),
- .Complete specification,
- .Drawings (Prov't & Comp.)

dm

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to—

THE COMPTROLLER,

THE PATENT OFFICE,

25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS,

LONDON, W.C.2.

(Telegraphic Address :—PATENT OFFICE, LONDON.)
(Telephone No. :—HOLBORN 8721.)

and the following number should be quoted in the communication :—

10516/34.



THE PATENT OFFICE,

25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS,

LONDON, W.C.2.

21 APR 1934

Sir,

With reference to your application, numbered as above, the Examiner reports that the drawings furnished are generally informal and not in duplicate. "Original" and "true copy" drawings, prepared in strict accordance with the Rules, should be furnished. The last two figures should be numbered and all the figures of the drawings should be specifically referred to in the specification which should contain a specific reference to "the accompanying drawings".

The sheets of the drawings should be headed and numbered in the prescribed manner and signed in the bottom right hand corner.

The specification cannot be satisfactorily examined and reported upon until the formally prepared drawings have been furnished.

L. Szilard, Esq.,
% Miss Simpson,
6, Halliwick Road,
Muswell Hill, N.10.

/see over

It is pointed out, however, that the opening paragraphs of the description are indefinite and not mutually consistent as to what the invention consists of, the words "for instance" in the first paragraph of the description producing this defect. The description, moreover, refers to figures, such as figure 1 and figure 2, which do not appear in the drawings as substantive figures.

Since the invention is stated at the commencement of the description to relate to sound recording as well as to sound reproduction, the present title does not appear to be an adequate one. This question, and also the question whether the specification describes one invention only, will be considered when formal drawings and a revised description have been furnished.

The pages of the specification should be renumbered throughout so as to include the printed Form No.2, as page 1 and the renumbered page as page 2.

It should be made clear on Forms 1 and 2 whether you are of Hungarian or German nationality.

The correct spelling of your name should be indicated in pencil in block letters after your signatures on Forms 1 and 2.

Enclosures:-

Application form.

Provisional specification.

Drawings Instructions.

Notes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. J. Rogers.

19 June 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Dupont Plaza Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Having read your recent article in Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, and also an editorial concerning your peace lobby which appeared in a recent issue of Saturday Review, I am taking the liberty of sending you the carbon of a piece that is now making the rounds of magazine editors.

Although I believe it will be some time before America can be convinced that unilateral disarmament is possible, even in the way you describe, I am sure your efforts will be deeply appreciated and will exert a growing influence.

If the enclosed material is of interest to you, I would appreciate any comments you might care to make; but please feel under no obligation to reply or to return it. I hope the original will find a home in some publication.

Warmest regards,

Robert G. Pattee
Robert G. Pattee

*717 Melrose St
Ripon, Wisc.*

This letter is :

from Albert Pratt

PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS

ESTABLISHED 1879

24 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON 10, MASS.

MEMBERS
PRINCIPAL STOCK AND
COMMODITY EXCHANGES

TELEPHONE
HUBBARD 2-9600

April 25, 1950

Mr. Henry B. Cabot
140 Federal Street
Boston 10, Massachusetts

Dear Harry:

I have read with interest Professor Szilard's memorandum. I think he is overly optimistic of the possible results of his plan. I doubt that such a recommendation of a private commission can ever been accepted by both the American and Russian governments as a basis for negotiations. However, I do believe that his idea has merit as a method of devising possible solutions, provided that the highest calibre brains are employed to work out a new approach entirely unhampered by pre-conceived ideas.

In this connection I think there is some danger in unduly restricting the "terms of reference" as suggested in Professor Szilard's paragraph four.

I also have some doubt as to his conclusions in paragraph five as to the point of view which the Russian team should adopt. It seems to me that this team must try as best it can to take into the act the Marxian method of thinking of the Russians. Otherwise the procedure will be entirely unrealistic and of no value.

I also doubt the practicality of the press coverage proposed in paragraph three. I don't think that it is the kind of "news" that will be used and there is some doubt in my mind as to whether premature publicity might not destroy the value of anything which the commission is able to work out.

I am returning to you the memorandum as you requested.

Sincerely,

Albie

AP:og
Enclosure

Ret

August 11, 1945

Mr. Alfred W. Painter
Rockefeller Memorial Chapel
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Painter:

Yesterday, we agreed that I should write you to put on record something about the matters which we discussed.

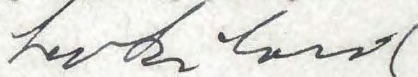
Presumably, if the war should end within the next few days, there would be a service in your chapel for the students of the University of Chicago similar to the service which was held after V-E Day when Mr. Hutchins spoke. I wondered whether you thought that provisions could be made in this service for a special prayer to be said for the dead of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If such a prayer were scheduled, this fact could perhaps be stated on the handbills announcing the service which may be distributed to the students so that those who would object could stay away.

I also wondered whether it would be possible to arrange for an offering at the end of the service for the survivors of ~~the~~ Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the idea of transmitting the collected sum to the survivors when conditions permitted such transmittal. If this is too difficult to arrange, it would perhaps be possible to suggest to those who attend the service that donations for this purpose be sent to the Swiss Legation in Washington, D.C. for transmittal.

Knowing more about atomic bombs than about church matters, I wonder if any of these suggestions appear desirable and feasible to you.

I understand from what you told me that Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Kimpton would be those primarily concerned with the decision of holding a service at the termination of the war and I am, therefore, transmitting copies of this letter to them.

Very sincerely yours,



Leo Szilard

LS:sw

cc: R.M. Hutchins
L.A. Kimpton

February 27, 1946

The Honorable Robert P. Patterson,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have studied the testimony which you gave before the McMahon Committee and I am writing to you in order to explore the possibility of ending the estrangement between the War Department and the large body of the scientists who opposed the May-Johnson Bill by formulating amendments to the McMahon Bill which both you and we could whole-heartedly endorse.

First, with your permission, I would like to explain to you as well as I can why I and some of my friends with whom I have compared notes are concerned about the present situation. Most of the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb are at the moment primarily interested, as they should be, in the possibility of avoiding an atomic arms race. It is not that they are unduly optimistic in this respect. I myself have never thought that the chances for avoiding such an arms race are much greater than 10%; some of my friends are more optimistic while others are even less so. We all feel, however, that we must do nothing that will decrease even further the slim chance of avoiding such an arms race and the war to which it may lead.

At the same time, we can not disregard the fact that even if the government of the United States does its very best to bring about international control of armaments and handles the situation with the greatest possible wisdom and skill, it

will still be far from certain that such international control can be brought about.

If we then turn our attention to the possibility of an atomic arms race we see that the United States might very well face a critical situation in this respect in about five years. I do not mean to say that it is likely that there will be war within five years, but rather that a situation might arise which would be considered by many scientists as an emergency. Now, if we contemplate this rather unpleasant possibility we might arrive at the following view which I believe is shared by many of my colleagues: The United States could very well have afforded to stop manufacturing atomic bombs after Hiroshima. She could at present without any serious consequences to her security forego the possession of atomic bombs and could perhaps even scrap the existing factories. But the United States can not afford in the next five years to neglect research and development work in this field. We are necessarily led to this view if we believe, as I for one do, that our present manufacturing methods are old-fashioned, that much better methods for manufacturing plutonium and U235 are just around the corner, and that our international relations may become precarious within a few years if research and development work in this field lag in the United States.

At the present time, all first class physicists have left the Manhattan Project or are in the process of leaving. This is a natural reaction which could probably not have been avoided even if things had been managed in a different way. In accordance with the social laws operating in the scientific profession,

the example of the leading men is naturally followed by the younger man. There is at present practically no groups at work in whom as a nation we could place our trust. The projects under the Manhattan District can not be saved, but if a good bill is passed by Congress. it should be possible to create conditions under which at first a few and later, gradually, more of the first class men are willing to return if necessary. This will then automatically have the consequence of creating an influx of capable younger men as well.

At present, when the scientists in the United States move out of the field of atomic energy, the very best men in France (Joliot, Auger, Perrin) and good men in England (Cockroft, Frisch) are moving into the corresponding projects. What the situation in Russia is in this respect I do not know but can easily guess. We need not be concerned about any progress made in England and we can probably quite well afford to take it easy for the next six months or a year without falling behind but during this period there ought to be at least a few scientists in the government's service in this work around whom important work can crystallize. Those who wish to work in this field could then gradually move into it and later on, if an emergency arises or threatens to arise, their work could be quickly expanded.

This natural development will be retarded if a bill is passed by Congress which does not give the scientists the confidence that they can work effectively and under favorable conditions in the field of atomic energy and which contains security regulations which they consider inappropriate. It will also be retarded by any further deepening of the estrangement between the War Department, which favored, and the scientists, most of whom strongly opposed

February 27, 1946.

the May-Johnson Bill. Thus, what originally started out to be a comparatively harmless estrangement between the Manhattan District and the scientists, by becoming broader and deeper, may seriously endanger the security of the United States, by keeping the scientist away from work on atomic energy.

Since I believe that the ultimate aims of the scientists who oppose the May-Johnson Bill are not different from your own ultimate aims, I am inclined to think that it ought to be possible to reach an agreement on those points of the proposed bill which have a direct bearing on the promotion of research and development in the field of atomic energy. The question is not so much how far secrecy should extend but rather the particular methods by means of which the necessary degree of secrecy is to be maintained. I am sure that you will be able to appreciate in general how difficult it is for men who have no direct scientific experience to understand the conditions under which scientific research and development can flourish. Owing to this difficulty, my associates and I might not be able to convince you on all of the points which appear to us to be relevant, but you would perhaps be willing to take the word of those scientists in whom you have already expressed confidence and allow some of us to submit to you, in their presence, what we think are necessary conditions for a return of first-class scientists in to the field of atomic energy in the United States. You mentioned the names of A.H. Compton, E.O. Lawrence, E. Fermi and J.R. Oppenheimer in your testimony and I take it therefore that you would value their judgment.

Whatever will be the contents of the bill, we can not guarantee that the scientists will return to government work. So far, only one eminent scientist has indicated to me his willingness to return, within a few months, if a satisfactory framework for the Government's own research and development work were created. This man was much concerned about the rapid deterioration of the international situation. It seems likely that as time will go on more and more of the scientists will come to the conclusion that we are rapidly approaching an atomic arms race. Not all of them will necessarily react in a similar manner. Faced with the prospect of an atomic war, there will be those who will wish to keep away from this kind of work for reasons of conscientious objections. It is very difficult to foresee how each of us will react in this particular respect a few years from now. All we can do for the moment is to help to create conditions in which there are no obvious obstacles to the return of scientists. I know of nothing which is likely to be of equal importance from the point of view of the future security of the United States.

Very truly yours,

13830 Page Mill Rd
Los Altos Hills
California
March 23, 1962

Mr John Buckstaff
Radio & Television Dept
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Please send a
copy of the address called
Are we on the Road to War
recently broadcast on radio
station KPFA Berkeley Calif.
by Dr Leo Szilard.

Thank you -
Margaret C. Paulekas



Hampshire House

One Fifty Central Park South

New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Bob & Lilard —

Both Tiki and I
were so very sorry to
hear that you are in the
hospital — and we just
wanted to send our
thoughts to you at Easter —

You may not
remember us — but
about eight years ago we

had lunch together with
Mr. Spaul — (after I had
answered his ad. about a
children's nurse) — We
are from British Columbia
and because you were so
interested in fishing and
the country — we always
hoped we might see
you there —
We have often spoken



Hampshire House

One Fifty Central Park South

New York 19, N. Y.

about that meeting —
and we read the articles
about you with deep feeling —

May we send you our
sincere admiration and
hopes? —

Iliki and Myfanwy Pawlicé,

Dr. L. Wilcox

Gordon McKay Lab

Ambridge

Dear Dr. Wilcox

I am writing to you

because I am

interested in

your work

Very

Sincerely,
[Signature]

January 21, 1964

Miss Payne
Council for a Livable World
Room 301
1346 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Payne:

Enclosed you will find a corrected copy of the paper and of the summary. I do not know whether Colonel Crosby intended to send a summary to our supporters or whether he wanted to send out the paper itself only, but in any case the text that goes to the printer should be corrected according to the enclosed copies.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS: jm

Enc.

THE SALK INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL STUDIES
POST OFFICE BOX 9499, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92109

January 21, 1964

Miss Payne
Council for a Livable World
Room 301
1346 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Payne:

Enclosed you will find a corrected copy of the paper and of the summary.
I do not know whether Colonel Crosby intended to send a summary to our
supporters or whether he wanted to send out the paper itself only, but in
any case the text that goes to the printer, should be corrected according to
the enclosed copies.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Leo Szilard

LS: jm

Enc.

we will
send out paper
itself
HSE

October 4, 1963

Mr. Mortimer Goodman
724 North Union
St. Louis 8, Missouri

Dear Mr. Goodman:

Confirming our telephone conversation of October 3, Miss Lois Gardner informs me that Dr. Szilard expects to be back in the United States around October 15, at which time the open dates in your Liberal Forum will be brought to his attention and until that time there is no further information available. Miss Gardner forwarded your previous request of a month ago for Dr. Szilard to speak to him through his secretary; however, Miss Gardner again mentioned the fact that Dr. Szilard's schedule is usually quite full and that he accepts very few speaking engagements.

Please be assured that your invitation will be called to his attention upon his return to Washington.

Sincerely yours,

E. V. Payne,
Office Manager

EP/KS 10-4

in re/attached note

Lois: Mr. Mortimer Goodman of
724 North Union
St. Louis 8, Mo. called ^{you} Thursday afternoon

re Dr. Szilard speaking on the Liberal Forum
of the Jewish Community Center there .. he men-
tioned that he had talked with both Dan Singer
and you re this, and is hopeful it might be
arranged.

Open dates are December 1 and March & April 1964

I told him you would probably write him a letter
or might call him, but he is not reachable
Friday - October 4.

E. Payne

Dr Szilard hopes to return around Oct 15;
pls tell Mr. Goodman (by note today) that
the date will be brought to his attention then
and that no info can be available before
then. Goodman's request has already
been forward to Dr. S. (through KS);
when Goodman called a month ago
I told him that the letter would be
forwarded & that he wld simply have
to wait - I also told him that
Dr S's schedule is usually quite full (over)

and that he accepts very few speaking engagements, etc.

After writing Goodman, please pass this info to KS for Mr. S.

— 2 —

March 12, 1964

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Salk Biological Institute
P. O. Box 9499
San Diego, California

Dear Dr. Szilard:

We are enclosing four copies of the New York Times of May 28, 1963 which carried the article by Kai-Uwe von Hassel. Miss Kälburn, who is no longer in our office, said you had requested these. If you would like additional copies, please let us know.

Sorry for the delay.

Sincerely,

EP:bmo'r
Encls.

E. Payne, Office Manager

BRITISH QUESTION ATOM FLEET PLAN

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

contributor, after the United States and West Germany.

As the United States position is being explained in Europe, Britain's participation in the fleet is vital to dilute the strength the West Germans would acquire by being the United States' only major partner in the project. The British are saying bluntly that they cannot afford any such contribution unless provision of harbor facilities and other services is counted.

All these problems are in addition to the basic one of whether a mixed-manned fleet is feasible. Some of Britain's top sailors ridicule the idea. They paint, in private conversations, grim pictures of the results of mixing, for example, Britons, Turks, Germans and Americans on the same ship.

Despite their reservations, the British say they will give the United States' case for the fleet a thorough hearing. But observers here have been left with the conviction that the British hope something will happen elsewhere to lead to the scrapping of the idea.

Bonn Seeks Nuclear Role

By ARTHUR J. OLSEN

Special to The New York Times

BONN, May 27 — Defense Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel emphasized today that West Germany must share "common responsibility" for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's nuclear force.



Keystone

DISCUSSES NATO: Kai-Uwe von Hassel, Defense Minister of West Germany.

force free from a United States veto on its employment.

If the United States made available Polaris or Minuteman rockets for emplacement in Europe, military logic would dictate that some be sited in Germany. The United States hesitates to do so, believing such a step would come too close to putting a West German finger on the trigger.

The proposal for a fleet of mixed-manned allied vessels mounting Polaris rockets was conceived as an alternative. The United States proposes that each major participant in the Polaris fleet retain a veto over its warlike employment.

West Germany has tempo-

rarily withdrawn its appeal for land-based rockets and has agreed to the veto rule for the Polaris fleet for the time being. But Mr. von Hassel asserted in his weekend interview that the fleet could never become "a genuine military instrument" until the veto was withdrawn.

Considerations of national security play a strong role in West German resistance to the United States veto.

To stop any Communist aggression at the West German frontier, the Bonn Defense Ministry believes, an immediate commitment of nuclear weapons would be necessary. United States strategic planning, however, contemplates initial defense action confined to conventional weapons.

U.S. TRADE IS CLOSED TO LONDON CONCERN

WASHINGTON, May 27 (AP)

—The Commerce Department has announced that it had barred one London company from all United States export trade during the duration of controls because of an alleged plan to export electronics equipment to Communist China.

Lesser penalties were given to two other London concerns and one New York concern.

The company barred was Peter Brady, trading as Peter Brady Radio and Television Engineers.

A. Plein & Co. (London), Ltd., and M. Lytton, also of London were denied United States export privileges for three months, special or validated export license privileges for an additional three months and put on probation for the following 18 months.

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nuclear force.
On arriving at Frankfurt airport, Mr. von Hassel said that the most important achievement of the semiannual meeting of the alliance's Council of Ministers was the decision to establish the allied nuclear force. He was returning from the conference in Ottawa last week.

This force, to be composed of existing nuclear delivery systems in Europe, will eventually give West Germany a voice in nuclear defense strategy, he said.

Stronger Steps Favored

On the strength of its membership in the allied force, West Germany will detach officers to the alliance's headquarters in Paris and to the headquarters of the United States Strategic Air Command in Omaha. With other allied officers, they will take part in the strategic planning and targeting of Western nuclear deterrent forces.

Mr. von Hassel believes that this arrangement is a step forward toward a desired balancing of strategic responsibility between Europe and the United States. But he feels that more radical measures are needed to ensure the security of West Germany and other European states.

In an interview with a Frankfurt newspaper given in Ottawa, the Defense Minister set as Bonn's security goals the stationing of medium-range nuclear rockets in Europe and the creation of a nuclear

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Peace Research Centre

Langthwaite House,
Lancaster.
Phone : 4637.

PEACE RESEARCH
VALUE FOR MONEY
AN APPEAL

Dear Dr. Sijard,

You may be interested to know that the experience of research students here indicates that the financing of peace research might not be as expensive as most of us might have imagined. Currently we have five students here - one full time and four part time - all engaged upon peace research or peace research promotion. The average expenditure for rent, local tax (we hope soon to be exempt from this) food and other necessities is about £4 per week or just over \$11 per week. Thus for a grant of 600 dollars we could finance a research student for one year.

Last year I discussed with Dr. Lentz, of the Peace Research Laboratory at St. Louis on the occasion of his second visit to this centre, which he officially opened in 1960, the question of raising funds in one country and spending them in another in order to obtain better value. He was impressed with this idea and now - out of his extremely small budget - he is financing a full-time research student at our Centre. This has proved so successful that I have decided to tell you about it with the hope that you will consider supporting a research student. Naturally, you will be free to apply conditions to the grant such as nominating a student, although, of course, if you wish to send someone from the United States - which we would welcome - the cost of transport would have to be added to our estimate.

Other forms of help we would welcome - because of our ambition to transform our centre into a Peace College - would be the supply of faculty members perhaps on a three year basis. I'm sure many Americans would welcome such an opportunity. Lancaster is soon to have its own University and as the Vice Chancellor Prof. Carter is one of our supporters we look to the future with the utmost confidence.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours sincerely,

H. G. Haass

H. P. Patrick Deighan
Director.

*Handed for
Mr. Szilard*

July 23, 1963

Mr. Patrick Deighan, Director
Peace Research Centre
Langthwaite House
Lancaster, England

Dear Mr. Deighan:

Thank you for your letter to Dr. Szilard concerning your activities and needs. The Council for a Livable World doesn't support such activities, but rather concentrates on direct action and Congressional campaign support. Your letter itself we are holding for Dr. Szilard, especially as it relates to exchange faculty members.

In the meantime, please accept our best wishes for the Peace Research Centre.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Gardner,
Acting National Director

LG/evp

Ends.

*Dr. Sz. Speech
Action Program*

MINKA D. PEARL
1699 CAMBRIDGE STREET
CAMBRIDGE 390 MASS.

Apr. 29

file M

May eighteenth
1 9 6 2.

Dear Professor Szilard:

I have ^{recently} received the "Two Percent for Peace" data in addition to a copy of your most recent thought-provoking "ARE WE ON THE ROAD TO WAR" lecture and hasten to assure you of my deep interest ^{that} I do, after years of living in this "academic" community, hold out little hope for any action or sober interest, in fact, on the part of all but a very limited number of "Students", alas! For one who so recently was hospitalized "for one year", it would indeed be comforting for me, if I could, in all "truth," feel that your suggested approach, would yield the hoped-for results, and therefore would pledge whatever effort might be helpful in your ~~monumental~~ undertaking - But alas! I do despair!

Quite apart from the fact that I too had, until recently, been hospitalized (without benefit of any revealing "cause") I may soon be leaving Cambridge, (?) or perhaps even the U.S. My earnest wish to join up with the "War Resistance Movement" in England may not be gratified, but I must try - Hence, do believe I regret having to fail you, and shall continue to hope that you are given the necessary physical reinforcement, as well as spiritual, to battle on - I shall attempt to contact Michael Brower, if only to inquire as to the results of your undertaking to date - (I am an old, old friend of the late Louis ^{with} (another "Chicago University professor"; you may recall) and wish he could be here to help give your contemplated "movement" the warranted support -

Alone, ^{all} Do guard your health,

Blessings,

(Minka) Minka D. Pearl

P.S. I shall call on my friend Hanga Frank (wife of Dr. Frank) and leave the data for them and for her to

pass m. the I don't see participate
in any of the "Base" activities -
level he does seem to be
aging. alas!

we send speech
1 copy of list

file: M

2165 Brigham St., 28 April
Brooklyn 29, N.Y., 1st speech sent
April 25, 1962
1-listed

My dear Dr. Szilard,

On this sad day I have just finished rereading the description of your "peace lobby" plan in the "National Guardian" of March 12, 1962. Two weeks later the same paper published a letter of mine, a letter in which I attempted to formulate an analysis, and perhaps come up with some suggestion in regard to what is certainly going to happen unless we hit on something fast - to prevent its happening.

Since my letter had been shortened I'm not sure whether the point I was making was clear, or not. I attempted to establish cause-and-effect relationship, and then consider ways and means of removing the cause as the only effective way to stop the effect.

In my probing the economics factor emerged as the invariable cause of the intolerable position in which we find ourselves. And this holds true even should one insist on discussing the problem in terms of Capitalism versus Communism, if we cut through the semantics.

Within our country the economics factor has two aspects in the consideration of disarmament: the national economy, so long propped up by armaments manufacture; and the private

profits (though I believe the one has been deliberately fostered to further the other.)

Professor Benoit's report suggests the solution for the national-economy aspect; and I agree with Prof. Baron - don't you? - that private profit is the real culprit. Then this is the cause that must be removed in order to remove the effect.

I think your plan is commendable in format, but not in substance. I quarrel with it on two grounds: you place the emphasis on political action, on a powerful lobby in Washington. Tremendous political pressure has been applied by rank-and-file voters - as well as world-wide censure. It seemed to but hasten the wrong decision. Secondly, time is of the essence. Something must be done now, and done forcefully. We must stop equivocating and face the fact that it is the powerful business interests in our own country who are blocking peace and disarmament for the sake of their profit. The only way to combat them is to stop the profit - to stop manufacturing armaments. And to stop now. Should chaos result it would be only temporary. and what is the only alternative?

You could unite with the Turn to Peace Movement, which, I believe, comprises 39 separate peace organizations. By joining forces and funds - I would be happy to contribute more than 2% of my family income - you could form a powerful lobby for alerting the public to what must be done now.

Prof. Szilard, this is a fateful moment in history. The people of the U. S. are frightened, are finally aware of what is about to happen, are ready to rise out of their apathy, are eager to do something, anything,

if they only knew what to do. What is needed is leadership to give direction to their impetus. An immediate, extensive publicity campaign, using the funds that will be contributed to you and the organizational facilities of the peace groups, that will explain and instruct simultaneously may yet save the majority of posterity. Otherwise - and history will bear me out - the bombs will be used for the purpose for which they were constructed.

By pooling the resources of those of us interested in peace we could subsidize those who stop manufacturing armaments. A drastic concept, I know. But these are drastic times.

What do you think?

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Diane Pearlstein

Copy.

[Lester Bowles Pearson]



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

Office of the Leader of the Opposition
Cabinet du Chef de l'Opposition

Ottawa,
May 1, 1961.

Dear Dr. Polanyi:

I am most grateful to you for your letter of April 24th and for "The Voice of the Dolphins". I read it over the week-end and was fascinated by it. Behind the whimsey and the wit there is great wisdom as one would expect, coming from Dr. Szilard.

About the only observation I can make is to express the hope that it will get wide circulation. When you see the author, I would ask you to be good enough to convey to him my respect and admiration.

With my thanks and kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

L. B. Pearson

Professor J. C. Polanyi,
University of Toronto,
Department of Chemistry,
Toronto 4, Ont.

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RECEIVED JAN 31 1964

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

STEWART E. MCCLURE, CHIEF CLERK
JOHN S. FORSYTHE, GENERAL COUNSEL

January 29, 1964

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I very much appreciate having had the opportunity of reading your extremely interesting paper, "'Minimal' Deterrent Versus Saturation Parity," which the Council's Executive Director, Mr. H. Ashton Crosby, has transmitted to me.

It seems to me that your proposals contribute greatly to enliven our thinking on the most serious problem we face today: how to avoid the escalation, as well as the proliferation, of nuclear arms. Certainly, I am devoting my own thoughts to this subject.

I am in some disagreement with you on the system of inspection you suggest; for I believe that considerable uncertainty would result, at least for the near future, from dependence upon the accuracy and reliability of Soviet citizens' reports of possible infractions. Also, I note that you do not include within the framework of your discussion the current two secondary nuclear powers, the United Kingdom and France. I believe these two nations should be considered in reaching toward agreement on the minimal deterrents you describe.

Your statement that, "It is probably true that we cannot have general disarmament without also having far-reaching political settlement," prompts me to send the enclosed material on my proposals for a resolution of the problems in Germany and Berlin, where I believe that world peace is in greatest danger.

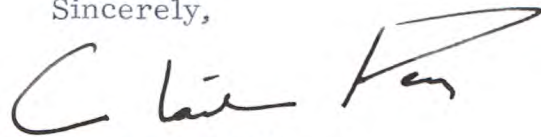
Dr. Leo Szilard
January 29, 1964
Page Two

I read with interest the letter to the Editor in the
January 19th New York Times from Dr. Bernard Feld.

Naturally, I will treat the documentation of your
views in a confidential manner, and I trust that we will
remain in communication with each other.

With my good wishes,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Claiborne Pell". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "C" and a long, sweeping underline.

Claiborne Pell

Enclosures

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

ON

File: M

1962 MAR 14 PM 5 13

RBB171 BA171

B CAA442 DL PD CAMBRIDGE MASS 14 452P EST

DR LEO SZILARD

DUPONT PLAZA HOTEL WASHDC

CANNOT IN CONSCIENCE AND CONFIDENCE UNDERTAKD RESPONSIBILITY
YOU ASK. DELIGHTED TO ORGANIZE REGIONALLY IN ANY WAY YOU SUGGEST.
WILL CONTRIBUTE FINANCIALLY, AND OTHERWISE. WILL MAIL SPEECH,
LETTERS TO POTENTIAL DONORS. IMMEDIATELY. MY REGRETS. I THINK
THIS IS BEST

MARTIN PERETZ.

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IN THIS COLLECTION

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY

PS 45 6-51

OFFICE OF
SALES MANAGER
FURNACE DIVISION

August 6, 1954

✓ Mr. J. H. Rasmussen:

APPROXIMATE HEATING COSTS PER YEAR, BASED ON 100,000 B.T.U. HEAT LOSS

	(Degree Days)	OIL	GAS	ELECTRICITY
Cleveland	6150	\$230.00	\$124.00	\$455.00 **
Chicago	6253	244.00	230.00	} about The Same as Chicago
Philadelphia	4527	177.00	190.00	
Washington, D.C.	4337	169.00	155.00	
Boston	5742	223.00	350.00	
Kansas City, Mo.	4880	190.00	86.00	
* Atlanta, Ga.	2838	107.00	68.00	
* Nashville, Tenn.	3500	137.00	96.00	128.92 (TUA)

* 100,000 BTUH Loss for these two cities means a very large house. Average would be much lower -- probably about 55,000 BTUH.

** CEI estimate (Very conservative, I think. Probably nearer to \$600.00.)

A. B. MacLaren

ABM:fvp

Denver

February 28, 1955

Mr. James Perkins
Carnegie Corporation
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Enclosed you will find a Letter to the Editor, which appeared in the Sunday edition of the New York Times on February 6, and which might perhaps interest you. The attached clipping is taken from the Denver Post, which reprinted this letter, using it as a Guest Editorial.

My letter proved to be somewhat of a boomerang. Having appealed to others to do something, it seems that people now expect me to do something. I may have no choice now but to try, until I can prove that it cannot be done or at least that I cannot do it.

The enclosed memorandum gives you an idea of what it is that I might want to try to do. Naturally, I also have some preconceived notions as to the basic premises from which such a group would start and as to the kind of conclusions with which they might emerge.

I wonder if you could transmit this letter and the enclosures, with such remarks as you may care to make, to Mr. Gardner. If you and Mr. Gardner think the Carnegie Corporation might in principle take an interest in this matter, perhaps you would let me know. I expect to be back East some time after March 1st, and shall be for a while at least in New York at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, Telephone University 42700. You could telephone me there at your convenience and perhaps we can arrange to meet and discuss this matter further. I

could then give you some additional information that you should have if you are interested at all.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. James Perkins
Carnegie Corporation
523 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Enclosed you will find a letter to the Editor, which appeared in

Enclosures

Leo Szilard

LS:ab

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The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Denver - March 7, 1955

Mr. James Perkins
Carnegie Corporation
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Enclosed you will find a Letter to the Editor, which appeared in the Sunday edition of the New York Times on February 6, and which might perhaps interest you. The attached clipping is taken from the Denver Post, which reprinted this letter, using it as a Guest Editorial.

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The enclosed memorandum gives you an idea of what it is that I might want to try to do. Naturally, I also have some preconceived notions as to the basic premises from which such a group would start and as to the kind of conclusions with which they might emerge.

It is my hope that General Hester, or someone like him, would act as Secretary of the Commission described in the Memorandum. I anticipate no difficulty in finding a suitable university or some other tax exempt institution that will administer the funds needed for the work of the Commission.

I wonder if you could transmit this letter and the enclosures, with such remarks as you may care to make, to Mr. Gardner. If you and Mr. Gardner think the Carnegie Corporation might in principle take an interest in this matter, perhaps you will let me know. I expect to be back East some time after March 14th and shall be for a while at least in New York at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, Telephone University 42700. You could telephone me there

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

at your convenience and perhaps we can arrange to meet and discuss this
matter further. I could then give you some additional information that
you should have if you are interested at all.

With best wishes,

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Enclosed you will find a letter to the Editor, which appeared in the
Sincerely yours,

Sunday edition of the New York Times on February 6, and which might perhaps
interest you. The attached clipping is taken from the Denver Post, which
reprinted this letter, using it as a Guest Editorial.

My letter proved to be somewhat of a boomarang. Having appealed to others
to do something, it seems that people now expect me to do something. I may
have no choice now but to try, until I can prove that it cannot be done or
at least that I cannot do it.

The enclosed memorandum gives you an idea of what it is that I might want
to try to do. Naturally, I also have some preconceived notions as to the basic
premises from which such a group would start and as to the kind of conclusions
with which they might emerge.

It is my hope that General Hester, or someone like him, would act as
Secretary of the Commission described in the Memorandum. I anticipate no
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remarks as you may care to make, to Mr. Gardner. If you and Mr. Gardner think
the Carnegie Corporation might in principle take an interest in this matter,
perhaps you will let me know. I expect to be back East some time after March 15th
and shall be for a while at least in New York at the King's Crown Hotel, 430
West 15th Street, Telephone University 43700. You could telephone me there

King's Crown Hotel
420 West 116th Street
New York, New York

March 14, 1955

Dr. James Perkins
The Carnegie Corporation
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Perkins:

Since I wrote you on March 7th, I had answers from Colin Clark at Oxford and also Father John Cavanaugh and Mr. Marshall MacDuffie, of which I enclose copies. Previous to this, I had a favorable response from General Hugh B. Hester, to whom I talked over the telephone.

It seems that recruiting the right people will not be the main difficulty, but I somewhat doubt that the large Foundations will want to support such an unconventional project. Unfortunately, I do not see how a less conventional project could solve our problem.

I expect to hear from you when you have something to communicate, and in the meantime I shall let you know how things develop.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

Leo Szilard

July 14, 1955

Mr. Philip B. Perlman
Tower Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perlman:

I greatly enjoyed having lunch with you yesterday.

Enclosed you will find a draft consisting of an uneven agglomeration of ideas. This draft is not meant to limit in any way the terms of reference of the working group which we discussed at lunch, and represents only my present very tentative ideas.

If you should have a chance to read through it, I would very much appreciate discussing it in detail with you and getting your comments before I rewrite it, which I plan to do soon.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

LS:srr

Leo Szilard

Enclosure

PERSPECTIVES IN BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

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Chicago
S. O. WAIFE
Indianapolis

Editorial Office:

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September 2, 1958

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Professor Leo Szilard
Enrico Fermi Institute
University of Chicago
Faculty Exchange

Dear Professor Szilard:

We are now making plans for the contents of PERSPECTIVES during 1959.

Since you have expressed an interest in writing for the journal at some time in the future, this note is to inquire whether you wish to write for us during 1959.

If you do not wish to publish in PERSPECTIVES in 1959, no reply is needed. We will then inquire again next year.

Sincerely yours,

Dwight J. Ingle
Dwight J. Ingle

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February 14, 1961

Professor Leo Szilard
EFI
RI 285

Dear Professor Szilard:

This note by Herbert Anker in Nature based on
your idea of a "para-constitutive" system is intriguing.
Would you care to expand on your idea in an article for
PERSPECTIVES?

We know that you are extremely busy, but as
editor of a journal of ideas, I feel impelled to try to induce
you to offer something to our readers.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dwight J. Ingle
Dwight J. Ingle

August 16, 1957

Professor F. Perrin
Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique
69, Rue Varenne (VII)
Paris, France

Dear Professor Perrin:

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

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

m
Encl.

COPY (MK)

SHELL MEX HOUSE,

LONDON, W.C.2.

31st October, 1949.

Dear Mr. May,

Professor Szilard

I do apologise that you had to write (on October 27th) and remind me that you have had no reply to the letter which Mr. Meier sent to me on September 16th or to your note of August 11th enclosing a Memorandum prepared by Professor Szilard. My only excuse is that we have been involved in the holiday season and, as far as I myself am concerned, in a rush of particularly urgent work.

However, our Patent expert here, Mr. Griffiths, has been looking into the matter very carefully, and I think that we shall be able to write to you in detail in the course of the next few days.

I feel sure that I need not remind Mr. Meier or you that any question of the amendment of a patent claim is not one on which we can express any authoritative opinion but must be a matter for the Patent Office, as I explained in my letter to Professor Szilard dated August 5th.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Michael W. Perrin

R.P. May, Esq.,
Trubenised Ltd.

COPY



SHELL MEX HOUSE,
LONDON, W.C.2.

Your Ref: RPM/JB/27.
Our Ref: 330/25/6/14.

26th January, 1950.
27 JAN 1950

Dear Mr. May,

Professor Szilard

We have now looked into the points made by Professor Szilard in the memorandum enclosed with your letter of August 11th and in his letter of September 6th to Mr. Meier. I must offer my most sincere apologies for the delay. As you know, these questions are very complicated ones and I, personally, have recently had a great number of other problems to deal with.

It seems to us that Professor Szilard, in framing his proposed amended Claim 1, might not have been aware of the strict limitations imposed by the British Patents Act on amendments of patent specifications. Under Section 21 of that Act a patentee may seek leave at the Patent Office to amend his specification by way of disclaimer, correction or explanation. The section specifically lays down, however, that no amendment shall be allowed that would make the specification, as amended, claim an invention substantially larger than or substantially different from the invention claimed by the specification as it stood before amendment. We are very clearly of the opinion that the proposed amended Claim 1 does not fall within the category of allowable amendments, and if Dr. Szilard seeks to substitute this claim for the present Claim 1 we may find it necessary to enter opposition to it on these grounds though, as you know, the decision in these matters rests with the Patent Office and not with us.

/In view

R. P. May, Esq.,
Trubensised (Gt. Britain) Ltd.,
17 & 18, Old Bond Street,
London, W.1.

IN VIEW OF OUR OPINION AS TO THE ALLOWABILITY OF THE
PROPOSED AMENDED CLAIM, I DO NOT THINK THAT ANY USEFUL
PURPOSE WOULD BE SERVED AT THIS STAGE BY ENTERING INTO ANY
DISCUSSION AS TO THE VALIDITY OF SUCH A CLAIM.

I ENCLOSE A SPARE COPY OF THIS LETTER IN CASE YOU WISH
TO SEND IT ON AT ONCE TO DR. SZILARD.

YOURS SINCERELY,

Sgd.: Michael W. Ferrin

(Michael W. Ferrin)

II list

M

180 South Street
Freehold, New Jersey

February 26, 1962

I - II list

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago 36, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

We read your article in the January issue of the U of C magazine with great interest. Particularly, we were intrigued by your proposal for a "Council for Abolishing War." Should such an organization begin to materialize, should it be accepted in principle by your audiences, should it run into rough weather -- whatever, we would be interested in receiving the details.

Thank you for a well-written, informative, and highly effective article.

Very truly yours,

Nancy S. Philippi

Nancy S. Philippi

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
May 13, 1950

Mr. Gifford Phillips
Suite 209
211 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, California

Dear Mr. Phillips:

James G. Patton wrote me that he sent you a telegram before leaving for Europe, advising you that Harrison Brown of the University of Chicago and I will contact you when we are on the West coast. I am enclosing a memorandum dated March 27, 1950, and a copy of a letter to Grenville Clark which will give you some idea of what this is all about.

I will write you again when we know when we are going West and inquire if we can see you at that time.

Very truly yours,



Leo Szilard

PHYSICS *today*

57 EAST 55th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., Eldorado 5-5850

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November 16, 1949

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Have you had the chance to give some thought to the article on the physics of genetics which you said you might be able to do for us? We would be glad to have it and I hope you have been able to crowd it in.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Katcher

David A. Katcher

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics
Chicago 37, Illinois

DAK:lcr

November 18, 1949

Mr. David A. Katcher, Editor
Physics Today
57 East 55th Street
New York City 22, New York

Dear Mr. Katcher:

Your letter of the 16th has been received during Professor Szilard's absence from the city. It will be brought to his attention upon his return which, I assume, will probably be some time next week.

Sincerely yours,

Norene Mann (Mrs.)
Secretary to
Professor Leo Szilard

The Salk Institute
for Biological Studies
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Salk

ROOM 1605
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

April 1, 1963

Dear Leo:

Thank you for your two communications of March 29th. I am interested to have the historical background on La Jolla. And I am sure you and Jonas will be able to arrange for a better place for you to work in biology than Washington, D. C. !

Warmest regards,

Gerard Piel

Gerard Piel

GP:wd

Dr. Leo Szilard
Hotel Dupont Plaza
Dupont Circle and New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.



Istanbul - Maçkadan Dolmabahçe



Prof. (20) Sigland 13

1155 E. 57th St.

CHICAGO - ILL.

U.S.A.

Par Avion

ferrania

Constantinople - 2 Sept.

Such a long Year - no see -
George Atbelina Given us
news of you when he came
through Paris — May Ben't
you — it's 18 Rue de l'Elysée
Paris VIII — I've seen & heard
a lot —
Best always
D.J. (unc) Fin

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March 2, 1955

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

I was very much interested in your letter which appeared in the New York Times on February 6. It is obvious, as you state, that the difficulty with getting anything done about China, or anything else, is because governments do not lightly change their views and they are bound more or less to the line by politics. If the problem of China, or any other of the world problems that beset us, could be studied by competent individuals, we would be much more likely to get a constructive answer and recommendation.

We would like to cooperate with you in trying to work up something definite along this line. It is possible that such a meeting of informed people could be held at Arden House, and it is also possible that some foundation such as the Ford Foundation might be interested in paying the expense for it. Anyway, efforts should be made to bring something about. Of course, the University of Chicago also offers a good forum for such a meeting.

Our organization has no funds but it does have people who could contribute ideas, and we would be glad to work with you in trying to make your suggestion come to life. You probably have received many other comments. Let me know where the thing now stands and what your suggestions are for implementing your ideas.

Very truly yours,



Louis H. Pink
Chairman

Another place where we could probably have such a meeting would be at the U.N. We could probably get facilities there for such a conference.

LHP:mb

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May 27, 1951
Monrovia, California

Prof. Leo Szilard
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill.

Dear Professor Szilard:

In December you acknowledged the receipt of my short publication in Scientia entitled "Ophelimité et Entropie."

I wish to enclose at this time the reprint of a study on "Optimum Allocation in Econometrics and Physics" in which I have attempted to present the econometric interpretation of entropy along more specific lines.

It would be a great privilege for me to know that you are interested in my considerations. If you do not have an opportunity to devote your time to my study, I would appreciate if you would refer me to one of the physicists who might be interested.

Thanking you for your considerations, I am

Sincerely yours

Andrew Pikler

(Andrew Pikler)
110 May Ave
Monrovia, California

9.
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Denver - March 8, 1955

Mr. Louis H. Pink, Chairman
International Economic Union
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Pink:

It was very kind of you to write to me in connection with my Letter to the Editor of the New York Times. I am trying to set up something, but I do not yet know if I shall succeed. However, I do not feel that a few days' conference at the Arden House or elsewhere could accomplish very much. A much greater effort, I believe, is needed at this time.

I expect to spend some time in New York after March 20th, and I shall stay at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, telephone University 42700. Perhaps we might then get together at some time convenient to you, and you might tell me something more about the activities of your organization.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard



Public Affairs
International Business Machines Corporation

590 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Office of Vice President

July 25, 1963

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

Dear Leo:

Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Jr., has discussed with me your letter proposing prizes for those who render distinguished service to the Nation through serving the Government. I have a letter from Frank Long expressing a similar need.

I think you will find general sympathy for this idea. The problem is how to implement it. I would suggest that the National Academy of Sciences take the initiative in establishing such a prize and raising money from American corporations and other sources. It is our feeling that no single company should back such a prize since there is always the problem of that company's dealing with the Government and the individual who may be a recipient; if the prize comes from a single source there is always the potentiality of its being misunderstood. However, with a number of contributors such potential criticism could not arise. Thus I would urge that you explore with the Academy the possibility of moving your proposal forward.

Since I received the letter from Frank, copy enclosed, I hope you will not mind my sending him a copy of your letter and this reply.

Sincerely,

E. R. Piore
Vice President
Research and Engineering

ERP:hm

cc: Dr. F. A. Long

P. S. Possibly Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., would be prepared to contribute to this through the Sloan Foundation. You have mentioned Charlie Townes -- the MIT people are very close to Mr. Sloan.

E. R. P.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION
(LAWES AGRICULTURAL TRUST)

Director : Sir WILLIAM G. OGG

Head of Biochemistry Department
N. W. PIRIE

PLEASE ADDRESS YOUR REPLY
TO THE WRITER BY NAME.

HARPENDEN
HERTS

25th December 1957

Basically I am in agreement with all this but I have a few points of trivial criticism that may be worth making.

The Memorandum.

p1. Salk is not a very good example to put on the very first page. He was not all that eminent when he started the work that has made him well known so that cynics can say that it was not much of a gamble - and the vaccine is not ~~and~~ so very dead.

1. a is this not almost exactly the Rockefeller Institute remit ? If there is a difference should it not be explained and if not should it not be so phrased.

p3 I doubt if the role of cigarettes could be settled in 3 years. That would be enough to settle correlation no doubt but causation would take longer. It is possible, though perhaps unlikely, that people smoke because of a predisposition.

p5 para 1 As one who worked with classical bacteriologists from 1933-40 I disagree entirely. There has been a perfectly steady advance in the field with no abrupt transitions at all. As in all other fields, when more people start working there are more results.

para 2 Radar also. Watson Watt was a conventionally trained scientist who worked at his speciality.

11 Some overriding control is needed also to keep the ratios in different parts at an agreed value. This could ~~given them the authority to~~ be supplied by giving the Affiliates power by 3:1 to decide that Mr A was not a suitable Staff Member to be in department B but they should not, in that way, decide whether there should be an appointment in dept B. Otherwise B may soon disappear

Appendix.

p1 As I said, 100% contraception is needed as a convenience and to promote the dignity of Man in developed as much as in underdeveloped areas .

p 2 at the foot. Again, as I said, effort should be made to keep out any appearance that USA is claiming a special place. There are couples everywhere who want 100%. It may be that there is a larger proportion of them in USA but that is both arguable and not very important for your theme. So I would alter the wording here and at the top of 3 to say that couples can be found in all countries who would be willing to face some uncertainty.

p 17 One useful activity for the "political thought" group would be to teach Americans that England is a regional pet name like DeepSouth or Midwest. It is not an entity that gives self government. And on p 18, to help the educational process, Scotland might be considered as a centre of political thought too.

B. W. Pirie

Dr. Szilard

January 28, 1941

Lucius Pitkin, Inc.
47 Fulton Street
New York City

Attention of Mr. Gobus

Dear Mr. Gobus:

As I told you over the telephone, it might not be advisable to drive off the water from the commercial uranium oxide before subjecting this material to a process of reduction. Consequently you may not be able to determine whether or not the reduction has taken place simply by weighing the material before and after reduction. I am inclined to think that in the circumstances it will be best to determine the density of the product after the reduction by weighing the sample and then determining how much liquid is displaced in a measuring cylinder. Tetrahydronaphtalin or some other non-aqueous liquid which does not evaporate too quickly might be used for this purpose.

The density, as determined by this method, should be for uranium dioxide between 10 and 11, in contrast with U_3O_8 which has a density of about 7.

We are rather anxious to have a fair sized sample of this material as soon as possible, and please do not hesitate to telephone me if you wish to have any additional information.

an additional
I am enclosing a purchase order for \$25.00 in order to allow for a larger scope in connection with this work.

Yours very truly,

L.S.

(Leo Szilard)

LS:H

CC: 1 - Pegram
1 - Szilard
2 - Mitchell
1 - Mr. Sam Tour

File: Current

16 March 1962

Professor Colin Pittendrigh
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Pittendrigh:

I understand from Murph Goldberger that you might be interested in what I am trying to do. Enclosed is a preprint from the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists giving the text of the speech which I recently delivered at nine universities and colleges. Attached is also a note giving an indication of the responses to date.

If you are interested I would appreciate your giving me an indication of the degree of your interest -- for my personal information, only.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

inc. (2)

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 5-8600

12 September 1957

Dr. Leo Szilard
Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies
University of Chicago
5630 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Our Annual Luncheon this year will be addressed by the Honorable Sir Grantley Herbert Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados. Will you accept this invitation to join him and other distinguished guests on the dais at the luncheon?

The luncheon will culminate PPFA's three-day 37th Annual Meeting. We are especially pleased that Prime Minister Adams, representing one of the world's many areas for which population control may be crucial, has agreed to speak at the concluding event of the meeting. We expect that he will discuss some of the economic and political implications of overpopulation in under-developed areas.

I am also enclosing the program for this year's Symposium and would be very pleased to have you attend, should you be interested.

We should be very happy if you would join us as a guest of honor at the luncheon, Thursday, 17 October 1957, at the Hotel Roosevelt. It will be in the Grand Ballroom at 12:45 P.M. with cocktails for the dais guests at 12:15 P.M. in the adjoining Library. Will you please reply soon that you can come?

Sincerely,

Walter E. Campbell

Mrs. Walter E. Campbell
President

LLC/jw
Encl.

**FROM PPFA'S
BY-LAWS**

To provide leadership for universal acceptance of family planning as an essential element of responsible parenthood, stable family life and social harmony, through education, provision of necessary services, and promotion of research in the field of human reproduction.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

1960 February 8

Leo Szilard

Dear Szilard:

Just a note to say I have read your two antibody and enzyme papers of the last month which Herb Anker gave me, and I think your idea of a "biological flip-flop" is ~~very~~ pretty and going to be very useful.

I hear you are working very hard these days, and I am glad to see you putting some of your ideas down so they won't get lost. I have always admired you as the greatest "trigger operator" of our times, in your success in finding the one spot in any problem where a little push will amplify itself into something tremendous. I wish you would write me, or write somebody, if you can, something of your philosophy in such social and technical manipulation, and details of what you have done that we won't know about otherwise. Only half a dozen people have tried "trigger operation" systematically--Benjamin Franklin, probably Alexander Hamilton; in our time, Beardsley Ruml; and more trivially, Vannevar Bush and Bernard Baruch. Maybe you know others. But this is the most important of all your techniques to be recorded and codified so it can be used more generally and effectively. Why don't you tell some of this to Ruth Adams?

Highest esteem, and good wishes, *John R. Platt* John R. Platt

INST. FÖR TUMÖRBIOLOGI
KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET
STOCKHOLM 60
DEPT. OF TUMOR BIOLOGY
KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET
STOCKHOLM 60

Stockholm September 29, 1959

Dr. Leo Szilard

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Now we have received the result concerning your blood group.
As you will see from the attached letter you belong to blood group
AB Rh(+).

Yours sincerely,



A.v. Plenker-Tind
Secretary

December 29, 1961

Dear Dr. Szilard,

It is not often that I feel prompted to write a letter. Yet, after reading your marvelous book "Voice of the Dolphins," I wish to express my admiration for your brilliant witticisms and insight.

I am a student at New York University and in the course of receiving a liberal arts degree I am required to take physical science - an indescribably dry course. My darling professor Shamos mentioned your book in class one day and seeing the opportunity to write my term paper on something a little less boring than the usual I picked it up. My entire impression of physics as standing over diagrams of molecules surrounded by bubbling brews has been entirely revised since.

pagetwo

Reading your book. You have a delightful sense of humor and I was indeed relieved to find you entirely human.

Your opinion of the politics that are permitted to continue between this country and the USSR being completely idiotic correlates exactly with my own. Your ability to judge these morons with the aloofness of someone on another star is something which very few persons have the ability to do. It made me stand a little bit off and smile compassionately - as one would at a colt trying to stand on quivering legs.

Your love of reversing existing situations is simply charming. I enjoyed every last word, although I am sure I could not grasp all your subtleties.

Admiringly Yours,
Faith B. Plotkin

February 26, 1940

Mr. Howard A. Poillon
President, Research Corporation
405 Lexington Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Poillon:

I wonder whether you will remember that I visited you in the spring of 1935. I believe I was introduced to you then by G. B. Pegram while on a visit to New York shortly before my return to Oxford, England. At that time I talked to you about the potential possibilities of producing power by liberating nuclear energy on a large scale and you told me that you did not propose at that time to support any experiments except those in Berkeley and kindly suggested that I get in touch with Ogden in England. By now you have perhaps completely forgotten this incident.

As you can see from the enclosed reprints, I have been recently doing some work along the line which I proposed to follow in 1935. More can be said on this subject than would be wise to say in publications which are printed in periodicals and I should very much appreciate having your comments on a number of questions which arise out of the present situation. If you are free this week perhaps you would be kind enough to have your secretary telephone me at UNiversity 4-2700, Extension 302.

Yours very truly,

(Leo Szilard)

THE JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS RESEARCH LABORATORIES
YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN 11, CONNECTICUT

MAILING ADDRESS
BIOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT
BOX 2166, YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

March 7, 1960

Professor Leo Szilard
Committee on Biophysics
University of Chicago
5640 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago 37, Ill.

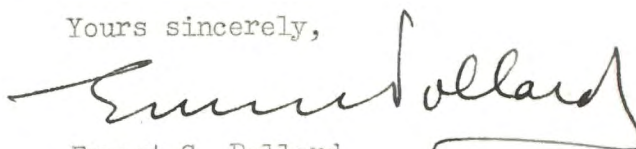
Dear Professor Szilard:

At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Biophysical Society the business meeting unanimously voted to appoint you an honorary fellow of the Biophysical Society. This is the first such appointment made by the Society.

It is a great honor and privilege to convey this information to you on behalf of the Society.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Ernest C. Pollard". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Ernest C. Pollard
President of the Biophysical
Society

ECP:mn

April 5, 1960

Professor Ernest C. Pollard
Biophysics Department
Box 2166 Yale Station
New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Professor Pollard:

I am writing to thank you for your very kind letter of March 7, in which you advised me of my appointment as an Honorary Fellow of the Biophysical Society.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

THE JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS RESEARCH LABORATORIES
YALE UNIVERSITY
NEW HAVEN 11, CONNECTICUT

MAILING ADDRESS
BIOPHYSICS DEPARTMENT
BOX 2166, YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

March 7, 1960

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

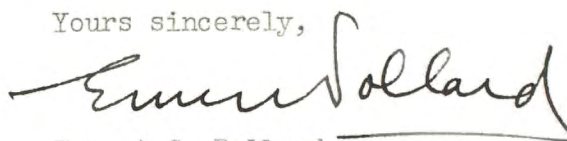
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Ernest C. Pollard
President of the Biophysical
Society

ECP:mn