

✓
May 11, 1964

Dr. J.P. Segundo
Department of Anatomy
The Medical School
The University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. Segundo:

Dr. Robert B. Livingston, to whom I just talked over the telephone, suggested that I contact you to see whether you might be interested in having some discussion with ~~him~~^{me} on the subject of a paper of which you will find enclosed a preprint. I shall take the liberty of calling you in a few days over the telephone in the hope that by that time you may have read the paper and we may then see where we go from there. Alternatively, after you have read the paper you might call me at your convenience at The Salk Institute (453-4100) and reverse the charges.

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

Enclosure

Dr. Frederick Seitz
President
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

Geneva, 2nd August, 1963

Dear Fred,

As you will see from the enclosed copy of a letter I wrote to Harrison Brown, it turns out that Tamm did not receive my letter and that I can do nothing further in this matter until the Dubrovnik meeting in September.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Ill
February 12, 1955

Mr. Daniel Seitzman
2387 Ocean Avenue
Brooklyn 29, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Seitzman:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 6th. It might, perhaps, interest you that the "letter to the Editor" will be reprinted by the Denver Post. The initial reactions seem to be quite favorable, but it is too early to say whether there will be enough moral support forthcoming to catalyze some concrete course of action.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

2387 Ocean Avenue
Brooklyn 29, N.Y.
February 6, 1955

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Professor Szilard:

Your letter in the New York Times of Sunday, February 6, 1955 is, in my opinion, a historic document. You deserve the highest praise for your leadership.

Our country is fortunate in that we have the right, as private citizens,

to re-evaluate issues
of national policy and
to advise our Govern-
ment to try a new course.

I hope millions of
Americans will join the
committees of which you
write while there is still
time to avert a catastrophe.

I hope you will
continue to exert the
leadership we so
desperately need.

Respectfully
Daniel Teitzman

STEVE SEKELY
124 SOUTH CANON DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA

May 19, 1959.

Kedves Leom :

Persze irhatnánk neha egymásnak anélkül, hogy egy közös barátunk kenyszerítsen rá - úgy ahogy engem Smolka barátunk osztokelt rá. Elso levele után nem írtam Neked, aztán reklamált, mire megígertem, hogy írok, az egyetemre, mert nem tudom címedet.

Ami Smolka Jancsi leveleit illeti, küldtem neki csomagot, az év vége fele ismét küldök, azt hiszem ruhákat szeretne, de az nekem nagyon korulmenyes, eltekintve attól, hogy feleségemnek is sok rokona van. aki szinte azt akar. Probáltam ráta továbbá segíteni Nemetországban, de azt a választ kaptam, hogy sztoriait konziderálják, de egyelőre egyet sem akarnak venni, - ha a helyzet változik - kihozzák oda.

Neha olvasok Rolad - talán Te is belakadsz neha egy filmbe - ha máshol nem, a TV-n ott is adogadják őket. Tavaly New Yorkban voltam az év legnagyobb részében - az idén nyáron valószínűleg Londonba megyek. Ha erre kerülsz hívj fel CRestview 6-6692, - írd meg a címedet - ha átmegeykn Chicagon én hívlek fel.

Kiról tudsz az oregek közül ? Forstner Laci ?
Kende Pista ?

Ha van egy kis időd, írd. Nagyon örülnek hallani Rolad.

Sok szeretettel ölel

Pista

607 North Rodeo Drive
Beverly Hills, California

File 5

March 5, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard,
The Quadrangle Club,
University of Chicago,
1155 E. 57th Street,
Chicago 37, Illinois.

Dear Leo:

It's rather silly that the only connection between us is my forwarding some letters or requests by Jancsi Smolka to you.

It seems that he is again hard up - he is in the hospital with no hope of being cured.

I have sent him two packages in the last three months - and he insists that I let you know of his situation.

I sent the packages in his wife's name: Smolka Janosne Rakoczi Ut 59, Budapest.

I hope to hear from you personally soon.

Kind regards.

Sincerely,

Steve

STEVE SEKELY

Bill Berg
Apennine

Michael pretty good
Richard Richards D.S.
(Good)
Don Simpson

Case 2
McGovern
Speakers to the Pres
Frank for Revere
5/11/62 am

Movement III

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

17 December 1961

THE ANNENBERG SCHOOL
OF COMMUNICATIONS

GILBERT SELDES
Dean

*Sub Rined
Cities*

Dear Dr Szilard:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Faithfully yours,

Gilbert Seldes

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

The University of Chicago

CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics

5650 Ellis Avenue

March 20, 1951

Selective Service System
Local Board Number 91
35 South Raymond Avenue
Pasadena 1, California

Re: Leonard Lerman, Selective Service Number 4-91-25-308

Gentlemen:

It is my understanding that you have recently reclassified Leonard Lerman I-A and that he is appealing this classification. With reference to his appeal, I wish to say the following:

Leonard Lerman, upon receiving his Ph.D. in chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, was appointed in our Institute as a Schenley Research Fellow. He is working at present on methods of separating enzymes from living tissues and has recently made a discovery of very great importance. Hitherto, enzymes were separated from living tissue by methods which had to be worked out separately with each enzyme by a hit and miss procedure. Dr. Lerman has discovered that it is possible to separate each enzyme on the basis of its affinity to its specific substrate so that it is not necessary to resort to hit and miss procedures. He has demonstrated this in one case which is ready for publication, and he is now engaged in working out other cases in order to establish the general validity of his method.

This work appears to represent a very significant advance and it appears likely that it will find important applications in

March 20, 1951

work concerned with national defence.

It is my conviction that it is in the national interest to have Dr. Lerman continue his work without interruption at its present stage.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard
(Professor of Biophysics)

LS/sds

33 Mill Pond Road
Port Washington, N.Y.

January 23rd, 1962

WBAT

Dear Sirs:

Is there any way I can buy a
copy of Dr. Szilard's talk
"Are We On The Road To War?"

of January 19th. I found it
difficult to follow all he said -
partly because of his accent & partly
because of kitchen noises. I think it
is well worth following up and would
gladly pay for a reprint.

Best wishes for a successful '62
Elizabeth Selgin

V73

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Professor D. Gabor
Dr.-Ing., F.Inst.P., M.I.E.E., F.R.S.

CITY AND GUILDS COLLEGE
EXHIBITION ROAD
LONDON - - S.W.7.
Telephone: KENSINGTON 5111

Dr. Alfred Rosenfeld

TIME-LIFE Magazine
9, Rockefeller Plaza
NEW YORK

30th May 1960

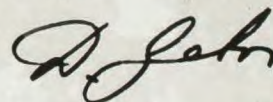
Dear Dr. Rosenfeld,

A short while ago I gave Mr. Green of your London office a few data on Leo Szilard. I hope he sent you the abstract from my article on the History of the Electron Microscope (which appeared in German 3 years ago,) with a report of a conversation with Szilard in a Berlin café in 1927. His unbelievably quick brain was the first to grasp the possibility of an electron microscope, at least one year before anybody else. All his life he produced such excellent ideas, dozens or perhaps hundreds of them, and tried to pass it on to people who might be able to do the donkey-work. He did not often succeed in this. But when it came to the idea of the atomic bomb he shouldered the burden of the donkey-work himself.

We have discussed Szilard's extraordinary feeling of responsibility for the whole of humanity, (never less than the whole!) and though you might know this, I think it is so important that I do not mind repeating it. When Hahn announced the discovery of fission with the release of perhaps more than one neutron in the average, the possibility of a chain reaction occurred to many physicists simultaneously. But Szilard was the only one who right from the beginning was so pervaded with the feeling of a potential catastrophe, that he immediately started agitating among his fellow scientists to impose a ban on all publications on fission. He and Zinn immediately started experiments and found that the average neutron yield was more than unity, hence the possibility of a chain reaction was given. A scientific discovery of the first importance, and they suppressed it! Contrast this with what Frédéric Joliot did, when he discovered, at about the same time, the same phenomenon. He not only wrote it up the same day, but packed his collaborator von Halban into the Paris-London plane, to take it to the Editors of Nature, who published the epoch-making discovery in their next number, within a few weeks.

It would be most interesting to make a collection of the ideas which Szilard threw out in conversations. Apart from the electron microscope I remember his suggestion of connecting the bloodstream of an old dog with young dogs and produce giant dogs of unlimited life. I remember also his suggestion of a musical instrument which is more or less the same as is used nowadays for reproducing "visible speech". I suppose one could find a record of most of these in the patent office. Szilard used to file no end of patents, and then abandoned them. I feel sure that many of them will be re-invented! One of these, the idea of the cyclotron and of the linear accelerator we ~~finally~~ filed together, in Germany, about 1928, but we were just a little late, the papers by Lawrence and by Wideroe had just come out, unknown to us!

Yours sincerely



Murley:

Data for Dr. Spaldard:

Selective Service System
Local Board No 91
35 South Raymond Avenue
Pasadena 1, California

Classification notice (I-A)
mailed March 12, 1951
received March 16, 1951

Selective Service Number 4-91-25-308

Spaldard

5650 Ellis Avenue

June 5, 1951

Dr. W. A. Selle
Department of Physiology
Medical School
University of California at Los Angeles
Los Angeles 24, California

Dear Dr. Selle:

It is my understanding that Dr. George Marmont is being considered for a faculty position in your department and that you are prepared to receive letters about his qualifications.

Dr. Marmont joined this Institute about five years ago as an assistant professor and during this period his research was mostly concerned with nerve conduction. He developed an ingenious quantitative method which permits electrically to control a known area of the fiber membrane with respect to the current passed and the potential developed. By using this method, he was recently able to develop a comprehensive picture (in the process of being published) of how nerves are excited, become active, and recover.

The methods developed by Marmont are now beginning to be adopted by others, among them by one of the most outstanding nerve physiologists, i.e. Hodgkin in England.

While in the last five years Marmont's work was mainly concerned with the conduction of nerve fiber, his interests go beyond this field, are as a matter of fact unusually broad, and touch upon a number of quite different fields in physiology.

June 5, 1951

Dr. Marmont is a spirited person, very active and energetic, a type of personality who will be an asset in any university and particularly a new and active department.

In our Institute Dr. Marmont was slated for an associate professorship—and as a matter of fact was promised one. Because of the change recently instituted in this University, which fixed the minimum salary of full professors at \$12,000 and made it necessary to freeze the number of those holding tenure, it was impossible for the Institute to live up to this promise. Very understandably, under these circumstances Marmont did not wish to stay on as an assistant professor.

Marmont was not engaged in any teaching while serving as a member of this Institute, but he gave a number of lectures on different occasions, and on the basis of these lectures one may expect him to be very good at teaching class. His general liking ^{for} and interest in young people should make him a very successful teacher in any medical school.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard
Professor of Biophysics

LS/sds



SELL'S SPECIALTIES, INC.

730 Fifth Avenue, New York 19 N.Y., Judson 6-4363

March 8, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard, Publisher
Simon and Schuster
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

As Sell of Sell's Liver Pate' (paste to your many readers) I am receiving letter after letter from my learned friends asking how come the dolphins first tasted our fine product.

We know that land lubbers become addicts — (praise be!) but dolphins! That is new!

My compliments.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Henry B. Sell".

Henry B. Sell,
President

HBS:bb

Box 1303
Connecticut College
New London, Conn.
25 January 1962

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


Dear Dr. Szilard:

I have recently received a copy of your speech of 11-15-61 (rev. 12-29-61). I want to say that I am enthusiastically in support of your proposal because it offers the first hope I have seen of reaching the people who have their hands on power. Grass-roots demonstrations, picketing, rallies, etc., touch only peripherally, if at all, the people who make the decisions. Your plan seems to offer a way out of this dilemma.

A group of New London citizens have recently been brought together because of their concern over the very problems that are raised in the first part of your lecture. At our next meeting I plan to circulate copies of your lecture to them. While I cannot make their decisions for them, I would judge by their general views that you could count on the support of many more people than myself in this area.

With all best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,


Peter J. Seng
Assistant Professor of English

RUTGERS • THE STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Physics Department

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

January 7, 1962.

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

Dear Dr. Szilard,

The following members of the Physics Department of Rutgers have expressed great interest in your plan 'Two Percent for Peace' (I include their home addresses including my own):

Dr. E. Abrahams
640 West End Ave.
New York 24, N. Y.

Dr. N. Koller
278 S. 10 Ave.
Highland Park, N. J.

Dr. P. Lindenfeld
121 Harris Rd.
Princeton, N. J.

Dr. E. A. Lynton
665 Snowden Lane
Princeton, N. J.

Dr. A. B. Robbins
368 Prentiss Lane
University Heights
New Brunswick, N. J.

Dr. G. Rothberg
195 Bevier Rd.
University Heights
New Brunswick, N. J.

Dr. B. Serin
Hoes Lane. P.T.
New Brunswick, N. J.

Dr. P. R. Weiss
Hoes Lane, P. T.
New Brunswick, N. J.

I believe that if the 2% commitment were somewhat tempered,

several others could in good conscience indicate sincere interest. Furthermore, a few persons have told me that the contemplated lobby seemed too heavily weighted with scientists. Perhaps widening the concept to include outstanding persons representing other disciplines, could result in more widespread support for the Lobby.

With best wishes for the success of your efforts, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Bernard Serin

Bernard Serin
Professor of Physics

THIRTY EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

April 14, 1960

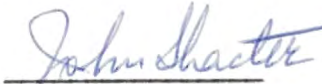
Professor Leo Szilard
Room 812
Memorial Center of Cancer
and Allied Diseases
444 East 68th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I enjoyed our stimulating conversation and shall call you when I return from my trip in about two weeks.

I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope for your convenience in the return of the documents.

Sincerely yours,



John Shacter

JS:AP

November 9, 1953

Dr. William Shanahan
677 Lafayette Street
Denver, Colo.

Dear Dr. Shanahan:

Dr. Robert Wallis of 11 East 67th Street, New York, N. Y., a very competent French doctor, practicing in New York City, called my attention to a remarkable drug which has been in use in Europe for some time and which is now available for experimental purposes in the United States. It is handled here by the firm, Smith, Kline and French in Philadelphia under the trade name Chlorpromazine and is designated with S. K. F. 2601A.

You could get from them both the drug and literature.

The drug is supposed to be completely harmless and it's effect is temporary. It's effect resembles in certain respects, the effect of a pre-frontal lobotomy.

An important use of the drug has been for the prevention of surgical shock and an article about this application is about to appear in Collier Magazine.

The drug appears to relieve anxiety and mental stress, and is being used in psychiatry.

The drug is not a barbiturate and was originally developed as an antihistaminic. However, if it is given, then, a much smaller dose of barbiturate is sufficient to induce sleep.

I assume that after the Collier article appears there will be a big demand for the drug and therefore, it might be wise to obtain a supply before the rush sets in.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,

LS:db

Leo Szilard

24. vi. 58.

Nurses' Home
West Hill Hospital
Dartford
Kent.

Dear Leo Sillard,

Some weeks ago I read your letter in the Times and sat down at once to say 'Thank you'. Through a series of misadventures it got put in a wrong envelope and now I still feel I would like to say how your letter moved me and made me feel very humble. I hope and pray that there have been no unpleasant repercussions for you.

2.

I am glad for the delay in writing as I have since nursed a woman who died of leukaemia-haemophilia very similar — or so our registrar said — to that suffered after a nuclear explosion. I 'specialised' her from when she came into the ward with a cough and a few purpurae to the last ghastly hours. She came in cracking jokes and ready to laugh at anything and her courage was immense, for in her few moments of clarity before she died she apologised for the time she had been making. Her courage was greater than mine at the time for for a few days I lost faith in God, in living, and totally in humanity.

3.

Since then I have seen more clearly than ever before that individuals - people with position like yourself and people of little importance like myself - will have to look at their lives with new eyes. That we will have to modify our behaviour accordingly, not in the attitude of 'Beware! The End is Near!!' but in discovering again and giving thanks for the beauty of the transitory. That we will all have to be very charitable to each other. And that we shall have to be very brave.

I'm sorry if I put this badly. At the moment I am on my own on night-duty and

4

There are constant interruptions and he always
make remarkable noises which prove I have a
long way to go before getting to be 'very
brave'.

Sincerely

Diana - Louise Sutherland.





Dear Dr. Szilard

This note only to report
that I highly approve
your letter to the
President - it
just got to me.

But what can an
isolated worrier do?

yours as ever

Harlow Shapley
Sharon, Peterboro, N.H.

ADDRESS

STAMP

MAGNOLIA WARBLER (Dendroica magnolia)
Just over 5 inches long, this remarkably nervous and active warbler gleams on abundance of cankerworms and similar insects mostly from the leaves of woody plants. The female is duller than the male but equally active.

Copyright 1957 National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D. C. Songbird - Litho in U.S.A. by Brett, N.Y.

*we send
one copy*

HUDSON INSTITUTE

file
*1 - preprint sent
21 March*

P. O. BOX 551
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

LY 2-8320

March 20, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

It has come to my attention that in a recent speech you proposed a number of novel unilateral steps which would contribute greatly toward an easing of tensions between East and West. I should be very appreciative if you would send me a copy of this speech so that I may give some thought to your proposals.

Sincerely,

L M Sharpe

L. M. Sharpe

LMS/pjm

80 Lincoln Avenue
White Plains, New York
February 19, 1962

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check for \$12.00
for one year's subscription to your
program guide.

I would appreciate your letting me
know where I can get copies of

Dr. Leo Szilard's talk broadcast
today. Are you planning to rebroadcast
the talk. I missed it.

Sincerely yours,
Molly Shataovsky



מכון ויצמן למדע
THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

REHOVOTH • ISRAEL
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המחלקה לביאולוגיה ניסיונית
DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY

9th October, 1952.

Dr. S.R.M. Reynolds,
Carnegie Institution of Washington,
Department of Embryology,
Wolfe and Madison Streets,
Baltimore 5, Maryland.
U.S.A.

Dear Sam,

It was good to hear from you and I hasten to send you the copy of the gally proofs to which you made reference. May I give some additional notes - all material of experiments still en courant.

In regard to interference with pregnancy in the MOUSE.

Experiment 1: 90 mice, grouped 10 females to 1 male, for 10 days during which days 5 females per cage received 0.1 mgm Benadryl per day and 5, saline (sub. cut. 0.1 ml per injection). Males removed on day 11 and injections stopped. Cycles not examined. Of the 90 animals, 30 became pregnant. Of these 6 were Experimental, 24 Controls. I enclose a chart to give an indication of relationship of insemination to injections base on delivery dates.

Experiment 2: 100 mice group 4 females to 1 male, for a period of 5 days. Males removed and then for a period of 6 days, animals treated daily: (a) 2 mgm per injection of Benadryl. (b) 1 mgm. sub.cut. pellet Benadryl (c) 0.3 mgm Phenergan (Promethazine HCl) sub.cut. (d) 0.1 ml normal saline. Each series of 4 (a,b,c,d) serviced by the same male. (Combined Benadryl results: 3 pregnancies of 50 cases, Phenergan 3 of 25; and controls 5 of 25. (Approximately 6% of Benadryl, 20% of Controls. Disregard Phenergan since dosage not established as effective).

Experiment 3: From here on, always started with females which had sperm in vagina or vaginal plugs:-

Group 1: 26 mice injected 1 mgm Benadryl daily on day 0,1,2,3,4 of pregnancy (day 0 being day of sperm finds.- 80% pregnant.

Group 2: 25 mice injected days 5,6,7,8,9 of pregnancy some dose as Group 1 - 100% pregnant.

Group 3: 20 mice, given 1 mgm implant of Benadryl pellet on day 3,4 and 5 - 20% pregnant.

Group 4: 32 mice, given 1 mgm implant Benadryl pellet on day 4,5,6 - 30% pregnant.

Control group: 100% pregnant (no Benadryl).

./...

Dr. S.R.M. Reynolds.

9th October 1952.

Experiment 4: 1 mgm Benadryl Implants - 2 per day, on one day, either day 3, 4, or 5 of pregnancy.

Group 1: 15 mice - 5 pregnant.
Group 2: 16 mice - 10 pregnant.
Group 3: 14 mice - 6 pregnant.
Controls- All pregnant.

I feel that there is something here; but as yet I have not pined it down, I am now undertaking a large series - using 5 different antihistamines - of different effectiveness and duration of effect. Benadryl is short lined in its efficacy. Since I have only one assistant; and will need almost 1000 mice, it may be several months before this experiment can be completed.

As for the RAT.

Series 1: Six females, which on day 3 and 4 of pregnancy (day when sperm is found in vagina is "0"); got 0.7 mgm Phenergan - All pregnant.

Series 2: Eight females, on day 4 and 5 received 10 mgm intra peritoneal Allersen (Pyranisamine maleate) - 7 pregnant.

Series 3: Twenty females $7\frac{1}{2}$ mgm implant Anhistine (Phenazoline HCl) on day 4 (as usual day sperm found designated "0") - 18 pregnant.

Timing, From this material, the rat seems to respond differently than the mouse - Drug or dosage may need to be played with.

So much for the pregnancy influence studies at the moment. You see, that I am giving this picture while it is still being worked out; but conclusions, if made at all, must be very very tentative, and cautious.

In line with the local inhibition by Benadryl - I find other antihistamines also effective. In trying to chase down what aspect - I am now engaged in selective antihistaminic drugs; and other drugs. Preliminary: locally applied Pantocaine, Atropine, Serotonine do not inhibit; while epinephrine, and ergotoxine (?) do inhibit the DCR. Again I stress that this is a report of fragments - six to eight cases per pharmacological agent.

A few more fragments in Rat Studies:-

(a) Introduction of antihistaminics (series as yet limited in kinds and doses) subcutaneously or intraperitoneal injection does NOT inhibit DCR induced as usual; but intravaginal may, (very large question mark on the intravaginal though, until further pursued.)

(b) Series where rats were opened to provoke DCR's on day 4 of pseudopregnancy (that is 4th day of leucocyte smear), and then opened again 2, 4, 8 or 12 hours later to introduce, locally, in one horn, Benadryl - reveals that inhibition of DCR may be effected by benadryl applied as late as 12 hours after traunatisation.

I admit a terrible impatience with myself for not getting on faster, but as I noted I am working with only one assistant; and though they are building a new building for us, it will be three years Before we get in and going there. Anyway I suppose it would be awful to get to a stage where one is not eager to push faster and harder -

My best greetings to Dr. Corner - Louis Flexner, and Al Tyler -

Sincerely yours, *Shelesnyak*

Dr. M.C. Shelesnyak.

HG.

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

April 17, 1955

Mr. Thomas B. Sherman
St. Louis Post Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Sherman:

Ray Wittcoff told me that you thought you might want to reprint a Letter to the Editor which appeared in the New York Times on February 6th.

Therefore I am enclosing the text of this letter, taken from a clipping from the Denver Post, which reprinted it in full.

I would appreciate your letter^{ing} me know if the letter is reprinted by the Post Dispatch, and in that case, if any mail addressed to me is received by the paper, I should appreciate your forwarding it on to me at the University of Chicago.

You yourself can reach me most readily at my New York address, the Kings Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street (UNiversity 4-2700).

I spent a few days in Washington recently, and found the people in Congressional circles exceedingly concerned. Perhaps the time is ripe, or soon will be, for people to be ready to accept more imaginative approaches to the problem of the East-West conflict.

I very much appreciate your kind interest.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:am
Enclosure

(retyped)

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

April 17, 1955

Mr. Thomas B. Sherman
St. Louis Post Dispatch
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Sherman:

Ray Wittcoff told me that you thought you might want to reprint a Letter to the Editor which appeared in the New York Times on February 6th.

Therefore I am enclosing the text of this letter, taken from a clipping from the Denver Post, which reprinted it in full.

I would appreciate your letting me know if the letter is in fact reprinted, and in that case, if any mail addressed to me is received by the paper, I should appreciate your forwarding it on to me at the University of Chicago (Chicago 37, Illinois).

You yourself can reach me most readily at my New York address, the Kings Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street (UNiversity 4-2700).

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:am
Enclosure

October 6, 1961

Mr. Robert Sherrod
The Saturday Evening Post
The Curtiss Publishing Co.
Independence Square
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Sherrod:

I am enclosing an article which might perhaps interest you.

The other day Look Magazine printed an article by Arthur Hadley which is centered on the problem of the "Invulnerable Second Strike". The trouble with those who indulge in applying game-theory to problems of strategy is, that they do not have the courage of their convictions and don't pursue their arguments to their logical ends.

Perhaps I lack courage also, because in pursuing my arguments to their logical ends I adopt in the enclosed article, "The Mined Cities", the disguise of fiction. The ground covered is much the same as in Hadley's article but the flavor is very different and the emphasis is on the reverse side of the coin.

I am sending this article to you because I understand The Saturday Evening Post has a new policy of getting into the controversial issues of our times. Still, I rather doubt that you would want to print anything as "reasonable" as my article and therefore I am simultaneously asking other magazines whether they might be interested. If you are interested, I should be grateful for letting me know as soon as possible at my Washington address.

With best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

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

Came from Bulletin of Atomic Scientists

Earl Sherry
134 East 36th Street
New York 16, N.Y.

August 30, 1962

Mr. John W. Simpson
Westinghouse Electric Corporation
250 Mount Lebanon Boulevard
Pittsburgh 34, Pa.

SEP 12 1962

*received copy of
speech*

Dear Mr. Simpson:

I am sure you will agree historically that synthesis has an astonishing simplicity in juxtaposition with the chaos from which it is derived.

The contemporary confusion in High Energy Physics is so complete that any attempt to describe it would be complementary. Therefore, I shall only isolate in metaphor a fraction of this confusion by pointing out that if J. P. Morgan were alive today he could say that anyone who did not have to ask how much a neutrino cost was using Government Funds for a hobby.

The synthesis enclosed, of which copies are being sent others of your colleagues both in science and business, is a way of producing electricity, not using it up. Thus, it is reasonable to assume — on a business like basis — that some harmonious ratio of the sale of this production to its cost will eventually confine the whimsical experiments of High Energy Physics at least within the limits of economic sanity.

Sincerely yours,

Earl Sherry

Earl Sherry

Copies to:

W. Brady, General Dynamics Corp.
D. G. Harvey, Martin-Marietta Corp.
H. Hurwitz, General Electric Corp.
A. Kantrowitz, Avco-Everett Research Lab.
J. Rainwater, Columbia University

THE DIRECT CONVERSION OF ELECTRICITY

PART I. THE ACTION OF ENTROPY

PROPOSITION I: THAT THE ACTION OF THE LIFE FORCE IS CONSTANT IN THE ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD, AND IS INVARIANT WITH THE LORENTZ TRANSFORMATION.

1. $MV = \frac{E}{C}$ MV equals the Relative Momentum of the Electromagnetic Field; where:
E equals Electromagnetic Energy
C equals the Velocity of Light
2. $M_0 = \frac{E}{C^2}$ M_0 equals the Relative Rest Mass of Radiation in the Field; where:
E equals Electromagnetic Energy
 C^2 equals the square of the Velocity of Light
3. $A = \frac{M_0 C^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/C^2}}$ A equals the Action of the Life Force; where:
 M_0 equals the Relative Rest Mass of Radiation in the Field
 $\sqrt{1 - v^2/C^2}$ equals the Lorentz Transformation

PROPOSITION II: THAT THE ACTION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY IN AN ATOMIC SYSTEM IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE ANGULAR MOMENTUM OF ELECTRICITY AND RADIATION IN THE ATOMIC FIELD.

1. $f = \frac{A}{h}$ f equals the frequencies of radiation; where:
A equals the Action of the Life Force
h equals Planck's constant quantum of action
2. $T = \frac{1}{f}$ T equals Entropic Time; where:
f equals the frequencies of radiation
3. $E = hf$ E equals the Action of Electromagnetic Energy; where:
h equals the quantum of action
f equals the frequencies of radiation

PROPOSITION III: THAT THE ACTION OF ENTROPY IN AN ATOMIC ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD IS CONSTANT, AND IS INVARIANT WITH THE LORENTZ TRANSFORMATION.

1. $MV = \frac{E}{C}$ MV equals the Relative Momentum of An Electromagnetic Atomic Field; where:
E equals the Action of Electromagnetic Energy
C equals the Velocity of Light
2. $M_0 = \frac{E}{C^2}$ M_0 equals the Relative Rest Mass of Radiation in the Atomic Field; where:
E equals the Action of Electromagnetic Energy
 C^2 equals the square of the Velocity of Light

3. $H = \frac{M_0 C^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/C^2}}$ H equals the Quantum of Entropy in An Electromagnetic Atomic Field; where:
 M_0 equals the Relative Rest Mass of Radiation in the Field
 $\sqrt{1 - v^2/C^2}$ equals the Lorentz Transformation

PART II. THE DIRECT CONVERSION OF ELECTRICITY TO LIFE FORCE

PROPOSITION I: THAT THE ACTION OF ELECTRICITY IS CONSTANT IN AN ATOMIC SYSTEM, AND IS EQUIVALENT TO THE LIFE FORCE OF ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY IN THE ATOMIC FIELD.

1. $g = \frac{H}{c}$ g equals the gravitational constant of electricity; where:
H equals the Quantum of Entropy
c equals the velocity of light

Note: The gravitational constant of electricity is equivalent to the zero point energy of the electromagnetic atomic field.

2. $m = \frac{g}{c^2}$ m equals the relative mass of electricity in an atomic field; where:
g equals the gravitational constant of electricity
 c^2 equals the square of the velocity of light

Note: This is the Principle of Entropic Determinancy.

3. $E = mc^2$ E equals Electromagnetic Energy; where:
m equals the relative mass of electricity in an atomic field
 c^2 equals the square of the velocity of light

Note: The action of electricity is constant not the velocity of light.

PROPOSITION II: THAT THE CONSTANT ACTION OF THE ELECTRICITY GENERATED IN AN ATOMIC SYSTEM IS DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE MOMENTUM OF MATTER AND RADIATION IN THE ATOMIC SYSTEM AND INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO THE ANGULAR MOMENTUM OF ELECTRICITY AND RADIATION IN THE ATOMIC FIELD.

1. $MV = \frac{E}{C}$ MV equals the Relative Momentum of Matter and Radiation in An Atomic Field; where:
E equals Electromagnetic Energy
C equals the Velocity of Light

2. $M = \frac{E}{C^2}$ M equals the Relative Mass of Radiation in the Atomic Field; where:
E equals Electromagnetic Energy
 C^2 equals the square of the Velocity of Light

3. $A = M \times E \times T$ A equals the Action of Electricity generated in An Atomic System; where:
M equals the Relative Mass of Radiation in the Atomic Field
E equals Electromagnetic Energy
T equals Entropic Time

Note: This expression is equivalent to W. R. Hamilton's formula for Action.

PROPOSITION III: THAT THE LIFE FORCE OF THE ELECTRICITY PRODUCED BY THE UNIFIED ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD IS INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO THE ELECTRICITY GENERATED IN THE ATOMIC SYSTEMS, AND DIRECTLY PROPORTIONAL TO THE ANGULAR MOMENTUM OF ELECTRICITY AND RADIATION IN THE UNIFIED ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD.

$$1. \quad G = \frac{A}{C}$$

G equals the Gravitational Constant of The Life Force in The Unified Electromagnetic Field; where:

A equals the Constant Action of Electricity generated in the Atomic Systems

C equals the Velocity of Light

$$2. \quad M = \frac{G}{C^2}$$

M equals the Mass of Electricity in The Unified Field; where:

G equals the Gravitational Constant of The Life Force

C^2 equals the square of the Velocity of Light

$$3. \quad Z = MC^2$$

Z equals the Life Force (Zeitgeist) of the Electricity produced by the Unified Electromagnetic Field; where:

M equals the Mass of Electricity in The Unified Field

C^2 equals the square of the Velocity of Light

PART III. THE UNIFIED FIELD

PROPOSITION I: THAT THE ACTION OF THE LIFE FORCE IS A UNIVERSAL CONSTANT, AND IS INVARIANT WITH THE LORENTZ TRANSFORMATION.

$$1. \quad MV = \frac{A}{C}$$

MV equals the Momentum of the Unified Electromagnetic Field; where:

A equals the Constant Action of Electricity generated in the Atomic Systems

C equals the Velocity of Light

$$2. \quad M = \frac{A}{C^2}$$

M equals the Relative Mass of Radiation in The Unified Electromagnetic Field; where:

A equals the Constant Action of Electricity generated in the Atomic Systems

C^2 equals the square of the Velocity of Light

$$3. \quad A = \frac{MC^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/C^2}}$$

A equals the Constant Action of The Universal Life Force; where:

M equals the Relative Mass of Radiation in The Unified Field

$\sqrt{1 - v^2/C^2}$ equals the Lorentz Transformation

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE

NEW YORK 21, NEW YORK

June 8, 1961

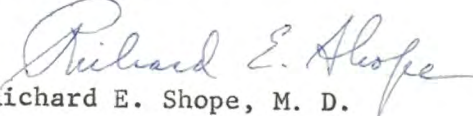
Dr. Leo Szilard
Hotel Dupont Plaza
Dupont Circle
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 31, telling me that you wanted to join the Physics Section of the National Academy. I completely understand your desire to do this, although I could still hope that you might grace our Section by coming in with us.

I read THE VOICE OF THE DOLPHINS with a great deal of pleasure and am extremely grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of it. I had heard about the book and had hoped to have the opportunity to read it, so that I am deeply grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy.

Sincerely yours,


Richard E. Shope, M. D.

RES:r

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File: In what should

2-5

November 2, 1962

Dr. Leo Szilard
Hotel Dupont
Dupont Circle
New Hampshire Avenue, N W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Our February issue will contain several articles about our space exploration. C. S. Lewis has written an article examining some of the religious questions that might rise and, of course, refuting the Russian statement that there is no God in space. Edwin Diamond, Newsweek Science Editor, has written an article about the television and communications potentials--Telstar, Syncom, etc. General Gavin has been asked to do an article on the peaceful benefits of programs that begin with military objectives--how these studies and discoveries can yield practical and humanistic rewards.

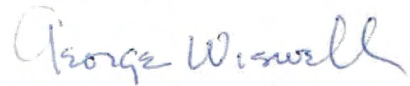
We would be extremely pleased if you would contribute some remarks on these costly but dramatic undertakings. Is there a valid analogy between the exploration of space and the exploration of the New World? Is our space work likely to result in new sciences, perhaps new philosophies? Is it possible that what we learn in and about space could lead us into a constructive renaissance?

We want to offer our readers a group of thoughtful and informed articles on various aspects of our space endeavors by highly respected authorities. We expect that these articles will give our readers new insights into our space programs and encourage them to think about this new frontier in fresh and intelligent fashion.

Your article could run from 1,000 to 3,000 words and should be in no later than November 26. We would pay \$500 to \$1,000 depending upon length. I realize you are busy these days but I hope you will give this suggestion serious

consideration and decide in favor of writing a piece
for us.

Sincerely,



George Wiswell
Senior Editor

GW/dh

November 16, 1962

Mr. George Wiswell
Senior Editor
The Magazine of the Arts
140 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Wiswell:

I would like to thank you for your letter of November 2nd and your offer to Dr. Szilard to write an article for a coming issue of SHOW. As you doubtless know, Dr. Szilard has recently formed the Council For Abolishing War and has been devoting all his efforts and time and energy to its existence. This means that he has cancelled all speaking engagements and that he has not been able to do very much writing in the last few months. Just at this moment, he is abroad in connection with some disarmament studies and it would be extremely difficult for him to find time to do anything for you between now and November 26th. I am sure that had things been otherwise, Leo Szilard would have been delighted to comply with your request, but I simply do not see how we can do it now.

In any case, I will convey to him your request and if he does not have time to answer you, I trust that you will accept this in lieu of a direct answer from him. Please accept my personal thanks for having considered Dr. Szilard for your special issue on space. Perhaps you will try him again, if he is unable to do fulfill your request.

Very sincerely yours,

Allan Forbes, Jr.
Vice-President and
Acting National Director

AFjr/fn

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
February 22, 1955

Mr. Emmett A. Shrigley
R.D. #1
Kirkwood, New York

Dear Mr. Shrigley:

It was very kind of you to write to me and I read your letter with much interest.

The response to the publication in the New York Times is quite heartening, but I do not know yet whether any concrete course of action will materialize as a result of the moral support which seems to be forthcoming.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

W. G.

Point 4

R.D.#1
Kirkwood, New York
February 15, 1955

Prof. Leo Szelard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Professor:

I would like to offer you my comments on your letter published in the New York Times on Feb. 6, 1955.

The basic idea of this proposal is that if most of the people in this world could be convinced that the world can and should be a very practical "Utopia" for all the people, the idea of waging war would be abhorrent to anyone. "Utopia" is no longer visionary. We are told that with modern methods and machinery the earth and sea can be made to yield abundant food for all the people now living. We know that science has wiped out all but a few diseases and that medical men with modern drugs can eliminate or alleviate pain except in relatively few instances. The mass production methods used in our country which will in the next few years be further increased and expanded by the use of practically limitless power from the atom, automatic machinery and new materials, foretell the possibility of an abundance of materials and goods for all. (In fact, our high power production will make it essential that we seek wide distribution).

These facts are truisms. The problem is how to translate the concept from an ideal to an idea that men will urgently seek and demand.

My thought is that the government of this country should officially proclaim to the world a statement or prospectus of the possibilities of kind of life which should be within the reach of each person in the world. This statement would be issued under the "sponsorship of universities, research foundations and, above all, committees of citizens set up for the purpose" (as per your letter). Further, it should declare its intention to take every means practical to bring about this desired result and to pledge itself to this end until it is consummated. I believe such a document would be considered by future generations as of equal importance with the Emancipation Proclamation.

This thought is not advanced as being original or new - it follows the thinking of the Marshall Plan, Point 4 Plan, and countless articles and sermons. It is, however, believed that it integrates the best current thinking on the problem.

There are many details which need not be covered here. For example, the United States should seek the cooperation of any nation or organization which would assist in any part of the plan. The aid probably would only be given upon request of the foreign government. The method of aid would vary under different conditions, thus, in the elimination of hunger, it will be

February 15, 1955

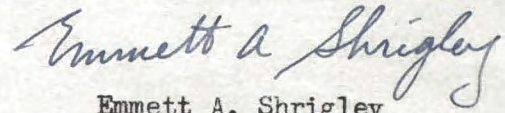
necessary to make gifts of food to relieve immediate need. In other cases, it will be more practical to furnish tractors, etc. to enable more backward nations to grow a more plentiful supply of food ...and, to pursue the thought further, the best assistance will be to help the other nations to build their own factories, tractors, etc.

To dramatize the plan to the people of the world, this country could announce a reduction (say 10%) of the amount it has been spending on armament and call on other nations including Russia and our allies, to contribute a proportionate amount to advance the welfare of the underprivileged people of the world - either in conjunction with our activities or under their own plans. It could further state that it is the hope and expectation that additional reductions would be made in defense expenditures and the funds diverted to world betterment as the world conditions warrant.

It is believed that if this plan were put into effect and it was understood by people of other nations, no government in the world would have the support of any appreciable number of its own people or any other people in a war against the United States. The hope of the world to see the fulfillment of the announced aims would be the strongest force in the world.

Your letter calls for agreement by like-minded men on basic premises that offer something constructive that will catch the imagination of the public, Congress and the Administration. I offer the ideas and ideals in this letter in reply to your thought-provoking plea.

Very truly yours,



Emmett A. Shrigley

PEACE CORPS

Washington 25, D. C.

AUG 16 1961

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

Dear Mr. Szilard:

Bill Josephson has given me the copy of "The Voice of the Dolphins" which you sent him.

Thank you very much. I look forward to reading it.

Sincerely,



Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr.
Director

me send
me copy

M

SAMUEL D. SHRUT, PH. D.
120 EAST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.
—
ENRIGHT 9-9263

25 March 62

Dr. Leo Szilard:

Mr. Har
vey sent

Dear Sir,

I should appreciate your
sending me a mimeoed copy of
your (mid-November 1961?) speech.

Thank you for your consideration.
Best wishes! Sincerely,
Samuel D. Shrut

F

for answer by Szilard

Tag

19 Appleton St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

June 19, 1962

Mr. Daniel M. Singer
and/or Dr. Leo Szilard
1700 K St. NW
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As invited in the June 11 letter by Dr. Szilard, I hereby enclose
a check ^{FOR \$200.00} to help pay for "... initial operations". The check amounts to
somewhat more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2% of my annual income.

As regards the other half: I will probably be quite agreeable to
giving it, later in the year, to either (A) campaign contributions or
(B) the joint study.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Shurcliff
William A. Shurcliff

PS: My wife raises this interesting question: Re influencing
legislation trends: Is it more effective to spend a given sum of
money in an effort to elect better men -- or to spend the same amount
in attempting to ~~bring~~ ^{persuade} the public to bring pressure to bear on
the men who already have been elected?

RECEIVED
JUN 21 1962
WASHINGTON, D. C.
8200
2

file: current

19 Appleton St.,
Cambridge, Mass.

March 12, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thank you for your March 3'rd letter inviting me to be an Associate.

~~Tentatively~~, I accept the invitation. I gather that the group is to be directed largely by scientific people, is to collect and promulgate ideas on how to avoid war, is to openly direct a flow of money toward the electing of high-quality candidates for high office in the Federal Gov't., is not pacifist, is not militarist, is not anti-administration, is pro-USA, is pro-freedom. Accordingly it seems to me to deserve backing.

I see some difficulties that are presumably apparent to you and others also. The scope of the group's interests and concerns is very broad, and not yet nicely delimited; perhaps this will mean that months, rather than days, of discussion will be needed at each session? Also, it may turn out that different people in the managing group will have diametrically opposite views as to the means for achieving the agreed-on goal; perhaps this will lead to long debate, or even stalemate? Perhaps the group's goals, methods, etc. may gradually grow somewhat similar to those of other groups, which would make some persons question the need for the new group. No doubt these difficulties are familiar to you, and I hope they will be surmounted.

I will probably be agreeable to giving 2% of my annual salary to the movement on the first occasion when you feel that the movement is underway and needs money. If the movement thereafter demonstrates real vigor, I will probably want to give a lot more.

Sincerely yours,

William A. Shurcliff
William A. Shurcliff

PS: I'm enclosing some biographical material, and suggest that, after noting that I am a Research Fellow in Physics at the Cambridge Electron Accelerator, Harvard University, 42 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass., you toss the biographical material into the nearest wastebasket.

PFS: Your letter, and the material enclosed with it, seem beautifully written.

Shurcliff on basis of telephone conversation of March 15/62 AS-

Résumé of
William A. Shurcliff
Physicist; PhD

19 Appleton St., Cambridge, Mass.

Tel: TRowbridge 6-0764

Married Two children 6' 2" 160 lb. Born March 27, 1909

U.S. citizen Soc. Security No. 150-01-5365

Job Objective

To utilize 25 years' experience in applied physics, optics, research coordination, and research administration. To work with a congenial team (rather than in semi-isolation), and to work along lines leading not only to practical results but also to an advance in basic knowledge.

Main Qualifications

17 years experience in industrial laboratories.

8 years experience in governmental scientific agencies.

2 " " " " *Cambridge Electron Accelerator* Lab. at Harvard U.

Experience in atomic spectroscopy, molecular spectroscopy, spectrophotometer design, chemical analysis by means of UV, visual-range, and IR spectrophotometry, measurement of haze, photometry, colorimetry, new types of anomalies in color vision, design and testing of UV, visual-range, and IR polarizers, matrix algebraic methods of predicting the effects of combinations of polarizers and retarders, suppression of spurious reflections from radar screens, stereoscopy, 3-D movie presentation, synchronism monitors for 3-D movies, photography, microscopy, color-translating UV microscope, scanning-type microscope for counting 1-micron-dia. particles automatically, microscope method affording 100-times faster detection of tracks in nuclear track plates, photoelectric instrumentation, detectivity, application of servo systems to the automatic appraisal and adjustment of focus in microscopes and slide projectors, use of radioactive sources, X-radiography, photographic film methods of gamma radiation dosimetry, solid state methods of dosimetry, radiophotoluminescence dosimetry, fluorescence, fluorimeter design, performance of thin armor plates of plastic, and photoelastic analysis.

Experience in planning, writing, and editing articles, books, quarterly reports, manuals. Chairman of Polaroid Corporation's Scientific Publications Committee. Co-Editor of Smyth Report. Author of AEC's Second Semi-Annual Report to Congress. Author of top secret overall technical report on first atomic bomb tests at Bikini and author of two published books on those tests. Author of 400-pg. book on "Polarized Light: Theory and Application," submitted in October 1959 to John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Publishers, Harvard U. Press, Apr. 1962

Experience in planning research objectives, managing contract work, planning and maintaining liaison among governmental and industrial agencies.

3 books, 26 articles, 16 patents.

Member of Am. Optical Soc., Am. Physical Soc., AAAS.

Employment History

- 1960-1962 "Cambridge Electron Accelerator" Lab, at Harvard Univ. Research Fellow.
- 1948 - 1959 Polaroid Corporation. Senior scientist and project leader. Chairman of Sci. Publ. Comm. Salary: large; figure available on request. Reason for leaving: Polaroid's continually decreasing interest in physics.
- 1947 - 1948 Atomic Energy Commission. Program analyst. Senior scientific member of technical intelligence group.
- 1946 - 1947 U.S. Navy. Head of Office of the Technical Historian of the First Atomic Bomb Tests at Bikini.
- 1945 - 1946 New York State Dept. of Commerce. Scientific Advisor.
- 1942 - 1945 Office of Scientific Research and Development, Senior Technical Aide. Head of Liaison Office Group A (technical intelligence). Special assistant in connection with Manhattan Project.
- 1935 - 1942 American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Div. Head of Spectrophotometric Lab.

Education

Noble and Greenough School, Dedham, Mass.
Rivers School, Brookline, Mass. Graduated first in class. 1926.
Harvard College. AB cum laude. 1930.
Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. PhD in physics. 1934.
Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. (One year.) 1935.

Hobbies

Semantics, writing, tennis, forestry, kayaking, bicycling.

List of Scientific Publications

- 1934 "The Band Spectrum of CS," F. H. Crawford and W. A. Shurcliff, Phys Rev. 45, 860-870, 1934.
- 1942 "Curve Shape Index for Identification by Means of Spectrophotometric Curves," J. Opt. Soc. Am. 32, 160-163, 1942.
- "A Logarithm-of-Wavelength Scale for Use in Absorption Spectrophotometry," J. Opt. Soc. Am. 32, 229-233, 1942.
- 1946 "Operation Crossroads: The Official Pictorial Record," Wm. H. Wise Company, New York, N. Y. 1946, 224 pp.
- 1947 "Bombs at Bikini," Wm. H. Wise Company, New York, N. Y. 1947. 212 pp.
- 1949 "New Offset Method of Interpreting Spectrophotometric Curves," W. A. Shurcliff and E. I. Stearns, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 39, 72-75, 1949.
- "The Trapping of Fluorescent Light Produced within Objects of High Geometrical Symmetry," W. A. Shurcliff and R. Clark Jones, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 39, 912-916, 1949.
- 1950 "Detection of Tracks and Stars in Nuclear Track Plates," E. H. Land, G. R. Bird, and W. A. Shurcliff, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 40, 61-63, 1950.
- 1951 "Radiance Amplification by Multi-Stage Fluorescence System," J. Opt. Soc. Am. 41, 209, 1951.
- 1952 "Perils of Research," Scientific Monthly, April 1, 1951, p. 271-272.
- "The Polaroid Color-Translating Ultraviolet Microscope," Laboratory Investigation 1, 123-128, 1952.
- "Double-Pass, Virtual Twin-Beam Monochromator," J. Opt. Soc. Am. 42, 433, 1952.
- "Functional Classification of Personal Dosimeters," Nucleonics 10, 86, 1952.
- 1953 "The True Body Dosimeter Principle," Nucleonics 11, 76-80, 1953.
- "Radiophotoluminescence Dosimetry System of the U.S. Navy," Nucleonics 11, 52-56, 1953. J. H. Schulman, W. A. Shurcliff, R. J. Ginther, and F. H. Attix.

- 1954 "Screens for 3-D and Their Effect on Polarization," J. Soc. Motion Picture and Television Engineers 62, 125-133, 1954.
- "Equipment to Measure and Control Synchronization Errors in 3-D Projection," R. Clark Jones and W. A. Shurcliff, J. Soc. Motion Picture and Television Engineers 62, 134-141, 1954.
- 1955 "Haidinger's Brushes and Circularly Polarized Light," J. Opt. Soc. Am. 45, 399, 1955.
- "Monitoring with Commercial Film." Nucleonics 13, 101, 1955.
- "New Arrangement of Silver Chloride Polarizer for the Infrared," A. S. Makas and W. A. Shurcliff, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 45, 998-999, 1955.
- 1956 "Measuring Spectral Properties of High-Extinction Polarizers," L. Baxter II, A. S. Makas, and W. A. Shurcliff, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 46, 229, 1956.
- "Polarized Light," article in Encyclopedia Americana, 1956 Edition.
- 1957 "New Principle for Focusing a High-Power Microscope and Means for Accomplishing the Focusing Automatically and with Great Accuracy," L. Baxter II, J. DeYoung, R. C. C. St. George, and W. A. Shurcliff, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 47, 76-80, 1957.
- "Glass, Polarizing and Interference Filters," W. A. Shurcliff and B. H. Billings, a section of "American Institute of Physics Handbook," Edited by D. E. Gray. McGraw Hill Book Co., New York, 1957.
- 1958 "Color Phenomenon of New Class." Nature, 183, 202, Jan. 17, 1959.
- 1959 "Pile-of-Plates Polarizers for the Infrared: Improvement in Analysis and Design," G. R. Bird and W. A. Shurcliff, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 49, 235, 1959.
- "New Visual Phenomenon: the Greenish-Yellow Blotch," J. Opt. Soc. Am. 49, Nov. 1959.
- "Polarized Light: Theory and Application." Manuscript of book. Submitted in Oct. 1959 to Wiley & Sons, at their request.

*Sept '61. Article in "Science" on the Cambridge
Electron Accelerator" with M. S. Livingston*

*April '62 Book "Polarized Light: Production and Use",
Harvard University Press.*

file 5

UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA 4

1st April, 62.

*The College
Division of Biology*

ZOOLOGICAL LABORATORY
38th Street and Woodland Avenue

Dear Dr. Szilard,

This is to thank you for your kindness. I had a letter from Dr. Bhabha who has promised to offer me a place either in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research or the Atomic Energy Establishment. Both for facilities as well as the intellectual environment Dr. Bhabha's laboratories should be among the very few places in India where one could hope to do fruitful work. It is entirely due to your support that I have this opportunity and I feel much indebted to you. Thanks once again.

Best regards to you and Mrs. Szilard.

Sincerely yours,

Obaid Siddiqi

Obaid Siddiqi

C O P Y

Benjamin F. Sieve, M. D.
314 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston 15, Mass.
October 28, 1952

Paul S. Henshaw, Director of Research
Planned Parenthood Federation
of America, Inc.
501 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Paul:

Coincidental with the receipt of your letter of October 23rd I received a communication from the local Planned Parenthood Committee expressing their delight with the news of my publication. They expressed dismay at their neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity to use this new antifertility medication which had been offered to them some time ago, and suggested that perhaps even now it was not too late to be included in this study. They further pleaded that extreme caution be used because of the very stringent statutes existing in Massachusetts, and at the same time assured me that their legal facilities were at my disposal.

I am sure, Paul, that you can readily understand my reluctance to expose private patients who were promised anonymity. My desire to cooperate with you and accede to your request for additional interrogation is only exceeded by my solicitude for my patients. You are, I am sure, fully aware of the additional problem of religious attitudes and criticisms, for which Massachusetts is also notoriously famous. Many of these patients, being Catholic, are extremely reluctant to discuss with anyone this whole matter, and further would be antagonized, without serving any useful purpose, which brings me to the question you ask regarding "Time".

It is common knowledge that the Catholic influence is more than trivial. This sort of treatment given the report of my paper has caused many thinking people to discontinue the reading of this publication. While I must admit that it was disconcerting to read their unfair and unsubstantiated claims, and also to see how it upset my wife, it did, nevertheless, rally to my defense many individuals who took the opposite view. "Time's" flat assertions questioning the validity of my claims, mainly because of its revolutionary scope and magnitude, indicated only the inability of the average man to grasp its radical theory. Their last remark was hitting below the belt. Perhaps here that feeling of "aloneness" which you ask about was most keenly felt.

C O P Y

As to the word "oral", it seems to me that the questions raised are a bit absurd. The paper speaks of this "oral procedure" which is entirely different from any other method. The word "this" is used as a demonstrative adjective referring specifically to phosphorylated hesperidin. The patients' reaction to this pledge was one of understandable relief, and it was expressed with gratitude and pleasure.

What you refer to as the "third failure" was discussed with you, but was not considered a failure. You will recall that this patient was in secondary control for about thirteen months, before contracting an intestinal virus infection concomitant with vomiting for a period of about ten days. Discussion of this incident in detail would have necessitated more time and space than was available for October 10th publication.

In reference to the "lactation data", this is in process, and will be forwarded to Dr. Szilard when completed.

I believe that all of your questions have been dealt with, and I trust that the fears and hesitation with regard to the start of a target investigation have been allayed, and that such a study can now be undertaken with dispatch. May I suggest an eighteen month test in some New York sterility and fertility clinic. I have received a number of requests from New York physicians who head such clinics. I should be very happy to cooperate fully in a consultatory capacity, and feel that much can be accomplished in undertaking such a plan immediately. Even obtaining short periodic "control periods" plus voluntary impregnation in definitely known fertile women, after control, -- merits corroborating data of great value. No doubt there would be no difficulty in your obtaining from Dr. Martin the necessary medication.

Incidentally, Paul, I have heard from Mr. Best regarding reprints of my paper. I shall be happy to send, with my compliments, up to a thousand if you so desire.

With my sincere personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

BFS:mlm/pl

Benjamin F. Sieve, M. D.

RALPH E. SAMUEL & CO.
2 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC.
AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE, ASSOC.

TELEPHONE DIGBY 4-5300
CABLE ADDRESS RALFSAMUEL

June 5, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

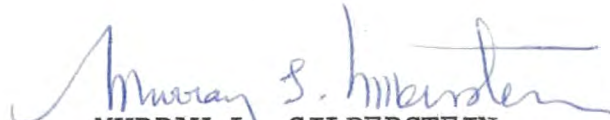
First, I want to thank you for sending me a copy of your book. I enjoyed reading it - I will enjoy owning it.

After having given your proposal considerable thought, I have decided that I am not the man for whom you are looking. I am interested. I am excited. I am persuaded. But I am not qualified.

I should, however, like to keep in touch with you. If you have the time I should like to meet with you occasionally and if you are interested, I shall do some thinking about finding you someone who could serve in the role that you are seeking.

I enjoyed our visit, and thank you again. Best regards.

Sincerely yours,


MURRAY L. SILBERSTEIN

MLS/iw

Washington, D.C.
28 February 1962

Mr. Murray Silberstein
6 Westway
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Silberstein:

The enclosed speech which I gave at several universities has apparently started a chain reaction and I have to keep running very hard in order to keep up with my followers. I should be very grateful to you for reading the speech and then letting me know whether you are sufficiently interested to want to be part of this operation.

The enclosures give you some indication of the response to date. Please do not hesitate to call me over the telephone if you are interested.

Sincerely,



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

BRANDON & SILFEN

MORTON SILFEN
MILTON BRANDON

1472 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
SUITE 1202

June 19th, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard,
Simon & Schuster Inc.,
630 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.
Dear Dr. Szilard,

While I am not in the habit of writing "fan mail", I would like to let you know how much I enjoyed and appreciated "The Voice of the Dolphins."

I heartily congratulate you for your courage in challenging head-on the sacred cows and shibboleths of our time, both in the political and scientific spheres. From the viewpoint of entertainment and enlightenment, I feel your book is vastly superior to Orwell's "1984".

Trusting that the name Szilard may be as respected in literature as it is in science.

Yours very truly,



MORTON SILFEN

MS:sc

BRANDON & SILFEN

MORTON SILFEN
MILTON BRANDON

1472 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
SUITE 1202

July 28th, 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard,
c/o Simon & Schuster, Inc.,
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.
Dear Dr. Szilard:

In reading Winston Churchill's Memoirs, I came across a paragraph which parallels the strategy suggested in the "Voice of the Dolphins" of employing the threat of use of the atomic bomb against a specific list of cities.

In "Their Finest Hour" (Pg. 364, Book of the Month Club Edition) Mr. Churchill reprints a memo sent by him to General Ismay on Sept. 19, 1940 concerning the use by the Germans of parachute mine bombs. In his memo, Mr. Churchill wrote as follows:

"My inclination is to say that we will drop a heavy parachute mine on German cities for every one he drops on ours, and it might be an intriguing idea to mention a list of cities that would be blacklisted for this purpose. I do not think they would like it, and there is no reason why they should not have a period of suspense." (Their Finest Hour, pg. 364.)

Yours very truly,


MORTON SILFEN

MS:hh

Bischoff

June 21, 1963

Dr. Arthur Silverstein
Armed Forces Institute of Pathology
Walter Reed Hospital
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Silverstein:

I had a letter from Jerne encouraging us to go ahead with the experiment, but in the meantime I saw Jerne and learned that since he wrote us that we had gotten him thinking and he found a better way of doing the experiment in which you and I were interested. Thereupon, I encouraged him to do the experiment himself and I think that is what he will do. If there should be any change in the situation, I would let you know.

Trude and I are leaving for Europe on Monday, June 24th, and I shall contact you upon my return.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

419 W. 119 St.,
Apt. 54,
New York 27
N.Y.

WBAD
30 E. 39 St.
New York 16
N.Y.

Dear Sirs,

I am very desirous of
getting a copy of Dr. Leo
Szilard's Chicago University
talk "Once We Are On The Road
To War?"

From our telephone conver-
sation of a few minutes ago
I understand you will for-
ward my request to Dr.
Szelwec.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Ellen Simon

CONVAIR

A DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION



POMONA, CALIFORNIA

TEL. LYCOMING 9-5111

23 May 1960

Ack: May 24/60

Dr. Leo Szillard
Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases
Memorial Hospital
444 E. 68th Street
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Leo:

Being with you on television yesterday reminded me of the many pleasant hours we spent together about twenty years ago. I have often inquired about you among our many mutual acquaintances. Thus I was able to follow you from a distance over these many years - I have only one regret that I was unable to shake your hand in person.

My good wishes are with you with all my heart.

Respectfully yours,

P. H. Simon

PHS:dw

512 Briarcroft
Claremont, California

3604 Gunston Road
Alexandria, Virginia
December 24, 1963

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

What follows is a mixture of thoughts, paraphrases and quotations from our interview. I have tried to put the nub of each central question first, for which quotes would be useful, though I have some other questions in the body of several of the paragraphs.

1. (What possessed you to establish the Council?)

You said that the "unsolved problem" that the H-bomb poses requires an uncommon solution. Arms control, you suggested, would be a step forward. But, the world is far from stable. You called the world's present state "a transitional stage" (WHAT DID YOU MEAN) and suggested the notions of minimum deterrence (COULD YOU ELABORATE) and the need to reduce conventional forces in Europe (WHY?) You also made clear the power of money from a minority in a political campaign.

2. (What do you look for in a politician to support?)

You suggested that it is impossible to have a "prescription" or "a test" for the desirable candidate worthy of Council support. Rather, you suggested, the "appraisers" (Council's Board of Directors) must objectively judge a potential candidate's motivation, intelligence and courage. You said that you don't even believe in looking at his voting record (if an incumbent). "It may not be enough that the candidate supported the President."

3. (Once elected to the Senate, what does the Council expect from a Senator who received its support?)

You made it clear that the Council cannot pledge a Senator to issues. For one thing, you said, things change too fast. But you introduced the notion that selection is important -- Being "satisfied they have the wisdom to make the right decision in

each contingency." You also wished there were 10 people in the Senate like McGovern. WHY? Also, what would be an example of a "right decision?"

4. (What has been the effect of the Kennedy assassination and the ascendancy of Johnson to the Presidency on your ideas of the Council's role and the Administration's role in striving for a livable world?)

You hinted strongly that Kennedy was on a sensible track with regard to arms control and disarmament until the Bay of Pigs "diverted attention from the main goal." Then came the Berlin crisis. Perhaps, you said, if Kennedy were re-elected he would be somewhat freer to push in the direction he had been moving before the Bay of Pigs, but that it would also be true that his influence upon the Congress could be lessened.

5. (Does an election year make a difference or should it?)

Your idea was that if Senators and the Administration were timid during an election year there would be no movement forward during half the time.

6. (What effect can the Congress and the Administration have on Soviet policy with regard to arms control and disarmament?)

You said, in effect, we can talk with the Soviets but have no votes in the Soviet Union. "All we can do is hope if we say the right things they will respond in the right ways -- we cannot do more." Nonetheless, you said, what they do is dependent upon what we do in this area.

7. (What would constitute a livable world?)

You said that there can be no "livable" world if a world war is pending." The first problem is "abolishing war," but it is not enough to abolish war only. Though this is a necessary condition for a livable world it "is still not sufficient for having a livable world."

Finally, you suggested that we are spending far too much on

space but enough on scientific research, and then noted your tongue-in-cheek scheme for tying welfare and help for the aged to any space budget appropriations bill so that in the event the space dollars were not voted because the Congressmen wanted to spend the money on earth they would be committed to it. I would like to use this anecdote as you tell it.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Simons

Howard Simons

January 22, 1964

Mr. Howard Simons
3604 Gunston Road
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mr. Simons:

Many thanks for your letter of December 24.

I am afraid that what you suggested I do would be as much work as writing the whole article and I am not able at present to spare the time for any activity of this sort.

If you do write the article and if you want to use any quotes I shall be glad to correct the quotes if you will send me your paraphrased version of what I said to you when we last saw each other.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

COPY

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE
School of Chemistry and Physics
State College, Pennsylvania

Department of Chemistry

February 27, 1939

Professor R. Ladenburg
Palmer Physical Laboratory
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Ladenburg:

I fully sympathize with you in regard to volatile compounds of the heavier elements such as uranium, tungsten, etc. The only compounds at all suitable for most work are the fluorides; but as the preparation of these requires the use of elementary fluorine, there are only a few places that have the necessary equipment and workers skilled in the techniques that are required to prepare the compounds. The compounds themselves hydrolyse easily, and must be kept out of contact with moisture.

I should be very happy to be able to cooperate with you to assist you to obtain uranium hexafluoride. At present I do not see how I could make the compound for you. Our funds for this school year have been exhausted for the past two months, and our budget for next year may be drastically cut. My laboratory was in a building that was destroyed by fire slightly over a year ago and I have been using space borrowed from other purposes under very crowded conditions. We hope but are not at all sure of having more space next year.

If under these conditions you can devise any way that I could assist you, I should be very happy to do so.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. Simons
Professor of Physical Chemistry

P.S. If I had the funds for both supplies and to pay a graduate student during the summer I might be able to do it then.

J.H.S.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGARAME



Dr. Leo Szilard,

Hotel Dupont Plaza,

WASHINGTON 6, D.C.,

U.S.A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: ~~Society for Visiting Scientists Ltd~~
5, Old Burlington Street,
London, W.1.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

[Simpson, Esther]

SOCIETY FOR VISITING SCIENTISTS LIMITED,
5, Old Burlington Street,
LONDON, W.1.

5th May 1961

My dear Leo,

I am delighted to receive this morning a copy of "The Voice of the Dolphins" (you have typically chosen a mammal now supposed to be the most intelligent of all). I am looking forward enormously to reading your glimpses into the future; the "Grand Central Terminal" I read some years ago, when Edward Shils sent me a copy.

I particularly welcome your book because the address indicates that you are probably in circulation again. It made me very happy to learn from Professor Haddow that you had managed to go to the Pugwash Conference in Moscow. Perhaps you will even manage a visit over here? I wonder if Trude is still with you, or whether she is back at the University of Colorado?

You will not be surprised to know that for the past year the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning has been occupied with looking after displaced South African scholars, as well as some Hungarians. We do not expect a refugee exodus from South Africa, but many university teachers are applying for jobs outside South Africa. Not many are likely to resign in protest, without first having a position elsewhere. The Universities now affected are those of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand.

Looking forward to seeing you again, somewhere, some time,

With love,

Yours ever,

Tess

I do think about you a great deal, and about Trude, to whom I send my love. I wonder if you come across Wallace Brode in Washington? He is so charming a kind.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AÉROGRAMME



PLEASE PUT YOUR
CORRESPONDENCE
ON YOUR OWN
NOTEPAPER

If away, please forward

Professor Leo Szilard
1155, East 57th Street
CHICAGO 37
Illinois
U.S.A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address: E. SIMPSON

Society for Visiting Scientists Ltd.,

5, Old Burlington Street,

London, W.1

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

25th February 1960

My dear Leo,

Word has come to me that you are unwell.

I am unhappy to hear it, & I am writing to let you have my best wishes for a speedy & complete recovery.

I hope you are being properly looked after, & that you are being a good boy sharing whatever treatment is best for you.

These days I think a good deal about you — there is need for your energy & drive, for as much idealism as is going. So hurry up & get well — co-operate with the forces of health as well as of good for you can't be spared, you know.

Remember you are in my thoughts.

Love

Ever
Tess

P.S. I had a fleeting glimpse of Karl & Ghona, who appear to have rediscovered Hungary (to Vienna also). I also saw Edward Shils for a remarkably brief moment — but he should be coming back later for a longer stay.

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION
AIR LETTER
AEROGamme



PLEASE FORWARD

Professor Leo Szilard,
1155, East 57th Street,
CHICAGO 37, Illinois,
U.S.A.

First fold here

Second fold here

Sender's name and address:

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION
OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING... L.T.D.
SOCIETY FOR VISITING SCIENTISTS
5, OLD BURLINGTON STREET,
LONDON, W.1.
Regent 1069.

AN AIR LETTER SHOULD NOT CONTAIN ANY
ENCLOSURE ; IF IT DOES IT WILL BE SURCHARGED
OR SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

To open cut here

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF SCIENCE AND LEARNING LTD.,
5, Old Burlington Street,
LONDON, W.1.

30th March 1960

Professor Leo Szilard,
1155, East 57th Street,
CHICAGO 37,
Illinois.

My dear Leo,

It is with delight that I read in the most recent issue of "Nature" of the award to you of the Albert Einstein Gold Medal and Award for 1960. I have long wondered why your work had received so little public recognition, so I am particularly happy about this. This good news should help considerably towards your recovery.

Before long I hope to hear from Edward Shils, or somebody, if not from you, about how you are. In the meantime my best wishes and congratulations go to you.

Yours ever,

Tes

[Simpson]

John A. Simpson
~~5514 South Woodlawn Ave.~~ 5627 Blackstone Ave.
Chicago 37, Illinois

December 11, 1959

Dr. Leo S. Szilard
New York Hospital
Floor H, Room 9
68th Street and York Avenue
New York City

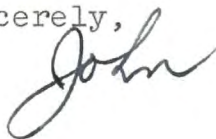
Dear Leo:

The news of your illness has come to me this week. Several years have elapsed since we last had an extensive discussion together, but the early years, especially late 1944 through 1947 when we were involved with the implications of nuclear weapons, has left me with great admiration for your insight, leadership, and the way you approach problems. It was through my association with you, Zachariasen, and Fermi that I cast my lot with the University of Chicago in 1945. I benefited greatly from observing your management of ideas.

When you are out of the hospital I hope you will return to the Institute and join us in the discussion of some critical problems on extraterrestrial biology and high energy astrophysics.

With my warmest wishes for your recovery.

Sincerely,



The Sunday

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PROGRAM

August 28, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in
sending me your book . . . which I read last weekend
with great pleasure.

I also enjoyed our lunch and am looking
forward to keeping in touch with you.

Sincerely,

J. E. Slater

J. E. Slater