

Times Danaos
of Dana presents -
I fear the Greeks
even when they
bring gifts (Aeneid II,
Laokoön)
Tula

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

August 20, 1957

FROM: Leo Szilard
TO: N.N.

Early in July of this year a meeting was held at the invitation of Bertrand Russell in Pugwash, Nova Scotia. The participants were guests of Mr. Cyrus Eaton. There were twenty-two scientists participating, and also Brook Chisholm (now retired from the World Health Organization), and D. F. Cavers (Harvard Law School). The statement issued by the meeting is not very exciting. (I did not sign it because it advocated the stopping of bomb tests in a somewhat misleading, even though very meek, fashion). Yet, this meeting was, I believe, a very important experiment.

I have now discussed with Professor Morton Grodzins, Chairman of the Department of Political Science at this University, the possibility that his Department and the Institute might jointly arrange a meeting, somewhat similar to the Pugwash meeting but different in many respects. The enclosed memorandum and appendix will show you just what kind of meeting I have in mind. A list of those to whom this inquiry is addressed is attached to the memorandum.

If the comments received from you and others to whom this material is being sent are favorable, Mr. Grodzins will explore whether the University of Chicago might want to assume responsibility for arranging for the first of a series of meetings of the kind described. I assume that if the University of Chicago assumes responsibility for such a meeting it would want the first such meeting to be held somewhere in the Western Hemisphere, possibly in Canada or Jamaica, B.W.I.

Only after one meeting of this kind has been held can we really know whether we ought to hold further such meetings, perhaps at intervals of six months.

Could you jot down a few lines and give me, for my own guidance, your personal views on holding one such meeting? And would you also say (provided you are in principle in favor of such a meeting) whether you regard the University of Chicago as an institution that may be suitable for arranging such a meeting?

Memorandum and Appendix Sent to:

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Senator Hubert Humphrey
U. S. Senate
Washington, D.C.

July 22, 1957

Memorandum based on a meeting held on the initiative of Bertrand Russell at Pugwash, Nova Scotia in July, 1957.

by Leo Szilard

The Pugwash meeting was largely occupied with preparing a public statement. Had it not been for this preoccupation, it might have been more useful in other respects. This meeting was very important as a "preliminary experiment," because it may enable us to devise future, somewhat similar, meetings that might serve different, perhaps more important, objectives.

I am proposing in this memorandum the holding of a sequence of meetings of a specific kind and serving a specific purpose. Such meetings could follow each other at six-month intervals, beginning perhaps with the end of this year.

The subject of the meetings

The subject of the proposed meetings would be the following general problem: The large-scale liberation of atomic energy accomplished in America during the war and the ensuing development of atomic and hydrogen bombs, has created a situation which has brought unprecedented danger to the world and also unprecedented opportunities for organizing a really stable peace. It is clear that the unprecedented problems posed by these developments can be solved only if the governments are willing to revise their past attitudes, adopt an adequate code of behavior, and to take unprecedented measures. Discussions among scientists, who by tradition try to free their thinking from the shackles of precedent, could, I believe, contribute much to clarification of thinking in this particular area.

Attached to this memorandum is a discourse on the topics that might be discussed at the first post-Pugwash meeting. Out of this discussion could then come a more detailed agenda for subsequent meetings.

The current public discussion of these and other related topics is most unsatisfactory. The voices heard in the public discussion are mostly the voices of statesmen, who of necessity must also be politicians, since it is their job not only to devise policies but also to persuade others to accept these policies. Statesmen frequently believe that they know what needs to be done, and that the only remaining problem is how to persuade others to do what needs to be done. When a statesman says something, what we primarily ask ourselves is not: is it true what he says, but rather for what purpose does he say it? This is probably the main reason why the public discussion of a political problem which is conducted among statesmen contributes so little to the clarification of our thinking.

In contrast to this, a discussion among scientists aimed at discovering the truth is a much simpler affair. If a scientist says something in such a discussion, we need not ask ourselves for what purpose he says it; all we must ask is: is it true what he says,

This is the main reason, I believe, why a discussion among scientists might go a long way towards clarifying an intricate problem. There are among scientists in all countries men who are deeply interested in the problems with which we are here concerned, and who are capable of thinking dispassionately about what may be regarded as a controversial subject. If we can prevail upon them to cooperate, we ought to consider holding a series of meetings, perhaps at about six-month intervals.

There would be present at these meetings perhaps twenty scientists and an undefined number of observers who are not necessarily scientists. We would want to have present among the participants and observers a broad spectrum of persons. At one extreme end of this spectrum will be those scientists who have no governmental responsibility and no special knowledge of relevant technical information which governments regard as highly secret. These men may examine all aspects of the problem with the same freedom and in the same spirit of experimentation as they are accustomed to examine scientific problems. At the other extreme end of the spectrum will be those of the observers who, because of their governmental connections, do not consider themselves free to say what they think.

The main function of those participants, who are free to experiment with ideas and inclined to engage in a freewheeling exchange of views, is to catalyze fresh thinking on the complex topic in which we are interested. The main function of the observers is to transmit, after the meeting is over, their own clarified thoughts to others. Some of the observers may, by writing articles or giving speeches addressed to an informed public, contribute to the formation of an informed public opinion and thereby indirectly facilitate the formation of an adequate political and military strategy on the governmental level. Other observers may have a more direct influence on the formation of governmental policy.

The inclusion in the meeting of observers whose opinions carry weight is, I believe, essential, and without this the scientists whom we want to have attend such a meeting might be reluctant to take time off from their own work. Even though the problems to be discussed at such a meeting are not without intrinsic interest to scientists, their intrinsic interest is not as great as that of certain scientific problems. Therefore, one cannot very well ask scientists to devote considerable time and attention to these problems unless they have some assurance that the community will benefit from the result of their thinking, at least if they are able to come up with acceptable remedies as well as convincing diagnoses.

It would be my hope that each successful meeting would serve more and more effectively the purposes which I have outlined. Apart from its intrinsic usefulness, each meeting might also be regarded as an experiment that should enable us to make the next meeting more effective. The first meeting ought to be attended by only a few observers. At subsequent meetings, as our discussions become less and less confused and as the real issues emerge more clearly, the circle of observers could be enlarged. I see no reason why men like Walter Lippman, Stewart Alsop, George Kennan, Raymond Aaron, etc. should not be

asked to attend one of the early meetings. And if the meetings prove to be very successful, we might in the end consider inviting as observers, perhaps to the fifth such meeting, men like Krushchev and Nixon, together with anyone whom they might choose to bring along.

Clearly I have gone now as far as thought can reach in trying to project the character which such meeting might take on in the future. As far as I can see the only limitation is our own ability to make meetings of this sort really productive.

Concerning the first meeting to be held, my thoughts are as follows:

- 1) The first meeting might take place between December and February, and might last from ten days to two weeks;
- 2) The meeting will not devote any attention to the issuance of any public statement, and the nature of the communique to be issued at the end -- since a communique obviously must be issued -- would be agreed upon in advance of the convening of the meeting. The communique could well list the topics that the conference has discussed (though it need not list all of these topics), and thereby disclose what aspects of the situation were considered by the participants to be most important. The communique could further mention points of view that were expressed and thoughts that were put forward. No attempt, however, must be made to issue a public statement representing the consensus of the participants.

Appendix

to memorandum of July 29, 1957.
(Discourse on the relevant topics)
by Leo Szilard

On July 22, 1957, the Secretary of State gave a speech in which he defined America's aspirations concerning international control of atomic bombs. These aspirations appear to be quite limited:

America, it seems, would be satisfied with an arrangement which would leave America, Russia and England in possession of large stockpiles of bombs, presumably large enough for America and Russia to be able to destroy each other to any desired degree. America would like to see all manufacture of bombs stopped after a certain fixed date to be agreed upon, because she hopes thereby to prevent most of the other nations from acquiring large stockpiles of bombs. If this can, in fact, be prevented, the atomic stalemate between Russia and America, towards which we are moving, might be more stable than it would otherwise be. For example, if many nations possessed large quantities of bombs and if one of America's cities or one of Russia's cities were destroyed by bombs in a sudden attack, it might not be possible to identify the nation that caused this destruction, and this would introduce a new kind of instability.

There is some indication that America would like to see the stalemate between Russia and America be based on the atomic striking power of their respective air forces rather than on intercontinental ballistic missiles, and that she would welcome an arrangement that would stop the arms race prior to the full development of the intercontinental ballistic missiles system.

America also desires to institute mutual aerial inspection and some additional ground inspection. The reason given for this desire is that such inspection-- as long as it is maintained -- would decrease the danger of a surprise attack and keep down the expenditures of the strategic air forces.

Scientists have learned not to take public statements issued by statesmen at their face value. In this particular case, I am, however, inclined to believe that the objectives stated above are, in fact, objectives in which America is at present seriously interested, even though I do not assert that the particular reasons given are valid reasons in each instance.

The discussions which may take place in our proposed meeting could start out with an examination of the American objectives listed above.

Our discussions must of necessity differ from similar discussions that might be conducted by government officials -- in preparation of inter-governmental negotiations -- either in Washington or in Moscow. Negotiations between two governments in the general area in which we are interested usually serve a double purpose. On the one hand the negotiating governments want to make progress towards a distant goal which they both consider desirable; on the other hand, each

one wants to approach this distant goal by steps which give it a temporary advantage. Very often for the sake of such temporary advantage real progress towards the distant goal is sacrificed.

In the discussions at the proposed meeting the emphasis will be different. We will try to discover what are the right goals that the governments ought to pursue, and how can these goals be approached through steps which give neither government any appreciable temporary advantage. We must also try to understand what the real reasons are for the objectives which the governments pursue, and examine whether the reasons they put forward for pursuing these objectives are valid. If they are not valid, we must try to discover whether there might not be other reasons that may be the real reasons that are valid and that lead to the same conclusion.

I may as well illustrate this point by starting out with Mr. Dulles' speech. Mr. Dulles tells those who would like to see the world rid itself of atomic bombs that it is too late for this because by now there are large stockpiles of bombs, and even if America and Russia made an agreement to get rid of these stockpiles, there is no way to make sure that no hidden stockpiles would remain. Thus those who are still pressing for getting rid of the bombs are now told that it is too late; several years ago they were told that it was too early.

We may examine whether the reason given by Mr. Dulles for wishing to retain the stockpiles of bombs is a valid reason. I personally believe that it is not a valid reason, but I am inclined to think that there may be other reasons which are valid and which lead to the same conclusion.

This is a point which ought to be carefully examined at our meeting. Because, if it is indeed true that there are valid reasons for America and Russia to wish to retain their stockpiles of bombs, then the stalemate between the strategic atomic striking forces of Russia and America toward which we are at present moving is likely to be maintained indefinitely or, to be more precise, for the foreseeable future. If this is indeed correct, then our immediate problem is not how to rid the world of the bomb but rather how to live with the bomb.

Should we adopt this thesis as the premise upon which we may base several days of discussions?

While I personally favor our adopting this as a valid premise for some of our discussions, I believe that before we do so we must spend one or two days in carefully examining the validity of this crucial premise.

Getting rid of the bomb

In the course of examining the validity of this premise, we ought to discuss a number of points mentioned below:

What might be gained if atomic bombs were outlawed, in the sense that each nation involved would agree not to use atomic bombs if there is a resort to

force, except if atomic bombs are used against her or one of her allies? Clearly a number of unilateral declarations would have in this respect exactly the same force as an agreement which, by its very nature, must remain unenforceable. In this contest we might have to consider past experience with the convention outlawing gas warfare, and we must try to understand in what respect the situation with respect to atomic bombs is similar and in what respect it is different.

Next, we might consider whether a program aimed at getting rid of the stockpiles of bombs as well as means which are adequate for delivering bombs (assuming that both Russia and America desire to accomplish these objectives) could be carried out without the risk that dangerous secret violations of the agreement might remain undetected.

If we come to the conclusion that such a program would be practicable and the previous attempts to devise inspection schemes were too narrowly conceived, we must then next examine if there are any valid reasons why Russia or America or both may regard such an objective as practicable but undesirable. We might come to the conclusion that there may be valid reasons for thinking that such an objective may indeed be regarded as undesirable by both America and Russia. In this case we may then want to shift our full attention to the question of "How to live with the bomb" rather than continue to discuss "how to get rid of the bomb."

Stabilizing the stalemate

At present we are moving towards a stalemate between the strategic atomic striking forces of Russia and America. When this stalemate becomes an accomplished fact, America may be able to destroy Russia to any desired extent and Russia may be able to destroy America to any desired extent. Under what conditions can such a stalemate remain in existence for an extended period of time and be stable enough to permit Russia and America to live through this period without getting entangled in an all-out atomic war?

I believe we ought to discuss the stability of the stalemate under the optimistic assumption that no nation except Russia, America and England have at their disposal substantial quantities of bombs and means suitable for their delivery.

At some point in our analysis, we will have to distinguish between the stalemate based on Russia's and America's strategic air forces and the stalemate that might later on develop on the basis of intercontinental ballistic missiles. At that point we must then discuss the merits and disadvantages of current proposals aimed at aborting the developments of intercontinental ballistic missiles, for instance by prohibiting the testing of such missiles.

The stalemate between the strategic atomic striking forces of America and Russia would be inherently unstable if either side could knock out in one single sudden blow or several repeated blows the power of the other to retaliate. For the purpose of our discussion, we may assume that efforts will be made both by America and Russia to safeguard themselves against this possibility. But a stale-

mate that is not inherently unstable may become so if a technological break-through occurs, either in America or in Russia, and this might lead to a dangerous transition period.

There are three factors of very different character which have a bearing on the stability of the stalemate, and we shall discuss these three factors separately. They are as follows:

- 1) The magnitude and kind of disturbances which will occur while the stalemate is maintained;
- (2) The restraints which America and Russia may impose upon themselves in order to keep from being entangled, if there is a resort to force, in an all-out atomic war, and
- 3) Technological break-throughs which may introduce an inherent instability during the period of transition.

These three factors might be discussed at the proposed meeting from the following points of view:

1) Disturbances

Today the greatest danger appears to be a conflict between two smaller nations which may lead to a resort to force and military interven on the part of America and Russia on opposite sides. What measures might be taken to eliminate the danger of disturbances of this sort?

Clearly this danger can be eliminated only if there is a political settlement between the Great Powers which makes it reasonably certain that in case of any of the foreseeable conflicts between two smaller nations the Great Powers will not intervene militarily on opposite sides. Once such a settlement is reached, it might then become possible to take measures aimed at preventing the smaller powers from resorting to force in settling their conflicts.

At the end of the last war, it was generally believed that -- as long as the Great Powers act in concert with each other -- the United Nations Organization may be able to guarantee the security of the smaller nations and may make it impossible, for them to go to war with each other and unnecessary to waste their resources on defense. Attempts to use the United Nations in the past ten years for purposes other than for which it was designed have weakened this organization. Have they damaged it beyond repair? Or should it be possible to restore the United Nations to its original function, once there is a political settlement between the Great Powers that will eliminate the danger that these powers will militarily intervene on opposite sides in a conflict that may arise between two smaller nations.

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that this might be possible, what measures might the United Nations then take to forestall the outbreak of local

conflicts? Should one think in terms of maintaining in the various troubled areas of the world small armed forces equipped with conventional weapons of high-fire power which would be strong enough to enforce maintenance of the territorial status quo? Should such armed forces be under the central control of the United Nations or should they be placed under the control of those few nations, presumably chosen from the smaller neutral nations, who would man these forces, and the role of the United Nations be restricted to financing and equipping these troops?

2) Restraints

Another factor relevant for stability in the atomic stalemate depends on the restraints which America and Russia may impose upon themselves concerning the use of atomic bombs in case they do intervene militarily in a conflict on opposite sides. It is generally recognized that, in the absence of such restraints, which must be clearly formulated in advance and understood by all nations involved, what might start out as a local disturbance might end up in an all-out atomic war.

This does not necessarily mean that America and Russia must reach with each other an agreement that lays down a code of behavior for both parties to obey in case of war. Such a code of behavior, which would clearly define the restraints to be exercised, could also be proclaimed by unilateral declarations either by America or by Russia or by both.

We might examine to what extent the code of behavior advocated at present by informed groups both in America and in England is or is not adequate. This particular code of behavior might be phrased as follows: "If war breaks out, either America or Russia may use atomic bombs in combat, within the tactical area and perhaps also in the immediate vicinity of the tactical area. But they must limit the use of atomic weapons to the area of the local conflict and, depending on the circumstances, either America or Russia must be willing to concede defeat when the war has reached a certain point, rather than extend the war and thereby get entangled in an all-out atomic war."

Is it likely that it would be in the interests of both Russia and America to impose just this kind of restraints on themselves? And even assuming that they should both proclaim, in peace time, a rule of conduct based on this kind of restraint, what are the chances that this rule of conduct would in fact be obeyed, if put to the test when there is a resort to force?

I believe we ought to devote one or more days to a very careful examination of what might be in fact the crucial question of the atomic stalemate: What are the proper restraints which America and Russia might impose upon themselves, in case of a resort to force, which would satisfy the following conditions:

a) The restraints upon which this rule of conduct is based must not be such as to encourage a resort to force. One of the favorable aspects of the atomic stalemate is that it discourages a resort to force and the proposed rules of conduct must not nullify this effect of the stalemate.

b) The rule of conduct, if it is to survive, when put to a test, must be such that there shall be no appreciable incentive for either side to throw it overboard if a resort to force does in fact occur.

c) The rule of conduct incorporating the proposed restraints should be capable of commanding widespread public support, and in order to deserve public support should be satisfactory from the moral point of view.

d) The rule of conduct proposed need not depend on an agreement between Russia and America, which in any case would be unenforceable, and it should be possible for either of these two nations to put such a rule of conduct into effect by each making known the restraints which she proposed to impose upon herself, in case there is a resort to force, and by declaring that she will abide by these restraints, as long as the adversary shall abide by the same restraints.

3) Technological break-through

If there is a stalemate between the strategic air forces of Russia and America which is inherently stable, such a stalemate might be temporarily upset either by a technical break-through (in one of these two countries) or by a race in defensive arms (which is won by one of these two countries).

If, for instance, one of these two countries develops a defense which enables it to shoot down 99% of the jet bombers, there will result an imbalance. For instance, one of these two nations might make a determined effort to defend her cities against jet bombers by an elaborate system of anti-aircraft rockets carrying an atomic warhead. This, incidentally, might start a race in "atomic defense" which might make it impossible ever to fix a date for stopping the manufacture of atomic bombs.

In this respect the stalemate based upon the strategic air forces might be less stable than would be a stalemate based on intercontinental ballistic missiles. To develop a defense for intercontinental ballistic missiles is far more difficult, and when a stalemate which is based on such missiles is reached, one might adopt a somewhat Utopian solution for safeguarding it against being upset by a further technical breakthrough. A large-scale research operation on rocket research, jointly carried out by America, Russia and several other nations might be such a solution.

Before we can reconcile ourselves to accepting this inevitable a stalemate based on intercontinental ballistic missiles, we must carefully examine the arguments of those who believe that the development of such missiles ought to be aborted. Their arguments fall into three categories:

a) In the transition from the strategic air force to the intercontinental ballistic missiles, there might be a dangerous period in which either Russia or America is ahead of the other nation.

b) At the time when defense is largely based on intercontinental ballistic missiles, there is likely to be a decentralization of the authority to fire a given missile. It is not clear whether sufficient safeguards can be had in such a situation against a war being started by individuals or groups taking action on their own initiative.

c) We must not give up the hope that sooner or later the world may be ready to rid itself of the bomb. This will be very difficult to accomplish once intercontinental ballistic missiles have been manufactured in quantity and installed in subterranean command centers. Assuming that Russia and America would want at that point to conclude an agreement that would eliminate these weapons, how could they convince each other that no such weapons have been retained in hidden positions, ready to be fired at a moment's notice?

Miscellaneous

We may hope that, by discussing all problems with which we are confronted as broadly as outlined above, we can establish a framework, and that it will then be possible to discuss intelligently within this framework a number of questions which are currently discussed in an inadequate manner. One of these questions is as follows:

It has been proposed to safeguard America and Russia against a surprise attack from each other by establishing aerial as well as ground inspection. As long as such inspection is maintained, each of these two nations could count on 1-3 days warning before a large-scale attack could occur. This safety margin would enable each of them to reduce considerably the costs of the strategic air forces.

If one takes the point of view that a wanton attack by Russia against America or by America against Russia is far less likely, at least under present-day conditions, than the military intervention of America and Russia in a conflict between two smaller nations, then one is led to the raising of the following question:

Assuming such an intervention, just what are the chances that America and Russia would be able to keep in force throughout such a period the inspection system that has been mutually agreed upon? Would the "safeguard" against a surprise attack not be likely to break down just at the time when the probability for a surprise attack begins to be appreciable?

Assuming that we conclude that such a safeguard against a surprise attack would indeed be very valuable, we would then want to discuss the following question:

Could an adequate aerial and ground inspection be organized without giving the strategic air forces of the potential enemy information concerning the ex-

act location of important targets which he does not now possess? And if this is not possible, is the advantage of the proposed aerial inspection sufficient to overcome the reluctance of Russia to let a potential enemy get possession of such information?

There is one favorable aspect to the proposed aerial inspection which I believe we must not underestimate. The strategic stalemate confronts the world with an unprecedented situation, and it will take unprecedented measures to cope with the problems which it reaises. The reciprocal aerial inspection has all the earmarks of a highly unprecedented measure. Those who take the position that it does not make much sense may still favor it for this reason alone. They may say that once we start to cooperate in such an unprecedented manner the ice will be broken, and it might then be easy to establish other unprecedented forms of cooperation that may make more sense from the point of view of all the nations that are involved.

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July 23, 1964

Miss Jean Mangan
The Salk Institute
P. O. Box 9499
San Diego 9, California

Dear Miss Mangan:

Please send us 500 of the reprints when you get them.

We would also like to have 20 copies of the pre-prints
if you can send them to us.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

S. G. Naparstek
S. G. Naparstek

Sent 20 c. July 28, 64

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September 6, 1961

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Here is information about the interview and the program of which it would be a part.

The name of the program is UPDATE, NBC's new weekly half hour world affairs television program for teenagers. Its purpose is to help high school age people to connect with what's going on in the world.

To get at worthwhile ideas and the basics that govern world and human affairs, each week there will be an interview with a specialist who has something philosophical to say about man's problems. In these discussions, we want to stimulate our young audience to think about the kind of world we live in and the kind of people we all are.

In using bright, informed teenagers to do the interviewing, we do not presume that teenagers automatically appeal to other teenagers. We take the viewpoint that the curiosity of a young thinking person to find things out, will produce answers that make the basics clearer for everybody.

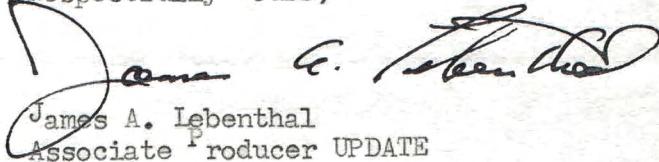
Therefore, I hope that young Teller's questions, if we can bring him East, will evoke more than factual answers. We are interested in concepts, in what you as an enlightened human being have to say about the human element in science, about the effects on man of scientific advances that alter the delicate balance of nature, and about objectivity among scientists (Is anyone objective and should there be less self in the world?). We would like to get a self portrait of you drawn in the answers you have to philosophical questions like these.

The interview as you know, will be on film, for use September 30. On checking availability of cameramen in Vermont, I find it would be better to do it in Washington if that is alright by you - indoors or outdoors, wherever is more convenient. One other matter. With your permission we would like to shoot more film than we can use and edit the total for highlights. Editing would not affect the essence of your views, or for that matter the expression of what is actually used. What it does permit us to do is eliminate questions that wander from the point and to compress a more cohesive

interview into a limited period of time. I can promise you journalistic responsibility when it comes to lifting out any questions or answers.

Hoping I have told you what you wanted to know and haven't defeated myself therein, I am,

Respectfully Yours,


James A. Lebenthal
Associate Producer UPDATE

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Campaign Director:

MAURICE ROSENBLATT

Executive Secretary:

GEORGE E. AGREE

February 11, 1955

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

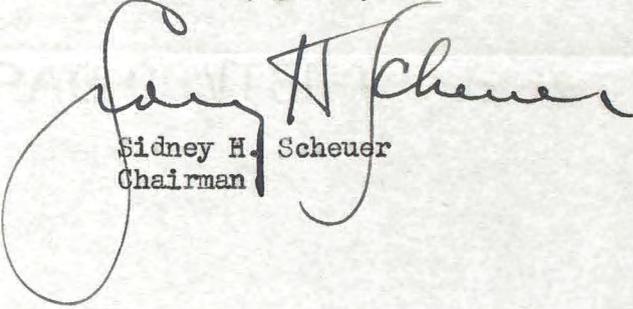
It was a real pleasure to have you join us at the dinner for Senator Flanders. I hope you will feel free to make suggestions to our Committee which you feel would advance our objectives.

I read with interest your Letter to the Editor of The Times dated February 2. I hope very much that your views will be discussed widely.

I happen to feel that the Administration missed a great opportunity in not adopting Churchill's suggestion to meet with Malenkov. By this I do not mean that any one act would in itself resolve the basic problems that call for a higher order of judgment and foresight than we have displayed.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,



Sidney H. Scheuer
Chairman

Chairman
RALPH McDONALD
National Education Association

Vice-Chairman
HELEN DWIGHT REID
Amer. Assoc. of Univ. Women

Secretary
MRS. JOY FALK
United Council of Church Women

Treasurer
REV. E. A. CONWAY, S. J.
Catholic Assoc. for Internat'l Peace

National Committee on
ATOMIC INFORMATION

1749 L STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.



July 5, 1946

NAational 5280

Scientific Consultants' Panel

EDWARD U. CONDON
ALBERT EINSTEIN
J. R. OPPENHEIMER
H. D. SMYTH
LEO SZILARD
HAROLD C. UREY
EUGENE WIGNER

Professor Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am not sure whether I ever confirmed to you in writing the nature of the organization of the "Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists" of which Dr. Einstein is Chairman.

Director

DANIEL MELCHER

Executive Committee

MRS. MARY MCLEOD BETHUNE
National Council of Negro Women
CLARK EICHELBERGER
Amer. Assoc. for the United Nations
REV. RICHARD FAGLEY
Federal Council of Churches
of Christ in America
FRIEDA F. HALPERN
Independent Citizens' Committee of
the Arts, Sciences, and Professions
GARDNER JACKSON
National Farmers' Union
ROBERT K. LAMB
United Steelworkers of America, CIO
MRS. OLYA MARGOLIN
National Council of Jewish Women
MRS. ALLAN MITCHELL
National League of Women Voters
BORIS SHISHKIN
American Federation of Labor
JOHN A. SIMPSON
Federation of Atomic Scientists

As I know you have heard from Mr. Oram in our Princeton office, the campaign has been a great success and receipts through June 30th exceeded \$72,000.00.

I enclose a copy of a statement which we have just made up for general use in telling people how we propose in general to use the money. Of course the first and a very important use of some of the money was to get us and the Federation of American Scientists moved out of our garret into our present offices, which while not luxurious, nevertheless provide at least a desk apiece to work on.

All money collected is paid immediately to a special bank account from which it can be drawn only for transfer to the general funds of the National Committee on Atomic Information or, if the donor does not wish to claim tax exemption, into the general funds of the Federation of American Scientists.

Responsibility for wise use of the funds must rest either on the Executive Committee of the NCAI or on the Administrative Committee of the FAS. We would of course welcome your suggestions and advice on the work which in your opinion the NCAI ought to be undertaking.

Thanks again for the help and support which made it possible for us to put our work on a basis which may permit us to really reach 37 million American homes.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel Melcher
Daniel Melcher

Daniel Melcher
476 N Street, S. W.
Washington 4, D. C.
Telephone: Executive 7236

File

August 5, 1946

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Dr. Harold C. Urey
Metallurgical Laboratory
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Since I was the one originally responsible for asking you to lend your name in support of the NCAI's fund-raising work, I feel I should tell you that I'm no longer with the NCAI.

I was fired last Sunday, effective Monday. Twelve members of the staff resigned in protest against the NCAI Executive Committee's procedures.

Helen Dwight Reid, of the American Association of University Women, has stepped in as Acting Director of the NCAI.

I want to say how much I have appreciated the privilege of working with you during the months just past.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel Melcher
Daniel Melcher

October 4, 1963

Rockwell Kent, Chairman
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc.
114 East 32nd Street
New York 16, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Kent:

Your letter of October 2nd has arrived while Dr. Szilard is abroad. He expects to return to Washington within two weeks, and will undoubtedly write you at that time regarding your kind invitation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Kay M. Shannon
Secretary to Dr. Szilard

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.
114 EAST 32ND STREET • NEW YORK 16, N.Y. • MURRAY HILL 3-2080



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Chairman, ROCKWELL KENT • Sec'y-Treas. R. A. RESIKA • Executive Director, RICHARD MORFORD

Au Sable Forks, New York

October 2, 1963

RECEIVED OCT - 4 1963

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Council For A Livable World
30 Du Pont Circle Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

In November of every year since its founding twenty years ago, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship has held an important rally in celebration of the United States' recognition of the U.S.S.R. in November 1933. This year being not only the thirtieth anniversary of the hopeful beginning of that friendship but the year of the signing of the Test Ban Treaty the rally will be of unusual importance.

The rally will be participated in by a large delegation from the Soviet Union, headed, we have every reason to expect, by the President of the Institute of Soviet-American Friendship, Professor Nikolai Blokhin, and comprising among its members people of eminence in science and the arts. It being only proper that the platform should be shared by Americans of equal eminence and equal devotion to the cause of world disarmament and peace, I write to beg you to address the rally.

To you, of all men, there is no need of stressing the high importance of this moment in our international relations and of the deep necessity of carrying your message to every corner of the land. Please, I beg you, come and speak for us. The rally will be on the night of Wednesday, November 20th., in Carnegie Hall, New York.

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell Kent, Chairman

P.S. Perhaps I should add, as a matter of "business", that the Council assumes full responsibility for your expenses and (we are, unhappily, far from rich) an honorarium of \$100.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.
114 EAST 32ND STREET • NEW YORK 16, N.Y. • MURRAY HILL 3-2080



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Chairman, ROCKWELL KENT • Sec'y-Treas. R. A. RESIKA • Executive Director, RICHARD MORFORD

October 14, 1963

Dear Professor Szilard,

Our National Chairman, Mr. Rockwell Kent, addressed invitation to you from his home at Au Sable Forks, New York.

Miss Shannon was good enough to make prompt reply to Mr. Kent indicating that you had remained abroad after the conference and that you would return to Washington within two weeks. Perhaps this letter then will come to your attention almost immediately and you can put it together with the first one from Mr. Kent.

We would most heartily renew at this time our invitation to share in the meeting in Carnegie Hall on November 20 in observance of the 30th Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

This meeting will be devoted to the furtherance of peace and would certainly embrace the kind of actions which you have called for and for the advancement of which you helped to bring into being the Council for a Livable World. It is a meeting when the responsibility of both nations in bringing about disarmament and peace must be faced in forthright fashion.

To speak on behalf of the Soviet Union it still is our expectation that Dr. Nikolai N. Blokhin will come from Moscow to speak as President of the Institute of Soviet-American Relations. You know him also as the President of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the Soviet Union and one of the outstanding persons in the field of cancer and cancer surgery. Dr. Blokhin would be honored by your presence as a distinguished peace leader and scientist.

We hope you will give favorable consideration to our invitation and that it may be convenient for you now to respond quite soon as we hope to complete plans rapidly for this important occasion.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Richard Morford". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc

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

NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH COMMITTEE
OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

1530 P STREET NW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

VANNEVAR BUSH, CHAIRMAN
RICHARD C. TOLMAN, VICE CHAIRMAN
REAR ADMIRAL H. G. BOWEN
CONWAY P. COE
KARL T. COMPTON
JAMES B. CONANT
FRANK B. JEWETT
MAJ. GENERAL R. C. MOORE

IRVIN STEWART, SECRETARY

February 13, 1941

Dr. Leo Szilard
Columbia University
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

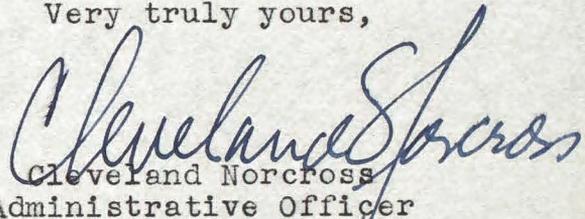
Enclosed herewith is a reimbursement voucher prepared in your favor for the period January 12 - 14, 1941.

If you will fill in the time of departure from New York City, arrival in Washington, departure from Washington and arrival in New York City we will be able to figure your per diem. Taxi fares to and from stations are allowable. Such amounts should be listed in the column marked "Other".

It is noted that the name of the railroad company has not been stated on Transportation Request No. 15,073 and that neither Transportation Request No. 15,073 or No. 15,074 have been signed by you. It is necessary that we know why Transportation Request No. 15,075 was cancelled. If you paid cash for this trip, you can claim the fare by attaching the Pullman Stub.

If you will furnish us the requested information and have the voucher notarized, we will be glad to complete it and submit it for payment.

Very truly yours,


Cleveland Norcross
Administrative Officer

Enclosure

E. R. RANKIN
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAIRMAN

BOWER ALY
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

T. EARLE JOHNSON
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
TREASURER

HERMAN H. BROCKHAUS
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

THORREL B. FEST
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

RODNEY KIDD
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

JAMES ROBINSON
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

HUGH F. SEABURY
STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

DENVER SLOAN
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Committee on Discussion and Debate Materials and Interstate Cooperation

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ASSOCIATION

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
209 VILLARD HALL
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
EUGENE, OREGON

April 19, 1960

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

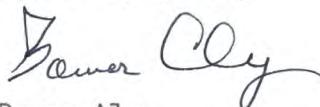
Dear Professor Szilard:

I am now engaged in editing Free World Security: The Thirty-Fourth Discussion and Debate Manual for the use of the students who will next year be engaged in considering the problem, "How Can the Security of the Free World Best Be Maintained?" as that problem is defined in the enclosure. One feature of our publication will be a symposium, to which we are inviting contributions from those distinguished citizens whose opinions are most worthy of consideration.

Fully realizing that the question is difficult, and perhaps even unanswerable in the strictest sense, I realize also that the question must be dealt with and that the young people in the schools, no less than their elders, must cope with it. I sincerely hope that you are willing to give them the benefit of your counsel.

We must go to press on May 20. We would prefer, as a contribution to the symposium, a letter of a page or two, addressed to me as editor. If you should be willing to write more extensively, we would be happy to publish your views in a separate article.

Sincerely yours,



Bower Aly
Editor

BA:pe

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

ELMER G. MILLION, *director* Telephone 768-2083

E. THEODORE JONES, *assistant director*

FRANCIS G. NELSON, *consultant*



THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

RICHARD HOILAND, *executive secretary*
C. HERBERT LINDEWALL, *treasurer*

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA

September 5, 1963

file: invitations

Professor Leo Szilard
c/o Dr. Martin Kaplan,
World Health Organization
Palais de Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Doctor Szilard:

On behalf of the National Council of Churches of Christ in U.S.A. I am writing to invite you to speak at a very important dinner this organization has scheduled for Wednesday evening, December 4, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The dinner is scheduled in connection with the Triennial Assembly of the National Council of Churches, which means that the Protestant and Orthodox Church leadership of the entire United States will be assembled in Philadelphia December 1 - 7. This leadership represents some thirty nine million church people in the United States, and while here in Philadelphia these leaders will attend to all of the major issues which they feel should be addressed in a united way through the National Council of Churches. Thus the occasion is an extremely significant one.

Those of us in higher education among the Protestant and Orthodox churches think it is extremely important to have as much of this leadership as possible exposed to a public statement which both illustrates the importance of higher education and at the same time directs the thinking of our Protestant and Orthodox church leadership to an important general problem or issue. Thus we are planning a dinner featuring a speaker of world reputation (which we hope will be you) who will address the subject "The Responsible Use of the Mind."

I am sure you are already well aware of the fact that we as a nation are wasting men's minds and the products of their minds on trivialities and that we all too often sanction the use of the power of the mind for narrow, selfish and unworthy ends. This is true whether we think in terms of the Social Scientists who exploit their knowledge and skill in the interest of subliminal advertising, or whether we think of the Physical Scientist who serves questionable militaristic

25% COTTON FIBER

and political programs without seriously questioning them.

In light of this problem we feel it is important to call our Protestant and Orthodox churches to a responsible use of the mind. This call may be articulated by delineating the reasons why the mind should be used for truly humanistic purposes or the call can be in effect the personal testimony of an intellectual who is clearly using his mental powers responsibly. We are much inclined to the latter approach and therefore hope that you not only will accept our invitation but will address us in a somewhat confessional vein.

It must appear ridiculous for me to say now that we are able to offer only a token honorarium of \$200, plus travel expenses (assuming that travel is from east of the Mississippi in the United States) but unfortunately I am obliged to say just that. We therefore are hoping that the challenge of this problem and the tremendous possibilities of this occasion will present themselves to you as more adequate compensation.

Naturally I will be glad to give you further information either by letter or by personal conversation. For the moment, we respectfully ask: 1) Is a major speaking engagement in Philadelphia possible on December 4, 1963; 2) Are you sufficiently interested in this matter to justify our exploring it further together?

Incidentally, we, ourselves, are quite sure that we want you to be our speaker. I have expressed myself in the paragraph above in a more tentative manner because we earnestly want to avoid a flat "no" from you. We will accept a clear cut "yes" with real joy but in case there is some question in your mind we would prefer to have an exchange of letters or conversation before you decide finally.

Sincerely yours,



Elmer G. Million

EGM:ma

Geneva, 12 September 1963

Mr Elmer G. Million
Department of Schools and Colleges
The Board of Education and Publication
of the American Baptist Convention
Valley Forge
Pennsylvania
USA

Dear Mr Million,

I am very grateful to you for your kind letter of September 5.
To my regret I am not in a position to accept your invitation because
of the uncertainties involving my schedule for December.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

file copy

The Research Institutes
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

October 30, 1963

file: Grant 164

Dr. Roger Fuson
Westwood Building
The National Institutes of Health
Bethesda 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. Fuson:

The purpose of this letter is to amend my application for the renewal of my research grant GM 06876 - 04 which is administered by the University of Chicago. In my application for the renewal, as originally filed, I budgeted two trips to Europe, with estimated travel expenses of \$3,000 in toto. By deferring the first of these trips and by advancing the second one, it should be possible to merge these two trips. Accordingly, the travel expenses budgeted in my application, as originally filed, should now be reduced by \$1,500.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard
(Hotel Dupont Plaza
Washington, D.C.)

21 May 1962

E.H. Nawlinski
367 Pine Needles Drive
Del Mar, California

Dear Mrs. Nawalinski:

Many thanks for your letter of 17 May. I have handed your check on to one of the trustees of the Council for Abolishing War and there is no way for me or for him to return your check to you. However, your check has not been cashed and will not be cashed prior to 3 June. In these circumstances the only thing I can suggest is that you advise your bank to stop payment on that check and then you may use the funds freed thereby for any purposes you wish.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

file M

367 Pine Needles Dr.
Del Mar, Calif.
May 17, 1962

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

*21 May
ans'd*

Dear Dr. Szilard,

On March 18 I sent you a check for \$100.00. If this check has not been cashed I would appreciate it if you would send it to Californians for Liberal Representation.

I am enclosing a letter from this organization and I hope you will support these candidates.

I understand that Dr. Wade Fite from this area has visited you. I would be interested in knowing how you feel about his candidacy. I feel that I can not support Dr. Fite in as much as he appears to favor atmospheric nuclear testing.

Sincerely,

Emily H. Nawalinski

(Mrs. T. Nawalinski)

1947



Rc
46002

Sacramento
1196

Merry Christmas

GEORGE NEBOLSINE

WOODSTOCK COUNTRY SCHOOL
SOUTH WOODSTOCK, VERMONT

February 13, 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard,

I wrote to you awhile back about the possibility of using some of your writing in reprint for a paperback book. Since that time I have received ^{from} Micheal Brower your proposal "Are we on the Road to War." Could we have permission to print that in full? I have since heard from M. Arnoni about the use of his excellent article" For an American Alternative."with permission to use it if Simon and Schuster doesn't mind. Richard Gregg the author of "The Power of Non Violence" has sent an article. And Paul Mattick has agreed to do something on Economics and the Cold War." Hudson Hoagland will let me know if another publisher does not take his latest article. I am still in the process of writing letters to get material. I teach half a day so my time is cut down some now.

My Husband will be in Washington D.C. on the 16 and 17 filming the Student Action. I shall be in Montpelier seeing Gov. Keyser the 16th. So there is some action in the woods of Vermont.

I have given my extra copies of your proposal to others to spread the news around and hope it takes root.

Hoping to hear from you about using your proposal.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Virginia Rowe

P.S. Things are happening so fast that I have rather changed my mind about the tempo of the book and feel it is more important now to suggest ideas for struggling with the problem, economically, financially, and emotionally.

Pandit Jawaharal Nehru
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi, India

Dear Mr. Nehru:

I take the unusual step of writing to you concerning ^a the practical political problem because I am deeply disturbed about the crisis over Quemoy and Matsu. It would appear, that taking into account the reality of the political pressures that are brought to bear on the President of the United States there is no course of action open to him today that could open the door to a satisfactory settlement of the ~~Formosa~~ ^{and perhaps mainland} problem. The situation appears to

*and the danger of war
which it involves*

Lieber Herr Nehru!

Alle einflussreichen besonnenen Leute hier sind sehr besorgt über die Verschärfung des ^{gegenwärtigen} ~~amerikanisch-chinesischen~~ ~~Strittpunktes~~. Sie denken darüber nach, wie die unmittelbare Kriegsgefahr besänftigt werden könnte, die mit dem Schicksal der Inseln ^{von} ~~den~~ Japan und M. in Zusammenhang gebracht worden ist. Die ¹ ~~Die~~ ~~Kontrolle~~ der ~~scharfen~~ ~~Bestände~~ hier sehen sie ~~in~~ einer ~~Bestätigung~~ der Inseln durch China einen ~~ersten~~ Schritt zu ~~in~~ ~~einer~~ ~~Feldzug~~ gegen Formosa und verlangen in der Öffentlichkeit nicht nur Verteidigung der Inseln selbst sondern sogar drastische präventive Schritte gegen chinesische Vorbereitungen (Angriff ^{auf} ~~gegen~~ ~~wichtige~~ ~~Truppenteile~~ und ~~chinesische~~ ~~Festlande). ~~Andererseits~~ müssen die Chinesen sich unmittelbar bedroht fühlen, solange Inseln in solcher Nähe vom chinesischen Festlande in feindlicher Hand sind.~~

Wir denken nun, dass die akute Kriegsgefahr ohne Verkündung der „Prestige“ der beiden Parteien durch Evakuierung der Inseln besänftigt werden könnte. Es wäre gewiss ein im Interesse der Vermeidung eines ~~krieges~~ ~~wartungsvoller~~ ~~Schritt~~ ~~vors~~ ~~Seiten~~ ~~Chinas~~, wenn es sich dazu verpflichten würde, im Falle einer ~~Evakuierung~~ der Inseln ~~unverzüglich~~ ~~auf~~ ~~eine~~ ~~Bestätigung~~ der Inseln zu verzichten. Eine solche ~~freiwillige~~ ~~Überschreitung~~ einer solchen (zeitlich befristeten) Verpflichtung würde die gegenwärtigen Situation ihrer gefährlichen Schärfe nehmen und vor allem den hiesigen Scharfmacher den Wind aus den Segeln nehmen. Eine solche Initiative von Seiten Chinas würde nicht nur seinem Prestige - Verlust China bedeuten, sondern ^{bei} ~~über~~ ~~dem~~ ~~darüber~~ ~~hinaus~~ die moralische Position Chinas ~~gegenüber~~ ~~den~~ ~~besonnenen~~ ~~Menschen~~ ~~in~~ ~~allen~~ ~~Ländern~~ ~~ausserordentlich~~ ~~stärken~~.

Wenn Sie diesen Standpunkt für vernünftig halten, so würde ich Ihnen sehr verbunden sein, wenn Sie diese Anregung der Chinesischen Regierung ~~gegenüber~~ ~~den~~ ~~ihnen~~ ~~ausgesprochenen~~ ~~beständigen~~ ~~Personlichkeiten~~ ~~ihnen~~ ~~in~~ ~~den~~ ~~Hand~~ ~~zu~~ ~~wollen~~.

Auf herzlichen Grüßen und mit freundlicher Anerkennung Ihres so eigensinnigen Könnens auf dem internationalen Feld.

Ihre

Freunde von mir, die ebenso besorgt sind wie ich selbst
haben mir das befragende Schreiben gesandt. Dasselbe
enthält ^{einige} Anregung enthält, die mich der Erwägung Gedanken,
die mir ausdiesem erscheidet.

Aus diesen Gründe möchte ich Sie bitten, die
unliegende Kopie dieses Briefes der chinesischen Regierung
zu übermitteln, damit sie deren Wert beurteile.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible, appearing to be bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It contains several lines of handwritten text, possibly including a signature and a date, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately.]

ALBERT EINSTEIN,
112 MERCER STREET
PRINCETON,
NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

April 6th, 1955

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi, India

Dear Mr. Nehru:

All reasonable people here are very much concerned about the worsening of the American-Chinese conflict. They try to think how the acute danger of war might be eliminated, which centers on the issue of Quemoy and Matsu. Dr. Leo Szilard of the University of Chicago, who is as concerned about this danger as I am, wrote me a letter which you will find attached. It contains a thought which I believe ought to be considered if it has not been considered heretofore.

For this reason, I would greatly appreciate your reading the attached copy of Dr. Szilard's letter. Also I would greatly appreciate your transmitting at an opportunity of your own choosing, the enclosed copy of this communication to China so that they may be in the position to judge the validity of these considerations on their merit.

On this occasion I wish to express my sincere appreciation of your untiring constructive efforts in the field of international relations.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Albert Einstein

COPY

X
The University of Chicago
Chicago, 37, Illinois
April 6, 1955

Professor Albert Einstein
112 Mercer Street
Princeton, New Jersey

I am distressed, as are so many others, about the acute danger of war that has arisen in the Formosa Straits and I am writing to you to draw your attention to one particular aspect of this situation.

American public opinion appears to be a major factor in this crisis. The public is split. There are those who press for United States intervention over Quemoy and Matsu, and their most important argument is that these islands may be taken by the Chinese mainly as a stepping stone in the conquest of Formosa. There are others who oppose such intervention and no one can foresee at this time which of these two groups will prevail.

The situation that confronts us at present is unsatisfactory in two respects. If fighting breaks out over Quemoy or Matsu and if America intervenes we may have a major war. If on the other hand America backs down now, the loss of the off-shore islands will lead to a public outcry that America has retreated once more in the Far East. As a result there is bound to be a hardening of America's position on the problem of Formosa. Even though the Formosa problem may not be negotiable today, it is imperative that the door be kept open for a later regulation of the status of Formosa.

How can the world escape from this dilemma? It seems that there are no direct negotiations in progress at present between China and America; hence we must ask ourselves is there any unilateral action which either China or America could take that would decisively improve the situation.

One thought occurred to me in this respect which I wish to present to you for what it is worth: Suppose the Indian government (together

perhaps with some of the other Asian governments who recognize the legal and moral right of China to the off-shore islands) were able to declare that they have received from China the assurance that if the off-shore islands were evacuated by the Nationalists, China would leave them unoccupied for a specified period of time. There would be the presumption that the civilian population would be evacuated from these islands. What the "specified period of time" ought to be I cannot say, but it is clear that the longer this period, the stronger would be the impact of the declaration.

It seems certain that the American public would strongly respond to such a clear indication that China places a high value on the preservation of peace. The argument that China covets these islands merely as a stepping stone in the conquest of Formosa would become invalid. Of course there will be those who will say that China would violate its pledge. But no one in his right senses will believe that China would make such a pledge to its closest friends in Asia and then break faith with them by violating the pledge. I believe the American public would be profoundly affected by such a declaration and would respond in a sane and healthy manner.

I cannot state with equal assurance whether the American government would ask the Nationalists to evacuate the off-shore islands or whether the Nationalists would accede to such a request if it were made. But it stands to reason that in these circumstances if the islands are not evacuated and if fighting breaks out over them, it would be much less likely that America would intervene or that the people would regard the loss of these islands as another American retreat. A hardening of the American position on the Formosa problem would thus be avoided.

I wonder what you might think of the thought here presented.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

V. A. NEKRASSOFF, DR. ENG.
Mechanical and Ordnance Engineer

INTERIOR BALLISTICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATE,
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, ROOM 16
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON 17, D. C.

19th
February 1955

Prof. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Prof. Szilard:

Having read your letter in the New York Times of February 6th last I feel that I am with you with all my heart and brain. Perhaps this is not much, but this is all that I have in me.

I cannot claim myself "Scientist," but at any rate since 1909 I am working in Science, for Science and by means of Science. All my more or less inglorious efforts are given to the most unpopular mathematics in Nomography and Interior Ballistics.

After August 6, 1945 I, full of animation, or aspiration, began my lecturing, talking and writing on this very same subject—that the appeal for the necessary intellectual leadership by all means must come from the organized and united scientists in general and from their top-men in particular all bound together by this activity beyond and above their historical, social, political, national demarcation lines...Well, here I am today... I am enclosing herewith my last reproduction (enlarged perhaps not for its advantages) of my first lecture given in December 1945 (Russian Society of Friends of Russian Culture) under the title "Human Science—neither West, nor East." I have published this lecture in English in 1948 as a lithographed brochure and 135 copies have been mailed by me to professors, writers, educators in the U.S.A. and in England not known to me personally but who were involved in public discussions of this topic in the current press. This was a realization of my somewhat crazy idea of "lecturing by mail" not for "a general public," but for the limited audience of my own choice! I received 18 "answers" of no particular interest. In 1950 I have re-edited my brochure under its present title—"Russian Science and Russian Government" (Parallels—1818-1850, 1918-1950).

Please accept one copy and try to read it. Perhaps even in my defective English you will observe those points which I am inclined to consider as akin to your prognostics and recommendations.

My respectful, urgent request is—please, after reading (if any will take place) return back my "essay" to me, all the necessary postal facilities are also enclosed herewith.

Prof. Szilard

If you will find any interest in telling me your opinion, please do not hesitate to use plain, straightforward words without losing time on making them soft and round. I assure you, I can take it! I am old enough (I was born in 1881 in Russia) to be able to appreciate in any criticism its meaning but not its words. I am also enclosing my condensed auto-biography.

Perhaps professors H. Urey and E. Rabinovitch of your university may say to you a few words about me or at least about the fact of my existence.

With my sincerest apologies for my harmless aggression, I am,

Respectfully yours, *V. Alexanoff*

RACERASE BOND
SOUTHWORTH CO.
U.S.A.

U.S.

The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

March 15, 1955

Dr. V. A. Nekrassoff
Department of Chemistry, Room 16
Catholic University of America
Washington 17, D. C.

Dear Dr. Nekrassoff:

It was very kind of you to write me on February 12 and I regret only that I was unable to find the time to read your brochure. I have little hope that I shall be less busy in the coming weeks so I had it returned to you. I have been so much swamped by mail as a result of the Letter that appeared in the Times that I find it difficult to keep up with my correspondence.

I hope you will therefor forgive me if I cannot write you anything that would be of greater interest to you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

January 15, 1963

Dr. John Neustadt
355 Rosebank Avenue
Baltimore 12, Maryland

Dear Dr. Neustadt:

I find that the material I mailed you
c/o Reynolds, 121 East 61st Street, New York was
mailed on Thursday afternoon, about 5 pm. and I
am at a loss to explain why you have not received
it. You will find enclosed a copy.

You can reach me over the telephone at
HU 3-6000 in room 745 or if that does not answer,
you may have me paged. Sometimes during the day I
can be reached at extension 740.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

N. N. NETHERSOLE.

Solicitor

5 DUKE STREET,

KINGSTON,

JAMAICA.

14th February 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard,
Kings Crown Hotel,
420 West 116th Street,
New York, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Jonas Reiner has handed me a copy of your recent letter published in the New York Times and I have taken the liberty of republicising it in a weekly Socialist Newspaper in Jamaica of which I am a director.

If you will allow me might I offer my sincere congratulations on the most heartening letter which I have seen on the subject.

Jonas tells me that you have been in poor health. He and I had entered into a friendly conspiracy that we should induce you to come down to Jamaica and having done so to detain you under our Immigration Laws. As you may know we have recently had General Elections in Jamaica in which my Party has been successful and I now occupy the unenviable position of Minister of Finance. I ask you as a personal favour if you would consider the possibility of visiting Jamaica purely on a holiday basis and I am certain that having done so you will make your contribution to some of our problems.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

N. N. Nethersole

N:TV

King's Crown Hotel
420 West 116th Street
New York, N. Y.
February 23, 1955

Mr. N. N. Nethersole
5 Duke Street
Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Dear Mr. Nethersole:

Many thanks for your very kind letter of February 14th. I could not think of a more desirable fate than to be detained under your immigration laws, and hope that this will take place before too long. Unfortunately, my letter to the New York Times proved to be a boomerang. Having appealed to others to do something, they are now having their revenge and they are asking me to do something. Until such time as I can conclusively prove that "nothing can be done", I won't be able to get away from here, but I am working hard on it and hope soon to succeed.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:hw

cc: Kit and Jonas Reiner

Mrs. Alfred Neuburg

127 East 71st Street, New York, ²¹N. Y.

April 25, 1961

Dear Trude and Leo:

We arrived home a week ago Thursday and when we faced the rain and miserable fog at Idlewild we wondered what we had come back for. If it hadn't been for the family we should really have regretted leaving Mexico.

Many thanks for the "Voice Of The Dolphins", which I have read with pleasure and amazement. Leo could enjoy a whole other career as a writer of fiction, who-dun-its or Walter Lippmanning. I am certain that if President Kennedy gets hold of the book, Leo will not be allowed to leave Washington.

Speaking of leaving Washington, aren't you due back in New York shortly? The country around Westport is getting lovelier by the minute as of yesterday, and we shall be going on Friday-to Monday week-ends for the next month, before moving out for the summer.

Margaret seems to be adjusting well to her new life. She has a part time job (12 hours per week) which enables her to get out of the house, and also enhances her means, and in general ^{she} seems to be in better health and spirits than in a long time. That doesn't mean that there isn't room for further improvement, but things definitely look better.

I look forward to seeing you one of these days and hope it will be soon. Love,

Alfred

OTTO NEURATH, M. D.

August 20, 1961.

Dear Leo and Trude:

Thank you very much for your book. I read about it in the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" and, in the meantime, gave 3 or 4 away as presents, among others to Henry Temianka who is a great admirer of you. Your book came very handy since I had just given away my own.

I find the book clever and entertaining. If only our own policy makers would take heed and consider the serious points of the not insoluble problem of so-called co-existence. Let us hope that the dolphins not only are more clever than the humans, but also find away of making the humans listen to them.

I hope you both are well. I am spending the summer right here, having lost 3 months of illness earlier in the year on account of 2 retinal detachments (recurrence), which, however, is perfectly o.k. now. I am catching up with lost time and enjoy it. Herbert is in Europe, Hans at present in the Canadian Rockies.

That's the news. It would be nice to meet you but the chances of my going East rather slim at present.

I am always glad to hear from you. You might know that uncle Paul is coming out here to teach for one year and I have already received an informative letter from his Phila. doctor about Paul's rheumatic heart disease and treatment. He is, apparently, feeling quite well. I will no doubt see him soon. Maybe that will induce you, Trude, to come West visiting.

Thanks again and very best regards,

Your



OTTO NEURATH, M. D.
432 S. ARNAZ DRIVE
LOS ANGELES 48, CALIF.

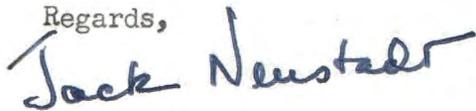
Nonquitt, Mass.
August 18, 1961.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thank you for sending me the "Voice of the Dolphins" which I have read with great pleasure. Your imaginative recasting of our principal issues and possible and ingenious solutions is delightful; I find myself going back again & again to some of your suggestions. Incidentally I have loaned it around my family; & today am lending it to an old friend of mine who summers here and apparently has known you for some time, Victor Bator.

It was also a great pleasure to me to have that evening with you at the Woffords', and I hope we shall see you soon again.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jack Neustadt". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

John O. Neustadt.

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

Mr. H. B. Newcomb
Atomic Energy Project
Chalk River, Ontario

Dear Newcomb:

I thought that the enclosed manuscript might interest you. It will be in the December issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

wv



CABLE ADDRESS "RESEARCH"

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
FILE NO.....

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
CANADA

ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT

CHALK RIVER. ONT.

December 19, 1950.

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Many thanks for the advance copies of the manuscripts on the chemostat work. I am particularly interested to hear of the dependence of mutation rate on generation time.

Sincerely,

Howard B. Newcombe.

HBN/am

New Medical Materia

1790 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • Telephone: PLaza 7-5020

*File
Dossier*

September 14, 1962

Dr. Leo Szillard
Hotel DuPont Plaza
Room 475
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Dr. Szillard:

Thank you for giving me so much time on the phone today. I am enclosing a recent issue of New Medical Materia that contains Dr. Teller's article (marked by a paper clip).

Articles of the type we are asking you to write are indexed on the second page of the table of contents under the heading "Commentary On Socio-Economic Problems." From them, and Dr. Teller's article, you will get an idea of the tone, format and style of such articles.

These articles generally run to about 700 words.

We feel that our readers -- over 165,000 doctors in private practice throughout the country would find a reply to Dr. Teller's Views from an authority such as yourself both informative and timely.

Also, please enclose a short biographical sketch and a photo.

I am looking forward to hearing from you, and if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to phone collect.

Sincerely,

John Maleady
John Maleady

Associate Editor:rc

The **LODGE** *at Smugglers' Notch*



Mt. Mansfield, **STOWE**, Vermont

September 17, 1961

Mr. Gilbert Harrison
c/o The New Republic
1244 19th Street NW
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

I have rewritten my manuscript in the form of an article and I am enclosing two copies. While I would prefer that it be published in full length, if you find you must cut it, you may leave off the last paragraph which carries the title, Postscript.

I shall call you over the telephone in a few days to find out whether you are going to publish this article in the "Berlin issue" of The New Republic.

Our meeting in Stowe is over and it was, in many respects, very interesting.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Leo Szilard

Enclosures

THE NEW REPUBLIC

Gilbert A. Harrison
Editor & Publisher

September 26, 1961

Dr. Szillard,

All this now needs, in my opinion, is a short opening paragraph, something to launch us into the discussion that follows; in other words, what we call a "topical peg".

Why not begin with a general observation on the President's approach to the Berlin crisis, as indicated in his remarks at the Assembly the other day. That would interest the reader and propel him forward.

Many thanks.

Gil

34²⁵
26⁵⁰

60⁷⁵

file 6

June 29, 1962

Mr. Gilbert Harrison
The New Republic
1244 Nineteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Enclosed is the copy of The Nation that you requested. The editorial is on page 526.

I am charging my present office expenses to the Council for Abolishing War. My office expenses for the six months prior to the establishment of the Council are chargeable to the University of Chicago to an account designated as the Szilard World Security Fund. However, if I had charged these items the account would have been in the red \$3000.00. I therefore wrote to Cyrus Eaton and asked him whether he might like to write a check to the University of Chicago (which would be earmarked for the above-mentioned account and would represent a tax exempt contribution), but he declined by the enclosed letter of Betty Royon.

In the meantime Mr. Ralph Pomerance sent a check for \$1000.00, which reduces the deficit to \$2000.00. If you have any relevant suggestions I trust you will let me know.

I hear you saw JFK and got along well with him.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jl
encl.

February 24, 1962

Mr. Gilbert Harrison
c/o New Republic
1244 - 19th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harrison:

I said I would send to you a listing of the premises which may guide the Council in phrasing the general and immediate objectives. I am now circulating this text to those who may be invited to associate themselves with the Council in one capacity or another.

Could you possibly drop me a line to say whether you would be willing to serve as an Advisor to the Council if this should appear desirable to the Council? The general idea is that the number of Advisors should be about equal to the number of Directors, and I think the number of Directors would be between five and seven. The thought is that the Directors and the Advisors should be able to meet from time to time and have a thorough discussion of political objectives. A discussion in any group larger than 15 would probably no longer be manageable. An indication as to what manner and to what extent you might be able to help would be greatly appreciated at this particular juncture.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

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

Enclosure

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IN THIS COLLECTION

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax

APR 1

NA435 LONG PD=EJ NEW YORK NY 8 521PME=
PROF LEO SZILARD= 1960 MAR 8 PM 7 23
CARE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL=EAST 68 ST

WE ARE PLEASED TO INFORM YOU THAT SCIENCE
PANEL CONSISTING OF DENNIS FLANAGAN, EDITOR
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, A T BAKER, TIME
MAGAZINE; WILLIAM L LAURENCE, SCIENCE EDITOR
NEW YORK TIMES; ROBERT DWYER, SCIENCE
EDITOR, NEW YORK NEWS, DELOS SMITH, SCIENCE

1270 (1-51)

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax

EDITOR, UPI AND EDWIN DIAMOND, SCIENCE
EDITOR, NEWSWEEK TODAY SELECTED YOU THE
WINNER OF THE NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEW YORK
PAGE ONE AWARD IN SCIENCE "FOR YOUR
OUTSTANDING PIONEERING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
PRACTICAL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR THE
DEFENSE OF THE FREE WORLD AND AS A SOURCE OF
VAST INDUSTRIAL POWER"
MR LAURENCE HAS AGREED TO ACCEPT THE

(2)

1270 (1-51)

Telefax

WESTERN UNION

Telefax



AWARD IN YOUR BEHALF AT OUR PAGE ONE BALL ON
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL FIRST IN THE GRAND
BALLROOM OF THE HOTEL ASTOR.

WITH ALL GOOD WISHES FOR A FULL AND
SPEEDY RECOVERY=

NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEW YORK M MICHAEL
POTOKER SECRETARY TREASURER...

Hotel Astor 270

Sub-3000

1270 (1-51)

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL
IN THIS COLLECTION

Washington, D. C.
August 21, 1962

To the Editor
Newsweek Magazine
444 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Sir:

In your issue of August 20, you wrote that I have become a "lobbyist of peace" with headquarters in Washington, D. C. I wonder whether in writing this you did not indulge in what our Russian colleagues would call the "cult of personality." I am merely co-chairman, jointly with William Doering of Yale University, of the Board of Directors of the Council for Abolishing War, a political committee recently established in Washington, D. C.

The Council is supported by citizens pledged to make campaign contributions to Congressional candidates in the amount of 2% of their income. The Council recommends to them where their campaign contributions should go. They make out their checks directly to the candidate of their choice, but send it to the Council in Washington for transmittal. With 20,000 supporters, having an average income of \$10,000, contributions would total \$4 million each year.

The Council supports those now in Congress who are concerned about our drifting into an all-out arms race, and who may encourage the Administration to adopt more constructive policies. Looking to 1964, the Council will find able men similarly concerned who could get elected to Congress if they were to receive the nomination of their party. The Council will persuade them to seek the nomination, and help them to get it by assuring them of adequate campaign funds in advance.

The Council will bring to Washington from time to time scientists and scholars who could help the members of the Administration and Congress to clarify their minds on politically attainable objectives, aimed at avoiding war. Those who wish to know what these objectives may be are welcome to write to the Council at Room 738, 1500 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington 6, D. C.

Leo Szilard

Newsweek

file 6

NEWSWEEK BUILDING • 444 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 22

PLAZA 2-1500

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

May 2, 1962

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

Dear Professor Szilard:

Mr. Edward Diamond has suggested that you might like to have the enclosed copy of the May 7 issue of Newsweek.

Your copy has been marked to draw your attention to the cover story on Pacific testing which appears on pages 26-30. Thank you for the help you have given us. We hope you enjoy reading the article.

Sincerely yours,



Theodore P. McNulty
For the Editors

po

file 5

Founded 1801

New York Post

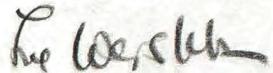
75 WEST STREET • NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

14 Mar 62

Dear Dr. Szilard,

It was nice chatting with you --
if ever so briefly. Someday we
must make it longer. Good health
to you sir. You're not what's
wrong with the world.

Yrs,



Joseph Wershba

Mr. Leonard Lyons
New York Post
New York City

Dear Mr. Lyons: I read in the New York Post of September 28th
the following item in your column:

"Business Note: Marshall McDuffie, the lawyer who has had exclusive interviews with Khrushchev, will return to Russia next week. He's escorting a group of American business men on a tour of the Soviet Union. . . . McDuffie said yesterday that one of his own unfinished pieces of business concerns the atom bomb. His client is Dr. Leo Szilard. 'He invented the atomic reactor,' said the lawyer. 'The U. S. Government has been using it. We're suing!'"

Marshall MacDuffie is a friend of mine and I have been discussing with him ~~some of the~~ ^a problems which relate to my inventions. However, I have not ~~retained him as a lawyer to~~ ^{discussed with him whether to} sue the government, nor have I retained any other lawyer for that purpose, ~~and~~ ^{in fact} I am ~~in fact~~ not suing the government, ~~nor~~ ^{not} am I contemplating doing so.

Sincerely yours,

Sep 28, 1956

The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons



May,
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BROADWAY GAZETTE

BUSINESS NOTE: Marshall McDuffie, the lawyer who has had exclusive interviews with Khrushchev, will return to Russia next week. He's escorting a group of American business men on a tour of the Soviet Union . . . McDuffie said yesterday that one of his own unfinished pieces of business concerns the atom bomb. His client is Dr. Leo Szilard. "He invented the atomic reactor," said the lawyer. "The U. S. Government has been using it. We're suing."

TRAVEL NOTE: L. Arnold Weissberger told Vernon Duke, the songwriter, he was going to Paris soon. "Paris? At this time of the year?" said Duke. "The best time to go to Paris is May" . . . "You couldn't mean May," Weissberger told the composer of "April in Paris." "Don't you mean April's the best time for Paris?" . . . "We used April only because we needed

found also
his page
18
To Lyons

COPIED FROM ORIGINAL
IN THIS COLLECTION

Leo,

Here is the

letter. Please

send me a copy

of your reply

because I am

interested and

now involved

Frank

file: Invitations

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
A CONTRACT COLLEGE OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

F. C. STEWARD, DIRECTOR
LABORATORY FOR CELL PHYSIOLOGY,
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

257 PLANT SCIENCE BLDG.
AREA CODE 607
275-4491

C
O
P
Y

February 25, 1964

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

I am writing this letter on behalf of a committee which is making arrangements for appropriate academic exercises to celebrate the centenary of Cornell University in the session 1964-65. As part of these exercises, it is planned to hold in the last week of April of 1965 a panel discussion and a group of lectures on a general scientific theme. The purpose of this letter is to acquaint you with our general intentions and to invite you to participate in this discussion. I will undertake to tell you what our general plans are, but first I should say that the Committee hope that you can be present on the Cornell campus for a minimum of two days, including April 28 and 29, though you will be extended full hospitality if you can stay until the Saturday of that week. If you inform me that you will be able to accept our invitation, you will later receive an official invitation to participate in the academic exercises, which will be extended by the President of the University; this invitation will state that your full traveling expenses will be covered, that you will be the guest of the University while on the campus, and that you will receive an honorarium of the order of \$500.00. While the main invitation is to participate in the panel discussion, the purpose of which I will outline below, we hope that you would be interested in giving a lecture on some specialized topic in your own field to an appropriate group of faculty and students while you are in Ithaca. We hope, therefore, that you will be able to accept our invitation, and in order that you may understand what is involved, I am endeavoring to explain this more fully below.

Because of the great interest of biology today, and because of the special interest aroused by the proposed reorganization of biology on the Cornell campus, the Committee have thought it appropriate to ask a distinguished biologist, in the person of Dr. P. B. Medawar, to open the panel discussion. We will ask him to try to say what is occurring in biological science at the present time, to venture an opinion not only upon what we are doing but what we ought to be doing, and to look ahead into the future in such a way as to raise provocative questions upon the appropriate steps that should now be taken to fit biological science for the tasks that lie ahead. Of necessity, Dr. Medawar will approach his assignment through the subject matter which he knows best. We shall therefore ask him to make the general lines of his

presentation known at least a month before the panel discussion will take place, and this will also be made available to other members of the panel.

The panel will include representatives of the other natural sciences -- chemistry, physics, mathematics -- who, we hope, will also have sufficient points of contact with biology to react to Dr. Medawar's contributions, but from the standpoint of their special disciplines. We will therefore ask the panelists to present a somewhat shorter statement, which will not only give their reactions to Professor Medawar but also to present their own subject in somewhat similar light, namely: what are the cardinal events that are occurring now, what should the science be doing, and how do we prepare for what lies ahead? Some appropriate local scientist will be asked to serve as moderator of this discussion, and we may ask one member of the Cornell faculty to joint the panel as a discussant. At a time yet to be arranged, this discussion will occur publicly on the Cornell campus, and we hope it will arouse considerable interest amongst the students, the faculty and the public.

Other similar panels will occur in the same week, and there will also be a celebration of the granting of the charter of the University. At the end of that week -- that is on Saturday, May 1 -- we will ask a distinguished philosopher to try to summarize the outcome of the various panel discussions and draw some general conclusions. Those members of the panels who can remain for this summary discussion will certainly be welcome to do so.

The form of publication which will be adopted is not yet decided, but it can be assumed that we may place the results of this series of talks and discussions on record and make it available to a wider audience than those who actually attend.

We hope this assignment will interest you and that you will be sufficiently challenged by it to wish to join with the Cornell students and faculty in the centenary celebrations. If you are able to consent, please feel free to ask any questions that you may consider necessary, but as soon as we know that you can come, the official invitation will be issued.

Sincerely yours,

FCS.gso

F. C. Steward

May 13, 1964

Professor F.C. Steward
257 Plant Science Building
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Professor Steward:

Frank Long was kind enough to send me a copy of your letter of February 25, which apparently did not reach me. I am writing to say that I greatly appreciate your invitation to participate in your centenary celebration in the last week of April 1965, but that to my regret I must decline it.

As a rule, I have in the past declined such invitations because, while they sound very attractive at the time when you receive them, when the time comes to fulfill the obligation it usually turns out to interfere with some other urgent activity. Because I moved to La Jolla, which is somewhat isolated, upon receipt of your letter I did some soul-searching to see whether I ought to change my attitude towards invitations of this particular kind. I came to the conclusion that I should not.

I hope that Medawar will find it possible to participate and that you will have a very successful and stimulating meeting.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

cc: Professor Franklin Long

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
550 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

DEPARTMENT OF MICROBIOLOGY

AREA CODE 212 OR 9-3200
CABLE ADDRESS: NYUMEDIC

April 1, 1964

Dear Dr. Szilard:

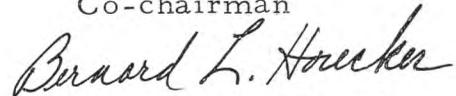
You are cordially invited to attend a Gordon Conference on "Biological Regulatory Mechanisms" to be held from July 20 to July 24 at Proctor Academy, Andover, New Hampshire. If you wish to attend, would you please fill out the application forms and send them to Dr. W. George Parks, as described in the enclosed general information sheet. Acceptance of your application is assured automatically.

Unfortunately, the funds available for subsidizing travel expenses and attendance at the conference are limited, and are used mainly for speakers from abroad. Therefore, it is expected that others will make their own financial arrangements. We hope that you will be able to attend and we look forward to seeing you in Andover.

Sincerely yours,



Werner K. Maas
Co-chairman



Bernard L. Horecker
Co-chairman

GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES

The Gordon Research Conferences for 1964 will be held from 15 June to 4 September at Colby Junior College, New London; New Hampton School, New Hampton; Kimball Union Academy, Meriden; Tilton School, Tilton, and Proctor Academy, Andover, New Hampshire.

Purpose. The Conferences were established to stimulate research in universities, research foundations, and industrial laboratories. This purpose is achieved by an informal type of meeting consisting of scheduled speakers and discussion groups. Sufficient time is available to stimulate informal discussion among the members of each Conference. Meetings are held in the morning and in the evening, Monday through Friday, with the exception of Friday evening. The afternoons are available for recreation, reading, or participation in discussion groups, as the individual desires. This type of meeting is a valuable means of disseminating information and ideas to an extent that could not be achieved through the usual channels of publication and presentation at scientific meetings. In addition, scientists in related fields become acquainted and valuable associations are formed that often result in collaboration and cooperative efforts between different laboratories.

It is hoped that each Conference will extend the frontiers of science by fostering a free and informal exchange of ideas among persons actively interested in the subject under discussion. The purpose of the program is to bring experts up to date on the latest developments, to analyze the significance of these developments and to provoke suggestions concerning the underlying theories and profitable methods of approach for making progress. The review of known information is not desired.

In order to protect individual rights and to promote discussion it is an established requirement of each Conference that no information presented is to be used without specific authorization of the individual making the contribution, whether in formal presentation or in discussion. Scientific publications are not prepared as emanating from the Conferences.

Registration and reservations. Attendance at the Conferences is by application. Individuals interested in attending the Conferences are requested to send their applications to the Director at least two months prior to the date of the Conference.

All applications must be submitted in duplicate on the standard application form which may be obtained by writing to the office of the Director. This pro-

cedure is important because certain specific information is required in order that a fair and equitable decision on the application may be made. Attendance at each Conference is limited to approximately 100 conferees.

The Director will submit the applications of those requesting permission to attend a Conference to the Committee for that Conference. This Committee will review the applications and select the members in an effort to distribute the attendance as widely as possible among the various institutions and laboratories represented by the applications. A registration card will be mailed to those selected. Advance registration by mail for each Conference is required and is completed on receipt of the card and a deposit of \$15. This advance deposit is not required from foreign scientists. (Checks are to be made payable to the Gordon Research Conferences). The deposit of \$15 will be credited against the fixed fee for the Conference if the individual attends the Conference for which he has applied. A registration card not accompanied by the \$15 deposit will not be accepted.

The Board of Trustees of the Conferences has established a fixed fee of \$115 for resident conferees at each Conference. This fee was established to encourage attendance for the entire Conference and to increase the Special Fund that is available to each Conference Chairman for the purpose of assisting conferees who attend a Conference at total or partial personal expense with their travel or subsistence expenses, or with both. It is to the advantage of all participants to attend a Conference for the entire week. The fixed fee will be charged regardless of the time a conferee attends the Conference—that is, for the periods of from 1 to 4½ days. It is divided as follows: registration fee \$50, room and meals, \$65 (including gratuities) for 5 days. An additional charge of \$1 per night per person will be made for a room with private bath or for a single room, if no double rooms are available. These rooms will be assigned in the order that applications are received. An additional charge will also be made for rooms occupied more than five nights.

The fixed fee will cover registration, room (except room with private bath or single room), meals and gratuities for resident conferees. It will not provide for golf, telephone, taxi, laundry, conference photograph, or any other personal expenses.

Conferees are expected to live at the Conference location because one of the objectives of the Con-

ferences is to provide a place where scientists can get together informally for discussion of scientific research. When special circumstances warrant a request to live elsewhere permission must be obtained from the Director. If the request is approved these non-resident conferees will be charged a registration fee of \$60, instead of the resident fee of \$50.

Conferees living at the Conference location who will pay all or part of the fixed fee as a personal expense may request a reduction of \$25. Application for this special fee (\$90) must be made when the registration card is returned to the Director.

Accommodations are available for wives who wish to accompany their husbands and for children at least 12 years of age. All such requests should be made at the time the attendance application is submitted because these accommodations, limited in number, will be assigned in the order that specific requests are received. The charges for guests are: room and meals, \$65 (including gratuities) for 5 days. An additional charge of \$1 per night per person will be made for a room with private bath or for a single room. An additional charge will also be made for rooms occupied more than 5 nights. Dogs and other animals will not be permitted in the dormitories.

Special Fund. A special fund is provided by the Board of Trustees from the registration fee and is made available to the Chairman of each Conference for the purpose of increasing the participation of research scientists who could not otherwise attend and participate because of financial limitations. Its use is not limited to scientists who have been invited by the Chairman as a speaker or discussion leader. The money is to be used as an assistance fund only and may be used to contribute toward travel expenses, registration fee and/or subsistence expenses at the Conference, or both. Total travel and subsistence expenses usually will not be provided.

Cancellation. The deposit of \$15 will be forfeited if an approved application for attendance at a Conference is cancelled.

Program. The complete program for the 1964 Gordon Research Conferences is published in "Science", 13 March 1964. Reprints are available on request.

Attendance. Requests for attendance at the Conferences, or for additional information, should be addressed to:

W. George Parks, Director
Gordon Research Conferences
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island

Mail for the office of the Director from 15 June to 4 September 1964 should be addressed to:

W. George Parks, Director
Gordon Research Conferences
Colby Junior College
New London, New Hampshire

GORDON RESEARCH CONFERENCES

APPLICATION FORM

and
Request for Reservation for Speakers

For Use by Director Only
Date Received:
Date Sent to Chairman:
Date Approved by Chairman:
Waiting List Letter:
Date Registration Mailed:
Date Registration Returned:

Please complete this application form and mail to the Director in duplicate not later than two months prior to the date of Conference. Applications received after this date may not be considered until shortly before the date of the Conference. Please do not send deposit until application is approved. Speakers are requested to return this form so that their requirements may be known.

Application is made for membership in the
1964 Gordon Research Conference on _____
(Name of Conference—Please Print)

Name: (Dr.,Mr.,Mrs.,Miss) _____
(Please Print)

Organization _____

Business address _____

If you are a speaker, session chairman, discussion leader or panel member on the program please check here

Date of Arrival: _____ Date of Departure: _____

Do you wish accommodations at the Conference? Yes No

Residence at the Conference is required unless special circumstances warrant an exception.
Please state special circumstances if exception is requested.

Do you plan to be accompanied by your wife? Yes No

Children twelve years of age and over can be accommodated. If you wish family accommodations at the Conference, please state name and age of each child.

Special requirements (if any).

Please indicate your particular interests or activities which justify favorable consideration of your application as a participant in and contributor to this Conference. (Not required of speakers).

Signed _____

Date _____

Please return to: Dr. W. George Parks, Director
Gordon Research Conferences
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, Rhode Island

PROGRAM FOR GORDON CONFERENCE ON "BIOLOGICAL REGULATORY MECHANISMS"

ANDOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE JULY 20-24

<u>DATE-TOPIC</u>	<u>SPEAKER</u>
<u>Monday, July 20</u> <u>A. M.</u>	
Regulation of Enzyme Synthesis in Micoorganisms	B. Ames, N. I. H. Bethesda, Maryland
" "	P. Slonimski, C. N. R. S., Gif-sur-Yvette, France
" "	<u>P. M.</u> B. Magasanik, Mass. Inst. of Tech. Cambridge, Mass.
" "	N. Otsuji, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut
<u>Tuesday, July 21</u> <u>A. M.</u>	
Control of Metabolism in Micoorganisms	H. Kornberg, Univ. of Leicester, Leicester, England
" "	J. Mandelstam, Nat. Inst. Med. Res. Mill Hill, London
Control of Metabolism in Cells of Higher Organisms	<u>P. M.</u> R. Shimke, N. I. H., Bethesda, Maryland
" "	H. C. Pitot, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin
<u>Wednesday, July 22</u> <u>A. M.</u>	
Replication of the Genetic Material	O. Maaloe, Univ. of Copenhagen, Copenhagen, Denmark
" "	S. Hnilica, M. D. Anderson Hospital, Houston, Texas
Regulation of RNA Synthesis in Micoorganisms	<u>P. M.</u> G. Stent, Univ. of California, Berkeley, California
" "	F. Neidhardt, Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Indiana
" "	R. Lavalley, C. E. R. I. A., Brussels, Belgium
<u>Thursday, July 23</u> <u>A. M.</u>	
Control Mechanisms in Phage Formation	A. Campbell, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, New York
" "	R. Thomas, Université de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium
Differentiation in Lower Forms	<u>P. M.</u> M. Sussman, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.
<u>Friday, July 24</u> <u>A. M.</u>	
Hormones in Growth and Development	J. Tata, Nat. Inst. Med. Research, Mill Hill, London
" "	U. Clever, Max-Planck-Institut fur Biologie, Tubingen, West Germany

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DATE March 12, 1947

TO Mr. Szilard

DEPARTMENT

FROM Dr. M. Nickson

DEPARTMENT

IN RE:

Jolles, B. -- British J. Radiology 14:110-112 --- 1941
X-ray skin reactions and protective role of normal tissues.

Shreder, V.N.- Chem Zentr II430 --1943
Artificial Sex Regulation of the offspring of Mammals and its
Biologic Control. *Anode migrating sperm → females*
Cathode " " → males

Goldberg, H.C. -- Arch Dermat. & Syph. -- 49: 346-347 -- 1944
Area Factor in Roentgen Irradiation

WEDNESDAY

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
²³ ₃₀	24	25	26	27	28	29

10

OCT. 1956

NOVEMBER						
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

APPOINTMENTS

9:00

9:30

10:00

Do

10:30

11:00

his

11:30

12:00

1:00

Today

1:30

2:00

2:30

3:00

3:30

4:00

4:30

5:00

Evening

Redeas Leo!

1957. Néjs nagyján!

Bismatérve 1945. nyarán írt soraimra, ismét örömmel jelentem, hogy - fűléltű! Valamennyien, sőt Gábor kis (pici) lányom azóta Rómába van. En maradt, szeretek is, hiszen ne vegyem egyet, 53. évemben, vegyem is itt már valaki (amennyire egyáltalán lehet!). Szóval, kivél együtt élök (a régi címen) 79. be; et tartom el.

De arra a nagy remélt, mégsem kívánt esetre, hogy a megállítós lírnes abszurdum lenne, csak megkérdeslek, hogy elövisimost a horrirealó affidavitál rendelkezés - e féled, és mitó vol-namoz odakiint esélyeim egy egy (alkalmarótti) állásra, melyből a későbbi - feltéhetőleg el ne kerülhető kölcsönt a legrosszabb volt alatt vinnem fűléltűnem (szóval via csomagküldés el tartom)? Mente pedig rólam ca 30 éve ne tudn semmit, inre; okl. építés mérnök és képzett építőester, 30 éves gyakorlat; ált. ép. makintó stb. Mindenféle technológias ipari tervezés, főleg bányaföldfeletiek (Kompress. hán, traps, gipsz) és eró-művek, sörpár, erók. - stb. - lakóházak, stb. - S'v Kivitelé gyakorlat. ^{Ugyanaz, építészeti stb. stb.} magy. - nem.; stajjártás, Néjs-stadion 1/2 év stb.) Nyelv: német ≡ magyar; angol jó, francia crosu kisse, volt jó; s'v alig, (volt jó is). - Ohaj: ha lehet itthon; ha nem, bárhol, (~~de~~ ex sarkvidék és egyenlítő) megyarón, igény nincs; vadán - horgász sport errol le-sachtatott. Valamni nagyobb outpittél pár év-re egy nagy munkához? Tervezés persze a fő foglalkozásom, mint mondás, a technológiával komplikált preferálom. A te általad in-angurált tudományok is minimális! Kétekinés eromni vonalon. Képzés: rövidlátás mérsé. Kelt; egyik szerző kaj fűléltűny 0!

Legy mos, fűléltűny meg, erond ki csapjaidat és

ITT NYITNI ↓ ЗДЕСЬ ОТКРЫТЬ ↓ OUVRIRE ICI ↓ OPHENHERE ↓ HIER ÖFFNEN ↓

EXP. *Viktor Ral Bp. U.*
Lezat 7. ter 2. N. 18

Professor Dr. Leo Kibárcs
University Chicago
~~*1853*~~



54th & Ellis

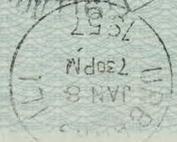


Illinois
U. S. A.

37

MN0SZ 4605

PAPIRNEMÜGYAR



*for book, as the name is off. just, from
about my name with exception of - De me
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another name from this (copy) name is correct
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M. A. Diplomát egy kézikönyv a "De me"
M. A. diplomát egy kézikönyv a "De me"
M. A. diplomát egy kézikönyv a "De me"*

September 19, 1960.

Mr. Paul Nitze,
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Nitze,

I see by the papers that you are serving on a committee that is supposed to advise Senator Kennedy on defence policy. The enclosed manuscript does not exactly deal with defence policy, but rather with the question what it would take to make general disarmament a practical proposition. Even so I thought that this manuscript would interest you. If it does, perhaps you would let me know when you are in New York and we could then discuss some of the points raised in the manuscript in a "non-fictional form".

For the moment I feel quite well and I could even go some time to Washington and have a discussion with you there, if you are interested.

My address is Room 812, The Memorial Hospital, 444 East 68th Street, New York 21, N.Y. You could reach me over the telephone at extension 133, at the Memorial Hospital TRafalgar 9-3000.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

Enclosure

October 16, 1960

To: Vice-President Richard M. Nixon

Dear Mr. Nixon,

On October 5 I had an extended, and rather satisfactory, ^{the} private conversation with N.S. Khrushchev. Because I believe that your first approach to him after the elections might well set the tone for all subsequent conversations throughout your term of office, I am anxious to give you orally a report on both the mood and substance of my conversation. Thus I would hope to convey to you a type of approach that might evoke a constructive response. *the next 4 years*

At present your attention must be focussed on the elections, and therefore it seems to me rather unlikely that you would want to see me now, even if you could find the time. I should be very grateful, however, for your setting aside a few hours for an interview after the elections, and letting me know the date as soon as you are able to set it. (Naturally, if I should be wrong about this point, I am at your disposal now also.)

I assume that, after the elections, you may go to some resort for a rest, and I should be glad to see you there even if this were to involve a trip by air of several hours' duration.

Should the elections be won by Senator Kennedy, I should still want to have this interview with you - believing, as I do, that the role played by the Leader of the Opposition might be almost as important in this matter as the role played by the President.

I am asking Mr. William C. Foster to transmit this letter to you with such comments as he might care to make.

Over the telephone, I can be reached at the Memorial Hospital in New York at Extension 133 - TRafalgar 9-3000. If my extension does not answer, a message may be taken by the hospital but such messages are not always delivered.

Very truly yours,



LEO SZILARD

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

25 November 1945

Mr. James R. Newman,
Special Committee on Atomic Energy,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Newman:

During the House Military Affairs Committee hearings I was questioned by one of the members of the Committee concerning my inventions relating to release of atomic energy and since similar questions might come up during the hearing before your Committee, I wish to place in your hands the following statement:

I have assigned to the Government at the end of 1943 or early 1944 all my inventions which are relevant and have retained no rights whatsoever to these inventions. A certain number of patent applications have been prepared by the Government and filed in my name. In connection with other patent applications prepared by the Government for my signature there was considerable delay in obtaining my signature owing to the reluctance of the patent adviser to the O.S.R.D. to transmit to me these patent applications for fear that I might retain a copy of all applications of which I was inventor. I have, as a matter of fact, always insisted on the right to retain a copy of every application which is filed in my name in the United States Patent Office and was of course willing to undertake to safeguard such copies against unauthorized disclosure.

The difficulties of the patent adviser to the O.S.R.D. were caused by the Manhattan District's rules and regulations. Shortly after the hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee I was advised by the patent adviser to the O.S.R.D. that the Manhattan District has yielded and that I shall be furnished with copies of my own patent applications. I was told that patent applications prepared by the Government are now at my disposal at the University of Chicago. I expect that I shall now be able to study these applications at leisure and those applications which are properly drawn up will be signed by me and filed by the Government.

The ownership of the Government to these inventions is of course independent of whether or not patent applications are actually signed by me. The Government owns these inventions in any case on the basis of agreements which I signed and in which I assigned all my relevant inventions to the Government.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/rad

June 4, 1958

Professor Szilard:

Mrs. James Newman from the
Mental Health, Clinical Investigations
Branch called this morning about 9:30
and wanted to know if you could come to
dinner this evening? Her extension is
3465.

OL 64736

7105 Meadow Lane
~~XXXX~~ Chevy Chase

7 pm

TH
WED
TUE
MON

Dear Leo:

Nov 30

I've been thinking about the sad death of Fermi. While we very rarely publish appreciations of individuals it occurs to me that there might be an occasion for one of two articles that only you could write

a) A reflective personal remembrance of the dramatic days beneath the stadium when the hands of the counter began to flicker

b) An essay on the scientist as a man of conscience and action in public affairs

What about it? It's much too long since you were heard from.

My very best.

Michael

Denver
February 24, 1955

Mr. Michael Straight, Editor
NEW REPUBLIC
1824-26 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Mike:

I ought to apologize for not having answered your letter of November 30th any earlier. It somehow came at the wrong time, got filed in the wrong pocket, and did not emerge until today when I sent my coat to the cleaners. I am enclosing a copy of the Letter to the Editor, which appeared in the Sunday edition of the New York Times on February 6, and which I believe might interest you. The attached clipping is taken from the Denver Post, which reprinted my letter, using it as a Guest Editorial.

This 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.

After March 5th, I expect to be in New York for a while, most of the time at least. If you happen to be in town, why don't you give me a ring. I shall stay at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, Telephone University 42700.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

P.S. Attached you will also find a short article which will appear in the March issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientist, which is devoted to Security.

L.S.

5650 S. Harper Ave.

Chicago 37, Ill.

Feb 20, 1962

file M

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

This letter is to communicate continued encouragement to initiate your proposed Movement and to report on certain sentiments shared by a large number of possible supporters of the movement. First, Mrs. Ruth Adams has informed me that you are now considering a board of directors based on a wider group than all scientists; in spite of my own prejudices for scientists I feel that this idea is most important to the movement in order for it to receive sufficient popular support.

Second, several people I have talked with at length, people who have had an active interest in and in some cases at part in politics for some time, state that they would rather have the privilege to send their political contributions to the leaders of the movement for distribution than be expected to give always to candidates in their locality. There are two reasons: it may be hard to tell which candidate is preferable or there may be no acceptable person to receive the money in that state. They feel that an informed board of directors could send the money where it would do the most good.

In connection with this latter suggestion, I'd like to mention one disadvantage it would have and a related suggestion I have received from Mr. Morton Grodzins: A politician will judge the strength of a popular political group in large part by the number of letters he receives from them. Mr. Grodzins

stated that an organization like the John Birch Society is strong out of proportion to its size because many letters are sent to congressmen (I believe that includes Senators) by the members when an important issue arises and then a lobbyist arrives to "close the deal" (my idiom). Your proposed technique of having members give directly to political candidates would in a sense confront them directly with the voters, but primarily at campaign time rather than at the time when the politicians in office have to vote. If you further allowed (as I believe you should) members to make their contributions via the central administration, the contact between voters and politicians would become even less direct. The answer may be organized letter-writing campaigns.

Your tentative policies for the Movement have come under very heavy criticism, even from some who generally support your proposed movement strongly, in one respect. Your first point, when it states that (except if our bases or cities are attacked ~~first~~) we shall use nuclear weapons only on our side of the prewar boundary, could cost us all our European allies. I am familiar with the point you have made many times: that our commitment to our European allies is implicitly limited already, as we are clearly not willing to withstand any given amount of destruction for them. It is also true that one must examine the alternatives, and one can make a good case that the alternatives are all worse for every person on this planet. But some realistic allowance must be made for the emotional reactions of the allies; a minor restatement or increase of flexibility might be enough. I do not claim to be an expert on this, but

recommend a very careful re-appraisal by experts, as a policy that would cost us our allies would be unacceptable to the nation as a whole. One alternate suggestion: we could propose, under the conditions stated, to use nuclear weapons only against enemy troops, ~~equipment~~ and depots, not against cities or ICBM installations or productive capacity, and even then to use the weapons only so long as enemy troops remained on our side of the prewar boundary. We could further restrict it to troops and depots in the vicinity of enemy incursions over the prewar boundary, and promise not to use the weapons in any locality where our troops were at or beyond the prewar boundary.

You must be extremely busy as well as your staff; please do not feel obliged to reply to this letter directly. I am sure that if the Movement is initiated controversial points like the ones raised here will be presented with detailed arguments as to the utility and prudence of the proposals of the Movement. I have tried to cull here only those suggestions heard from several sources and conveying, in my opinion, some cogency.

Respectfully,

Peter D. Noerdlinger
Peter D. Noerdlinger

March 15, 1957

Dear Dr. Leo Szilard

Enclosed is a copy of the appeal which has been signed by many Japanese physicists and sent to our acquainted British physicists by air mail. We are very eager for your strong support of our appeal and for your kind cooperation with our movement.

Sincerely yours,

Motichiro Nogami

ogami
stitute of Physics
College of General Education
University of Tokyo
Tokyo
Japan

Prof. Leo Szilard,
1155 East 57 th St.,
Chicago, Ill.,
U.S.A.



VIA AIR MAIL

APPEAL TO THE BRITISH PHYSICISTS

AGAINST HYDROGEN-BOMB TESTING

by

the undersigned Japanese physicists

February 28, 1957

Dear Sirs:

On February 9, 1956, the Japanese Diet made a resolution that we want the United Nations and the great countries which have nuclear weapons to cease nuclear weapons testing. The resolution has been unanimously approved by both Houses of the Diet; and it seemed evident to us that this resolution would be supported by all nations. Unfortunately the great countries are still continuing nuclear weapons testing. Meanwhile your government has announced a series of H-bomb tests which are scheduled for a long period, from March 1 to the end of August, over a vast area near Christmas Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

The Japanese government sent her first letter to Prime Minister Macmillan on January 30 protesting against this announcement and requesting that the British government stops the test, expecting her kind acceptance of the request. However, to our great regret, the above appeal was rejected by your government in the note handed to the Japanese Ambassador in London on February 13. Although a second letter has been sent urging the British government's reconsideration, unfortunately, however, we can not expect a favourable answer unless we ask your hearty assistance.

Your government replied in part: first, "there is no question of Japan being in the slightest danger"; and, second, "nuclear weapons are the most powerful existing deterrent to a major war". And the reply stressed that nuclear weapons "play a vital role in the defence of the whole free world against possible aggression", and added that "tests for this summer are designed solely to strengthen that deterrent".

Although we are convinced that you understand how misleading these two arguments are, we would like to say a few words. As for the first point, even if "all safety precautions would be taken in light of British government's knowledge and of experience gained from tests of other countries", it is quite evident that navigation routes and fishing-grounds on the high seas in the Pacific Ocean must be closed for as long a period as half a year. Furthermore it is needless to say that the test could be safely performed even in England if the British firm conviction were true.

With respect to the second argument, that the development and production of nuclear weapons are indispensable to strengthen national defence in the absence of a disarmament, we need only to point out that such an endless competition will result in nothing but increasing international tension up to the critical point of explosion, i.e., a world catastrophe.

Kenji Abe
Ko Aizu
Yoshimichi Aiyama
H. Akao
Tomoya Akiba
Seiya Aramaki
Akito Arima
M. Ariyama
Akira Asami
Masayuki Asami
Yasusi Ataka
Z. Azuma
T. Chikaike
T. Doke
Hiroshi Ezawa
Saburo Fujii
Yasunori Fujii
Haruyuki Fujino
Hiroshi Fujita
M. Fukui
S. Fukui
H. Fukutome
F. Fukuzawa
Hideya Gamo
Eiichi Goto
Shigeo Goto
T. Goto
Masanori Hachiya
M. Hamaguchi
Osamu Hara
S. Hasegawa
Shigeaki Hatano
Shigeo Hatsukade
Manabu Hattori
Chushiro Hayashi
Izuo Hayashi
Shigeru Higashi
Kensaku Hinotani
Hiromasa Hirakawa
Yo Hirashima
Kazuo Hiroike
Shunkiti Hirokawa
T. Hirosige
T. Hirota
Akio Homma
Tsuyoshi Honda
Goro Honjo
M. Hosoe
Toshimi Hosooka
Shih-Hcei Hsieh
Kazuo Huke
Shin-ichi Hyodo
Hiroshi Ichimura
M. Ida
Akira Igarashi
Sin-ichi Igarasi
C. Ihara
Zjugoro Iizuka
H. Ikeda

Hidetsugu Ikegami
A. Ikushima
H. Imada
Kuninosuke Imaeda
Kenzi Inoue
Takeshi Inoue
S. Ishida
Shozo Ishikawa
Takao Ishikawa
Yoshihide Ishizaki
Chikashi Iso
Akira Isoya
Kiyomi Itabashi

Daisuke Ito
Junji Iwadare
F. Iwamoto
T. Izuyama
Y. Kakudo
Koichi Kamata
Osamu Kamei
Tohru Kamei

H. Kamimura
Yoshiko Kamiya
T. Kammuri
S. Kaneko
Shin-ichi Kaneko
Tadashi Kaneno
T. Kanki
Tsunekichi Kanno
T. Kasuya
Tetsuro Katayama
M. Kato
Y. Kato
Yusuke Kato
T. Katoh
Mitutosi Kawaguti

Mitsuji Kawai
Ichiro Kawakami

Harumi Kawasaki
K. Kayama
Mitsuko Kazuno
Taro Kihara
Ken Kikuchi
Hatsuo Kimura
Wataru Kinase
H. Kita
Y. Kitano
Kensuke Kitao
Kazuo Kitao
K. Kobayakawa
Shinsaku Kobayashi
T. Kobayashi
Tetsuro Kobayashi
Yoshiyuki Kobayashi
Y. Koh

S. Koide
A. Komatsuzawa
Toshiya Komoda
H. Komori
Jun Kondo
M. Kondo
Moto Kondo
Michiji Konuma
Takeyasu Kotera
K. Koto
Tatsumi Kurosawa
S. Lee
Masahara Machida
Shigeru Machida
Ziro Maki
Toshio Marumori
Takeo Matsubara
Kazuhisa Matsuda
Yoshinobu Matsukawa
Kenichi Matumoto
Shigeo Matsumoto
S. Matsuyama
Z. Matumoto
Y. Masuda
Takashi Mikumo
N. Mikoshiba
Shigeo Minami
Setsuo Misawa
Yasushi Mishima
Saburo Mitsusaka
Isao Miura
Setsuko Miyachi
Akira Miyahara
Yoneji Miyamoto
Y. Mizuno
Hirokata Mori
Satoru Mori
Sigeru Mori
M. Morita
Yasuo Munakata
K. Murakami
Kenji Muranaka
Takashi Murayama
T. Murota
Masayuki Nagasaki
Kenzo Nakada
Kimiko Nakagawa
Masami Nakagawa
S. Nakai
Sadao Nakajima
K. Nakamura
N. Nakanishi
S. Nakano
F. Nakao
Yoshimoto Nakata
Kiyoshi Nakayama
S. Naya
M. Nishida
Tetsuji Nishikawa

Jun Nishimura
T. Nishiyama
Keigo Nisimura
Kiyoshi Niu
Y. Nogami
Hiroshi Noya
Masao Nozawa
Y. Obata
Haruo Obayashi
Iwao Ogawa
Kiyoshi Ogawa
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S. Ohigashi
K. Ohkura
Haruko Ohmura
Takashi Ohmura
Yoshio Ohnuki
Yamashiro Ohonari
Takeshi Oka
S. Okai
Tosiro Okui
Junichi Osada
Jun Otokozaawa
Shoichiro Otsuki
Isao Oyama
Yoshio Saji
Mitsuo Sakai
Isamu Sakama
Junpei Sanada
Mitsuo Sano
Tatsuya Sasakawa
Hiroshi Sasaki
K. Sasaki
Humiaki Sato
Iwao Sato
Masatomo Sato
Shigeo Sato
Shinji Sato

T. Sekiya
Masao Senarita
S. Sida
Koichi Shimizu
Tetsuji Shimizu
Hajime Shimodaira
Yoshihisa Shimura
Mitsuo Shindo
Michitoshi Soga
K. Suga
A. Sugie
S. Sunakawa
Shigeeki Suwa
Arata Suzuki
S. Suzuki
T. Suzuki
Yasushi Tachikawa
S. Takagi
Atsushi Takahashi
T. Takakura
Hideo Takami
Fumihiko Takano
Torahiko Takano
Yasutaro Takao
Hisao Takebe
H. Takeuchi
Seiichiro Takeuchi
N. Takimoto
Ryozo Tamagaki
Eiji Tamai
J. Tanaka
Masatoshi Tanaka
Setsuko Tanaka
Shigeo Tanaka
Sho Tanaka
Y. Tanaka
Smio Tani
H. Tatibana
Tokuo Terasawa
Y. Terashima

Z. Tokuoka
Goroh Tominaga
Yukio Tomozawa
Yoshio Toyoda
M. Tsukuda
T. Tsuneto
Tatsuro Tsushima
Akira Ueda
Yoshiaki Ueda
Hirosachi Ueno
Haruo Ui
Yasushi Wada
Y. Watanabe
N. Yajima
E. Yamada
Eiji Yamada
K. Yamada
Hisashi Yamaguchi
Yoshio Yamaguchi
Seitaro Yamaguchi
Yoriko Yamaguchi
Hiroshi Yamamoto
Masaaki Yamamoto
Nobuhiro Yamamura
S. Yamasaki
Kazuo Yamazaki
Ko Yasukochi
M. Yasuno
Mario Yokota
T. Yokota
Kan-ichi Yokoyama
Shiro Yoshida
Masaji Yoshikawa
Tetz Yoshimura
Jiro Yukawa

The number of signatures is still increasing day by day.
The above is copied from the original list signed by seven p.m.
March 1.

Masayoshi Akai
Mitsuru Asanuma
Shinji Endo
Jun Fujimura
Shinya Furui
Kojiro Ida
Shungo Iijima
Kenzo Iwata
Akira Kanazawa
Hideo Kanazawa
Hironobu Kuze
Sakuro Matsunaga

Hiroyuki Matsunobu
Yoshiro Matsuzaki
Koreyasu Mitsui
Yukio Nagahara
Shinzo Nakai
Haruyuki Ohnishi
Ken-ichi Ono
Shiro Sakashita
Tetsuro Sakuma
Kiyoshi Sasaki
Haruo Shimazu
Yoshiyuki Shono

Masao Sugawara
Yasuo Takamura
Yoshiro Takano
Hajime Tanaka
Hidejiro Tanaka
Teruo Teranishi
Jun Toyoura
Kuniro Tsushima
Yoshihiro Yamamoto
Kei Yokoi

Duke University
DURHAM
NORTH CAROLINA

April 3, 1950

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Dr. Leo Szilard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Dr. Szilard:

At the New York meeting, you asked me for a copy of a letter I once wrote to Eugene Wigner. I found by chance the draft of this letter, and I am sending you herewith a copy of it.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

L. W. Nordheim

L. W. Nordheim

LWN:erc

acknowledged

Dear Eugene:

Some time ago we had a pleasant walk and we discussed the future of the laboratory and of myself. I very much appreciated your interest and advice as an old friend, who takes much more than a purely professional interest in my affairs. By necessity I had to continue to think about my personal problem. In fairness not only to Duke University, particularly to my colleague, Dr. Nielsen, but also to my co-workers here, I have to make up my mind and to reach a decision by about March. Since the prospects of Clinton Laboratories are obviously among the most important factors, I feel that I owe it to you to let you know the direction of my thoughts.

Many things speak in favor of my staying here. I prize most the confidence of yourself and of my colleagues. The semi-public character of my present position gives me the possibility of serving the nation and science more effectively than I could do as an academic recluse since I feel it to be an obligation in these times that scientists assume a certain measure of public responsibility. To be frank, I have to admit also that the greater monetary compensation is not without importance to me in view of my young family here and obligations I have in Europe. On the other side of the ledger are my own limitations which make it very hard for me to be at the same time an adequate administrator and a scientific guide for a group as large as the one I am heading now. I am somewhat tired and I would like to do some writing and I want to prove to myself that I still can do some good work as an active scientist.

If the choice were simply that between one of the leading national research laboratories and a moderately good university, I would have no hesitation to cast my lot with the former. However, in my judgment, the odds are that in a relatively short time Clinton Laboratories will not be a good place to stay and to be happy.

We have discussed often enough the handicaps against a successful laboratory at Oak Ridge. I only recall a few points. The town is not a normal community, but so to speak a "company town", and the area is too remote from centers of culture to provide attraction for its staff and too remote from centers of industry for support in technical matters. Here, where everything centers around the laboratories, it is much more difficult to overlook inadequacies and to ignore irritations for the sake of the work. In addition we always had an administration that was admittedly inefficient and inadequate. I think that much can be said objectively, apart from any personal bias.

The crucial question, however, is not so much whether we like or dislike how the affairs of the laboratory are handled, but whether it will be possible to keep together an adequate staff. We have a competent group now. I want to say especially about the physicists that they form a particularly decent and congenial team, with much less internal frictions and jealousies than in any comparable group I know about. If one analyzes where they came from, one finds firstly a good part of your old Chicago fourth floor, who came to work with you. We have then those who were at Clinton Laboratories when the war ended, and they are still our mainstay in experimental physics.....Newson, Snell, Wollan. Finally, we

have a number of very good men from other war laboratories, such as Y-12 and the Radiation Laboratory, who came here under the inducement to go back to work in nuclear physics and to learn of the developments of the war years. If you talk to our present staff you will find, however, very few who consider Clinton Laboratories as more than a transitory phase in their careers. There is practically nobody who has rejected a reasonably good university offer, but many who accepted inferior ones. On the other hand, as it happened again and again, we invariably lost good prospects in case they were offered a moderately good university position. It has thus not been possible to induce any real first class experimentalists, such as Creutz, Purcell, or R. Wilson to consider joining our laboratory. The fact that makes me most skeptical as to the long range future of the laboratory is the experience that this inability to compete with universities extends to the really promising young men of around 30 years, among whom will be found the next generation of scientific leaders. I have talked with quite a number of those whom I judge to fall into this category, and I have offered quite advanced positions compared to those they actually held or accepted, and with no luck whatsoever.

To round out the picture, it has to be mentioned that none of the scientific division directors have committed themselves definitely to stay at the laboratory, but that all have reserved themselves an out, or are even under obligation to go back to their old jobs. This applies, to my knowledge, even to Miles Leverett,

to whom Monsanto itself has made commitments for the case that Clinton Laboratories should not flourish.

Your yourself came here inspired and driven by your idealism under the challenge of a great and important task. I doubt very much that in case of your leaving a successor could be found with the necessary qualifications who could hold the laboratory together as you do, and who would accept the present situation.

It has always been my firm belief, on the basis of these experiences, that successful peace time operation over many years of a large research center which would be productive of new ideas and of development work as well, can be achieved only in an atmosphere that is different from the conventional patterns of industrial or war laboratories. I had hoped that it might be possible to achieve in time such a new spirit at Clinton Laboratories, in spite of its handicaps, since there were no set traditions, and, I hoped, no special groups that would want it for their own particular interests.

With the present ideas of management, aggravated as they will be by stringent budget limitations, and a Commission that is not predisposed favorably toward Oak Ridge, I see, however, no hope whatsoever. If I were several years younger, I might take a fighting chance and enjoy the activities of the next year and the building of the heterogeneous pile. In fair appraisal of my situation, I have to admit, however, that my market value after a few years more of Oak Ridge will not be very high, and that I cannot risk a situation where I would be left practically alone

without influence and under an administration with whom I am at cross purposes and in a relation of mutual distrust.

There are uncertainties and disadvantages also at Duke University. However, they have treated me there very well and one is much more one's own master at a university. I feel it to be very unfortunate that I have to make my decision so soon, and that I cannot wait for another year, since it would have meant very much for me to be of help to you in the task of securing the future of Clinton Laboratories, or at least to achieve the shorter range objectives of training and pile development which I know are very important to the nation and which you have very much at heart. I would also regret it very much to make things more difficult for you. However, at this time, my going or staying will not have as decisive an influence on the future of Clinton Laboratories as it might have had a year ago.

You know, Eugene, that your judgment carries great weight with me. I have tried very hard to eliminate any purely emotional approach and I did not come easily to the above conclusions, which point very strongly toward my return to Duke. I have, of course, to make my own decision. I feel sure, however, that you understand that the objective of this letter is not only to explain my own situation, but equally much to clarify the problems of Clinton Laboratories.

Sincerely,

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
URBANA

October 17, 1956

Dr. Leo Szillard
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Leo:

Could we prevail upon you to come to Urbana some time and speak to the Physics Colloquium here at the University of Illinois, on any subject of your own choosing?

Our colloquium audience consists of 150 to 200 physics faculty and graduate students. The normally scheduled time is 4:45 P.M. on Thursdays, with a coffee hour preceding it. We usually have an hour's talk and fifteen minutes for discussion and questions thereafter.

It would be very pleasant to see you again. Much water has gone over the dam since I last saw you.

Sincerely yours,

Arnold Nordsieck

Arnold Nordsieck

AN:chw

The Quadrangle Club
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois
October 23, 1956

Dr. Arnold Nordsieck
Department of Physics
University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

Dear Nordsieck,

Many thanks for your very kind letter of October 17th.

I appreciate your suggestion that I talk to your Thursday colloquium. I should be very glad to do this, provided that you do not mind hearing about a biological subject of some general interest. Also, because my schedule is so uncertain, I would have to arrange it with you on about a week's notice, and I am not sure that you can do that without inconvenience. Right now I am about to go East but I shall be back in about two weeks. In a month or so I shall have a manuscript ready which might be suitable for your colloquium, and I might telephone you and find out whether you could fit in a talk on such short notice.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY
BERKELEY 4, CALIFORNIA

May 19, 1961

Professor Leo Szilard
Hotel Dupont Plaza
1500 New Hampshire Ave., N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Professor Szilard:

I refuse to sign your petition for the reason that the policy you advocate has already brought us to the brink of ruin and, if persisted in, will lead surely to war as it did in 1914 and 1935-40.

It is horrifying to see the same naive trust in treaties and diplomacy which misled us such a short time ago.

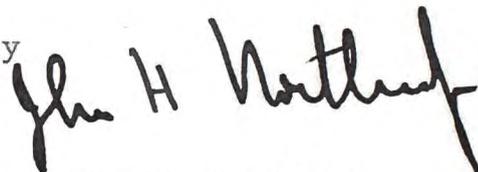
We were saved from destruction in the last 2 wars by the stupidity of our enemies, rather than by our own foresight. The Germans, with whom we were at peace, sank the Lusitania. The Japanese, with whom we were at peace, attacked Pearl Harbor. These events opened our eyes to the danger before it was too late.

Our present enemies are too smart to make a similar mistake.

In the meantime, if we rely solely on words, while our enemies rely on deeds, country after country will be taken over, as, for example, Suez, Korea, Laos, Viet-Nam (probably), Cuba.

Pauling admits that peace by treaty has failed in the past, but thinks it will succeed in the future, because mankind has changed. This, to my mind, is like saying we don't need airplanes because man will soon have wings.

Sincerely



John H. Northrop

cc. Pauling
Barry Goldwater

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30th January 1960

Professor Leo Szilard,
Room 804,
Memorial Hospital,
444 East 68th Street,
New York City 21.

Dear Professor Szilard,

Mr Goldhaber, (or is it Professor Goldhaber?) came to our booth at the Physicists' Convention at the New Yorker and said that you were looking for an English secretary who would be able to come to the hospital, while you were there.

He came again yesterday and asked if we had had any success and was told that there is no one here that fitted the requirements. Only the men here are English, or rather only some of us are.

However, after yesterday's visit I assumed that there must have been a reason for Professor Goldhaber's persistence (though for the life of me I can't think why she should be English) and it was rather as though he had come to us in desperation. He did not leave his address, so that I cannot write to him.

I spoke to a friend of mine who is responsible for hiring secretaries at the United Nations, and explained the needs. She believes that she may be able to help you out, but if she is to draw on staff they would most probably be limited to evenings and week-ends. In any case I read to them what I could discover about you in 'American Men of Science' to allay their fears, and I hope that they will be getting in touch with you on Monday.

Please let me know if there is anything more I can do for you. I gather that you must be feeling rather out of touch at the moment, and if there is any way we can help we should be glad to do so.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'R. Norton'.

Robert Norton

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

EUGENE, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

June 29, 1960

Professor Leo Szilard
Enrico Fermi Institute of Nuclear Studies
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Professor Szilard:

Your thought-provoking suggestion that appeared recently in Nature on the basis for the change in sex ratio at birth in man, with decreasing paternal age, merits some comment; since I have been involved in some of the statistical analyses centered around this problem, I trust you will forgive the proprietary attitude that I may assume on this question. I am enclosing several papers which you may not have seen prior to working out your analysis and which bear out some of the points that I wish to make.

You may not have had an opportunity to see the recent papers of Schull and Neel (Science, 128, 343) and of Lejeune and Turpin (Compt. Rend. 244:1833 and Compt. Rend. 244:2425) who have also made an effort to interpret the change in sex ratio as a consequence of the accumulation of mutational damage. I think that it is interesting here that each of them uses quite different postulates from those that you do (and from each other) and in each case they come out with what appears to be quantitative agreement, in a very crude way, as they admit, between the observations and the requirements of their theories. As for the analysis of the latter two, I should say that it seems to be rather certain that there is no age effect of the mother as far as can be determined, which is absolutely required by their theory. This is most disconcerting, for the simplest and most obvious age effect that one might expect to be revealed by this sort of data is a change in sex ratio with increasing mothers' ages caused by the accumulation of sex-linked lethals by mothers. As for the work of Schull and Neel on the populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, their data suggests an effect which I believe is precisely the reverse of the one that your theory would require, namely

June 29, 1960

that the sex ratio of offspring from irradiated male parents increases with increasing dose.

You shall see from the enclosed reprints that the data available are very much more extensive than the data which you give in your paper, and in this connection, I think that it would be very well to make sure that correlations with other factors have been eliminated wherever possible, before adopting a simple regression of the sort that you suggest. Thus, while it is true that the age of the mother is, as far as any of our work has yet shown, completely uncorrelated with the progressive decrease in sex ratio, this is most certainly not the case for the birth order effect which, in fact, turns out to be more sizable than that of paternal age (although it has not been possible to eliminate paternal age as a contributing factor). Furthermore, if you take a look at the regression surface which we have drawn for the more recent of the papers in which it has been possible for us to try to handle birth order and paternal age simultaneously, you will undoubtedly agree that the interrelationships seem to be hopelessly muddled and do not lend themselves, at least at this stage of the game, to any simple interpretation in terms of a simple linear shift with paternal age.

Another point in connection with these thoughts is that the hypotheses of mutational damage would be more readily acceptable if the observed deviations started from a base of 50-50. Instead, it would appear that the best guess is that the primary sex ratio is well over .50 and that the shift which we observe in the secondary sex ratio simply approaches .50 with increasing age of the father and increasing birth order. It is my opinion that so long as there is this basic problem with respect to the primary sex ratio, indicating some as yet unknown mechanism by which the initial ratio is very grossly off, arguments based on mutational damage tend to be somewhat unconvincing.

As a final question, it is not clear in my mind just what is meant by an aging hit on the chromosome, and why it should have the particular genetic^g consequences that you postulate. The biological event with which those of us who are interested in these problems is most familiar, which would behave in the fashion that your aging hit does,

June 29, 1960

is that of a chromosome break or isochromatid break followed by reverse sister fusion leading to an anaphase bridge which eliminates the chromosome. In animals at least it appears that in all probability such cells do not go through a breakage-fusion-bridge cycle as they do in plants (perhaps because of the absence of a rigid cell wall to cut through the chromosomes?) but that they rather tie the two products together and are subsequently responsible for the death of the two products of division. Regardless of the actual mechanism, however, if the chromosome should be eliminated it does not seem to be too clear why such an XO spermatogonial cell (assuming that it could now behave non-autonomously in its subsequent path through meiosis and spermiogenesis) would give rise only to X-bearing sperm and not to equal numbers of X-bearing sperm and nullo X nullo Y sperm. One would expect the latter to be evidenced fairly readily by the existence of enormous numbers of individuals with Turner's syndrome. | 2.

You undoubtedly have additional thoughts in these connections that would be of interest to me, and I would appreciate hearing from you about them if you feel so inclined. In particular, I am open to suggestion on the question of experimental approaches that might show some further light on questions of this sort.

Sincerely yours,

E. Novitski

E. Novitski
Professor of Biology

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
April 26, 1950

Mr. David Noyes
10527 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Noyes:

James G. Patton wrote me from Denver about the telegram he received from you. I should be delighted to see you when you come East. This week Friday or Saturday I shall leave for New York and stay there until May 6, at the Kings Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th Street, telephone University 4-2700. Perhaps you could contact me there or else in Chicago at the Quadrangle Club, 1155 East 57th Street, telephone Hyde Park 3-8601.

Looking forward to seeing you, I am--

Very truly yours,



Leo Szilard

wv
cc: James G. Patton

NSC
Nuclear Science and Engineering Corporation

P. O. Box 10901, PITTSBURGH 36, PENNSYLVANIA

HOMESTEAD 2-4000

February 18, 1955

Dr. Leo Szilard
Kings Crown Hotel
420 W. 116th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Szilard:

Thank you for your kind note of February 4, 1955. We would indeed be pleased to have you visit our new laboratories if and when you get to Pittsburgh. I frequently get to New York and on my next visit I will contact you in the hopes that I may be able to meet you.

For your general information, I am enclosing herewith a copy of our new brochure.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,

R. A. Brightsen

R. A. Brightsen
President

RAB:s1
Encl.

August 31, 1960.

Professor E. Novitski,
Department of Biology,
University of Oregon,
Eugene, Oregon.

Dear Professor Novitski,

I am writing to thank you for your kind letter of June 29. If you should be in New York, I would like to discuss some of the questions you raised in your letter. You can reach me in New York over the telephone at extension 133, TRafalgar 9-3000 at Memorial Hospital.

I was very glad to have your reprint from the Annals of Human Genetics, 1956, which I did not previously see and, particularly, the plot in figure 1 on page 124 of the paper. Unfortunately, the sample size is still too small to tell from it how the sex ratio falls with the age of the father. If one draws a vertical interval around each point, representing the statistical error, one can draw either a straight line through the points or else a line with a steadily and very markedly decreasing slope. (My note to 'Nature' could account for either of these two alternatives, but I personally prefer the second alternative.) This is a somewhat primitive way of looking at the results but I am uncertain whether by using more sophisticated methods, one can really get much further.

I regret that I am not able to give any "mechanism" for the "ageing hits" which are postulated in my paper on ageing. There is no reason to believe that it has anything to do with radiation hits which cause mutational damage.

That the deviation of the sex ratio with the increasing age of the father does not start from a 50/50 base does not bother me because I believe that the base merely reflects the fact that the probability that the X chromosome fails to get included into the sperm is smaller than the probability that the Y chromosome fails to get included into the sperm.

Concerning the question that you raised on the third page of your letter, I am inclined to think that a number of individuals afflicted with Turner's syndrome is far smaller than would correspond ^{to} with the number of nullo X nullo Y sperm; such sperm - for reasons unknown - might generally lose out in the competition with other sperm or the probability that an XO embryo comes to term is perhaps very small. If my memory is correct, in individuals afflicted with Turner's syndrome, where this could be examined, the X chromosome did not come from the mother but from the father.

If you could show conclusively that it is not the father's age but rather the birth order which affects the sex ratio at birth, then my note to 'Nature' would indeed be in serious trouble. This is a point which I would like to discuss with you when an opportunity arises.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Leo Szilard

June 18, 1962

*answer
6/29
rejected*

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

Dear Professor Szilard:

Have you received our letter of April 11 inviting you to contribute one of a group of commemorative essays to appear in our December issue? At this point we have affirmative answers from everyone else we have asked; the list is: Samuel K. Allison, Norman Hilberry, Eugene P. Wigner, Walter H. Zinn and George L. Weil.

We hope that you will also accept. I hope that you have our earlier letter spelling out the details of the type of essay we would like to have. If per chance you do not have it, let us know and we will send another copy.

Incidentally, I have recently read "The Voice of the Dolphins" to which I was led by your recent article in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists and your interview story in International Science and Technology. Reading it makes me even more eager for you to contribute to our December issue.

Sincerely,

*unable to
of previous
of other
business*

R. Hobart Ellis, Jr

R. Hobart Ellis, Jr.
Managing Editor

RHE:pq

April 11, 1962

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

Dear Professor Szilard:

We would like to invite you to take part in a commemoration of the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction. In our December issue, which will appear almost exactly twenty years after that Stagg Field experiment, we are planning a group of short essays by a few of you who were present at the experiment. We invite you to write one of those essays to occupy one or two pages in the December NUCLEONICS. Our theme will be, "The Italian navigator has landed in the New World."

In general we would like to have your thoughts about the discovery of the nuclear chain reaction and its significance to the world in 1942, 1962 and 1982. We hope that you will give us your personal reactions and answer such questions as these:

- When did you first know a nuclear chain reaction was possible?
- What was your first reaction to the knowledge?
- Has the world used nuclear energy better or worse than you anticipated?
- Is the present nuclear industry bigger or smaller, better or worse than you think it ought to be?
- Do you think nuclear energy will make the world a better or worse place in the next twenty years?
- How should we proceed to make sure we use nuclear energy in the best way?

We would also like to have your feelings about the men who were mainly responsible for that first chain reaction -- particularly such men as Fermi and Compton, who are no longer here to speak for themselves.

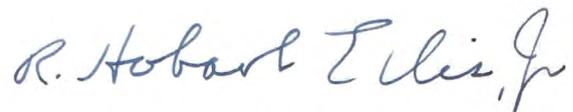
Professor Leo Szilard

-2-

April 11, 1962

If you can accept our invitation, we would like to have a manuscript of up to six double-spaced typewritten pages by September 1. Meanwhile, will you please let us know whether you can accept the invitation.

Sincerely,



R. Hobart Ellis, Jr.

R. Hobart Ellis, Jr.
Managing Editor



regret

RHE:pq

June 29, 1962

Mr. R. Hobart Ellis, Jr.
Managing Editor
Nucleonics
330 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Mr. Ellis:

Dr. Leo Szilard has asked me to thank you for your very kind letter of June 18. He is grateful for your invitation to contribute to ~~the~~ December issue of Nucleonics, but due to the pressure of other business, he will be unable to do so.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Lauterbach
Secretary to Dr. Leo Szilard

June 26, 1956

Dear Mr. Nuveen:

I want to thank you again for your most cordial hospitality a couple of weeks ago.

Maurice has told me of his conversation with you on Sunday, and that he is sending you a memorandum bringing you up to date on what has transpired on our project. I regret I shall not be able to see you if you go to Washington after the first, since I will be on vacation during the early part of July. Nevertheless, I hope we will get together again before very long.

My principle reason for writing now is to suggest that you might find it interesting to talk with Dr. Leo Szilard, who is now staying at the Quadrangle Club. Dr. Szilard is deeply interested in the overall world problem, although on another level and from quite another angle than that of our discussion. For the past two years he has been devoting considerable time to attempts to stimulate overall policy thinking in terms of the imminent air-atomic stalemate.

While Dr. Szilard has not had much immediate success, his interest and determination remain high. Presently, he makes the point that our governmental structure does not provide a ready mechanism for the achievement of consensus among top government leaders and top public leaders on important policy matters, (in the way that the British structure does), and he has some interesting ideas about how we may fill this gap.

I believe that you may find talking with him both interesting and worthwhile, and I would be very pleased to have your reactions to his thinking should you have time to see him.

Sincerely,

George E. Agree

GEA:drw

Mr. John Nuveen
135 S. LaSalle Street
Chicago, Illinois

I. Nyman, 1415 Tuckerman St. NW
Washington, D. C.

February 12, 1955.

Y.

Dear Professor Szilard:

With great interest and appreciation I have read your letter in N.Y. Times on action to prevent war.

Living now in Washington and being a close observer of the congressional and governmental attitudes toward the current events, I fully agree with you that there is a great danger that those of the American leaders who, like President Eisenhower, want now to prevent war cannot hold out for a long time; the pressure of the hysterical elements and of the exile lobby (Chinese, Baltic, "Ukrainian" e.t.c.) is really awful. You are also fully right when you presume that imagination and resourcefulness cannot be expected from the State Department or CIA officials who consider communism as being merely a combination of the "Russian imperialistic menace" and of the "Russian spies". Yes, the only remaining hope lies with the initiative of the universities and private organizations which will be able to find finally the truth and right principles to apply.

As you already have felt, this letter is written to you by an alien. And I am an alien of a very specific type. I am a Russian from the Soviet Union, former high official of the Moscow Foreign Office, who escaped to the West with the idea that the West is anti-communistic and might be able to help us, Russians, to restore normal life in our country and peace in the world. Instead, I have discovered that the

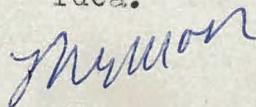
West is merely anti-Russian , and that, in addition, its bayonets are a very cumbersome instruments for performing an operation in my country. I do not say still " right or wrong my country", but I am against the exchange of lives of t he millions of the plain Russians for the freedom ; I am a democrat , and I think these Russians must be asked first.

On the other side , I know from my Moscow days that we have also our warmongers and partisans of a preventive war. But we also have among the ruling circles , especially those of the new communist generation, people who want to prevent war and believe in necessity of democratisation , i.e. our own Djilas and Dedijers. I want you to ask somebody who knows Russian to report to you the contents of the article in the Pravda against the young communists who profess the desirability of making more butter than guns(issue of January 24, 1955). It is illuminating from the point of view of what happened with Malenkov now. The Moscow crisis reflects , in my opinion, the influence of the Knowland - Jenner - Radford Formosa policies upon the struggle between the radical and moderate wings of the Russian communists.

Such a struggle was present in all communist policies since the very beginning(Stalin vs Trotsky, Stalin vs Boukharin, Malenkov vs Beria e.t.c.), and it was my observation that the West never paid any attention to the possibility of influencing that struggle in favor of peace and moderation, on the contrary it usually contributed to the triumph of the radicals.

This is the first problem which must be studied within the frame of your suggestion . I wish I could contribute to every effort in that direction, and would appreciate very much if you would remember me as soon as something practical would follow from your important idea.

Sincerely



(I. Nyman)

King's Crown Hotel
420 West 116th Street
New York, N. Y.
February 22, 1955

Mr. I. Nyman
1415 Tuckerman St., NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nyman:

I wish to thank you for your letter of February 12th. What you say in it interested me very much. I do not yet know whether any concrete course of action will result from our letter to the Times, but if anything develops that is of interest to you, I shall let you know.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szillard

LS:hw