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at regular intervals on questions connected with research on uranium. It is attempted to draw up a list of names for this purpose. In our opinion such a list ought to include the following names to which others might be added, if required.

Deans - Charlottesville, Va.

Fermi - New York

Furry - Cambridge, Mass.

Szilard - New York

Teller - Washington, D.C.

Tuvs - Washington, D.C.

Wheeler - Princeton

In drawing up this list we kept in mind two points:

a) the question of residence of the men selected. The geographical boundary line was drawn at the distance Washington to Boston;

b) the advisability of having a number of the more important eastern universities represented, at which research on uranium has been carried on in the past or might be started in the near future.

Furthermore it seems to us that it might be useful to ask certain small groups of workers to consider themselves responsible for clearing up a given aspect of the question and to submit a report within six months or a year's time. It would be the task of these groups to see to it that the questions involved are vigorously pursued, either by some members of the group or by others. Such a group would be expected to report at once if they encounter difficulties which they are unable to overcome, so that the help of others can be enlisted.

In our opinion the following persons might be asked to report on, and concern themselves with:

1. Slow Neutron Reaction:

Fermi, Fegren, Szilard, Wheeler.

2. Fast Neutron Reaction:

Fermi, Szilard, Tuvs, Wigner.

3. The Question which of the Uranium Isotopes splits:

Dunning, Fermi, Tuvs, Wheeler.

4. Small Scale Separation of Isotopes by any Method except Diffusion:

Deans, Fermi, Tuvs.

5. Small Scale Separation of Isotopes by Diffusion:

Fermi, Furry, Urey.

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6. Theoretical Possibility and Limitation of Large Scale Separation by Centrifuging:

Pegram, Pogram, Szillard, Teller.

7. Theoretical Possibility and Limitation of Large Scale Separation by Diffusion:

Vermi, Furry, Onsager, Urey.

8. Possibility of Large Scale Production of Uranium Metal:

Pegram, Szillard, and somebody from the Department for Chemical Engineering of MIT or Columbia.

These groups include the following names:

Pears - University of Virginia,
Parsi - Columbia,
Furry - Harvard,
Panning - Columbia,
Pegram - Columbia,
Onsager - Yale,
Szillard - Columbia,
Teller - George Washington University,
Urey - Carnegie Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism,
Urey - Columbia,
Wheeler - Princeton,
Wigner - Princeton.

He could not discuss the tentative proposals contained in this letter with Professor Pegram on account of his absence, and the time was too short to discuss it with anybody else."

SZILARD again wrote Dr. Sachs on 12 May 1940 as follows:

"Our work concerning systems composed of carbon and uranium has now reached a stage at which it seems necessary to organize a large scale experiment. Only through actually carrying out such an experiment can it be demonstrated beyond doubt that a nuclear chain reaction can in fact be maintained in a system composed of carbon and uranium.

All nuclear constants involved have now been measured and the best experimental values obtained for these constants lead to the conclusion that such an experiment may be expected to be successful. It must be emphasized, however, that a number of the nuclear constants which are involved is large and that the value of each of these constants is known only within certain occasionally fairly wide limits set by the experimental error. In the circumstances a forecast based on the values obtained by small-scale laboratory experiments can at best be made with a fair degree of assurance but not with absolute certainty.

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It is extremely necessary and urgent to obtain certainty in this matter we desire to start organizing a large scale experiment. This experiment would require about 100 tons of graphite and perhaps 10 to 20 tons of uranium metal. It would also require elaborate mechanisms designed to stabilize the chain reaction and to safe-guard against over-heating and the possibility of an explosion. Realizing that this is an enterprise which may require to its conclusion an expenditure of \$200,000 to \$500,000 we propose to carry out this project by stages. If the results obtained during the first stage are satisfactory, then the expenditure necessary for the second stage would appear to be justified and the second stage could be started according to schedule, etc. If this procedure were adopted, then the expenditure would gradually rise parallel to the increase in our assurance of the smooth-functioning and final success of the large scale experiment.

In the first stage we would desire to carry out a general survey of all nuclear constants involved with a view to confirming the values previously obtained and to narrowing down the limits of experimental error of the observed values of these constants. A successful conclusion of this survey would strengthen our assurance of ultimate success in the experiment and would enable us to find the optimum conditions for the large scale experiments. Concurrently, with this survey, certain other work would have to be done in order to prepare the ground for the large scale experiment. Such work would include the working out of constructional details in the form of drawings, the carrying out of technological tests on samples of material which will be used in large quantities in the ultimate experiments, and negotiating for bids for the manufacture of such material in the required quality and quantity. An expenditure of \$50,000 would probably be sufficient to bring this first stage in the organization of the large scale experiment to its conclusion and would bring us up to the next stage. During the second stage of the work the expenditure would gradually rise and may reach a total of \$500,000 by the time the large scale experiment is concluded.

If a fund were set up under the direction of a board of trustees who had the confidence of the government, as set forth in the letter of professor Einstein which was read by Dr. Briggs at the meeting held on April 27th in the Bureau of Standards. Professor Fernal and I would be glad to accept the responsibility for carrying out the large scale experiment under the direction of such a board and would be pleased to have our work supervised by a small committee of scientists who might be entrusted by the board with the task of advising the board.

149 It is my personal opinion that Dr. Fernal, myself and the proposed small committee of scientists should be left a free hand to spend up to 25% of the expenditure for studying the possibility of a fast neutron reaction. It is further a personal opinion that, if the study of the separation of the uranium isotopes is included in the program of work, then Dr. Urey of Columbia and Dr. Eames of the University of Virginia are to be asked to accept responsibility for the direction or coordination of the work in the same way in which Dr. Fernal and I are prepared

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to accept responsibility for the development and carrying out of the development program.

The government, which has been approached through your good offices, has been put into a position to decide whether it considers this development sufficiently important either to create such a fund out of government funds, or, if this is considered impossible by legal obstacles, whether it is in the position to induce private persons or organizations to establish such a fund. I believe that there is no reason now why this decision should be further delayed, and I can see a number of reasons why a further delay should be avoided. As I pointed out at the last meeting which we jointly attended in Washington on April 27th, while we have literally to acknowledge the help which has so far been extended to this work by the government, I have much doubt as to the value of continuing a loose cooperation between government departments and university laboratories, even if government support were forthcoming on a greatly increased scale. I am almost inclined to believe that if we should be unable to set up an independent organization which is devised for the purpose of fulfilling the particular requirements of this work, we ought to consider whether the course which we have at heart, would not be better served by finding some industrial corporation which is willing to take charge of this development, even though for motives of profit, and which would give us enough rope for organizing our work with the required flexibility. Anticipated as such a solution may seem, it might still be preferable to the continuation of the present type of loosely organized work. In the light of such considerations I am rather anxious to regain as full freedom of action concerning the methods which I have invented if, for one reason or another, it should prove impossible to obtain at this junction, the cooperation of the government in our task of organizing this work with the required flexibility.

I should appreciate your bringing the contents of my letter to the notice of Mr. Briggs should your further contacts with the government representatives make this appear desirable."

An undated letter written apparently by subject and addressed to "Dear Mr. President" is set out as follows:

"In furtherance of your kind letter to me of April 5, in which you suggested that a conference be held, such a conference was arranged by Mr. Briggs for April 27. The materials submitted to this conference, supplemented by the information which I understand will be conveyed through Columbia University to Mr. Briggs early next week, ought to make it possible for the committee which you have appointed to express an opinion as to whether or not governmental action appears to be justified.

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In view of your gracious expression of a desire to be advised of developments, and assuming that the governmental committee will report to you

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In favor of governmental action, I wish to set forth the following:

Through the invasion of Belgium the danger that supplies may be cut off from the wireless supplies of Belgian Congo has increased, and in my view no time should be lost in taking definitive action not only as to the support to be accorded by the government for the furtherance of the work on uranium, but also in devising a organizational framework under which the work can be carried out expeditiously and with the required flexibility. This aspect of the question has been particularly emphasized by Prof. Einstein, and I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of his letter on this subject, which he addressed to Dr. Briggs, for your kind perusal. The creation of a board of trustees that would serve as an intermediary between the governmental group and the scientists engaged in this work, and in particular the question of making available governmental funds to some such organization as will have to be set up might make it desirable to bring one of your legal aides into the circle of discussion, along with General Watson, serving as a liaison for the representatives of the Service Departments and the Bureau of Standards.

In view of the urgency of a decision, and assuring that the governmental committee will advise you upon enquiry in favor of taking action in this matter, I should greatly appreciate conferring with you in the course of next week at your convenience, and will hold myself in readiness to come forth with.

The necessity for creating a board of trustees that would serve as an intermediary between the governmental group and the scientists engaged in this work, and in particular the question of making available governmental funds to some such non-profit organization as may have to be set up, might make it desirable to bring one of your legal aides into the circle of discussion, along with General Watson, serving as a liaison for the representatives of the Service Departments and the Bureau of Standards."

Another undated letter apparently written by SZILARD and addressed to the Secretary of State, Washington, U. S. is set out as follows:

"I am enclosing a draft of a letter which I thought of sending to the Belgian Ambassador, being of the opinion that it is in the interest of this country as well as in the interest of Belgium and other pacific nations to draw the attention of the Belgian Government to a potential danger which has arisen in connection with the new development in physics. I am informing you of this in order to ask you whether your Department would care to receive information on the subject, and whether it would be willing to approach the Belgian Government, or whether I had better approach the Belgian government direct through its ambassador."

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Another undated letter which was addressed to the Ambassador of Belgium, Washington, D. C. and which was apparently the letter referred to in the above letter to the Secretary of State is as follows:

"I feel that I ought to draw your attention to certain discoveries in nuclear physics which may affect the welfare of our country as well as that of the United States and other nations.

It appears not only possible but very likely that it will be possible to make a powerful source of energy out of an element called uranium, the chief source of which at present is Belgian Congo. Recent publications which appear in scientific periodicals point already in this direction, and more information is contained in some unpublished work which has been done at Columbia University and of which I have received information through Dr. L. SZILARD, New York, and Dr. E. T. TITCHEM, Princeton. It is to be expected that, if it becomes known that uranium can be made to release energy on a large scale, certain powers will attempt to secure large stocks of this element or its ore. There is a possibility, though this point is not yet certain, that explosive bombs can be constructed from uranium, the destructive power of which would be beyond imagination.

Important deposits of uranium are present in that part of Germany that belonged formerly to Czechoslovakia, in Canada and in Belgian Congo. Of these deposits the German is estimated to be about 1,000 to 2,500 tons, the Canadian about 3,000 tons, and the Belgian deposit is supposed to be considerably larger. About 3,000 tons in the form of very poor ore are available in the United States, and rather unimportant deposits may be found in the possessions of other nations.

It is conceivable that certain powers, who are potential enemies both of Belgium and the United States, will in the near future attempt to secure a stock of this potentially so dangerous element, and in the circumstances it seems to me necessary to take precautions to inhibit the delivery of any stocks of this material to such potential enemies. I understand that Germany, which has offered some uranium for sale immediately after taking over the Czechoslovakian mines, is no longer prepared to export this material."

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B. Dissatisfaction with Administration of Project

SHILLAD wrote a letter to Mr. Arthur H. COMPTON, Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory, dated 15 December 1943, the pertinent parts of which are set out as follows:

"Earlier in the week I had heard from Signer that Dr. Lowen, who formerly was a member of this Laboratory, became alarmed through newspaper reports concerning some German secret weapon and went to Washington where he had a number of conversations with rather influential persons. Later on I obtained more precise information concerning the nature of these conversations. While I am fully convinced of the sincerity of Lowen's motives and appreciate his point of view, nevertheless what I heard increased rather than decreased my apprehension for the future of our project and some of the related projects. The situation, as I see it, is such that it might be helpful for Dr. Bush to be acquainted with the point of view of those who find it difficult to believe that the uranium projects are going as well as they can go and that it is impossible to do better. For this reason I am asking Dr. Bush for an interview and am inclosing a copy of the letter which I wrote to him. I assume that I shall have an opportunity to see you before I see Dr. Bush."

The letter to Dr. Vannevar Bush, 1530 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., was dated 13 December 1943. The contents of this letter are set out as follows:

"In May of last year I wrote you because of my concern for the progress of our work. Today I am writing you again for the same reason. Since the trouble is not located within and not limited to the Chicago project but is of a more general nature I am writing to you directly."

"I would very much appreciate it if you could see me at a date when you have at your disposal enough time to listen to a detailed statement so that I can substantiate each point which I make with concrete examples taken from the past record of this work."

"As I am sure you must have heard, there is dissatisfaction which is keenly felt by many of the scientists in several of the projects, with the probable exclusion of Dr. Lawrence's laboratory. News of this dissatisfaction is beginning to leak out and judging from information which reached me last week, it might begin to cause alarm in certain Government circles. For this reason I am inclined to look forward to the proposed interview with a somewhat greater urgency than would otherwise be the case."

A review of the file on Dr. Irving Samuel LOWEN in the Chicago office revealed that Dr. LOWEN was employed as a Research Associate at the Metallurgical Laboratory under Dr. Eugene P. WIGNER from 1 June to 1 September 1943 at which time he returned to New York University.

During the summer of 1943, there was dissatisfaction in the theoretical physics section of the Metallurgical Laboratory, and Dr. LOWEN was apparently one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction. The theoretical physicists expressed

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fears that in the long run the Project would fall into the hands of the Army which they regarded as bureaucratic, reactionary and short sighted, or into the hands of industrialists who they felt represented selfish, unscrupulous and profit-minded big business. They wanted the Project to be run by a group of disinterested, far-sighted scientists. Their immediate complaints were that they believed that the Army was delaying the work of the Project by the security requirements and the auditing procedures and that the Army was making mistakes in judgment such as in the emphasis on the heavy water program.

On 28 July 1943, SZILARD went to Washington, D. C., where he saw President Roosevelt for a few minutes and stated their grievances to him. On 29 July 1943, SZILARD attempted to telephone Dr. LOREN at Washington, D. C., by long distance from Chicago, but Dr. LOREN had left for New York City. Subject talked to Dr. LOREN twice by long distance telephone calls to New York City on this day. SZILARD again telephoned Dr. LOREN by long distance to New York City on 30 July 1943. SUBJECT reached Dr. LOREN in New York City on all calls at the home of J. Stuart HARRIS, 71 W. Washington Square, New York City. It is to be noted that J. Stuart HARRIS's business establishment is listed as 50 Broad Street, which is the address for the office of Fritz VALLS, who was SUBJECT's attorney in his litigation with Isbert ADAM.

In December 1943, Dr. LOREN became alarmed at newspaper reports of Germany's secret weapon and the progress they were making with it. He again went to Washington, D. C., where he talked to members of the President's staff.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, in an interview on 12 January 1944 with Special Agent John A. KING, stated that he had talked with SZILARD in a limited fashion concerning Dr. LOREN's trips to Washington, D. C. Subject told Dr. COMPTON that he was worried about Dr. LOREN's trips to Washington, D. C. and indicated that he had nothing to do with it. The nature of SZILARD's worry was not explained. At that time, however, Subject also told Dr. COMPTON that he did not exactly approve of the way Dr. COMPTON was running the Project. SZILARD also expressed annoyance at not receiving a prompt reply on his letter to Dr. Vannevar BUSH, requesting BUSH to grant him an interview for discussion of Subject's views on the mismanagement of the Project.

Dr. Eugene Paul WIGNER, Section Chief, Theoretical Physics Section, Nuclear Physics Division, Metallurgical Laboratory, was interviewed 22 January 1944 by Lt. J. A. KING, concerning heavy water production in Germany.

Dr. WIGNER believed that the German physicists had a great deal more influence and prestige in government circles than American physicists. Dr. WIGNER feared that for that reason that German science might get ahead of American science. In connection with this, Dr. WIGNER stated that it was his opinion that in Germany the scientists had greater prestige and that their opinions were given greater consideration than in America. Dr. WIGNER also felt that German industry was better equipped to cooperate with scientists than American industry. He stated that LEO SZILARD had told him that during SZILARD's contacts with German industry that he had been able to get much more accomplished than he had in this country. For these reasons, Dr. WIGNER feared that the German Project would be far ahead of the DCM Project.

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August 1, 1945

There has been lately much discussion about the organization of the postwar peace conference, about such questions as the publication of the results obtained during the war and the possible application of our discoveries. Some physicists and chemists who may be considered as lay men in this work have been in various postwar positions but none of them seem to have got into this new field after the war and one of them has actually accepted a similar position. The situation is such that it seems to me very desirable that we should try to agree on a common line of basic policy which could be followed individually and, if necessary, collectively.

The purpose of this letter is to find out whether there is sufficient agreement among us on certain basic principles to formulate such a common policy. I shall in the following therefore record those of my beliefs which I hope I share with the majority of our group and I would very much appreciate it if you would comment on these points before the end of the war.

1. The modern development with which we are all familiar will make it impossible to ensure peace on the basis of ideas which date back to 1918 and are essentially characterized by the slogans of cooperation between sovereign states bound together by covenants possibly reinforced by alliances and automatic collective action against nations. These ideas might have been effective after the last war if they had been acted upon at that time but after this war we have an armed peace in which a number of nations are in possession of 'modern' weapons and if one of these nations starts a war, that war may be won in 24 hours and there will be no time to apply sanctions. If after this war we get an armed peace based on balance of power of several states in possession of the 'modern' weapons then we physicists will have to regard that era as a pre-war rather than a postwar period. Judging from newspaper reports it is such an armed peace at best exemplified by alliances and League of Nations covenants towards which we are drifting.

"It is not entirely out of the question that the physicists and chemists who are engaged in this work will have to raise their voices against the postwar world organization towards which we are drifting at present. Of course it may be that one of these days, newspaper headlines will announce the use of 'modern' weapons by the Germans on Cherbourg, London, or New York and if that should happen there may be an abrupt change in the present trend and it may not take any explaining by the physicists to make statesmen understand the situation which the world faces."

"On the other hand it may also happen that the postwar organization of the world will begin to take shape in Europe before the full meaning of the development of modern weapons has become manifest. In that case the physicists and chemists might perform a useful function by explaining in the right place and at the proper time the grave consequences to which the modern discoveries will lead if we drift into an armed peace. We may take action individually or collectively. As far as collective action is concerned it seems that we can not very

will go farther than to state as clearly as we can the necessary conditions for safeguarding peace in face of this modern development.

"One such condition would appear to be that all pertinent deposits be controlled by one single closely knit group. If this is to be effective it will require in a sense policing of the whole world so that any danger to security arising out of the violation of the control measures could be met by police action against the administration of the territory which is involved rather than by waging war against the people who happen to inhabit that territory. As to the question of what kind of group could in fact exercise such control it is hardly possible to give an answer."

"Theoretically speaking this group could be the United States alone or the United States and Great Britain, if tied together by an indissoluble alliance approaching some sort of a lasting political union. It could be the United States, Great Britain and Russia if it were possible to create an atmosphere in which a lasting union of these three countries could be established. It could be some sort of a League of Nations if it were possible to convince the nations to give up sovereignty to the extent as is needed to make their union effective."

"Any measures of this type which we could name as necessary conditions for peace are clearly not sufficient and we all know that it takes more than such measures to create a peace in which we may have confidence. Unfortunately the public discussions of this topic have not yet reached a sufficiently high level and I believe, therefore, that it would be premature for us to try to reach a consensus of opinion on this modern (or) subject."

"I believe that most of us would agree that the hopes that we shall in fact get a satisfactory organization of the world after this war are slim and that even if the United States Government had a clear determination in this respect and even if the people of the United States were backing the Government 100% in this attempt, it might still not be possible to obtain such a world organization in view of the attitude which the other countries might take. In spite of this hope being slim, it would, I believe, be necessary at least to make an attempt in this direction."

"The first question which arises then is this: Do we feel responsible for putting forward our views at the proper place and proper time to the extent of making clear the necessary conditions for maintaining peace in the face of the present development? Obviously some allowance will have to be made for future developments and there is hardly anybody in a better position to appreciate the importance of this aspect than our group. Are we willing if necessary to go as far as seeing personally men in key positions in Washington and also seeing Senators and Congressmen if need be, in support of such policies of the administration which might be opposed by those who were not given

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enough time fully to understand the implications of the developments of which our group of physicists and chemists has been fully aware for the last three years. It appears to me conceivable that a lobby of this unprecedented type might not remain without effect because politicians are usually shrewd and would have no difficulty in seeing that we are sincere and have no political axe to grind."

"It seems to me that if the present trend continues we will end up with some sort of a balance of power in the postwar world, cooperation between sovereign states bound together by alliances, covenants stipulating collective action against aggressor nations and such other measures as were proposed at the end of the last war for the organization of the peace have been made obsolete by the 'modern development' of which 'our' group of physicists and chemists are aware."

"Clearly if other nations who might consider themselves even potential enemies will be in possession of modern weapons and in the absence of an overwhelming superiority of these weapons by the United States, one of these nations might, for fear or any other reason, decide to strike and win its war within a few hours before the United States or any of its Allies can think of applying sanctions. This country with its long coastlines is particularly vulnerable. The modern weapons can be smuggled in during peacetime by the agents of a 'friendly' power as a purely routine precautionary measure. They will be stored in all major cities possibly over a long period of years until in an international conflict it is decided to detonate them in order to be on the safe side."

"If after this war we have an armed peace in which a number of nations are in possession of modern weapons in substantial quantity and if one of these nations starts a 'war' there may be no time to apply sanctions before most of the major cities in this country have been destroyed."

"It is of course possible that the present trend towards such an armed peace may be changed. The war is not over yet and for all we know the Germans may use modern weapons in it before long. Once their effect has been demonstrated by the Germans or by us the discussion of its postwar organization of the world might then be taken up again and carried on a level which takes into account these new realities. But even so, I fear that the chances for a stable peace after this war are slim seeing that it takes time for people to grasp the full meaning of this new development."

"For this reason it seems to me that we ought to proceed on the assumption that only an overwhelming superiority of this country, perhaps in collaboration with Great Britain, in the quantity and quality of modern weapons can safeguard peace."

"Thus the maintenance of the peace will probably be by far the most important peace application of the modern development in the next few years and it is difficult to think of any other peace application which might achieve comparable importance."

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2. It seems to follow that in a situation as cannot think of returning to the normal method of publications which would make basic information available to the potential enemy. Clearly we have to steer clear of two dangers: one, to have no secrecy at all and give away the information to the enemy and, the other, is to hinder the work of our own physicists and chemists by preventing them from freely discussing their results with each other. If we do the former, countries which start from scratch can catch up with us and surpass us within two or three years. If we do the latter, it may take a country starting from scratch somewhat longer to accumulate the basic information needed for this work, but if they trust their own men while we distrust ours, they will be in a much better position with respect to unrecognized problems and therefore in the long run (say 5 to 10 years) far better off than we are. This has been demonstrated: England. It follows that we have a difficult task (1) to persuade our politically less interested physicists to cooperate in an outright scheme of withholding information from everybody who does not take responsibility to keep this information from leaking out, and (2) make it clear to the authorities that a large group of scientists freely communicating information to each other is a minor danger to security but that the existence of such a group is essential for a well balanced development.

"Unless we have a large group of scientists free from compartmentalization, it will not be possible to attain that research spirit which is essential if we want to go after the unrecognized problems and thus keep ahead with the other countries. Nor is it possible to arrive without(?) such(?) at the balanced recommendations which are needed for steering this work along the right channels. While this point will be elaborated further below, it should be emphasized from the start that compartmentalization of information as it has been practiced in our projects is incompatible with efficient development in the postwar period."

"As to what is secret from the potential enemy it seems to me that we should take the stand that the most important secrets are the basic information, the points of view which we consider ought to be guiding, and the emphasis which we wish to put on one or the other line of development. Once this information is public any country which wishes to start from scratch can with the help of a capable group of engineers solve the remaining constructional problems in an astonishing short time."

"3. The question arises as to whether this development is best carried out under Government auspices or under other institutions where the profit object plays no role or whether industrial research laboratories are more suitable for a speedy development. In examining this question we shall restrict ourselves to fundamental research and that very important region between fundamental research and actual constructional work which consists of a balanced mixture of technological development and designing work and which carries the development from

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the early discovery of the process design stages. I personally believe that this part of the development can be best done on the basis of commercial companies provided that certain essential requirements can be met. The guidance of the work is in public rather than in private hands."

"Clearly the two most important dangers of having this work done in the postwar period under the guidance of the Government or some other public non-profit organization are the following: (1) Over-centralization. This leads to the danger that all the work will be planned work. That is, certain steering committees or administrative heads decide the relative importance of different lines of work and set up a priority system. The result is that if a group wishes to move in a certain direction because it feels that the direction is promising their work is so slowed down at an early crucial stage when the justification of that work cannot yet be objectively demonstrated by having slow priority that it is practically impossible for the group to get through the preliminary stage of the work and reach the stage where they could ask for permission and high priority."

"The remedy seems to lie in giving all members of the staff who have in the past proved that they are able to select promising lines of development a definite status which would enable them to proceed as follows: something like 80% of the facilities will be subject to the priority system, that is, will essentially be reserved for planned work. The remaining 20% of the facilities can be used by any of these "fellows" if they and their group are willing to put in their time along a certain line of development they will have the 20% of the facilities for whatever they think is useful work. If such work is going on there will be some competition for the 20% of the facilities and the free work will be somewhat slow but still it will not be completely suppressed as it is bound to be under a priority system. Another danger of the centralization is the difficulty to form teams which comprise physicists, chemists, engineers, metallurgists, etc. There may be a tendency to form a vertical organization by setting up divisions for these different categories and expecting any working group to turn for help to these divisions. There is of course no objection to having a metallurgist - etc., as a service division upon which groups can call for further help but each major group will have to have its own physicists, chemists, metallurgists, etc., if it is desired to move fast through various early stages of development."

"A third danger of centralization consists in giving certain outstanding physicists or chemists the responsibility for a too large fraction of the total work. The whole machinery under one man will then necessarily be dominated by the ideas of that one man and that is hardly the best way for speedy progress. This danger is somewhat similar to several labs under one administrative head."

"(2) Decentralization — Decentralization can become a very serious danger if the fact that a number of independent units are kept working in the field leads to a situation when the members of one unit cannot freely discuss their work with members of another unit. The result would

be that a number of problems will remain unsolved and therefore unsolved. The more complete utilization of information which would have this effect, the more effect can also be brought about if the geographic location of various research and development units is such that it becomes very difficult for the members to have extensive talks with each other.

(3) Stuffed-shirt direction - In an enterprise which is carried on by the Government or some large non-profit organization the directors (administrative heads) of the organization do not participate in any financial gain or loss. This may easily lead to a situation where their chief desire is to maintain a good record as to their conduct of affairs. That is, they will make recommendations on the basis of recommendations made by certain committees. Their desire will be to have these committees composed of men who are widely known in most cases on account of some outstanding achievement in the more or less remote past. Such men are usually rather busy, can devote only a small fraction of their time and attention to the problems involved, and have in many cases gathered their experience in a field entirely different from this field of modern development. What they know about this modern development they do not know through their own work but through what they have been told. To know what one is told is certainly not enough and it is impossible to have confidence in the recommendations of any such groups.

The sanctioning of any program by some group of this type is probably unavoidable if we operate under Government sponsorship or large non-profit foundations. The effect of this mode of operation could, however, be made probably fairly satisfactory if these committees were guided in their recommendation by the recommendations of teams formed by men who have first-hand knowledge of the problems which are actually involved. I believe, therefore, that perhaps a plan of the following sort might be a workable solution:

The men in responsible scientific or technical positions (as distinct from the men in administrative and financial position) who have first-hand knowledge of the problems involved may be made to form a panel. It may be made their task to keep informed as well as they can with all developments in any of the branches of this work thereby cutting across organizational boundaries of different enterprises which make out the totality of the modern development. Most members of this panel will most of the time be fully engaged in some specific work but a fraction of them, say 1/5, will for a certain period of time, (say 1 year) free themselves from the special work in hand and form an advisory team that will from time to time go on record with respect to the conduct of the overall project and the conduct of the special projects which are parts of it. The composition of this advisory team will change slowly, some of the members are going back to their special work and are being replaced by other persons on the panel. It will be the task of the advisory team to realize ahead of time, months or years ahead, what major issues may come up for discussion. Next they would have to take steps to get all the experimental evidence which is needed in order to give

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sound advice with respect to the decision. They will in fact to have direct contact with those in the special projects from whom they believe they can obtain the special information which they need and if the information is not available they will be in a position to arrange for further experiments to provide this information.

If this team is then put into a position to gather the necessary evidence they will have to discuss with each other the issues involved. During such a discussion it would gradually turn out that some of them have thought more about the issue than some others and in many cases the decision will end with a unanimous decision among those who consider themselves competent to judge, while the rest will abstain from expressing an opinion as it comes to. In other cases there may be a majority opinion and a dissenting opinion (since occasionally it is unavoidable that on the basis of different experience in the past some persons will favor one solution and some persons will favor another one).

The result of the deliberation of such a team would then go on record and would be communicated to those who have administrative positions in the various projects which compose this development, and also to the various boards or boards who are part of the machinery of the 'modern development'.

Confidential Informant Chicago 786 advised this Agent on 9 February 1945 that he has not heard of Subject's drafting a letter concerning the postwar use of the developments of the project to promote lasting peace, but it would not surprise this informant to find out that Subject had done so. According to Informant 786, Subject spends as much time worrying about the future of the Project and who is going to run it after the war as he does working on the physics angle of the Project. Informant 786 will advise the Chicago office as soon as it comes to his attention that Subject intends to distribute such a letter to anyone else.

On 4 March 1944, Dr. Arthur L. COMPTON advised Special Agent John A. KING that Subject had left Chicago on 1 March 1944 to go to Washington, D.C., to confer with Dr. Vannevar BUSH on post-war implications and ramifications of the MED Project. Dr. COMPTON had been informed that Subject had a preliminary appointment with Dr. BUSH on 2 March 1944 and that he expected to have a number of conferences with Dr. BUSH extending over a period of a week or so. Dr. COMPTON felt that Subject might discuss other matters concerning the MED Project with Dr. BUSH, but he said that Subject had thought a great deal about the peace-time aspects of the MED Project and was very interested in it.

Confidential Informant Chicago 14 furnished this office with photographic copies of a document in Subject's possession on 6 November 1944, the contents of which is set out as follows:

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In the conversation with Mr. [redacted] [redacted] the following points which in my opinion illustrate the shortcomings of the uranium project and which arise out of certain general principles which characterize the overall conduct of these projects:

"(1) What we thought in January 1942 about the division of authority between Du Pont and [redacted] and how the division of authority worked out in the six months that followed.

"(2) What we thought about the scanty support given in 1942 to Dr. [redacted]'s group who attempted to make a design for a water cooled power unit.

"(3) What we thought in July 1942 of the decision to place a contract with Stone and Webster for building an experimental plant and a pilot plant and to what extent the subsequent events justified our views.

"(4) What we thought in 1942 about the wisdom of the decisions of the executive committee in general; also what we thought about one decision communicated to us in September 1942—in particular. (This decision cancelled the original plans of building a chemical separation unit near Chicago which was supposed to go into operation in May 1943.)

"(5) What we thought about the recommendations of the ad hoc [redacted] appointed committee which visited our laboratory about Thanksgiving 1942 and with respect to schemes which originated in Chicago. Also what we thought about the recommendation made with respect to schemes which originated in Dr. [redacted]'s laboratory.

"(6) What we thought about not building a water cooled pilot plant of about 10,000 to 20,000 kw at the time when the decision was reached to build water cooled production plants of 250,000 kw each.

"(7) What we think about the question-answer game and how this game resulted in placing production units ten miles apart at Hanford.

"(8) What we think about the shortcomings of our collaboration with du Pont, about the blueprint situation and how it came about that our laboratory is attempting to invent at this late date a method of canning which may give a reasonable assurance of success.

"(9) What we thought about the difficulties of obtaining permission to contact firms other than du Pont in connection with certain alternate lines of development which we desired to see pushed at least into the process design stage.

"(10) What we thought about the handling of the question of designing a heavy water power unit which kept the Chicago laboratory in confusion from April to August 1943 and mentioned particularly the loss of faith that followed when it was believed that the recommendation of the so-called reviewing committee had been shelved.

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"(11) What he thought about the general spirit of authority concerning the design of the heavy water reactor, the relations between April '43 and August '43 and the large demands at the laboratory for changes and engineering adjustments in this connection.

"(12) What he thought about the emergency tendency of running the whole project by means of directives and the danger of suppressing completely certain lines of development which may later turn out to be of importance.

"(13) I gave Mr. ENCH examples of opportunities which were lost due to compartmentalization of information and emphasized the possibility of overlooking potential possibilities which up to this day remain unrecognized."

Paragraph (13) was crossed out in pencil on the original document.

Confidential Informant Chicago #86 advised this Agent on 9 February 1945 that SUBJECT went to Mr. ENCH because he was dissatisfied that the scientists are not running the Project. This dissatisfaction is more or less a chronic condition among the employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory, particularly among the theoretical physicists. Subject is one of the most dissatisfied about this, but others feel the same way. They resent the entrance of private industry into the Project and are afraid that the Project will eventually fall into the hands of private industry. They feel that only the scientists know what is to be done, and, therefore, the scientists should run the Project.

According to Informant #86, Subject is convinced that the Project was set up wrong in the first place. SUBJECT thinks that the Project should be run by a committee of scientists who will have committee meetings and decide what to do. Apparently, Subject's arguments were taken seriously by Mr. ENCH and a committee was formed and meetings were held. However, according to Informant #86, nothing was accomplished at these committee meetings and the system was finally abolished. Informant #86 stated that Subject still worries about how the Project is being run and tries to educate other people to his point of view.

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2. EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

A. Clearance for War Work

By letter dated 16 October 1941, to Mr. Frank M. PACKER, Provost of Columbia University, New York City, Irwin STUART, Executive Secretary of the National Defense Research Committee, pointed out that Dr. Enrico FERMI and Professor Enrico FERMI were being employed on a contract with the NDRC and that they were aliens; therefore, they would have to be cleared with the Secretary of the Navy who apparently was supervising the Project at this time.

Irwin STUART forwarded the completed Navy alien questionnaires which were filled out by Drs. Enrico FERMI and LEO SZILARD and Columbia University as contractor to Captain Abraham B. WITZ, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., by letter dated 28 October 1941. It was indicated that both Dr. Ferri and Dr. Szilard were employed as experimental researchers on an NDRC contract. On this questionnaire, Irwin STUART remarked that Dr. SZILARD was an outstanding scientist in the field of uranium and that the contract involved did not require the disclosure of classified information to Subject. On the contrary, Szilard's researches were expected to yield new information which might be of profound significance. It was further stated that Subject's unique experience and capacity could not be duplicated.

By letter dated 27 January 1942, Mr. Arthur H. COMPTON, Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory, inquired of Dr. Irwin STUART, Executive Secretary, Office for Emergency Management, 1530 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., as to the clearance status of Doctors Enrico FERMI and LEO SZILARD. Irwin STUART responded by letter dated 2 February 1942, the pertinent parts of which are set out as follows:

"The texts of the clearances received from the War and Navy Departments consenting to the use of these individuals in the work of S-1 are as follows:

"War - October 10, 1940

"Reference your letter of October 2, in view of the steps that have already been taken for safeguarding military secrets and under the assumption that those provisions, where applicable, will be followed in connection with the work of ... (S-1) ..., the War Department agrees to the employment of Mr. Ferri and Dr. Szilard in connection with the ... (S-1) ... problem only. Reports from reliable sources are such that neither one of these men can be employed on matters of a secret nature in connection with the National Defense."

"Navy - November 4, 1940

"...It is understood that such information as may be obtained in connection with the work now being done on isotopic separation will not be divulged to the gentlemen (Doctors Ferri and Szilard) in question."

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Inasmuch as this individual's clearance by the War and Navy has been granted specifically in the past cases, and since the individuals in question have filed the Navy Alien Questionnaire, there is no objection to your continued use of Doctors Fermi and Szilard provided the extent of such use is governed by the conditional nature of the clearance granted.

Lt. J. H. CANNON of the Office of the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C., by letter dated 22 March 1942, advised that the Secretary of the Navy had consented to the employment of LEO SZILARD by the Trustees of Columbia University, Pupin Physics Laboratory, Columbia University, New York City, but that his employment was to be limited to research in the field of uranium.

By letter dated 1 April 1942, Irvin STANLEY advised the Secretary of the Navy that they had been requested by Dr. Arthur H. COMPTON to ask permission to use SZILARD at the University of Chicago in the same field of research for which consent was granted for subject's employment at Columbia University. The Office of the Secretary of Navy delayed answering this letter, and there were several letters sent on this question because the University of Chicago desired to put SZILARD on their payroll so that his services could be used without the technicality of reimbursing Columbia University. By letter dated 18 May 1942, Lt. J. H. CANNON advised that the Secretary of Navy had consented to the employment of LEO SZILARD by the University of Chicago but that his employment was to be limited to research in the field of uranium.

The files of this office reveal that SZILARD was cleared by the Manhattan Engineer District on 26 May 1943.

B. Initial Employment at Metallurgical Laboratory

By letter dated 26 February 1942, George F. FEGHAN, Dean of the Department of Physics, Columbia University, advised Dr. Arthur H. COMPTON, University of Chicago, that SZILARD had been receiving from Columbia University, under Government contracts, a salary of \$4,000.00 a year from 1 November 1940 to 31 December 1941. In 1940 Subject demurred somewhat at taking any salary, but FEGHAN and Dean FEGHAN persuaded SZILARD that he ought to accept a salary. They considered the sum paid to Subject as rather a nominal amount inasmuch as it was no more than his assistant, Dr. ZIEM, was receiving. Recently, FEGHAN and FEGHAN discussed readjustment of SZILARD's salary and put through an increase for the month of January 1942 to a \$5400.00 annual rate.

Mr. J. C. STANBIS, Associate Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory, by letter dated 7 April 1942, advised SZILARD that his salary would be \$550.00 per month. Subject's residence and work would be in New York City, but it would be necessary for him to come to Chicago for certain conferences. When he was in Chicago, he would be allowed \$5.00 per diem for expenses.

A memorandum from Mr. J. C. STANBIS to Mr. H. L. DEAN, dated 4 March 1942, indicated that SZILARD's salary was to be \$450.00 a month, but inasmuch as Subject had spent \$2000.00 of his own money to get the project started, the Metallurgical Laboratory agreed to reimburse him in 20 equal monthly installments of \$100.00 each. Thus, Subject started on the payroll of the Metallurgical Laboratory on February 1942.

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at a salary of \$550.00 per month.

By letter dated 19 February 1942, Dr. COM ROK suggested to Subject that inasmuch as SZILARD's work at Columbia was now closely associated with the Metallurgical Project centered at Chicago and especially inasmuch as the office which Subject had at Columbia was intended as the New York office of this Project, his salary should be paid by the University of Chicago. Dr. COM ROK continued that they did not see that this would impair SZILARD's desire to remain in New York City in connection with his application for American citizenship.

C. Patent Difficulties at Metallurgical Laboratory

Subject advised Dr. R. L. BORN by letter dated 4 January 1943 that his contract having expired on 31 December 1942, he wished to remain off the payroll of the University of Chicago until he notified them of his acceptance of a further contract.

Information obtained from Confidential Informant Chicago #86 by Special Agent John A. KING in interviews from March to October 1943, and by an interview with this Agent on 9 February 1945, indicated that SZILARD signed the standard patent agreement on 9 June 1942, giving the University of Chicago all inventions affected in the Metallurgical Laboratory during his employment there. At that time not much attention was being paid to the patent angle of the Project.

In December, 1942, when the patent angle became more important, SZILARD sent two memoranda to Dr. COMPTON in which he expressed a desire to sell to the University the patents and patentable ideas he had before his employment by the University. Subject thought that his patents were worth a very large sum of money. The value for these patents was to be determined by an independent board chosen by Dr. VANNEMER BUSH, Chairman of the National Defense Research Council Committee, but subject to SZILARD's approval. Subject wished to keep a fraction of the money for himself and to give the rest to an organization devoted to furthering scientific research. At the same time, Subject asked for a raise from \$550.00 to \$950.00 a month.

According to Informant #86, Dr. BUSH and the OSRD felt that they did not have legal authority to appoint such a board or to authorize such a purchase, because a procedure had been set by law for the sale of patents and patentable ideas which were secret and of military importance to the Government. General GROVES felt also that Subject's plan was unwise, but he wanted to keep SZILARD on the Project, not only because he was a valuable man, but also because it was easier to keep track of him that way. Therefore, General GROVES approved a raise in salary from \$550.00 per month to \$950.00 per month. At the same time, the General wanted it understood that this raise was in no way a compensation for the earlier patents, and he wanted a statement from SZILARD revealing all his ideas and patents on the fission chain reaction and reaffirming that those developed since his employment by the University were the property of the University.

In March 1943, Dr. COMPTON drew up a contract increasing SZILARD's salary to \$950.00 a month to be retroactive to 1 January 1943, and in return, Subject would sign a memorandum in which he would inform the University of all patents and patentable ideas on the fission chain reaction developed prior to his employment.

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by the University and would assign all patents and patentable ideas on the fission chain reaction, developed by him since his employment by the Metallurgical Laboratory, to the Metallurgical Laboratory.

SKILLARD did not sign the above memorandum, but he prepared one himself with similar wording which he signed. However, the memorandum which subject prepared was not acceptable to the persons handling the patent matters for the Manhattan District. Subject's raise in pay was conditioned on his making a statement as to his patentable ideas concerning the A-B Project, and SKILLARD refused for a long time to make such a statement.

Subject did not go back on the payroll of the Metallurgical Laboratory until December 1943 at which time he was paid a sum that represented his salary from 1 January to December 1943 at \$950.00 a month. The delay in putting SKILLARD back on the payroll was caused by the condition that General GROVES imposed to the effect that Subject was not to go back on the payroll until he made a statement as to his patentable ideas pertaining to A-B work and to transfer his rights in such patentable ideas to the United States Government. Lt. Col. METCALF was the person to indicate that such conditions were fulfilled.

In the meantime SKILLARD continued to work at the Metallurgical Laboratory and to use the facilities there as though he were regularly employed.

Informant #86 on 3 May 1943 advised that SKILLARD had only one patent in the field of fission chain reaction prior to coming to the University of Chicago. This patent was a secret one and was in the hands of the British Admiralty. Subject had indicated that he had two patents in England, one of which is secret, and the other is not.

Major A. V. PETERSON, Area Engineer, Metallurgical Laboratory, sent the following teletype dated 1 June 1943 to the District Engineer, Manhattan District:

"Leo Skillard has not signed new contract with Metallurgical Laboratory and has not been employed officially since January 1, 1943. He was supposed to get situation involving his patents straightened out and has failed to do so.

"At present, he is working in the Lab directing experiments in the basic theory of the project. It is possible that Feld, his assistant, could get as much done, working under Fermi.

"He has been associated with the ideas behind the project since they were first developed and remains a key man as far as ideas go. The policy of the Lab has been to give him increasingly less responsibility since November, 1942."

On 11 August 1943, Informant #86 advised that on 4 August 1943 at the request of General GROVES, Dr. COMPTON presented Subject with a memorandum stating that until his patent difficulties were settled he could no longer consider himself a member of the Metallurgical Laboratory. In that letter the Subject was ordered to return his keys, passes, notebooks, and was told that the

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Other project members would be instructed not to discuss the project with him. Copies of this letter were distributed to division directors of the Metallurgical Laboratory.

Shortly after the receipt of this letter, Subject informed Dr. COMPTON that he would accept any solution offered by the Project administration, since he did not want to be placed in the position of putting himself before the successful completion of the Project.

Lt. Col. METCALF was then able to persuade Subject to agree to sign a contract turning over whatever patentable ideas and patents he had had concerning nuclear fission and the fission chain reaction prior to his employment by the EMD Project in consideration of the payment of \$25,000.00. However, it took to December 1943 before an agreement was reached between Lt. Col. METCALF and SZILARD as to the terms of this contract.

In a summary of information dated 8 October 1943, Special Agent John A. KING stated that negotiations to work out the patent difficulties with Subject were being carried on by Captain LAVENDER of the OSGO and Lt. Col. METCALF of the Manhattan District. Captain LAVENDER had reported that the negotiations had been characterized by evasiveness and attempts at trickery by SZILARD. The main patent difficulty then centered around two agreements which SZILARD had with Isbert ADAM and which is reported in Section VII of this report entitled "Agreement With Isbert ADAM".

Dr. PERM had stated that he could use SZILARD if Subject was available and could use him to advantage, but that he could get along without him if he was not available.

Dr. Arthur H. COMPTON wrote a letter to General L. R. GROVES, dated 10 November 1943, which is set out as follows:

"The question of re-employing LEO SZILARD is again before us, as the patent situation seems at least formally to have been cleared. It is my judgment that we should either place him again on our employment roll as a member of our research staff or that he should be officially disconnected from the Project. His present status is that of an indefinite leave of absence without pay, in which capacity he is free to discuss matters with members of our Project and cannot avoid learning of our major developments. To prevent contacts it will be necessary to remove him from our rolls, a procedure which will, I believe, cause undesirable ill will on the part, both of himself and his friends."

"May I, accordingly, request authorization to appoint him again on the regular salary of the Metallurgical Laboratory to conduct research under Dr. PERM's direction. Granted that the adjustment proposed by Captain Lavender has been made, I should want to arrange his salary as the median for the research position which he will occupy."

By letter dated 19 November 1943, Dr. COMPTON advised General GROVES that arrangements to bring SZILARD back on the University payroll were still incomplete.

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because Subject refused to accept a conditional payment of what he considers back salary. With this exception, the following was the tentatively agreeable solution:

"The Government will pay SZILARD roughly \$950.00 covering the expenses connected with his inventions.

The University of Chicago will pay SZILARD salary from January 1st on receipt from Captain Lavender of a statement indicating that for the government's interest the employment should be continuous over this period. This employment will involve signature by SZILARD on the University's usual patent agreement. Salary is to be \$950.00 per month."

General GROVES wrote to Dr. COMPTON by letter dated 25 November 1943 in which he stated as follows:

"I feel most strongly that he (SZILARD) should not be re-employed by you without my prior approval. The question of Mr. SZILARD's re-employment must await the solution of the patent problem. Whenever we think we have the patent situation in hand and are in full agreement, Mr. SZILARD suddenly and without warning shifts his position completely and we have to start all over again."

Dr. Irvin STEWART, Executive Secretary of the National Defense Research Committee, wrote to Dr. COMPTON on 30 November 1940 as follows:

"With reference to the negotiations for the transfer of certain rights to inventions made by Dr. SZILARD before his employment by Columbia University and his subsequent employment by the University of Chicago, it is understood that Dr. SZILARD has received no compensation from the University of Chicago since 31 December 1942.

"It is believed to be in the best interest of the Government that Dr. SZILARD be paid his regular compensation from 1 January 1943 and until he is assigned to work other than on the Special Project in order that his condition of employment shall have been continuous from the date of his employment by the University of Chicago until he is assigned to other duties by the University."

By letter dated 3 December 1943, Dr. COMPTON advised General GROVES that Subject had signed a contract covering his inventions made prior to 1940 and asked if General GROVES would approve the payment to SZILARD of \$950.00 per month from 1 January 1943 to date, and the continuation of this rate of pay so that his employment with compensation shall have been continuous since the time of his first employment by the University of Chicago. General GROVES, by indorsements to this letter, granted his approval.

Therefore, SZILARD went back on the payroll of the Metallurgical Laboratory on 22 December 1943 at \$950.00 per month which was retroactive to 1 January 1943. This is his present salary.

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D. Events Leading to Signing of 3 December 1945 Contract

1. Lt. Colonel H. E. METCALF, Advisor on Patent Matters, O.S.A.B., Chicago Group, wrote a letter to Captain R. A. LAVEDEK, S.A.D., 1550 T Street, N. W. Washington, D. C., dated 15 November 1944 in which he gave a brief history of the events leading to the signing of O.S.A.B. Case 2172 (as revised) by SZILARD. On 9 February 1945, this Agent interviewed Colonel METCALF. The consolidated information obtained from the above letter and interview is set out as follows:

Colonel METCALF was a patent attorney in civilian life. In June 1943 he was transferred to the MFD Project under Captain LAVEDEK at Washington, D.C. Captain LAVEDEK turned over to Colonel METCALF all his files on SZILARD's patent claims and assigned Colonel METCALF the task of examining all the data on this case and of deciding if Subject had enough information in his patent claims to support a claim against the United States Government.

SZILARD claimed that prior to 1 November 1940 when he was first employed under a United States Government contract at Columbia University, he had outlined all of the requirements for the basic patent on a "pile," that he was the inventor of the "pile," and that all the work that the Government had since done on this matter was merely an improvement on his original outline. According to Colonel METCALF, the patent on the "pile" is the basic patent of the entire MFD Project from the Physics point of view. To support his claim, SZILARD submitted a large mass of documents relating to chain reaction systems which consisted primarily of an exchange of letters between SZILARD and FERMI in June 1939 and one memorandum submitted in February 1940 to the Physical Review but not published.

According to Colonel METCALF, Subject had considerable ideas of the money to which he would be entitled if he transferred his patentable ideas to the Government. Captain LAVEDEK told Colonel METCALF that the system by which SZILARD desired payment for his patentable ideas would amount in the end to about \$750,000. Part of this system consisted of the payment to Subject of \$12,500 a year for the life of the patent which would be 20 years and payment to FERMI of the same sum for the same period.

After studying all these documents in Washington, D. C. for about a month, Colonel METCALF came to the conclusion that from a legal viewpoint, SZILARD did not have enough information to support a valid basic patent on a "pile" or the chain reacting systems but that Subject had enough information to support a patent application for the "pile."

Both Colonel METCALF and Captain LAVEDEK agreed that Subject had enough of his activities documented to file for a patent on a "pile" and eventually to obtain a patent if no one interfered with his patent application. However, in this event the United States Government would have to interfere because of other patents that the Government possessed.

Colonel METCALF feels that FERMI should get credit as the inventor in the basic patent on the "pile," and FERMI's work prior to November 1940 had been conceded by himself and Columbia University to have been for the benefit of the United States. According to Colonel METCALF, FERMI did most of the work that led to

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the development of the "pile," SZILARD first suggested some ideas that eventually worked out.

According to Colonel MITCALF, Subject has a large number of bright ideas, but once he obtains an idea, he is through with it and wants someone else to work it out. Colonel MITCALF has handled quite a number of patents for the project which Subject was in some way connected, and never to Colonel MITCALF's knowledge has SZILARD followed an idea of his to the ultimate conclusion. Thus, from a patent viewpoint, Subject is never the sole inventor. Colonel MITCALF has only one pending case for which Subject is solely responsible and more work will have to be done to put it in finished form. Then it is worked out, it might be entirely different from the present conception of it.

On the other hand it is difficult to keep SZILARD's name off the project patents, because Subject has advanced several ideas that others have picked up and carried through to the ultimate conclusion. When finally worked out, the results might turn out far different from the original idea, but SZILARD's original idea was the starting point.

If SZILARD attempted to obtain a patent on the "pile" based on his work prior to 1 November 1940, Colonel MITCALF felt that the Government could successfully interfere on the basis of the work of Fermi and others and could defeat any claim that Subject might file against the Government for use of the "pile." From a legal point of view, the United States Government did not owe Subject anything. However, SZILARD had a nuisance value because of his claims as the inventor of the "pile" which were based on documented activity. Colonel MITCALF felt that eventually the Government would win in any claim that SZILARD might make against the Government, but this could only be done after costly litigation. Subject had done enough and had documented his activity to an extent that he could make a serious claim against the Government for use of the "pile." In this respect, SZILARD had taken elaborate notes of his early work while Fermi's notes were not as extensive.

Captain LAWRENCE rejected Subject's offer to sell his patentable ideas for the \$750,000 and proposed to pay SZILARD \$25,000 about the middle part of 1943. Then, Colonel MITCALF discovered for the first time about 10 October 1943 that SZILARD could not give a clear title to his patentable ideas because of prior commitments to Isbert ADAM. These commitments with ADAM are related in detail in the section entitled "Agreement with Isbert ADAM."

Colonel MITCALF made Subject clear his title from ADAM's claims before he would give him any money for his patentable ideas on behalf of the Government. After SZILARD settled his agreement with ADAM, he got the idea that he did not want to make any profit on the transaction to transfer his patentable ideas to the Government.

As a matter of fact, SZILARD told both Colonel MITCALF and General GROVES that he did not want to transfer his patentable ideas to the Government and that he finally signed the agreement on 3 December 1943 under duress. Subject wanted to remain on the Project and still retain his claims against the Government arising from his patentable ideas. General GROVES would not agree to this and told SZILARD that he would either have to transfer his patentable ideas to the Government

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or to get off the project.

Subject finally agreed to transfer his patentable ideas to the Government for actual expenses that he incurred while working on his patentable ideas. The consideration was \$15,417.60. Roughly, \$5,660 was for SILLER's salary for his work at Columbia University from June 1939 to November 1940, and \$8,750 was for expenses among which was \$2,000 to repay a personal loan from Benjamin LIEBOWITZ, \$2,000 for expenses incurred for experimental research, \$6,000 to pay Isbert ZILBE in final settlement of Subject's agreement with him, \$300 for attorney's services by Fritz HOFF, \$75 for attorney's services in 1943 by MACFARLANE, MARSHALL and GILFILLAN, and \$375 for attorney's services of James H. REILLY.

On 3 December 1943, SILLER signed the agreement to convey all his rights to inventions in nuclear physics to the Government, excluding certain unimportant work already contracted for by others. Colonel WRIGHT pointed out that the final payment of the \$15,417.60 put Subject continuously in the Government's employment from June 1939 to date.

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Ex. 3 December 1943 Contract with United States Government

SMILARD entered into an agreement dated 3 December 1943 with the United States Government represented by Colonel E. E. WICKHAM, Contracting Officer of the United States Engineers, Manhattan District, War Department. The contract number is W-7401-eng-156, for the sum of \$15,417.50, Subject agreed as follows:

(1) To sell, assign and transfer to the Director of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Office for Emergency Management, Executive Office of the President, his entire right, title and interest that he owned as joint inventor in the United States Patent Application, to be filed and identified as S-1/501, for the Method of Testing Materials and in and to the inventions, discoveries and improvements disclosed in said United States Patent Application to be filed.

(2) To sell, assign and transfer to the Director of OESRD his entire right, title and interest in and to any and all inventions, discoveries and improvements in the field of nuclear physics made by him alone or jointly with others prior to 1 November 1943 and in and to any and all Letters Patent, together with any and all of his inventions covered by applications filed by him and subsequently abandoned, except, however, the assignment made in this paragraph does not extend nor does the present agreement concern in any manner United States Letters Patent No. 2,161,585 issued to SMILARD on 3 June 1939 and entitled "Process of Producing Radioactive Elements", British Patent No. 440,023, and Secret British Patent assigned to the British Government in 1936, or the inventions covered by said patents, or any of them.

(3) To sell, assign and transfer to the Director of OESRD his entire right, title and interest in and to any and all inventions, discoveries and improvements made by him alone or jointly with others while employed by the Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York and/or The University of Chicago on behalf of the United States Government.

(4) To make, execute, and deliver unto the Government or to the Director of OESRD any and all papers, documents, etc., as may be required by the Government or the Director of OESRD in or incident to the filing, prosecution or conduct of any and all applications, before as well as after the issuance of any Letters Patent thereon, or in the adjustment or settlement of any interferences or other actions or proceedings that said applications may encounter or in which they may become involved, and to aid and assist the United States Government in every way in protecting the inventions as may be requested by the Government or Director of OESRD except that any expenses incurred in connection with such assistance shall be paid by the Government under proper arrangements to be made by the Government with SMILARD for that purpose.

(5) To agree that, with respect to any patentable discovery or invention made under this agreement, the Contracting Officer of OESRD and/or the Contracting Officer of the United States Engineers, Manhattan District, War Department, shall have the sole power to determine whether or not an application shall be filed covering any and all of said inventions.

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discoveries and improvements made by SHILLARD.

(6) To agree that the Government shall have the irrevocable and exclusive right to prosecute all patent applications, wherever filed, covering inventions made by SHILLARD and to grant to the Government the full power of substitution and revocation to make alterations and amendments to any and all patent applications, to receive all letters patent, to transact all business in any Patent Office in connection with any applications, and to prosecute, contest and make adjustments and settlements of any interferences or other acts or proceedings that may and all inventions and/or said applications and patents may encounter or in which they may become involved.

SHILLARD signed the above agreement on 3 December 1912. Colonel E. B. MICHIE signed on behalf of the United States Government. This agreement was assented to and approved by Joseph CAMPBELL, Assistant Treasurer for the Trustees of Columbia University in the City of New York and by E. B. BARNELL, Business Manager for the Board of Trustees of The University of Chicago.

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To Attorney James H. Hume and Miss Helen Kelly

Captain J. H. McIlroy, Deputy Area Engineer, Chicago Area, Manhattan District, wrote the following letter dated 5 November 1943 to Dr. James P. Hume, patent attorney connected with HILLMAN, HUYLER, DYER and THURM, First National Bank Building, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Randolph 4842:

"By a memorandum to Doctor Leo Szilard from Major A. V. Peterson, dated 28 August 1943, you were cleared to receive the following kind of secret information which Doctor Szilard had concerning the special project:

- a. Documents and reports originating with Doctor Szilard covering work done by him before November 1940.
- b. Information as might be necessary regarding the special project since November 1940. This information was to be given orally only. You were not cleared to examine reports connected with the special project not originating with Doctor Szilard covering work done either before or after November 1940.

Miss Helen Kelly is hereby cleared to receive whatever information of the type described in the first paragraph as is necessary in the course of her work for you."

By letter dated 1 August 1944, Captain McILROY advised Attorney HUME that the purpose in clearing him was to enable Dr. SZILARD to consult him in matters involved in the agreement between Subject, Columbia University, The University of Chicago, and the Manhattan District, signed by SZILARD on 3 December 1943 and that inasmuch as the parties concerned entered into the above-mentioned agreement and thereby adjusted their respective rights and obligations, it was not necessary that his clearance status continue and it was therefore revoked. Similarly, the clearance of Miss Helen KELLY, who was cleared to receive whatever information that HUME found necessary to impart to her in the course of her work for HUME, was revoked.

Lt. Colonel H. E. METCALF, Advisor on Patent Matters, O.S.R.M., Chicago Group, advised Special Agent H. G. HARRIS, Jr. on 11 July 1944, that he considered it highly advisable to terminate the clearance of HUME at this time because SZILARD was considering whether he should sign as a joint inventor certain patent applications and was consulting HUME in the matter. Colonel METCALF had no reason to believe that classified information had been disclosed to HUME but pointed out that inasmuch as HUME was cleared, SZILARD would probably feel free to be somewhat lax in his observance of security regulations in his dealings with HUME. It was pointed out by Colonel METCALF that the purpose for which HUME had been originally cleared no longer existed, and, therefore, revocation of his clearance would be in order. SZILARD had requested a copy of the draft of the patent application in order that he might exhibit it to HUME, but according to Colonel METCALF, this privilege had not and would not be extended to SZILARD.

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By letter dated 8 August 1944, Captain [redacted] advised SAILARD that clearance was granted to him for Subject to show and to discuss with him the contract agreement between Subject and the United States Government dated 3 December 1943. In addition SAILARD was permitted to show and discuss with him the secret voucher, Form 1034, dated 2 August 1944 in connection with the payment on the contract referred to above.

G. Refusal to Sign Voucher

By letter dated 15 November 1944, Colonel MITCHELL advised Captain SAILARD that shortly after the 3 December 1943 contract was signed, SAILARD asked Colonel MITCHELL to prepare for his signature a sole patent application for the Government based on the memorandum submitted in February, 1940 to the Physical Sciences Division. Colonel MITCHELL told him this memorandum would not support a sole patent application but now that Subject's interests were Government property, Colonel MITCHELL would consider the preparation of a joint application.

In July 1944 a joint application for Patent, SAILARD and MITCHELL was prepared and was given to SAILARD for his opinion as to whether or not he believed himself to be a sole or joint inventor of all or any part of the claims. This opinion could not be obtained from him, but only resulted in a series of delaying letters between Subject and Captain MITCHELL and a demand for clearance of James E. HUNT, a private attorney, to advise him. It was during conferences on this application that Subject told Colonel MITCHELL that he had not received payment on his 3 December 1943 contract. Therefore, negotiations were then started by members of the Manhattan District to have SAILARD sign a voucher and receive payment under this contract.

In a letter dated 26 August 1944 from Mr. H. S. CARTER, Chief Project Auditor to the District Engineer, Manhattan District, it was indicated that on 5 August 1944, CARTER first presented the voucher (Form 1034) to Subject for his signature so that SAILARD could be paid the sum stipulated in his contract with the Government dated 3 December 1943.

By letter dated 24 August 1944 Subject acknowledged the fact that Mr. CARTER submitted to SAILARD on or about 19 August 1944 the above voucher for his signature. Subject refused to sign the voucher until he had an opportunity to raise certain questions with the Contracting Officer and to inquire whether, in view of these facts, the Government might not prefer to arrange for a cancellation of the contract.

H. Conference on 10 August 1944

On 10 August 1944, there was a conference at the office of Lt. Colonel H. A. MITCHELL, Advisor on Patent Matters, C.S.R.E., Chicago Group, which was attended by Colonel MITCHELL; Dr. SAILARD; Mr. James E. HUNT, attorney for Subject; Mr. Harold S. CARTER, Chief Project Auditor; Captain C. L. KARL, representing the Area Engineer of the Chicago Area; Mr. Foster YORK and Special Agent H. G. HANFORD, Jr., Intelligence Agent at the Metallurgical Laboratory. This conference was called to obtain SAILARD's signature on a prepared voucher so that he would be paid the \$15,217.60 recited as consideration in his government contract dated

December 1941, and to discuss the current status of attorney H.R. This conference is covered by a memorandum dated January 1, 1942, at 1330 Andrews, Washington, D.C., from Colonel BRIDGES, which is dated August 1942.

According to this memorandum, BRIDGES stated that he had asked Subject to sign the voucher and, in connection therewith, the check for \$15,000.00. BRIDGES, with his attorney's approval, refused to sign the voucher. The check will contain three hundred dollars.

Subject had signed the original application in Case S-501 as a joint inventor, but apparently considerable time had elapsed since then. BRIDGES stated that he had not decided that he was not a joint inventor in that case and, therefore, could not sign the voucher. Subject, as joint inventor. Apparently, several months after Subject had signed the original application, he was into some work which he conveyed to BRIDGES and which caused Subject to change his mind and to decide that he was not a joint inventor.

Colonel BRIDGES stated that Subject never stated what he would do with respect to a patent application but only what he would not do. BRIDGES stated that he had not been able to get Subject to make a statement that he was either a sole or joint inventor of any of the applications that Subject had seen. Colonel BRIDGES asked Subject if he considered that he was a sole inventor of Case S-501 and Subject replied that he had no ideas as to that and, therefore, could not answer. Captain L. BRIDGES had asked Subject if he believed that he was a sole or joint inventor in S-501 in which Subject had not yet replied. Colonel BRIDGES stated that try as hard as he could, neither he nor others in the group had been able to determine just exactly what Subject's true opinion was about his "inventions" and patent applications prepared here, nor had they ever been able to get a direct line on how BRIDGES felt about this matter, except that Subject felt that he had been badly treated by being forced into a contract which he did not want to sign.

The situation was left to Subject with the decision that he, with BRIDGES' help, was going to write a letter to the Contracting Officer explaining the facts and asking the Government either to cancel the contract or to waive, in effect, any completion or fraud caused by his change of belief. BRIDGES did, however, make the statement that he would sign the voucher on receipt of a letter from the Contracting Officer stating that the consideration is acceptable under Subject's present belief with respect to Case S-501. BRIDGES also stated that he then would advise his client to sign the voucher and to accept the money.

BRIDGES stated that he had donated his inventions to the Government, paying only expenses in payment of his transferring his interests to the Government. He desired the entire transaction to be kept on a non-profit basis because he felt that he would be criticized by his fellow scientists if he made a profit by selling his inventions to the Government.

According to Subject, he had contracted for certain quantities of material to be used in settlement of claims of said material in installed equipment.

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Under my contract with the Government, I am not to make certain joint inventions. These inventions are not to be made by me or by any other person who is in my employ. I am to apply for a patent, I have to state under oath that I am not making any invention, that I believe it to be a joint invention, or that I believe it is a sole or joint invention is a question that remains for the law and I feel that I am entitled to be advised by my own counsel in the case of any patent application that I make in my contract with the Government.

Captain McILROY responded to the above letter by letter dated 10 October 1944 in which he stated that Subject's request was being referred to the District Engineer. Captain McILROY stated that Subject had been told that Subject could go ahead with his proposal to write to the District Engineer concerning the questions that Subject raised at the conference in the District Engineer's office. On 18 September 1944, Captain McILROY's understanding that upon certain assurances by the District Engineer concerning questions of clearance, Subject would proceed to sign the voucher and return it to his office, at which time payment would be made, thereby consummating the contract and giving rise to the contract.

By letter dated 10 October 1944, Captain McILROY advised the District Engineer of the Manhattan District that the unlimited clearance requested by Subject for Subject was referred to Captain J. C. Jones, Intelligence Officer of the Chicago Branch Office, Intelligence and Security Division, on 18 September 1944. Captain Jones, having referred the matter to the Manhattan District Office in the meantime, responded that no definite justification was found for granting Subject a request and clearance was denied. This information had not yet been conveyed to Subject.

Captain McILROY advised the District Engineer by teletype dated 20 October 1944 that Colonel Martin had stated that he believed that Subject would never sign the voucher even if Subject were given unlimited clearance because Subject thought that Subject was looking for some basis to vitiate the contract. This personal opinion was not based on any particular facts but on Subject's experience of many months in dealing with Subject.

By letter dated 17 November 1944, Colonel J. D. McCULLY, District Engineer, Manhattan District advised Subject that no justification existed to grant the unlimited clearance for Subject or his secretary to receive classified information pertinent to his patent claims relating to the war and that since the purpose for which Subject was originally cleared no longer existed, the clearance then in effect was revoked effective immediately.

3. Other Attempts to Obtain Legal Advice

An undated letter from Lt. Colonel J. E. McILROY, Advisor on Patent Matters, U.S.A.F., Chicago Group to Subject is set out as follows:

In your letter of July 21, 1944 to me, you stated that if the office could furnish you with the principles of the principles of joint invention,

together with a copy of the patent application, we would then either sign the papers in the process patent application or give us a written statement explaining why we did not sign the papers.

To date I have not received any communication from Subject regarding this matter, and am therefore as to the present status of certain requests, an abstract of various law cases on joint inventorship was furnished you and you tried to provide an interpretation of the law on this question, going over the cases.

By letter dated 19 August 1944, Subject advised Captain L. J. LAYMAN that he would be able to arrive at an interpretation of the law on joint inventorship on the basis of these court decisions and that Subject had discussed this question with him who was not at all enthusiastic about this arrangement. Certain parts of this letter are set out as follows:

"In case it should not be possible to obtain an extended clearance for my name, it ought to consider the possibility that I submit to you a statement concerning the technical facts which in my opinion are controlling this case and that you thereupon give me an interpretation of the law based upon my statement. Clearly I could not ask you to accept my version of the facts but merely to say what the interpretation of the law would be assuming that my interpretation of the facts were correct. I believe that your interpretation of the law would be a better basis upon which I could express a belief concerning a joint inventorship than the excerpts of court decisions which have been given to me by Colonel HANCOCK."

"If I am unable to obtain a clearance for Mr. Hume and if you tell me that you are willing to give an interpretation of the law based on my statement of the controlling facts, I would have to prepare an analysis of the facts which I consider controlling in this case. I would base this analysis solely on the claims since only the claims define clearly what the patent application is supposed to cover."

SEILMAN sent two other letters to Captain LAYMAN dated 21 September 1944 and 30 October 1944 concerning the question whether Captain LAYMAN could perform the function of Mr. HUME if the War Department should refuse to clear any attorney of Subject's choice. SEILMAN explained that he would give his version of the facts which in his opinion were controlling in the case and that he wanted Captain LAYMAN to give him an analysis of the situation from the legal point of view. Apparently, Captain LAYMAN had advised by a letter dated 2 September 1944 that he would do this if Subject would give an assurance that he would abide by Captain LAYMAN's decision. SEILMAN objected to giving any assurance in advance that he would abide by Captain LAYMAN's decision on the basis that if Captain LAYMAN should decide that Subject was a joint inventor, he would have to sign an oath that he believed himself to be such whether or not SEILMAN actually believed this to be true.

Apparently, Captain LAYMAN in a letter dated 2 October 1944 to Subject took exception to giving his decision solely on SEILMAN's version of the facts in

particular parts of a file are put out. Follow

there are certain facts which are not either disclosed or not disclosed, and you consider whether or not you are going to disclose them or not. If you are going to disclose them, you are going to disclose them in a certain way, and if you are not going to disclose them, you are not going to disclose them in a certain way. The facts upon which the proposed application is based, however, if there were such a difference of opinion it might be cleared up by discussion prior to filing of the application, and believe that all these questions are of somewhat secondary importance, it seems to me, since the joint application is not recommended by a joint oath but by individual oaths of the individual inventors, the decision of each inventor to take the oath might be based on a notion of what is true and what is not, ultimately able to accept as true. This being the case I do not see that, apart from misunderstanding each other's position, there is any possibility of conflict of opinion as to the proper procedure."

"Since it is now over two months since I asked the War Department for the clearance of Mr. Rums, and since I have so far neither received a positive nor a negative answer to my request, it does not seem advisable to wait for the decision of the War Department any longer. Accordingly, I suggested last week to Mr. Johnson to prepare the case in the final form, obtain the approval of Mr. Higer and Mr. Terri, and submit it to me for signature."

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personally supervised. It was his full approval and personally supervised the project.

Col. [redacted] concludes his letter by saying that the situation regarding
this case had terminated an important, difficult and continuing matter. He
mentions with subject and that it was Colonel [redacted]'s opinion that the joint
case of [redacted] and [redacted] was finally worked out. He represents the most possible
protection for the Government in the basic features of the construction and
operation of atomic reactors as revealed on the project.

In 9 February 1945, Colonel [redacted] advised that the patent application
that S. I. [redacted] signed in November 1944 was the basic patent. Subject has
signed other patents, and at present Colonel [redacted]'s office is drawing up three
more patents which will require S. I. [redacted]'s signature. Colonel [redacted] observed
that everything that they had on the books for subject was dated prior to 1943 and
that after they obtain subject's signatures on the last three cases, they will be
finished with S. I. [redacted]. Colonel [redacted] states that subject asked to be paid under
his 3 December 1943 contract in two checks so that he could give the profit he made
in his cash settlement with Isort to the Government. Colonel [redacted] has not
yet made it possible to do this. In January 1945, Special Agent M. E. [redacted], Jr.,
Intelligence Agent at the Metallurgical Laboratory, stated that he was advised on 5 January 1945 that S. I. [redacted] had accepted
from Mr. Harold A. [redacted], Chief Project Auditor, Chicago Area Office, and signed
a receipt for two checks in the amounts of \$450.00 and \$11,997.00 in payment of
accounts owing him under his contract with the Government that was executed on 3
December 1943.

By letter dated 1 December 1944 to Special Agent M. E. [redacted], Jr.,
Intelligence Agent at the Metallurgical Laboratory, S. I. [redacted] stated that he
intended to ask for an audit of his income tax return for 1944 and that for this
purpose he needed an expurgated copy of his agreement with the Government which
was not secret, accompanied by a letter stating that the copy is identical with
the original agreement with the exception of certain deletions. The nature
of the deletions is such that they have no bearing on any tax question that might
arise in connection with the agreement. Said letter and expurgated copy of the
agreement have since been furnished to subject, according to Special Agent M. E.
[redacted], Jr.

Travelling

By letter dated 10 June 1945, Col. John H. [redacted], Jr., advised that
General [redacted] does not desire subject to travel about various parts of the pro-
ject or if it can be at all avoided.

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Confidential Informant 886 advised this agent on 2 February 1965 that subject has worked at Princeton University and at the Metallurgical Laboratory and that he must have worked at the Princeton University some time in the early days of the project. According to Informant 886, subject does not travel on official business on his trips to New York City and Washington, D.C. In this informant's knowledge, subject does not have any money on these trips.

Usually when subject goes to New York City, he talks to one and a half. However, he does not do this on any assignment from the Metallurgical Laboratory.

According to Informant 886, subject did a lot of travelling in 1963 when he was temporarily off the payroll of the Metallurgical Laboratory, but informant did not think that subject was doing much travelling since he was back on the payroll. In any event, according to this informant, it is difficult to control subject's travels due to subject's peculiar status on the project.

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2. Observations of Lt. Col. R. H. H. H.

This Agent interviewed Lt. Col. R. H. H. H. on February 1, 1961. Colonel H. H. H. stated that after all his negotiations with Subject it is his settled opinion that SZILARD is a person who is not a very good person at all.

According to Subject, he is really not a very good person at all. He is confused in his own mind and does not separate his promotional activities from his scientific activities. It is Subject's feeling that the United States Government owes him a lot of money.

The only things that can repay SZILARD are money or fame. He did not get either to any appreciable extent. He tried to obtain money from the Government legally from the patent point of view and received from his viewpoint a very unsatisfactory sum. Although Subject was the person most responsible from a promotional point of view to getting this Project started, he was never put in any important administrative position. SZILARD and PERL were the first ones to be hired on this Project, and PERL was immediately put in charge. SZILARD'S importance to the Project has been diminishing ever since. CORPUS, PERL, and HIGGINS have surpassed Subject in importance to the Project. Subject did not even get his name on the basic patent of the Project alone but had to share the honor with PERL.

Colonel H. H. H. thinks that if SZILARD could receive some sort of recognition, he would be happy. Subject once told Foster YORK that if Congress would strike a medal for his recognition of his services, he would sign everything. SZILARD thinks that he has been treated badly and does not hesitate to tell anybody about it. He blames Captain LAY HARRIS for most of this alleged mistreatment and, as a result, dislikes the Captain.

Continuing, Colonel H. H. H. stated that Subject is not a person who has never told a lie. Colonel H. H. H. feels that SZILARD thinks that if he gets recognition for his work on this Project, he will be better able to get a job after he leaves this Project.

Colonel H. H. H. has no reason to think that SZILARD is other than loyal to the United States. They have caught Subject in sins of omission rather than commission. SZILARD has never refused to sign any patent applications and has eventually done everything that they wanted him to do. However, he has made some peculiar objections to signing various things. He has not asked for anything that was impossible to do, but he has asked for a lot of things that they did not want to do.

According to Colonel H. H. H., Subject is childish in some way and is a man with which Colonel H. H. H. never cooperated at times. Colonel H. H. H. did not know anything about Subject's British patents.

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Interview with Confidential Informant Chicago #86

Confidential Informant Chicago #86 was interviewed by this Agent on February 1945. He advised that technically SZILARD is employed by the Metallurgical Laboratory as a Senior Physicist and Section Head in the Argonne Laboratory and is under general supervision of Dr. Enrico Fermi. Dr. Fermi spends most of his time at Site Y but is still head of the Argonne Laboratory and comes in to Chicago about once a month. Dr. Walter H. Zinn is Assistant Division Director under Dr. Fermi and takes charge of the Argonne Laboratory in Dr. Fermi's absence.

However, according to Informant #86, Subject has never had a supervisor and is essentially that he wants to do. His office is Room 930, Eckhart Hall. Bernard Zeld who worked at one time under SZILARD has been transferred to Site Y, and as far as this Informant knows, Subject has nobody under him and is the entire section himself.

SZILARD presently works in the Physics Division, and as far as Informant #86 knows, Subject has no fixed responsibilities and works on whatever he wants to do. According to Informant #86, SZILARD mingles with other members of the Physics Division, talks over the problems of the particular research that they happen to be doing, gets an idea and then starts calculating and outlining his idea. Subject is replete with ideas, most of which are unrealistic. However, the ones that are good are brilliant. He has a completely informal assignment, but it is the only assignment at which he can be completely effective. SZILARD does not have any regular hours, but probably puts in more than eight hours of work a day. According to Informant #86, SZILARD'S whole interest in life is in the field of physics and, at present, in the work of the Project.

Subject is important to the Project. If the Project ran into any serious difficulties along certain lines, SZILARD would be the person that could be most likely to get the idea that would crash through the solution.

Informant #86 states that there is no question that Subject has contributed some ideas to the Project and is of value to the Project. Informant also stated that in view of the part that SZILARD played in getting the Project started and the work that he has done since, a large number of the scientific fraternity would feel that Subject got a raw deal in case he was ever dropped from the Project. Informant #86 also stated that he did not think the patent officials of the Project would want

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At the time of the investigation, the subject was not in the country and was not known to be in the country.

According to informant 26, STINE is an idealist and one of his ideals is to educate people so that they will have more knowledge and power. He is very eager to develop his abilities and feels that nobody should be able to get into a position without knowing that is required and that if the person did earn it, he should not abuse the authority that he acquired in obtaining the position.

Continuing, Informant 946 stated that fundamentally Williams is a kindly individual; and if you do not have to use him for anything, you will find him a pleasant individual. However, this Informant described Subject as one of the greatest missionaries for his ideals that he has ever seen.

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72. Question is: Will Informant #86 be able to carry out the mission assigned to him? Informant #86 would like to see the mission carried out.

Informant #86 said that he is not sure of the result of the mission. He said that he is not sure of the result of the mission. He said that he is not sure of the result of the mission.

Subject is violently opposed to any form of dictatorship. He is violently opposed to any form of dictatorship. He is violently opposed to any form of dictatorship.

Informant #86 further expressed his opinion that Subject is extremely international minded. Subject is extremely international minded. Subject is extremely international minded.

C. Miscellaneous

On 7 June 1944, S.H. J. was elected as a member of the Technical Committee of the representatives from the Metallurgical Laboratory.

Gerhard S. J. J., Department of Physics, University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, by letter dated 6 July 1942, advised subject that S.H. J. is a German nuclear physicist, visited S.H. J. in the U.S., was a teacher of Physics at the University of Fribourg, Switzerland, and that his father wrote a letter with the following statement in it:

"I learned that the main reaction of the Uranium Isotopes is now succeeding. It is not exclusive, but the prospect of technical realization now exists."

S.H. J. forwarded S.H. J.'s letter to Mr. Van Vleet who turned it over to the Area Engineer for the Chicago Area.

An unsigned summary of information, dated 15 November 1943 is set out as follows:

Information from a reliable informant indicates that a representative of the Chicago Office of Lehman Brothers has recently stated that it is the belief of his firm that the European war will be concluded in six months, and that advice on investments is now being given on this basis. The firm has apparently felt since last summer that the end of the European war has been in sight and now has even more definite beliefs. It has not been possible to learn the specific reasons for the firm's position in this matter, the information having been conveyed orally in the Chicago office by the New York office, who questioned as to the authenticity of such a report, the representative of the Chicago office mentioned that a number of partners and employees of the firm are now in influential service or war positions, including several in Washington, and one employed as a civilian by the combined chiefs of staff. The impression conveyed was that these men are enabled by their positions to give the firm sound advice.

It is further reported that another representative of the Chicago office recently returned from New York with the rumor that the war with Japan will cease at about the same time as the war with Germany. The source of this rumor is not known, and it is not known whether it represents the position of Lehman Brothers.

While expectation of peace seems to be growing more definite generally in financial circles, it is interesting to recall, in connection with the above information, the relationship between Alexander Sachs and Alexander Sachs of Lehman Brothers. This also calls to mind Sachs' dealings with Alexander Louis Lieberman in 1933 of whom, 1933-1934, and the "Strasse" group, whenever that may consist of. The possibility that these two houses are cognizant of the nature and implications of present work is an extreme, and a misconception of the situation might conceivably lead to the adoption of such policies as are outlined above.

DETACHABLE SHEET

Comments, Conclusions and Recommendations of Reporting Agent, if any:

A thorough review of this case has revealed no evidence of subversive activities or tendencies on the part of WILLIAM. Due to Subject's promotional and scientific contributions to the W-2 Project and to his highly administrative nature, he enjoys the unique status of doing essentially what he wants to do at W-2. He presents a difficult problem of administration, but there is no security problem. This problem arose as a result of dissatisfaction among the employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory. Because of this and because of WILLIAM's ideas of what constitutes proper security of the Project, the possibilities are that he will be object of further investigation at some future date.

However, this Agent recommends that this case be closed until such time as new circumstances might justify a reopening of the same. The investigation should be limited to the circumstances and causes that led to opening the case.

This Agent further recommends that the services of Confidential Informant Chicago #1 be discontinued in this case.

Comments, Conclusions and Recommendations of Branch Intelligence Officer:

The Branch Intelligence Officer concurs substantially with the comments, conclusions and recommendations of the Reporting Agent.

Services of Confidential Informant Chicago #1 are being discontinued as of March 1945.

Inasmuch as this comprehensive investigation of the Subject covering a period of well over two years discloses no reason to doubt the loyalty of the Subject, the intelligence case on the Subject is being marked closed. The constantly recurring security problems which arise frequently involving the Subject will be treated separately and as individual problems hereafter. The majority of these problems arise through administrative channels, and because of the Subject's unique position in the Project, present security and intelligence problems.

Major General L. B. GROWER and Colonel A. B. HICKEY have expressed the desire to be cognizant of all problems involving the Subject. For this reason, it is recommended that a copy of this report be distributed to each of them for their review to provide adequate background for any decisions made in the future relative to the Subject.

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT FORM

RESIDENCE: 145 E. 10th St. NEW YORK, N.Y.
 MANHATTAN ENGINEER DISTRICT NO. 3247

Title of Case or Subject:

Dr. Leo SILLARD alias
 Leo SILLARD

Character: Miscellaneous

Place of Origin: Chicago

Reporting Office: Chicago

Date of Report: 2/1/55

Period Covered: 1/1/55 to 1/31/55

Status of Case: 3/1/55

Reason for Investigation or Reference:

Report of Special Agent James J. McMahon, dated 2/1/55.

Reports of 2nd Lt. E. F. Murphy, Jr., dated 5 September 1945, 16 September 1945, 17 September 1945, 19 September 1945, 3 October 1945, and 20 October 1945.

Report of Special Agent F. M. Callahan, dated 25 September 1945.

Report of 2nd Lt. Harold J. Smith, dated 10 October 1945.

Synopsis:

SILLARD attempted to have published his Petition to the President requesting atomic bombs not be used against Japan until certain conditions were fulfilled, but publication was prohibited under existing security restrictions. SILLARD has conceived the Atomic Energy Control Conference held at the University of Chicago from 19 to 22 September 1945 and apparently worked closely with Dr. E. F. Murphy, Jr. and Robert S. S. in organizing the conference. He went to Buffalo, New York, to discuss with his cousin, Dr. L. SILLARD, on 26 August 1945, the implications of the atomic bomb on city planning. He has been active on the Committee on Social and Political Implications and its successor, The Atomic Scientists of Chicago, and was a member of the temporary Executive Committee of the latter organization. SILLARD and E. F. Murphy, Jr. are at present lobbyists for the University of Chicago in Washington, D.C., and SILLARD has been active contacting various scientists, financial figures, and

Details: (Begin second page.)

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Distribution:

WFO: 2 copies (W. J. O. C. (large))

Other Offices: WFO: 1 copy (Ch. L. Curtis L. Clark)

WFO: 1 copy (Lt. John F. O'Connell)

WFO: 1 copy

WFO: 2 file copies

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(continued)

persons with scientific or political backgrounds to influence the action of Congress in passing legislation affecting the future of the Atomic Bomb. In 30 September 1945 Subject participated in a radio broadcast from the University of Chicago Round Table Discussion on "The Atom and World Politics" held in New York City. Subject is still an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory although he has been on a leave of absence without pay status since 16 November 1945. There are still eight patents which SUBJECT has not signed.

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DETAILS

1. RECENT ACTIVITIES OF SUBJECT

Physical surveillance was maintained by WFO on SZILARD up to 31 October 1945 and the services of Confidential Informant Chicago #1 were utilized up to 30 October 1945.

Subject is still an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory although he has been on a leave status from the Metallurgical Laboratory since he left Chicago on a trip to New York City on 23 September 1945. He has been on a leave of absence without pay status since 16 November 1945.

Starting from the beginning of this report period, SZILARD has been spending an ever decreasing portion of his time on the promotion and furtherance of his ideas on the domestic and international aspects of the control and use of atomic power. To accomplish these objectives he has devoted considerable time to develop contacts that would be instrumental in furthering his ideas. Therefore, many new contacts of Subject appear in this report. At the beginning of the report period Subject was attempting to have published his petition to the President requesting that atomic bombs not be used against Japan until the terms that would be imposed upon Japan had been made public in detail, and that Japan, knowing these terms, had refused to surrender.

Then he was active in organizing the Atomic Control Conference that was held from 19 to 22 September 1945 at the University of Chicago. On 30 September 1945 Subject participated in a radio broadcast known as the University of Chicago Round Table Discussion on "The Atom and World Politics" held in New York City. During all this time he was active in the Committee on Social and Political Implications that later became the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

SZILARD and Albert A. CAHN, Jr. left Chicago at 7:00 P.M. on 25 July 1945 to fly to Kansas City, Missouri, via Traveler Airlines. They were met at the airport in Kansas City by a couple believed to be CAHN's parents, and SZILARD was driven to the Phillips Hotel in Kansas City. Subject left Kansas City for Chicago at 9:50 P.M. on 27 July 1945 via Santa Fe Railroad. He was lost during the day and it is not known what he did in Kansas City.

Starting on 25 August 1945 with a trip to Buffalo, New York, SZILARD has been taking frequent trips out of town to further his ideas, and recently he has spent more time outside of Chicago than in Chicago. SZILARD is now a lobbyist for the University of Chicago in Washington, D.C., and spends considerable time in Washington in this capacity.

It was ascertained through physical surveillance and Confidential Informant Chicago #1 that on 1 August 1945 SZILARD moved from the Quadrangle Club, 1155 East 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Hyde Park 8501, to the apartment of Dr. and Mrs. Paul A. KRISS, 5816 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Ridway 6-45, where he is renting the two back rooms.

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for \$80.00 a month.

It was determined through a check of the appropriate records that Subject's office telephone numbers are as follows:

Wentworth Field 4300 - Extension 71
Midway 0300, Eckhart Hall - Extension 71

Confidential Informant Chicago, advised that on August 1945 he overheard a discussion between an unknown man and Miss ROBAR (phonetic), who is a switchboard operator at the Quadrangle Club, on the part of the University of Chicago played in the development of the atomic bomb. Miss ROBAR stated that one of the men who had lived at the Quadrangle Club until a few days before had worked on the atomic bomb project at the University of Chicago. Miss ROBAR continued that this person was Hungarian and that the FBI had been watching him. It was Miss ROBAR'S opinion that "they were afraid he would give it away", and that consequently the FBI had been watching every move that he made. The unknown man said that the atomic bomb spelled the doom of mankind unless it was controlled, and Miss ROBAR responded, "The world is not a very good place to live in, anyway; what with Judases and traitors cutting your throat".

On 4 September 1945 SZILARD had a conversation with an unidentified woman who asked Subject if he was going to stay in Chicago. SZILARD said that he had no plans. He did not think that it would go on forever, and that the present situation would bore him after six more weeks. The unidentified woman stated that she thought that he had the ability to make it interesting.

Wayne JOHNSON, Personnel Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory, advised that Subject was made the comment that the Smyth Report was a great security violation. SZILARD is reported to have said that any nation working on an atomic bomb would ^{circumvent} the trouble that was experienced by the United States. It is to be noted that most of the scientists of the Metallurgical Laboratory share this feeling.

II. PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT

SZILARD sent the following letter to Dr. Arthur H. COMPTON, dated 6 August 1945:

"I propose to release the fact that on July 17, sixty-seven scientists coming from all parts of the United States and assembled in one war project in the state of Illinois sent a petition to the President. I also propose to release the text of this petition which is enclosed, but not to release any of the names of those who signed the petition or identify the petition with the Metallurgical Laboratory.

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Initial:

"If there is anything in the text of the petition which reveals military secrets, I should appreciate if you would inform me of this fact as soon as possible, or alternatively I would also appreciate a statement that there is no objection to the proposed release."

The inclosed petition entitled "A Petition to the President of the United States" is set out as follows:

"Discoveries of which the people of the United States are not aware may affect the welfare of this nation in the near future. The liberation of atomic power which has concentrated places atomic bombs in the hands of the Army, put places in your hands, as Commander-in-Chief, the fateful decision whether or not to sanction the use of such bombs in the present phase of the war against Japan.

"We, the undersigned scientists, have been working in the field of atomic power. Until recently we have had to fear that the United States might be attacked by atomic bombs during this war and that her only defense might lie in a counterattack by the same means. Today, with the defeat of Germany, this danger is averted and we feel impelled to say what follows:

"The war has to be brought speedily to a successful conclusion and attacks by atomic bombs may very well be an effective method of warfare. We feel, however, that such attacks on Japan could not be justified, at least not unless the terms which will be imposed after the war on Japan were made public in detail and Japan were given an opportunity to surrender.

"If such public announcement gave assurance to the Japanese that they could look forward to a life devoted to peaceful pursuits in their homeland and if Japan still refused to surrender our nation might then, in certain circumstances, find itself forced to resort to the use of atomic bombs. Such a step, however, ought not to be made at any time without seriously considering the moral responsibilities which are involved.

"The development of atomic power will provide the nations with new means of destruction. The atomic bombs at our disposal represent only the first step in this direction, and there is almost no limit to the destructive power which will become available in the course of their future development. Thus a nation which sets the precedent of using these newly liberated forces of nature for purposes of destruction may have to bear the responsibility of opening the door to an era of devastation on an unimaginable scale.

"If after this war a situation is allowed to develop in the

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world which permits rival powers to be in uncontrolled possession of these new means of destruction, the cities of the United States as well as the cities of other nations will be in continuous danger of sudden annihilation. All the resources of the United States, moral and material, may have to be mobilized to prevent the advent of such a world situation. Its prevention is at present the solemn responsibility of the United States - singled out by virtue of her lead in the field of atomic power.

"The added material strength which this lead gives to the United States brings with it the obligation of restraint, and if we were to violate this obligation our moral position would be weakened in the eyes of the world and in our own eyes. It would then be more difficult for us to live up to our responsibility of bringing the unleashed forces of destruction under control.

"In view of the foregoing, we, the undersigned, respectfully petition: first, that you exercise your power as Commander-in-Chief, to rule that the United States shall not resort to the use of atomic bombs in this war unless the terms which will be imposed upon Japan have been made public in detail and Japan knowing these terms has refused to surrender; second, that in such an event the question whether or not to use atomic bombs be decided by you in the light of the considerations presented in this petition as well as all the other moral responsibilities which are involved."

Subject sent the following letter to Capt. J. R. McKINLEY, Area Engineer's Office, Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, dated 11 August 1945:

"I am writing to inform you that the petition dated July 17, 1945 will no longer be treated as a classified document. If you see anything in the text of the petition that represents a military secret, I should be pleased to be so notified by you in writing prior to August 13, 5:30 p.m. so that your opinion might be given consideration before the text of the petition is communicated to persons not connected with our project.

"Inasmuch as I have requested to be notified of any objections which might stand in the way of the release of the text of the petition on Monday, August 6, and have received no written notification on this subject, I shall consider myself free after 5:30 p.m., August 13, to use my own judgement (based on the judgement of my colleagues with whom I consult on this matter) to release at any time the text of the petition together with the statement that 57 scientists engaged in war work at the University of Chicago have sent such a petition to the President in July of this year. I shall not consider myself free to release the names of those who signed the petition.

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"If you or your superiors should be of the opinion that as a matter of courtesy the White House ought to be notified before the text of the petition is released to the press, I shall be pleased to clear the matter with the White House myself.

The present letter does not necessarily mean that the text of the petition will, in fact, be released but it does mean that I wish to have a free hand to release if and when such a release appears to be advisable any time after 5:00 p.m., August 19."

On 14 August 1945, at the request of the Washington Liaison Office, Captain James D. Murray interviewed the Subject on several problems which had arisen as a result of knowledge of the Subject's contemplated activities.

Information had reached the Chicago Branch Office that the Subject intended to have reproduced 1000 copies of the War Report. The Subject stated during the course of the interview that he had made prior arrangements to reproduce the report but inasmuch as information had now reached him that the Metallurgical Laboratory was being furnished with some 200 copies of the report by the War Department, he was foregoing the work of having 1000 copies reproduced.

The Subject informed Capt. Murray that he had requested Capt. McKinley, Chicago Area Engineer, to inform him whether or not the petition to the President of the United States against the use of an atomic bomb against Japan, which he circulated prior to the actual use of the bomb, still carried any military classification. Capt. Murray advised the Subject that he was conveying Capt. McKinley's answer to the effect that the petition would have to be declassified in view of publicity releases and that, therefore, no longer carried any military classification. Subject stated that inasmuch as the petition carried no further classification he was going ahead and gain publicity of the fact that he and 67 other scientists had protested the use of an atomic weapon.

The Subject explained his position as follows: SILLARD stated that he considered himself a war criminal inasmuch as the Cairo conference outlawed the use of any devastating weapons. The atomic bomb is a devastating weapon and inasmuch as SILLARD had worked on the invention of such a weapon he stated he considered himself as guilty as any war criminal. To clear his name and that of the scientists who had protested the use of the weapon, SILLARD stated he sought publicity to clear their respective names. SILLARD intended to gain this publicity in one of the following three spheres: (a) the citizenry as a whole, i.e., publicity through various newspapers located throughout the United States, (b) scientific circles, i.e., publicity through scientific journals and magazines, (c) the University of Chicago, i.e., publicity directed to important personages of the University of Chicago campus.

Dr. SILLARD was informed by Capt. Murray that his proposed action might hold some security questions and he was, therefore, requested by Capt.

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Murray to inform the Chicago area business of his plans to submit for review any articles which might be written. Dr. Sillars refused to comply with this request stating that there would be no security considerations. Capt. Murray then informed Dr. Sillars that he would have to take the consequences of any acts instituted by himself in which a security violation occurred and that he would be liable for prosecution under the Espionage Act if a gross security violation occurred. Dr. Sillars stated that he was willing to accept the responsibility.

During the course of the interview Subject expressed the opinion that the Sillars report was a big mistake and that publicity of it practically gave the atomic weapon to all of the enemies of the United States.

In conclusion, the Subject requested that Capt. Murray furnish him with a personal bodyguard and automobile. When questioned as to his reasons, Subject stated that they are as follows: (a) that he was a war criminal and some retaliation might be taken against his person and (b) that he was being shadowed and that he believed such shadowing would be easier if the man walked right along with him. Dr. Sillars was informed that this office had no knowledge of his being shadowed and that a personal bodyguard cannot be furnished at this time.

Sillars advised Captain Murray that he preferred to obtain White House clearance for himself rather than have the Manhattan District accomplish this action.

Confidential Informant Chicago #80 advised that the Committee on Social and Political Implications had a meeting on 13 August 1945 at Iverson Hall, University of Chicago, and that Dr. Katherine AY appeared before the group with two petitions which she had prepared for transmittal to the President of the United States, and which asked that no more atomic bomb be dropped on Japan. Miss AY gave a speech in which she said that the U. S. Army was using the atomic bomb against the civilian population in the same manner that Germany bombed England. She continued that the U. S. at that time went on record as opposing indiscriminate bombing of civilians. According to Informant #80, Miss AY had no signers to her petition five minutes after the meeting was over although a small group had collected around her and was discussing the matter. It was believed by Informant #80 that news of Japan's capitulation the following day may have caused Miss AY to refrain from sending the petitions. Informant #80 considered Miss AY as under the influence of Sillars. It is to be noted that Miss AY sent the following letter to the American Sun, which was published on 19 August 1945 under "Letters to the Sun" section:

Use of the atomic bomb to kill 150,000 civilians at Hiroshima without warning does not seem to have any justification. Moreover, the dropping of the second bomb, before there had been time for the Japanese to realize the implications of the first, seems even more inhuman.

The current excuse that this terrible slaughter saved American

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lives does not save the conscience. I have already risked many American lives for our principles. Is the principle of humanity more important than the principle of survival?
Even if peace has been achieved it seems important to express horror at the use of the bomb and to urge everyone to discuss that kind of decision-making will save their future and last generation.

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE advised that on 16 August 1945, SILLARD had a conversation with Charles McINTOSH concerning their proposal to protest the use of the atomic bomb. McINTOSH said that SILLARD had talked to a Unitarian leader and that SILLARD's faith was there was no opposition to such a proposal. According to McINTOSH, SILLARD was a slow but thorough thinker. SILLARD suggested that they see Frank S. JOHNSON (phonetic) who is a liberal writer. SILLARD had done considerable serious thinking about the matter and had reached the conclusion that the atomic bomb was justified and he thought it would be hard to get a response. However, SILLARD admitted that he was in a difficult position to face, as for help for the Japanese, SILLARD said that the Government might not allow it but he did not know for certain since General MacARTHUR had taken over. SILLARD said that they might have to drop the matter. McINTOSH stated that he had a proposal that he could put up a solid defense to any opposition and he wanted to talk to SILLARD in person about it. Subject said that he could contact McINTOSH about 5:30 P.M. that afternoon.

Informant #1 further advised that on the morning of 20 August 1945, Subject attempted to contact Mr. Milton SILLARD, Office of Public Relations, University of Chicago, but Mr. SILLARD was not in at that time. In the afternoon of 20 August 1945, an unidentified man who was one of the editors of the Wisconsin Progressive, a La Follette newspaper in Wisconsin, contacted SILLARD and advised him that Mr. Gilbert E. JOHNSON, who is Vice President in Charge of Business Affairs of the University of Chicago, had given him a copy of Subject's petition, dated 17 July 1945, but that he would not publish it without SILLARD'S permission. Subject asked the unidentified man whether he thought that Chester M. ORAL, who is acting director of the Office of Press Relations, University of Chicago, could help out and received a negative reply. Subject stated that he did not want the petition published until the end of the week.

SILLARD had asked permission to publish the petition and expected an answer on Friday, 24 August 1945. Subject then asked how he should go about publishing it. To which the unidentified man replied that three copies should be made and given to the three press services, namely, AP, U.S., and UP. The unidentified man then asked if the scientists were all from the University of Chicago, to which Subject gave an affirmative answer. The unidentified man then suggested that Subject give a copy of the petition to the Chicago newspapers, all at the same time. According to the unidentified man, SILLARD could send it to all of the Chicago newspapers himself, or he could have UP take care of it. However, SILLARD stated that UP could not do that without involving the University.

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Subject stated that he would like to have the full text published to which the unidentified man replied that he should make a provision for releasing it that the text should be published in full, but that the newspapers may or may not respect the request. Subject then asked about the New York Times, and he thought that they would be likely to publish it in full. The unidentified man said that the New York Times had a reporter in Chicago and that he could be given the text. Subject then inquired about news commentators, to which the unidentified man said that they would pick it up from the newspapers.

On 25 August 1945 Capt. Murray was telephonically advised by S211ARD of the question of a military classification for S211ARD's petition to the President of the United States had been reviewed by Major General L. A. S211ARD, and that he, in the light of certain statements in the petition, as well as the nature of the petition itself when coupled with certain world developments having military significance, had determined in the exercise of his best judgment to request that the petition be again classified "Secret" by S211ARD, with its attendant limitations. Subject was given this information telephonically on 25 August 1945. He then requested a statement in writing officially placing the request for reclassification before him. This was done by letter dated 27 August 1945.

Capt. Murray further told S211ARD on 25 August 1945 that Washington District officials in Washington had asked him to refrain from releasing information to Subject. S211ARD is still considered project personnel, and Washington officials still want all personal articles written by project personnel cleared through them. Subject said that he is aware of this but that he is not required by law to submit to voluntary censorship. S211ARD continued that he had had no intention of writing an article, but now he felt like writing one. Capt. Murray informed Subject that if S211ARD felt as though he did not want this article censored, he may be in danger of violating his employment agreement, to which S211ARD responded, "Quite possible. Will you kindly do me a favor? Will you tell them to go to hell?"

Subject then said that he is employed by the University of Chicago, and not by the Army, and that all employment agreements were with the University of Chicago. Capt. Murray reminded S211ARD that other people were submitting to censorship as a courtesy. Subject made the remark that he would be courteous to them if they were courteous to him.

Special Agent John L. Finzell, who is stationed at the Metallurgical Laboratory, advised on 30 August 1945 that he had been informed that Miss Katherine HAY had requested two copies of the espionage act, stating that she wanted one for herself and one for S211ARD. S211ARD also learned that Subject had written a letter to Chancellor BORDWICK of the University of Chicago, protesting the reclassification of his petition to the President of the United States, and also asking for an interpretation of his contract of employment with the University of Chicago.

DETAILS:

In the Chicago Times newspaper, on 4 September 1945, appeared the following article in "Op's Column", which is written by Irving L. POULSEN:

"A powerful group of the scientists who worked on the atom bomb, including a bloc from the University of Chicago, is considering a public blast at the government's use of the devastating weapon. The scientists opposed dropping the bomb on Japan. They had suggested, rather, that Uncle Sam contact a neutral power like Switzerland, and have the Swiss put on a demonstration of the mighty bomb for a Jap military delegation in an unpopulated corner of the world. That alone, they felt, would have been sufficient to bring the Japanese to that devastation we would and could wreck if they did not accept 'unconditional surrender'."

Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on the morning of 2 August 1945 JALARD contacted the secretary of Matthew J. CONNELLEY at the White House, Washington, D.C., telephone National 3115, by long distance telephone, from Chicago. Subject told CONNELLEY'S secretary that he had mailed a letter to CONNELLEY on Friday, 17 August 1945, containing a petition which he intended to release to the press. Subject had mailed it to CONNELLEY to ascertain if there were any objections to his releasing the petition to the press. So far, the Subject had not received a reply. CONNELLEY'S secretary at first did not recall the letter. However, Subject told her that it should have arrived on Monday, 20 August 1945, and that there was an envelope enclosed containing some secret material. CONNELLEY'S secretary then recalled the letter and stated that she would send a telegram to JALARD as soon as possible.

It is to be noted that reference report of 2nd Lt. L.F. Murphy, Jr., H121, dated 3 October 1945, contains photostats of a memorandum entitled, "Atomic bombs and the Post War Position of the United States in the World", dated Spring 1945. There is a notation on the top of this memorandum, dated 27 August 1945, to the effect that this document consists of excerpts from the original memorandum containing secret information which was prepared in March 1945, and was supposed to be placed in the hands of President Roosevelt. However, due to Roosevelt's sudden death, this document did not reach him, but late in May 1945 it was submitted to the White House and placed before James F. BYRNES on 23 May 1945.

III. ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL CONFERENCE

The Atomic Energy Control Conference was held at the University of Chicago from 19 September to 22 September 1945. The announced purpose of this conference was to have a gathering of a few physical and social scientists, public officials and other citizens to discuss the moral, political, and social aspects of atomic energy. It is believed by CHSO that the Atomic Energy Control

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Conference was conceived by the Germans and that he persuaded Dr. Robert A. HUTCHINS, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, to sponsor it.

Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on 13 August 1945 SZILARD attempted to contact the Germans' secretary. No further information was available.

The Atomic Energy Control Conference was apparently held under the auspices of the Division of Social Sciences of the University of Chicago. Physical surveillance revealed that the latter part of August and during September 1945 Subject spent considerable time contacting various men in the Social Science Research Building, University of Chicago, 1126 East 57th Street, Chicago. It is believed that his main contact here was Edward A. SHILS.

Physical surveillance revealed that several times in September 1945 Subject contacted an unidentified man in the suite of rooms No. 117-118-119 in the Social Science Research Building. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on 27 September 1945 SZILARD informed Dr. Paul WEISS, at whose home Subject stays, that he expected a long distance telephone call and that the call should be transferred to Midway 0300, extension 713. This number is listed to Jerome D. KERSIN, Room 119 of the Social Science Research Building, University of Chicago. However, Informant No. 2 stated that SZILARD has contacted Edward A. SHILS at Midway 0300, extension 713. Physical surveillance of Subject on 27 September 1945 revealed that SZILARD was in the Social Science Research building and that he left with a man who later walked to and entered 5721 South Kimbark, which is the residence of Edward A. SHILS. Therefore, it is believed that SHILS was using the office of KERSIN and that Subject was probably contacting SHILS rather than KERSIN.

Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on 19 August 1945 SZILARD told Dr. Catherine WAT that he had talked to the other member of the de GRAZIA team and that his name was Edward A. SHILS. Subject thought much more of SHILS than he did of de GRAZIA and he described SHILS as being a good man who was very intelligent and had good intentions. It is to be noted that Sebastian de GRAZIA is an instructor in Social Sciences at the University of Chicago and that Edward A. SHILS is an assistant professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago.

Subject told Dr. WAT that SHILS had already grasped the central point and that he knew what the problems were. At that time SHILS had no solution but believed that there was a possible solution, and he expected to have the solution written by Wednesday, 22 August 1945. Dr. WAT asked how the housing problem in Chicago was coming along, and SZILARD replied that that was small fry and that they could do better with that now.

Informant #1 further advised that SZILARD and SHILS had appointments to see Robert A. DOWD, Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, Room 101, Social Science Research Building, on the afternoon of 27 August 1945, in his office.

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D.T.H.S.

Physical surveillance reveals that Subject was in a conference with two other persons in Mr. S. J. HARRIS'S office on the mornings of 2 September and 24 September 1945.

It was learned, through Informant No. 1 that on 15 August 1945 Subject sent a telegram to Mr. L. M. S. 35, 35 East 7th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and who apparently has something to do with city planning. In this telegram SELLARD asked SELLARD to contact him by collect long distance telephone, according to Informant No. 1, Subject wanted to contact SELLARD in order to discuss the implications of the atomic bomb on city planning. Reference report of 2nd Lt. J. V. Murphy, Jr., A181, dated 12 September 1945, contains several photographs which were obtained from Confidential Informant New York No. 4, among which is a photostat of a telegram to SELLARD, dated 20 August 1945, from Miss H. J. HARRIS, Secretary to Mr. S. J. HARRIS, to the effect that Mr. SELLARD was in Canada on his vacation and that he would return to Cincinnati on 1 September 1945. Informant No. 1 stated that on 20 August 1945 Subject contacted SELLARD and his wife were vacationing at Island Island, via Midland, Ontario, Canada, and that SELLARD would go to Buffalo, New York, about 25 August 1945. His address would be c/o City Planning Commission, City Hall, Buffalo, New York, and he usually stayed at the Statler Hotel there. Miss HARRIS said that SELLARD would probably leave Buffalo on 27 August 1945.

Subject attempted to send a telegram to SELLARD on 20 August 1945, addressed to Island Island in Canada, but had difficulty in getting a telegram through to that place. On 24 August 1945, SELLARD sent a telegram to SELLARD addressed to the Statler Hotel, Buffalo, New York, to the effect that he would arrive in Buffalo on Sunday, 26 August 1945, and would contact SELLARD on his arrival there.

It was ascertained through physical surveillance that SELLARD left Chicago at 10:30 P.M. on 25 August 1945, via the New York Central Railroad, to go to Buffalo, New York. Reference report of 2nd Lt. J. V. Murphy, Jr., A181, dated 5 September 1945, reveals that physical surveillance of Subject showed that SELLARD arrived in Buffalo at 9:30 A.M. on Sunday, 26 August 1945, and that he left Buffalo for Chicago on the same day, via the New York Central Railroad, at 10:16 P.M. While in Buffalo, New York, SELLARD met his cousin, Mr. and Mrs. L. HARRIS, at the Statler Hotel there, and spent the entire day in the company of Mr. HARRIS. Subject arrived in Chicago at 8:33 A.M. on 27 August 1945.

Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that Subject had a conversation with Edward A. SHILS on 27 August 1945, in which he stated that SELLARD did not have much in the way of ideas on how to deal with the government, and that continued that no one seemed to have any.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. J. V. Murphy, Jr., A181, dated 12 September 1945, has as exhibits several photostats obtained from Confidential Informant New York No. 4, in which are the following:

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1. Suggested letter of invitation to be sent by the War Relocation Authority to invited persons for consultation on the situation confronting the United States as a result of the atomic bomb - Author unknown.

2. Letter from S. A. M. dated 31 August 1945, to W. F. O'Brien, University of Chicago, concerning invitation to the Atomic Energy Control Conference.

3. Various lists of names apparently having no connection with the proposed Atomic Energy Control Conference.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. W. L. Murphy, Jr., dated 3 October 1945, has as exhibits several photostats obtained from Confidential Informant New York #4 in which are the following:

Letters to Dr. Robert A. Litchfield, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, from the following people who expressed their regrets that they could not attend the Atomic Energy Control Conference:

Letter from Albert Einstein, dated 10 September 1945.

Letter from Enrico Fermi, dated 14 September 1945.

Undated letter from P. S. Redman, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Letter from Albert W. Nichols of Utah, dated 15 September 1945.

Lists of participants of the Atomic Energy Control Conference.

Outline of Order of Discussions for the Atomic Energy Control Conference:

Summary of Meetings on Wednesday, September 13, 1945.

Memoranda or outlines on the following topics:

"Approach to the Problem", by Edward A. Tamm, University of Chicago.

"Strategic Consequences of the Atomic Bomb", by Bernard A. H. Institute of International Studies, Yale University.

"Control of the Atomic Bomb Through Existing Types of International Institutions," by William L. L. International Studies, Yale University.

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Confidentiality - Atomic Energy, no
author given.
Technical possibilities for the develop-
ment of a world state, by Harold
D. Lasswell
Memorandum on relocation of cities, by
H. D. Lasswell, Social Administration,
University of Chicago.

Memorandum on dispersal of population and
industry, by Louis A. Roth
General Considerations concerning the Atomic
Bomb, by Leo Szilard, address given
before the Atomic Energy Control Con-
ference at the University of Chicago on
19 September 1945. (Only two pages of
this memorandum are contained as exhibits
in reference report and the entire speech
is summarized below.)

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With sent to you a copy of the speech given by Dr. Szilard before the
Atomic Energy Control Conference at the University of Chicago on 19 September
1945, which has been received from a confidential informant. In this speech, Dr.
Szilard proposed a set of assumptions to serve as a basis of discussion. He
believed that a quantity of atomic bombs equivalent to ten million tons of TNT
would be sufficient to destroy all of our major cities. He stated that the
main report gave essentially as much knowledge as the United States possessed
in the late fall of 1942. After discussing the amount of uranium ores and the
extent of technically trained personnel in Russia, subject proposed as a basis
for their discussion that they assume that unless we soon arrive at some workable
arrangement with Russia, it is more likely than not that she would have, six
years from now, a quantity of atomic bombs equivalent to ten million tons of TNT.

This speech continued that perhaps the greatest danger which faces the
world at present is the outbreak of a war which would arise more or less
automatically out of an armament race in which Russia and the United States would
be building up stockpiles of atomic bombs. Szilard outlined two alternative
arrangements. In either case, stockpiles of atomic bombs would be outlawed
both within the territory of the United States and within the territory of Russia.

The first alternative would be that no industrial installations for
the manufacture of active materials would be permitted within the territories of
sovereign states. The second alternative and the one which Szilard favored
would be that industrial installations for the manufacture of active materials
and also atomic power plants would be permitted within the territory of sovereign
states but it would not permit the manufacture of atomic bombs. In the latter
case, it would be necessary to have a rather tight system of inspection and
other related arrangements which would cut more deeply into the sovereignty of
individual nations than mere inspections of mining activity.

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If Russia suddenly revoked an arrangement which provided for inspection of Russian nuclear installations as to the amount of atomic bombs available in quantity. If there were no industrial installations for the manufacture of atomic materials within the borders of Russia, but if Russia had available a large crew of trained scientists and engineers who have full knowledge of methods of manufacture which could be used, it would take Russia probably two to three years to have as much as ten million tons of TNT in the form of atomic bombs. If, however, industrial installations for the manufacture of active materials and atomic power plants are going full blast in Russia, it is certain that within a few years, under the supervision of these active materials in the form which could be used for the manufacture of atomic bombs might take anywhere from six months to a year, and it is more likely than not that within one year Russia could have atomic bombs equivalent to ten million tons of TNT.

In the United States, thirty million people live in cities of over 250,000 and sixty to seventy million people live in metropolitan areas. This makes the United States vulnerable to the use of atomic bombs. SZILARD stated that if it were possible to relocate thirty to seventy million people on the basis of a ten-year plan, at a cost not exceeding twenty million dollars per year, we ought to do so since it would very considerably decrease the danger to our cities. SZILARD pointed out, however, that the relocation of the population may not, in the long run, save us from extermination in a modern war because the development of atomic bombs might catch up with measures taken for the dispersal of the population.

Considering all these things on a time scale extending over more than one generation, SZILARD stated that he was led to say that we shall not be able to have peace at a lesser cost than at the cost of a world government. Since we obviously could not have world government just by asking for it, he suggested that we ought to examine the question whether world government could perhaps be created step by step within a fixed time interval of perhaps twenty to thirty years. SZILARD further pointed out the difficulty of defense against atomic bombs and the fact that this country has lost its unique position due to its industrial capacity that made it possible for us to out-produce in tanks, guns, and airplanes every other country or combination of countries in the world. Inasmuch as atomic bombs are primarily a weapon against cities and since we have enough of them to destroy all cities of the enemy, the value of additional bombs might be rather small. Therefore, not producing other countries in the sense of building enormous stockpiles of atomic bombs might therefore not help the United States to recover her former favorable position.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. A. P. Murphy, U.S. ARMY, dated 11 October 1945, was as an exhibit a photostat dated 23 September 1945 setting out the address given by SZILARD on 21 September 1945 at the Atomic Energy Control Conference at the University of Chicago.

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Mary A. Salinas, wife of William Salinas, attended the Atomic Energy Control Conference at the University of Chicago. Physical surveillance of Salinas revealed that on 22 September 1945, Subject, in company with Mary A. Salinas and an unidentified individual, was walking from 3125 S. La Salle to Lake Michigan and back during which Salinas and Subject appeared to be having a lengthy discussion. They returned to the residence at approximately 2 P.M.

Reference is made of 2nd Lt. J. J. Murphy, Jr., dated 10 October 1945, was as an exhibit that was obtained from Confidential Informant New York No. 4, a letter dated 25 September 1945 from Edward Walsh to Salinas, in which Walsh asked Salinas to call Robert R. and Hilda that they are a fairly well paid and important job in arranging the Atomic Energy Control Conference held at the University of Chicago.

It is to be noted that there was a similar conference on atomic energy held at Rye, New York, on 27 and 28 October 1945, under the auspices of the University of Chicago, and that Robert R. was the chairman of that conference.

Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 11 October 1945 Subject received a telegram from Robert R. and that Salinas sent the following telegram the same day, addressed to Mr. Robert R., Social Science, University of Chicago: "Please authorize Mr. HITCHINS to speak in my name as one of the participants of (name uncertain) conference, also Salinas."

"Highly authorize Mr. Hitchens as indicated - Friedman."

IV. ATOMIC SCIENTISTS OF CHICAGO

According to the constitution of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, the declared purposes of this organization are:

1. To explore, clarify and formulate the opinions and responsibilities of scientists in regard to the problem brought about by the release of nuclear energy, and
2. To educate the public to a full understanding of the scientific, technological and political problems arising from the release of nuclear energy.

Through Confidential Informant Chicago No. 2, it was ascertained that the Committee on Social and Political Implications was formed among the employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory about 28 June 1945. At the meeting of the Committee on Social and Political Implications on 11 September 1945, it was decided to form a permanent organization to be known as the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

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The Atomic Scientists of Chicago have established an office in Room 503 of the Social Sciences Building, University of Chicago, and Mrs. Richard Adams has been employed as secretary of the organization.

Informant No. 30 advised that SZILARD has been active in the Committee on Social and Political Implications and its predecessor, the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, although he did not believe that Subject was responsible for the formation of these organizations. On 25 September 1945, the Atomic Scientists of Chicago elected the following persons to serve on a temporary executive committee:

ROBERT E. SERRES
H. J. HILL
J. J. NICKSON
A. P. RUBINOWITZ

Leo SZILARD
J. J. NICKSON
Leo SZILARD

The Atomic Scientists of Chicago elected the following persons as members of the permanent executive committee at a meeting held in Roosevelt Hall on 7 November 1945:

John A. SIMPSON, JR.
H. J. NICKSON
Austin H. BRUES
Arthur J. LARSEN

J. J. NICKSON
Francis T. LARSEN
Robert J. LARSEN

The following alternates were also elected:

A. WATTENBERG
Richard ADAMS

Malvin S. FRIEDMAN
Leonard L. LARSEN

On 13 August 1945 the FRANK COMMITTEE which was set up to ascertain the ways and means of controlling atomic power reported at a meeting of the Committee on Social and Political Implications that the following means could be used to control atomic power:

1. Maintain secrecy on all processes and developments.
2. Guard all uranium and thorium deposits.

3. Enter into an international organization to mutually prohibit the construction of atomic bombs. Any nation beginning extensive work on uranium would be considered to have made a declaration of war.

The FRANK COMMITTEE was composed of James FRANK, Leo SZILARD, J. C. STEARNS, J. J. NICKSON, and Eugene E. WILKINSON.

Informant No. 30 advised that on 19 July 1945, in connection with a meeting of the Committee on Social and Political Implications in Eckhart Hall, University of Chicago, Ill., SZILARD stated that the Army authorities requested

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many schemes to get information about meetings and would "play dirty" anyone who attended these meetings too regularly. COLINSKY continued that some of the research scientists might be busy and just staying in the office, and for all he knew, one of these men might be in the room at the present time, COLINSKY went on to say that he would not be watching and that they should not be criticized for it.

On 16 August 1945, COLINSKY advised that on 14 August 1945 Roy M. GRIMLEY contacted SZILARD and said that he had talked with Sidney I. DANCUFF and that DANCUFF expressed no interest at all regarding their intentions. GRIMLEY was going to see William KILPATRICK that afternoon. Subject stated that the meeting scheduled for that night had been postponed until 8:00 p.m. the following night and then added that he would like to get together with GRIMLEY that night.

On 17 August 1945, an unknown man contacted Subject and said that he was sorry to have missed the meeting that morning. SZILARD stated that he had not missed much because they discussed other business. The unknown man said that he understood that Subject had a new memorandum, and he expressed a desire to have a copy. SZILARD arranged to meet the unknown man at lunch at the Quadrangle Club where he said that he would give the unknown man a copy of his memorandum.

George A. KILPATRICK contacted SZILARD on 27 August 1945 and stated that he had not been at the meeting and that he wanted to borrow a copy of the memorandum that was read at the meeting. SZILARD said that he would send it to KILPATRICK but that he wanted it back as he did not want it to get away from him.

On 29 August 1945 an unidentified man contacted SZILARD and remarked that things were not going so good. However, Subject shrugged off the remark with the statement that other things may be getting better.

G. D. CORYELL, head of a Chemistry group at Clinton Laboratories, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, contacted SZILARD on 5 September 1945 concerning a letter which CORYELL had drawn up to submit to his home Congressman from California. The letter is about as follows:

"The scientists who have been doing the research on the atomic bomb and know most of the principles of it overwhelmingly feel that our weapon should be internationalized immediately. We are certain that any nation can develop the weapon in a short time. We must turn our current advantage of only a few years into permanent work for us and for all people, otherwise we invite destruction in the next war. (Informant missed a portion of the document here). ... going to an evaluation of the procedure the United States should take to obtain sound and permanent world peace and will benefit to mankind for the development of atomic power. ... have shown these statements to a large number of physicists, chemists, and engineers in this area and find

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most of this in substantial agreement. I will be glad to furnish you the names of several other California scientists who are strong supporters in this matter. I request that you send as pertinent items from the Congressional Record. Thank you.

This letter was signed by [redacted] with his local address.

Subject told CORVILL that he was going to New York the following day and expected to go to Washington on Tuesday, 11 September 1945. He planned to leave Washington on Wednesday, 12 September 1945, and to be back in Chicago on 13 or 14 September 1945. SZILARD stated that he had some contacts in New York City. He continued that he felt that they had to establish some appropriate channel through which they could accomplish their objective; that is, they had to talk the language that the Congressman could understand. SZILARD had talked to Bob [redacted] from Los Alamos, and Bob was against secrecy and would not work in any surroundings where he had to have any secrecy.

SZILARD continued that he had discussed with a group of people that morning the question of what would happen if he proposed to the Russians that he was supervising this project with them, and he tried to draw up a platform which he thought should be a common platform in their contacts with Congressmen. Subject said that he would send CORVILL a copy of this platform. According to Subject, the pending bill before Congress could be passed without securing an international control. If the bill was set up wrong, it would be very difficult later. Subject proposed that they should be more specific, that they should set up a platform and that they should then establish contact with Congressmen. Then they could talk about international control.

CORVILL felt that nobody around Oak Ridge had written to Congressmen and had given the Congressmen their position, and he thought that the people there should do this. He decided that he would take some action to get the Congressmen interested in their point of view regarding international control. CORVILL said that he would point out to the Congressmen that the opinions of SZILARD and COMART did not represent the opinions of the rank and file of the scientists. SZILARD stated that that was all right and that they should contact as many Congressmen as possible but that they should not put their views in a definite form. According to Subject they believed that the public had been misinformed and they wanted to be heard. The important thing was to make contacts. SZILARD did not think that CORVILL's group should make a hard and fast stand on anything at the present time because he said that they did not want their formal statements on international control to be held against them.

CORVILL stated that the first thing to do was to build their contacts on a wide front and that they should have done this weeks ago. SZILARD agreed with CORVILL and said that he was devoting his full time to it now. Subject continued that they do not believe in secrecy, even if they had to get in an armament race. Subject was very much worried that hasty legislation might be

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pushed through this month, although he felt that the Senate's recent action was refreshing. SZILARD was going to send COMSAL his program, and COMSAL would hold meetings to discuss it. COMSAL would keep in touch with the situation in Chicago through contact at Argonne Laboratory, WISCONSIN and BIRMINGHAM during Subject's absence. COMSAL asked SZILARD for certain documents dealing with this problem which Subject might have. In general, COMSAL seemed interested in pushing international control while SZILARD wanted to create a unified group of scientists to approach Congress.

It was ascertained through physical surveillance that SZILARD left Chicago on 7 September 1945 at 2:42 P.M., via New York Central Railroad for New York City. He returned to Chicago on 11 September 1945 at 10:40 P.M. via New York Central Railroad.

Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 5 September 1945, Subject sent the following telegram to Dr. G. A. GILLES, 175 Pinchurst Avenue, New York, New York:

"Arriving Saturday 9:30 A.M., Commodore Vanderbilt. May be busy morning but free afternoon. Please advise ATRAS."

Informant No. 1 further advised that on 7 September 1945 an unidentified woman contacted Subject and SZILARD informed her that he would stay at the Kings Crown Hotel in New York City on his trip there, and that while he was away, Mr. Edward A. WILIS, of the Social Sciences Department, Campus Extension #13, would know his whereabouts. SZILARD further indicated that he was going to Washington, D.C., and that he would stay at the Wardman Park Hotel while in Washington, D.C.

Reference reports of 2nd Lt. K.F. Murphy, Jr., NYO, dated 12 September 1945, 17 September 1945, and 19 September 1945 reveal that SZILARD arrived at New York City at 9:55 A.M. on 8 September 1945 and departed from New York City on 11 September 1945 at 9:30 A.M., via the railroad train "The President", for Washington, D.C. Subject apparently arrived in New York City on 12 September 1945 at 11:15 P.M., and departed from New York City on 13 September 1945 at 4:55 P.M. via New York Central Railroad for Chicago.

WALD submitted a memorandum dated 15 September 1945 covering the surveillance of SZILARD while in Washington, D.C. on 11 and 12 September 1945. Subject arrived in Washington, D.C., at 1:35 P.M. on 11 September 1945, accompanied by an unidentified individual who was believed to be Francis L. FRIEDMAN, employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory. This unidentified man boarded a B & O train for Chicago at 11:59 P.M. on 11 September 1945.

On 12 September 1945 SZILARD contacted Robert L. LEE, CIO representative, at the United Auto Workers of America Headquarters, 718 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C., and an unidentified man at Brookings Institute, 722 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. The unidentified man at Brookings Institute is believed to be

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Dr. J. R. D. Smith

While in Washington, D.C., Subject stayed at the Garden Park Hotel, 1400 First Washington, Ave. at 7:00 P.M. on 12 September 1945, via Pennsylvania Railroad, for New York City.

In general, the purpose of the above trip to New York City and Washington, D.C. seemed to be to contact various scientists, financial interests and persons with journalistic or political backgrounds with the idea of creating an organization to lobby in Washington, D.C. when the bill was presented in Congress concerning the future of the Atomic Bomb.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. E. T. Murphy, Jr., 1945, dated 12 September 1945, has as exhibits several photostats obtained from Confidential Informant New York No. 4, in which are the following:

1. First evaluation of a rough draft memorandum dated 14 August 1945 and prepared by SZILARD to serve as a basis of a discussion for a meeting of a group of scientists to be held within the Metallurgical Laboratory on 15 August 1945.

2. Memorandum dated 17 August 1945 by Dr. ABRAHAM WITKOWSKI enclosed preliminary draft of Part II entitled "Analysis of Various Suggested Solutions of the Atomic Bomb Crisis" to serve as a basis for the discussion of a meeting to be held on 28 August 1945.

3. Alternate Draft for Report of Committee on Social and Political Implications, dated 11 August 1945. There was a notation to the effect that it was to be considered at a meeting of scientists held on Tuesday, 4 September 1945. This draft was entitled, "Part III - International Controls, World Government and 'Union Now'." There were also two different copies of a memorandum entitled, "Part III - Scattering of Cities, International Controls and World Government." The latter memoranda are apparently improvements over the first draft. According to Confidential Informant Chicago No. 30, a meeting of the Social and Political Implications Committee was held at Fordham Hall on 7 September 1945 for the purpose of discussing Part III of the so called Scientists Declaration Concerning Control of the Atomic Bomb. Through Informant No. 30 CHU obtained a photostatic copy that is the same as the above memorandum entitled, "Scattering of Cities, International Controls, and World Government."

4. Letter from Earl A. DUBOIS, Wall Telephone Laboratories, 442 West Street, New York 14, N.Y., dated 29 August 1945, to SZILARD.

5. Letter from SZILARD, dated 7 September 1945, to Earl A. DUBOIS.

6. Memorandum dated 6 September 1945 by Dr. E. T. MURPHY on a meeting of practically the entire academic staff of New Albany on 30 August 1945.

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2. Memorandum dated 7 September 1945, written apparently by SZILARD summarizing the views presented in several memoranda that had been received.

3. Memorandum dated 7 September 1945 entitled, "An Attempt to Define the Platform for our Conversations with Members of the Senate and House of Representatives," apparently written by Subject.

4. Various memoranda that are undated and have no title but that are apparently connected with the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. E. F. Murphy, Jr., 1180, dated 3 October 1945, has as exhibit several photostatic copies of Confidential Informant New York No. 4, in which are the following:

1. Abstract of the Smyth Report dated 7 September 1945, by WILLIAM S. SMYTH.

2. Letter dated 13 September 1945 from Waldemar H. PFFERT, Science Editor of the New York Times Magazine, to SZILARD.

3. A memorandum dated 14 September 1945 from the Editorial and Records Committee and a memorandum entitled "Statement of Intent", dated 14 September 1945 from the Planning Committee. It was ascertained from Confidential Informant Chicago No. 80 that these memoranda came from the Association of Oak Ridge Scientists.

4. Various memoranda that are undated and have no title, drawn up by SZILARD, and that apparently have some connection with SZILARD'S activities with the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

Confidential Informant Chicago no. 1 advised that on 23 September 1945 Subject contacted Dr. Walter BARTAY and advised that Dr. CONDON was in town and wanted an interview with Dr. BARTAY. Dr. BARTAY said that Dr. BARTAY would not arrive in Chicago until the following day and he suggested that Dr. CONDON contact JUSTAVSON in order to locate Dr. BARTAY.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. E. F. Murphy, Jr., 1180, dated 3 October 1945, has as an exhibit obtained from Confidential Informant New York No. 4 a photostatic copy of a letter from Dr. Edward CONDON to Subject, dated 25 September 1945, in which Dr. CONDON sent a check to Subject to be used for getting the office for the study of atomic energy control problems started. Dr. CONDON expressed a hope that everything would go well in Chicago, and stated that the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette had in it a very good editorial that morning that was very similar to the one that appeared in the Chicago Sun on Sunday, 23 September 1945. The editorial very effectively made the point about rendering science ineffective by secrecy. Dr. CONDON continued that there was no change in his plans and that on Friday, 23 September 1945, he would be at the Harvard Club in New York City. If there was no reason to go to Washington, Dr. CONDON was planning on spending 2 September 1945 in Princeton.

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Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 25 September 1945 Dr. Katherine HAY was in Washington, D.C., and she attempted to contact Eugene P. RABINOWITZ in Chicago by long distance telephone but could not reach him so she asked Dr. HAY to ask Subject to communicate the following message to RABINOWITZ: a young man by the name of Dexter MASTERS, who has been writing articles for the Saturday Evening Post regarding the atomic bomb, and who is known to RABINOWITZ, was interested in writing an article for either the Saturday Evening Post or Collier's relating to the Social and Political implications of atomic power. Dr. HAY mentioned that MASTERS would like to have something concrete to show to his editors as to what they may expect of that type and she would like to be able to let him have a copy of the draft of Part II of the Social and Political Implications Report prepared by RABINOWITZ, and she requested that SZILARD obtain this permission from RABINOWITZ. HAY advised SZILARD that MASTERS would be in Washington, D.C., at Executive 2572, 1721 I Street, N.W. HAY then stated that Edward Ansel JONES, 3301 Garfield Street, Washington, D.C., the columnist who was interested in important organizations, was anxious to get in touch with SZILARD. Subject asked HAY to advise MASTERS that he would look him up when he got to Washington. Regarding the Saturday Evening Post story by MASTERS, HAY stated that MASTERS would probably go to New Mexico where he knew people and would come to Chicago to conduct interviews. In closing SZILARD promised HAY to see RABINOWITZ at lunch and to obtain permission, and either he or RABINOWITZ would contact MASTERS at Washington, D.C. Dr. HAY stated that she was working in the dark while in the East and did not know what was going on in Chicago and in other places. SZILARD told her that she should write him and tell him what she had done and that he would advise her of the places to go.

Confidential Informant Chicago No. 90 advised that Subject took an active part in the discussions at the meeting of the Committee on Social and Political Implications on 25 September 1945. He made a brief report on the meetings of the Atomic Energy Control Conference held by the University of Chicago the preceding week. SZILARD said that a formal news release on the meeting was intended, but due to a news leak involving Henry A. SALACE, the release was cancelled. Now, SZILARD continued, it was too late to issue a statement of the meeting. It had been decided to release to the press a list of the names of the persons in attendance and list of topics discussed. At this meeting, the wording of Part II of the Scientists Declaration was discussed. SZILARD urged that the wording in the Declaration to the effect "that secrecy is not advisable" should be changed to "secrecy is not possible" and the group concurred in this change.

On 30 September 1945, SZILARD participated in a radio broadcast known as the University of Chicago Round Table Discussion on "The Atom and World Politics" held in New York City. The details on this broadcast and Subject's trips to New York City and later to Washington, D.C., are reported in the next section of this report entitled "University of Chicago Round Table Broadcast."

Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on the afternoon of 3 October 1945 SZILARD contacted Mrs. Anne MASTERS to tell that he was back

EXHIBIT

in Chicago and to make arrangements to have Dr. Herbert L. JOHNSON stay with him for a few days. Subject inquired if JOHNSON had called and was advised that he had not called. On the evening of 9 October 1945 Subject made a long distance telephone call to Warren C. JOHNSON, who was chairman of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Chicago, but who is now located at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission of Oak Ridge. JOHNSON reached Subject at Oak Ridge 5-2175. He asked when JOHNSON was going to send a certain telegram and JOHNSON replied that he would send it the following day. JOHNSON then asked Subject to send him a letter with the 150 signatures on it, to which JOHNSON replied affirmatively. Subject then told JOHNSON to inclose the letter with the list of names in an envelope, to seal same, and to put Dr. JOHNSON'S name on the outside. Subject further instructed JOHNSON that this envelope should be enclosed in a covering letter to Dr. Mayer JACOBSTAIN, Brookings Institute, 722 Johnson Place, Washington, D.C. and that in the covering letter to JACOBSTAIN, JOHNSON should write, "will you be good enough to hold this until called for by the SZL-RD?"

Subject then told JOHNSON that he was going out of town soon, but that he would call JOHNSON again, either on 9 or 10 October, to which JOHNSON said that SZL-RD should call him on 9 October because JOHNSON was leaving town on 9 October. JOHNSON told Subject to call Walter COBBS at Oak Ridge 5-2063 should JOHNSON be out of town. JOHNSON'S office telephone number was Oak Ridge 6202.

Shortly after the above conversation, Walter COBBS from Oak Ridge, Tennessee, contacted Subject by long distance telephone to obtain JOHNSON'S approval on a telegram which follows in substance:

"Association of Scientists representing approximately 90% of scientists working on atomic bomb project recognize the need for discussion of all phases of atomic energy. However, it is requested that the topic in all its aspects and problems related thereto be first taken before a bi-partisan committee before other discussion takes place."

This telegram was to be signed by the "Executive Committee", and then to be followed by the 12 names of those forming the Executive Committee. COBBS said that a copy of the telegram was to be sent to Mr. John W. HYDER, White House, Washington, D.C., who is Reconversion Chief. The telegram was also to be sent to the United States Senate and to Sam RAISBORN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. SZL-RD approved the above action and requested that a copy be sent to him. Subject then told COBBS that Dr. CONDON was in Chicago with him and that the planned meeting for the group would either be in Chicago or Washington later on in the week. If they met in Washington, the meeting would be either 11 or 12 October 1945. COBBS said that the group to attend the meeting from Oak Ridge would prefered Chicago from the standpoint of convenience, but in any event, since those in Oak Ridge had jobs, they wanted sufficient notice on the time and place of the meeting to be able to

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attend. SZILARD preferred Washington, D.C. for the meeting because in his opinion it was more convenient for their purposes. He advised that in any event he would take care to notify the two "lance" groups, subject and subject two, and discussed the list of 150 signatures which SZILARD and subject two had discussed earlier in the evening. SZILARD said that the list was sent out about a week ago to the scientists whom they directed to sign it, and that on 10/10/45, then, tell JOHNSON to disregard my instructions of tonight.

At 10:10 a.m. on 10 October 1945 SZILARD contacted Dr. HARRINGTON DANIELS at his home and told him that Dr. JOHNSON would be over shortly but because of the lateness of the hour subject would not accompany him to the DANIELS home.

On 9 October 1945 SZILARD made a long distance telephone call to JAMES E. HENRIAN of the War Relocation and Reconversion Office, Washington, D.C., telephone Republic 7500, extension 136, and advised that he had talked to Dr. OPPENHEIMER the other afternoon by long distance telephone, that OPPENHEIMER had disclosed that he is in no position to defend the bill and that Dr. JOHNSON felt that he could no longer keep such a group of men together inasmuch as the Universities are taking them now. Subject said that Robert JOHNSON had told him that Congress would set up a bi-partisan committee of its own to study the problem. SZILARD and HENRIAN were going to start writing the report. Subject said that he and JOHNSON were going to Washington, D.C. and should arrive there on the morning of either 11 or 12 October. Subject expected to be in Washington for approximately ten days. Subject said that he had writ on a letter and was going to mail it to SZILARD. HENRIAN wanted to speak to JOHNSON about it but JOHNSON was out of town that week with President Truman. HENRIAN told SZILARD to keep the letter, and he would pick it up when he arrived in Washington. HENRIAN said that he would try to make arrangements for SZILARD to see Ben SCHWACHSMAN, and WARI (phonetic) while in Washington. HENRIAN continued that he was not desirous of discussing the matter with Subject, and SZILARD stated that he did not think it was necessary to discuss it with HENRIAN.

SZILARD contacted Hyman B. GOLDSMITH on 9 October 1945 to inquire if GOLDSMITH had contacted William V. C. CHASTAIN, Director of Public Relations, University of Chicago, in the past regarding press releases. GOLDSMITH had not but he believed Dr. Kay HAY had. SZILARD told GOLDSMITH that he was having a conference at 3:45 a.m. that day and that at the end of the conference he might have a press release. Subject wanted to see CHASTAIN at 1:30 P.M. in order to discuss the release with him. GOLDSMITH said that he would arrange it.

Dr. Lyle B. BROSIE, chairman of the Oak Ridge group of Atomic Scientists, made a long distance telephone call to Subject from St. Louis, Missouri, on 10 October 1945. Dr. BROSIE was at the Monsanto General Offices in St. Louis with a few other Oak Ridge scientists and expected to be back in Oak Ridge on the afternoon, 13 October 1945. BROSIE was one of the two Oak Ridge representatives that were to attend the meeting and he inquired when and where the meeting would be held. BROSIE did not know the name of the other representative from Oak Ridge, but BROSIE said that he would attend the meeting. Subject said that

[illegible]

On 10 October 1963, [redacted] contacted [redacted] and said that he did not feel justified in signing something for the Los Angeles Times and that he would rather wait until the [redacted] situation also yielded subject success in Washington, D.C. [redacted] thanked [redacted] and assured him to wait until the situation was more favorable. [redacted] also promised to keep his group advised of the tenor of [redacted]'s reports to Mrs. SULLIVAN. On 11 October 1963, subject contacted Dr. [redacted] and said that from now on he thought that they should make signed press releases so that the newspapers would have to print them verbatim rather than to paraphrase them as was done on [redacted] the other day, to which [redacted] agreed.

On 10 October 1945 informant made long distance telephone call to the City Editor of the Washington Post, telephone, Army Hills, Washington, D.C. Informant told him that there would be a release of the article that night and that the same article should appear in the New York Times that night and that a copy had also been taken to the Washington Post. Informant asked to check with the City Editor of the Washington Post about the release. He agreed to do this and advised to call Baltimore secretariat that day. Informant told him that he would call him again that night. Informant No. 1 advised that he overheard a conversation on 10 October 1945 between Robert R. Rabinowitz and William L. Sullivan in which Jack stated that the meeting of the Social and Political Implications Committee had been unsatisfactory as Sullivan had wanted a promise of Robert Rabinowitz at the executive committee that the making of a statement urging Congress to forbear passing hurried legislation concerning the atomic bomb would be kept secret. The lone dissenter, W. F. Sullivan, was made chairman so as to conceal this. Robert Rabinowitz, who was carrying the document in his pocket, denied its existence. It was further indicated that Rabinowitz was considering resigning. According to informant No. 1, Sullivan is a demagogue, and either the group will break up or some people must be tossed out.

The 12 October 1945 issue of the International Conference on Peace and Disarmament, on page two entitled "I of U. reports on the second day-long talks." The 12-10-45 issue.

Some incidents of insubordination were reported in 1946 or 1947, but no serious revolt against surveillance was reported. Some of the men who were accused of insubordination were:

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to halt the scientists in their efforts to warn the public about future perils from the atomic bomb.

Disclosure that the physicians are contemplating formal protest to President Truman to force the Army to discontinue its "top-secret" method and censorship was made in the face of reported reports that military police at the University are questioning writers sent to interview scientists.

"One representative of a national magazine assigned to report the extent of the impending revolt among creators of the atomic bomb, it was learned, was made to explain his presence on the campus to the security officer assigned to the metallurgical project at the university.

"The scientists say they have been sworn to secrecy not to divulge any of the bomb secrets and have no intention of violating their oaths. The Army, however, they contend, has gone far afield in its interpretation of what is secret and now is barring discussion even of 'secrecy' itself. "Although generally the scientists allege, no longer has any valid security reason, but is being perpetuated solely to keep information from Congress in the Army's desire to have the atomic bomb control bill's railroaded into enactment.

"Some of these measures, introduced by Senator Johnson (D, Colo.), the scientists label as 'vicious piece of legislation.' They maintain that under its provisions an atomic bomb control commission could be given unlimited powers to jail offending scientists and seize private property under the guise of military necessity.

"If the proposed legislation is considered action, the scientists warn, great harm may result in not considering the need for international control of the bomb.

"The scientists disclosed they receive 'secretly and sometimes daily letters' from the War Department in Washington, D.C. warning them not to talk to anyone and particularly 'not to talk to the press' about the bomb.

"They said the secret of the bomb cannot be kept from other nations but should be deposited with an international organization to prevent its use as a war weapon.

"The pending control bills, the group asserted, are designed to place the Army in control of the bomb and all future atomic developments. A program of this kind, they contend, would create a military dictatorship in the nation."

It is believed that the writer of the story is JOHN G. GLENN, a Tribune reporter who Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 said had an appointment with GLENN on 10 October 1945. On 11 October 1945 GLENN telephoned Lt. Col. Mahoney, Security Officer at the Metallurgical Laboratory, and advised him of the information contained in the above noted article. Mahoney explained that the representative from Life magazine had been directed to the Security Office by Metallurgical Laboratory guards because the Life representative had been looking for Glenn. GLENN and GLENN was unavailable. Mahoney also mentioned that the representative of the "Security Police" attended the press conference at the Quadrangle Club at the specific request of the Executive Committee of

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Atomic scientists. Mahoney contacted Farrington DAVIS and through his instructions came in contact with the executive committee of the Atomic Scientists and later with the public organization. It was understood through this the article was unfair and malicious.

On 10 October 1945 Informant No. 30 advised that the University of Chicago had organized a lobby in Washington, D.C. which consisted of three persons, two of whom are Dr. Leo Szilard and Dr. Edward Teller. Szilard's address at that time was Madison Park Hotel, Washington, D.C., and subject made a telephone report to the executive committee of the Atomic Scientists, Chicago, daily. Some telephone calls were received by Mrs. Sullivan, Secretary to subject.

At a meeting of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, on 10 October 1945, held at Roosevelt Hall, Dr. Edward Teller spoke about his trip to Washington, D.C., which was made with Leo Szilard. Teller said that he and Szilard had met with S. WOOD of the State Department and his "beaver boys". Teller then read portions of the May-Johnson bill. The bill, according to Teller, calls for an administrator and a deputy administrator and says that the administrator must keep the deputy administrator informed at all times. It appears that the administrator will be an Army man and the deputy administrator will be a Navy man. It is believed that these men will be General GROVES and Admiral FURBER. Teller then made some remarks. Subject said that the bill perpetuates the existing system which he despises. He spoke about the security clauses and the penalty clauses. Szilard said, "If this bill passes, we have no choice but to get out of this work. I would like to be patriotic but my personal liberty must not be taken away." It was further pointed out that the bill states that if a service man is chosen for administrator or deputy administrator, he shall not lose his rank because of the position.

It was ascertained through physical surveillance and through Confidential Informant Chicago No. 4 that Szilard left Chicago for Washington, D.C. at 4:25 P.M. on 11 October 1945, via the Liberty Limited and that he was expected to be out of town for ten days. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 4 advised that on 11 October 1945 Szilard asked his secretary, Mrs. Lucartha SULLIVAN if she could like to come to Washington, D.C. on Monday, 15 October 1945, and to work for him there for a week. Mrs. SULLIVAN agreed to do this. On 11 October 1945 the following telegrams were sent for the account of Leo Szilard:

To G. GEISS, 175 Flushing Ave., New York 33, N.Y.
Leaving today for Washington. Staying at Madison Park Hotel.
Expect to be in New York weekend of the twentieth, but shall not
be free Saturday after 1:30, since I am attending meeting of General
Boarding.

(Signed) Leo

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ON 12 JAN 1997
BY DEP CDR USAINSCOM POIC
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200

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ON 12 JAN 1981
BY DEP CDR USAINSCOM F010
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD5200

DETAILS:

To Norman CAMDEN, c/o Saturday Review of Literature, 25 E.
15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Dr. Szilard will be pleased to attend your meeting of October
20. Can be reached between 8:00 and 10:00 at Wardman Park Hotel,
Washington.

(Signed) S. Sullivan, Secretary

Reference report of Lt. Harold J. ZIMMEL, WABD, dated 23 October 1945,
reveals that Subject arrived in Washington, D.C. on 19 October 1945
and stayed at the Wardman Park Hotel until Saturday, 20 October 1945 when he
left for New York City on an 8:00 A.M. train accompanied by Dr. Edward U. Condon
and Dr. Harold U. Y. After a weekend in New York City, Subject planned to return
to Washington and might remain until an Atomic Energy Commission is established.
While in Washington, ZIMMEL continued his efforts to influence atomic legisla-
tion.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. E. F. Murphy, Jr., NYBO, dated 23 October
1945, reveals that Subject arrived in New York City on 20 October 1945 accompanied
by Dr. Edward U. CONDON, Dr. Harold U. Y., Dr. Lyle BOST and United States
Representative Robert FULLER. Subject planned on being in Washington on the
evening of 22 October 1945 and would remain there for the entire week. He had
arranged hotel accommodations in New York City for Saturday, 27 October 1945.

It was ascertained from Confidential Informant Chicago No. 30 that on
17 October 1945, a conference would be held at Washington, D.C. by H. C. HAY,
Enrico FERMI, J. J. NICKSON, E. U. CONDON and SZILARD. Apparently this conference
was to deal with opposition to the Administration on control of atomic power.

Informant No. 30 advised that an article which appeared in the Chicago
Sun on 19 October 1945 to the effect that Congressman TED ASON and JOHNSON
heckled Dr. Leo SZILARD because of his foreign birth provoked much criticism
and discussion at the Metallurgical Laboratory. Numerous letters were written
to these men, and several people formulated newspaper articles. RABINOVITCH
and STAPSON of the executive committee advised against printing these articles
but suggested that they be forwarded to columnists who could use them very
effectively. It is to be noted that the Chicago Sun printed an editorial in
Saturday's paper, 20 October 1945.

The Chicago Tribune had an article in its 19 October 1945 edition
entitled "Secrecy Spurs A-Bomb Race - Scientists say." This article reports
that Dr. Leo SZILARD and Dr. H. L. ANTONSON of Santa Fe, New Mexico, told the
Military Committee of the House of Representatives that the rigid controls
proposed for atomic experiments might retard scientific advancement and might
drive promising young men out of the field. Dr. SZILARD suggested creation
of a government corporation to handle the problems through cooperation with
universities and industrial research laboratories. ANTONSON read a telegram
from the Atomic Scientists who "strongly opposed" the pending bill.

In Mascon E. STANON'S Column that appeared in the 23 October 1945
edition of the Chicago Sun it was reported that a member of the House Military
Affairs Committee asked Dr. SZILARD the week before whether anyone knew

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DETAILS:

Everything there was to know about the atomic bomb. The purpose of this inquiry was to ascertain what would happen if the men who knew everything were struck down dead.

If those who knew it all were struck down dead, it would improve rather than hurt matters, Dr. SZILARD replied.

Confidential Informant Chicago No. 80 advised that on 1 November 1945 Dr. Harold Urey addressed the meeting of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, on 11th Washington Avenue. Dr. Urey had just returned from Washington, D.C., where he had been active in the group of scientists opposed to the enactment of the May-Johnson Act. Dr. Urey opened his address by stating that he was quite optimistic over the possibilities of succeeding in their present objectives; that is, securing extensive modifications or restrictions of the May-Johnson Act and educating Congress and the Government to the need for a system of international control of atomic energy development. Urey stated that Dr. S.U. Chadwick and Dr. Leo Szilard, the representatives of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago in Washington had done extremely well. He described numerous meetings with Senators and Representatives and stated that he had been quite pleased at the reception that had been accorded to the scientists by the Congressmen. Urey was optimistic about educating Congressmen and Government officials to the proper implications of atomic energy although admitting it was a task which required a great deal of energy and a lot of persistent talk and repetition.

Informant No. 80 further advised that a meeting of the publicity group of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago was held in the home of Dr. Martin S. Roberts, 5715 South Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on 5 November 1945. It was announced that representatives in Washington have started an educational campaign and will conduct special lectures for members of Congress. Each member of Congress will be given a notebook containing material written by the scientists and others. On Thursday, 8 November 1945, there would be a seminar for all members of the House of Representatives. The meeting would be sponsored by 18 members of the House of Representatives and would be open to all House members. Drs. SZILARD, Urey and BERRY would speak. A news conference would be held at which time a press release concerning formation of the Federation of Atomic Scientists would be made.

John GLIMPSON announced at this meeting that an office had been established at Washington, D.C. at 1013 Vermont Avenue, N.W., that was operated by Suzanne SHURE. Working out of this office would be eight scientists representing the four sites of Los Alamos, Oak Ridge, Chicago and SSM Laboratory. The office and the working group would have an executive secretary, and advisor on matters of State and a publicity director. The four-site groups would organize as the "Federation of Atomic Scientists" and they would then be helped by non-atomic scientists groups from various locations.

Informant No. 80 further advised that the week before the above meeting Dr. Katherine MAY had been in New York City and in Washington, D.C. and had obtained an agreement with McGraw-Hill Publishing House to publish

DETAILS:

A book about atomic energy implications. This book would be printed and distributed by the Magazine Section of the McGraw-Hill Company. It would be released around 1 January 1946. One hundred thousand copies would be prepared at the first printing. Following is a tentative outline of the proposed publication:

Foreword	A. A. Coaton
Chap. I "Facts About Atomic Energy"	E. P. Wigner
Chap. II "Facts About Atomic Bombs"	W. L. Bragg
Chap. III "How Atomic Bombs May Come"	H. A. Arnold
Chap. IV "Possibilities of Radar Defense"	W. L. Bragg
Chap. V "Bombs as Mines"	J. Edgar Hoover (2)
Chap. VI "Will Lack of Knowledge Prevent Other Countries From Making Bombs?"	F. A. Spits
Chap. VII "Can Other Countries Afford to Build Bombs?"	Karachak
Chap. VIII "If An Armament Race Develops"	Phil Morrison
Chap. IX "Analysis of Possible Solutions"	Sailard
Chap. X "Dispersal of Cities"	Karachak
Chap. XI "Summary"	W. L. Bragg
Appendix "A Synopsis of the Smyth Report"	

The final edition of the 9 November 1945 edition of the Chicago Sun carried a group picture of Dr. H. C. UREY, Dr. W. L. BRAGG, Dr. A. A. COATON, chairman of the Oak Ridge Group of Atomic Scientists and W. L. BRAGG, Washington University, St. Louis, on the front page with the explanation that they were the scientists who appeared before the House unofficial atomic energy group. An earlier edition carried a picture of subject only on the front page. An article datelined 3 November 1945, on page 1 of the 9 November 1945 edition, by Carroll Williamson entitled "Atomic Energy for Industry is Held Near", also appeared. This article reported that a newly organized federation of atomic scientists composed of more than 90% of the scientists who worked on the atomic bomb warned Congress that no nation can feel secure until atomic power is controlled on a world scale. At a press conference four of the scientists representing the four groups that worked on the bomb announced that the new federation had been organized to study the political and international problems of atomic power and to warn of the dangers to civilization "if the tremendous destructive potentialities of nuclear energy is misused." The four scientists who announced the formation of the Federation were Dr. William A. BOWEN of the Association of Los Alamos Scientists, Dr. H. A. GOLDSMITH of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, Dr. Lyle B. BOST of the Association of Oak Ridge Scientists and Dr. Irving Kurchatov of the Association of Manhattan Project Scientists, New York City Area. They said the group would base their work on the convictions that "a continuing monopoly of the atomic bomb by the United States is impossible; that there can be no specific defenses against the bomb; that... no nation can, in this new age, feel secure until the problem of the control of atomic power is solved on a world level."

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ON JAN 12 1981

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Following the announcement of the new organization Dr. Leo SZILARD told a special House conference that the existence of the atomic bomb would adversely affect the military position of the United States. Dr. SZILARD explained that this country's ability to manufacture guns, tanks, and airplanes on a mass basis greater than that in other countries would be of small advantage when other countries have the atomic bomb. "If we have plenty of bombs and others have plenty, it would do us no good to have ten times as many," he said at a special House meeting called by 18 Congressmen and attended by nearly 100 top scientists witness the administration of an atomic energy coalition. Dr. SZILARD revealed that the scientists were so deeply concerned by the power they had unleashed that during the United Nations Organization Conference at San Francisco, they felt that the U. S. Delegation might not have the proper perspective unless it knew about the atomic bomb. At their request, therefore, Subject said, President Truman advised Edward R. STETTINUS, Jr., then Secretary of State, and head of the U.S. Delegation, of the new power in human affairs.

The House meeting was called by a group disgruntled over the refusal of the Military Affairs Committee which has now reported the Administration's atomic control bill to hold extended hearings. It was presided over by Representative VOORHIS (Democrat, California). All of the scientists present sharply criticized the bill. Speakers included Dr. SZILARD, Dr. Harold C. UREY of the University of Chicago, Dr. BORSE, and Dr. J. C. SLATKIN, formerly of Chicago and now at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

In Leonard MCHS column of the 6 December 1945 edition of the Chicago Daily NEWS it was reported that the other evening Dr. Leo SZILARD was introduced to Harold LASKI who flew from England to make a speech urging international control of the atom bomb. "Mr. LASKI," said SZILARD, "the atomic bomb is no secret. And what's more," he added, "we're going to keep it."

The 11 December 1945 edition of the Chicago Sun has an article by Carroll KILPATRICK which reports that in the testimony before the Senate Atomic Committee on 10 December 1945 Dr. Leo SZILARD of the University of Chicago, one of the original atomic scientists, declared that the greatest danger is an atomic war between the United States and Russia. He suggested as a way to avert such a war the two countries agree not to manufacture atomic bombs, thus setting an example for other nations. This article continued:

Dr. SZILARD also said:

1. The super-secrecy imposed by the Army over atomic scientists delayed manufacture of the bomb about 18 months. "We said that if the scientists had not been 'compartmentalized', whereby one scientist did not know what another was doing, 'we most likely would have had bombs ready before the invasion of Europe.'"

2. The War Department set up barriers between American scientists and British and Canadian scientists which resulted in duplication and waste in effort.

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3. "Peacetime use of atomic energy is feasible. Two tons of light uranium (which it will take about a year to extract from uranium) will produce about as much electric power as the Tennessee Valley Authority produced in 1944.

When Senator HINGES (Dem., Ill.) asked his idea on might bringing atomic bomb into the country in a suit case, SZILARD replied that half dozen men could bring it in and assemble it or that one man might bring it in a truck."

V. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO ROUND TABLE RADIO BROADCAST

Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 26 September 1945, SZILARD contacted Jacob MARSHAK, 1335 East 52nd Street, Chicago, who is a Professor of Economic Research and Director of the Cowles Commission, University of Chicago, and asked if SMITH was there with him, to which MARSHAK said "No." Subject then said that he wanted to bring MARSHAK up to date on the latest news. SZILARD had talked to REDFIELD who thought that Subject should go on the University of Chicago Round Table Radio broadcast from New York City on Sunday, 30 September 1945, unless they could find someone better. SZILARD had also talked with GUSTAVSON and had suggested to him that HESS (phonetic) should be the one to talk at the Round Table on Sunday. Subject told GUSTAVSON that he would go to New York and would coach HESS, but GUSTAVSON did not agree on this idea, not necessarily because HESS is not from the University of Chicago. SZILARD then told GUSTAVSON to talk it over with the radio office. The radio office called Subject back and told him that they had discussed the situation with GUSTAVSON and it was agreed that SZILARD should go on the radio. Subject said that he saw no way out of it and therefore he would leave for New York City late Friday afternoon, 28 September 1945.

SZILARD asked MARSHAK when CHOWATIS (phonetic) was coming back to town, and MARSHAK said that CHOWATIS was in South Dakota for a week to see his parents and MARSHAK did not think that CHOWATIS would be back before 23 September 1945. Subject said that he was going to see Chancellor HUTCHINS the following day to discuss the problem with him. SZILARD continued that he would meet Dr. CONDON in New York City, and they would go to Washington together on Monday, 1 October 1945. MARSHAK then said, "I presume the most important thing is to get in touch with WALLACE," to which SZILARD replied, "Well, no." MARSHAK said, "Oh, you mean it is on a cabinet level." Subject answered affirmatively and then continued that WALLACE'S views and opinions are not what you would infer in the newspapers and that WALLACE does not see eye to eye with their point of view. MARSHAK replied that maybe WALLACE should read some of the reports, especially regarding inspection and other detailed information. SZILARD said that was not the main thing and that the thing to do was to get over certain obstacles which were not the business of WALLACE but of EYENES. MARSHAK then said "Well, don't you think you could discuss this on a more concrete level as to what the General thinks and what they think he thinks?" SZILARD replied, "Oh, yes, but I can be in touch with BAUSER as I don't want to barge in on the Secretary. You must remember that this government

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has a greater separation of people now." MARSCHAK said "Maybe it would be better if you see someone else in Washington - Ben COHEN." SZILARD replied, "Yes, I think it would be better if Ben COHEN is more inside the government while WALLACE is more outside of it."

Subject then asked if Subject was going to take any materials with him and Subject responded affirmatively. MARSCHAK thought that SZILARD should take along the evolution (1) and COHEN'S opinion of it. Subject stated that he should bring out the different opinions. MARSCHAK thought that SZILARD should take along the papers to show the lawyers' point of view to which Subject agreed. SZILARD asked MARSCHAK if he would come along to Washington, but MARSCHAK could not make it. SZILARD said that it would be better if MARSCHAK came along because MARSCHAK had met them before, however, MARSCHAK said that it was just a casual meeting. MARSCHAK asked Subject who he was taking along, and Subject said COHEN, to which MARSCHAK said that that was excellent.

MARSCHAK inquired how long SZILARD would stay in Washington and received the reply that Subject would stay as long as he could be useful. Subject stated that he was afraid that they were pushing it along in the wrong direction and were using it for good will purposes. SZILARD mentioned that he had breakfast with CONDON, FRANK, and LANGMUIR during the conference and that he had found LANGMUIR somewhat naive. Subject believed that it was not a secret any more. MARSCHAK advised SZILARD that he ought to contact WALLACE when he was in Washington, but Subject hesitated, saying that it would not do much good. MARSCHAK said that SZILARD ought to submit concrete material to WALLACE to which Subject responded that he would keep in touch with WALLACE through WALLACE'S secretary. Subject then stated that the concrete ideas such as inspection and the "six month thing" medical does make an impression. MARSCHAK asked if SZILARD was going to be advised by SZILARD that SZILARD had cancelled his trip. Subject told MARSCHAK that he had two problems to discuss, namely, publicity and agreements with Russia. SZILARD mentioned that it seemed to him that there was a dangerous line up in regard on the question of whether Russia should get it, or they should not.

MARSCHAK suggested that Subject contact COHEN and attempt to work out something through the State Department Press Relations Office. Subject mentioned that the crux of the problem is how far can we get Russia to go on an agreement. SZILARD outlined his plan regarding an agreement by which four Russian physicists would come to the United States to discuss the problem of an agreement between Russia and the United States. Subject had the names of four Russian physicists which he had checked with his colleagues, and they had all agreed that they were the right men. He said that the arrangements could be made between GOLDBERG (phonetic) and a BRUN to arrange through the State Department to obtain visas and to discuss the issue frankly when they arrived. Subject raised the question, "How can we make an agreement which we could trust?" SZILARD reviewed the present problems as he saw them, giving the first problem as that of publicity, the second problem was Russia and the third was Germany which could wait.

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Subject expected to meet Leo Szilard at the home of his daughter, on Sunday, and the others who were going for dinner. He would determine whether or not they would be able to determine the controversial point and the point of fundamental difference. Szilard said that a program of that type should have a controversial note in it and stick to it. They then discussed one of the men to be on the program whose name was not disclosed but who had written an article on the subject, and it was decided that he would be in agreement with them. Subject pointed out that some discussion on the radio broadcast might arise from the fact that SZILARD would be in favor of an agreement only after an agreement had been reached after a long period of time, whereas the other persons might be in favor of an immediate agreement. Subject stated that an agreement that does not offer a guarantee of no agreement at all, and a poor agreement will lead to a war. The agreement must be concrete and it must have provisions for inspection. Subject stated that a partial agreement is better than to seek for perfection, and then to have no agreement at all. SZILARD responded that he preferred to wait for a strong agreement that could be reached in perhaps six months or a year than to enter into a partial agreement right away. Subject confirmed that the perfected agreement could be obtained by negotiations or by propaganda.

Through physical surveillance and through Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 it was ascertained that SZILARD left Chicago for New York City at 4:30 P.M. on 26 September 1945 via the New York Central Railroad and that he expected to stay at the Gotham Hotel, 55th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City. Informant No. 1 advised that Subject sent the following telegrams on 27 September 1945 to Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.:

"Please reserve two single rooms under the name of Leo SZILARD for one week beginning 1 October 1945."

On 25 September 1945 SZILARD sent the following telegrams:

"E. CORDON, c/o Mr. MARCH, Harvard Club, New York, New York. We have appointment with Emil at Macy's at 3:00 P.M. Saturday afternoon. Suggest flying to Washington Tuesday. Will attempt to get airplane reservations for Tuesday morning."

Alexander SACKS, Suite 1000, 72 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. Would be pleased to meet you for lunch Saturday at Gotham Hotel. Please advise c/o John HONE, Gotham Hotel by 10 A.M. tomorrow."

P. WIGNER, Palmer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. "Would it be possible for you to meet me Monday morning or afternoon at King's Crown or Gotham Hotel? Please advise Sunday afternoon at Gotham Hotel, c/o John HONE."

It is to be noted that John HONE is the assistant to Mr. BASTON who, in turn, is the Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

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On 28 September 1945, MILLS and SZILARD had a conversation in which MILLS said that SZILARD should get in touch with Dr. Philip HAUSSER who was connected with the Bureau of Naval Affairs. HAUSSER was in New York City. According to MILLS, HAUSSER could be reached until Monday, 1 October 1945, at the Waldorf Astor, 301 Park Avenue, New York City. New York. Subject HAUSSER sent SZILARD a telegram to HAUSSER, asking HAUSSER to send a telegram but SZILARD said that he could either dictate it to Mrs. SULLIVAN or would send it from the railroad station. MILLS told Subject that it had been arranged to take Subject to the railroad station in a University of Chicago car.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. E. J. Murphy, Jr., dated 3 October 1945, reveals that SZILARD arrived in New York City at 10:50 A.M. on 29 September 1945 and that Subject participated in a radio broadcast known as the University of Chicago Round Table Discussion held in New York City on 30 September 1945. At 7:30 A.M. on 2 October 1945, SZILARD departed from New York City via railroad train for Washington, D.C.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. Harold J. Kille, dated 10 October 1945, reveals that Subject arrived in Washington, D.C. at 11:30 A.M. on 2 October 1945. He departed from Washington, D.C. at 7:00 P.M. on 6 October 1945 to go to New York City where he expected to visit Dr. Gertrude KILB on Sunday, 7 October 1945, and then to travel to Chicago to meet with the Atomic Scientists of Chicago on Monday, 8 October 1945.

Physical surveillance revealed that Subject arrived in Chicago via the New York Central Railroad on 8 October 1945.

Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 4 October 1945 Mrs. SULLIVAN sent the following telegram to Leo SZILARD, Waldorf Astor Hotel, Washington, D.C.:

"WALSHKOPF telephone New York Academy 2-6544."

In the files of CHB is a copy of the transcript of the University of Chicago Round Table Radio Discussion held on 30 September 1945 at New York City, entitled "The Atom and World Politics", in which the following persons participated: Norman THOMAS, Editor of the Saturday Review of Literature, William F. O'NEILL, Research Associate at the Institute of International Studies at Yale University, William Ernest HICKING, Alford Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, Harvard University, and Leo SZILARD.

In this Round Table, SZILARD proposed as a basis of discussion that it would take other nations three years to develop atomic bombs and that the only solution for permanent peace was world government. There would be no agreement on world government, which advocated some sort of system by which all nations would agree that there would be no manufacture of atomic bombs and that there would be no stocks of atomic bombs. Such an agreement, however, should be set up so that any violators would be detected and would become known to the world. Subject argued that if there were no atomic bombs in existence, we would at least avoid the

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danger of a war arising out of an armed race or achievement of a state of sudden attack. The inspection system would be part of the agreement. It was pointed out, however, that if we wanted to be assured that no arms are made toward the manufacture of atomic bombs, we must go beyond this system and simply rely upon reports from agents of some international authority which would roam across the countryside, but we could only have a small number of these agents. We could obtain the cooperation of the native engineers and scientists. If we could rely upon them, or at least upon a certain percentage of them, they would serve to report violations of an agreement to some international authority.

Subject further examined the question of what would happen if, in the absence of a world government or world authority, a great power abrogated this agreement. Presumably, five or ten years from now there will be atomic power plants erected on the territory of various nations, particularly in Europe, and other nations to get into this field. If this agreement is abrogated, the nations immediately will start to convert their atomic power plants for the manufacture of atomic bombs. Therefore, restrictions would have to be imposed upon atomic power plants to make sure that from the time when conversion starts, a time lag of perhaps a year should elapse before atomic bombs could become available and ready for an attack.

SEILAND felt that if an agreement was made which gave us and other nations an assurance that no atomic bombs would be made there would be a good chance that that agreement would last for a long time. However, he did not believe that we can neglect the possibility of an abrogation of that agreement. He pointed out that in the U. S. thirty million people live in cities of over two hundred fifty thousand. One year after an agreement is abrogated, atomic bombs may be available in such quantity that all these cities could be destroyed in one single sudden attack. SEILAND raised the question whether we should not begin to think about the possibility of relocating thirty to sixty million people. If we had to do this relocation during an armed race and in a hurry, it would be a terrible burden upon our economy, but if we could do it on a basis of a ten year plan during peacetime, when we do not fear a sudden attack, it would cost us perhaps fifteen billion dollars a year. SEILAND said his economist friends advised that this sum would not reduce the standard of living appreciably during this transition period and that this sum would mean that the total volume of the construction industry need not be expanded beyond its volume during the peak year in 1942.

However, the relocation of the population, without thinking of other methods to produce peace, would offer no protection in the long run. SEILAND pointed out that Dr. CLIPPERT said in England that he looks forward to bombs which correspond to a million and ten million tons of TNT. That would be a thousand to ten thousand times larger than the bombs which we used over Japan and would mean that the actual radius of such a bomb hit would be about ten miles. Even if we forget possible further developments of atomic bombs, SEILAND pointed out that there are methods of extermination of human beings, or more likely be within the next five or ten years against which the dissolution of our cities

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could be the possibility of biological warfare and biological warfare. Subject believed that the reason for the fact that biological warfare and chemical warfare has not yet been seriously considered was the moral inhibition which both scientists and the public think of these methods. He was not sure that we could count on such a moral inhibition any longer.

For summarized the discussion by saying that the only way that only a fundamental political reorganization of the world can bring about protection to the American people and to the world against the threat of atomic bomb. He said he wants no half measures but wants to begin with world government within a very short time and follow with whatever else that may be necessary. He said that the British and all would tend to agree that world government is not a short-run possibility and that choosing absolute peace is not possible. They believe that they are confronted with choosing a policy from among a variety of imperfect though not equally imperfect alternatives. They agree that a proper first step is to ask for an efficient international inspection system. They hope that with general cooperation in the inspection system it would become feasible and essential that the states agree not to outlaw the use of the atomic bomb but to destroy existing stockpiles and energy installations designed for bomb manufacture.

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Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 27 August 1945, he received a long distance telephone call from an unidentified person at Albuquerque, New Mexico. They talked of patents and some kind of machine on which some men there wanted to write a paper. SILLARD said that he had no objection.

2nd Lt. Howard G. Hawkins, Jr., interviewed Lt. Col. H. L. Metcalf, Advisor on Patent Matters, O.S.A.D., Chicago Patent Group, on 1 September 1945. Col. Metcalf advised that the only unfinished business of any significance as of that date existing between the Chicago Patent Group and Leo SILLARD consisted of certain unexecuted patent applications. All such applications concerning inventions in which SILLARD was considered to be sole or joint inventor had been forwarded to Captain E. A. LIVEDOR, pursuant to instructions believed to have originated in General GROVES' office. The applications consisted of the following numbers and short titles:

S-148 - "Tightening Outer Jacket on Uranium Metal"

S-532 - "End Closure for a Canned Uranium Plug"

S-868 - "Base of Beryllium for a 2-2 Section in a Pile"

S-1036 - "Dissolving Uranium Inside Pile"

S-1051 - "Bismuth Cooled Pile by Circulation of Liquid Bismuth"

S-1578 - "Conducting End Plugs Within Canned Uranium Plugs"

S-1738 - "Intermittent Cooling of Pile by High Cross Section Coolants"

Concerning cases S-1051 and S-1738, Col. Metcalf said of them that they were, respectively, the basic cooling case of the entire Project, and the second most important cooling case of the Project.

Concerning SILLARD'S attitude, Col. METCALF stated the following. SILLARD recently told Col. METCALF that he regarded the Army as having kept him from fulfilling the terms of his contract as far as the execution of patent applications was concerned inasmuch as he had not been given the opportunity for several months to sign the unexecuted ones. On a trip to Chicago, Captain LIVEDOR showed SILLARD and told him that the applications were in the General's office. Thereafter, SILLARD wrote General GROVES accusing him, it is believed, of withholding patent applications from him (SILLARD).

Major General L. B. GROVES wrote the following letter to SILLARD dated 13 August 1945:

"The receipt of your letter of July 25, 1945 is acknowledged.

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It is correct in your understanding that the proposal made in your letter of February 27, 1945 to Captain Murray is in conflict with the policy of the War Relocation Authority in administering a project of the nature of this one. You can not be permitted to make copies of the involved applications, but arrangements are being made for you to study these applications in our Security Office for the University of Chicago, in the same manner as these applications have been available to you for at least the past four months in the office of Mr. Graham.

"I can not agree with your statement that the procedure is anomalous. You have been and will be given all the time necessary for you to study the applications which are not so voluminous as to prevent a person as familiar with the subject matter as you are from examining the applications thoroughly and executing them promptly. I therefore do not understand why you have insisted on your demand for copies of the applications. The procedure has not hindered the speedy filing of the applications, but your personal disregard of your contract obligations has.

"As soon as the details in the applications are declassified, you will be furnished a copy of the applications and all papers connected with their filing and prosecution in the Patent Office."

St. Col. H. E. METCAL wrote the following letter, dated 26 September 1945 to Captain H. A. LAVENDER, 4330 F Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.:

"I desire to place on record the fact that the disclosures in the Smyth report will act as a stimulant to the allowance of many claims in the patent applications now awaiting signature by Leo SZILARD, unless these applications are signed and filed in the U. S. Patent Office prior to one year after the date of release of the Smyth report, which took place on 11 August 1945."

By letter dated 5 September 1945, Major Claude C. Pierce, Jr., Director of Intelligence of the Manhattan District, Washington, D. C., sent eight patent applications to Captain James S. Murray, with the request that Captain Murray attempt to have Subject sign them.

By letter dated 11 October 1945, Col. H. E. METCAL's office sent the necessary papers on Cases 5-93 and 5-2247 to Captain James S. Murray. This was done because Subject had been unable to give his attention to signing these two cases during the preceding two weeks and SZILARD had suggested that these two cases be placed in the hands of Captain Murray so that all of the patent cases awaiting his execution would be together and could be attended to through Captain Murray's office.

By letter dated 4 August 1945, St. Col. H. E. METCAL advised Captain H. A. LAVENDER that SZILARD had requested that he be shown a copy of his case 5-6631. Col. METCAL continued that this case was prepared at Site Y

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and that only one copy was received in connection with Dr. SZILARD'S execution of the case. Col. METCALF could not make a copy of the application for S-668 available immediately because the complete records on this case were forwarded recently to the Washington Office. Dr. SZILARD then requested that he wanted a written report to the effect that they were unable to immediately supply him with a copy of this patent. This was done by letter dated 2 August 1945 from Col. METCALF to Dr. SZILARD. Col. METCALF requested Dr. LAYBORN to return a copy of this case to their office so that such a copy might be made available to Subject as soon as possible. Col. METCALF pointed out to Captain LAYBORN that the last time he had a talk with Subject about Case S-668-X, SZILARD was doubtful that he could be considered the inventor in spite of Dr. MILLER'S assurance that he was. Inasmuch as Dr. SZILARD had been considered to be the sole inventor in Case S-668-X, and had already read the case, Col. METCALF could see no reason why a copy should not be made available to him under their prior arrangements preventing the making of additional copies by him.

On 29 August 1945 Lt. H. W. JOHNSON, U.S. Army, Executive Officer, O.S.R.D., Chicago Patent Group, notified Special Agent John E. Dinnell who is stationed at the Metallurgical Laboratory that the secretary to Dr. Ferrington DAKELIS, Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory, had notified Col. METCALF's Office that within the past day or two SZILARD had requested DAKELIS' office to supply him with copies of all correspondence in DAKELIS' possession written by Col. METCALF concerning patent matters involving Subject. Col. METCALF advised DAKELIS' office that no copies of such correspondence are to be supplied to SZILARD.

Captain James S. Murray sent the following letter dated 12 October 1945 to Major Claude C. Pierce, Jr.:

"Reference is made to letter your office, dated 6 September 1945, same Subject, in which you requested that the undersigned obtain the signature of Leo Szilard on 3 patent applications which were submitted as an inclosure. Further reference is made to various telephonic conversations with your office on the progress of this action by this office.

"Since the date of your request Leo Szilard has been out-of-town the majority of the time. However, it was possible to hold three separate conferences with him on this problem. A plan was finally formulated whereby Szilard was to read the patent applications during the day and return the files to a repository in Col. METCALF's office each evening. Szilard was to promise that during reading periods he would make no duplication of the applications. It was further agreed that if certain legal questions were raised in Szilard's mind during his reading periods, he would present these questions to Col. METCALF's office for evaluation and Col. METCALF's office would then frame the questions in legal style and give enough facts to show the background of the question. Szilard would then turn over the question to an attorney who would have been cleared by this office prior to any consultation with Szilard. If these arrangements could be worked out Szilard agreed to sign the applications but still retain his right to insist on a copy of the applications.

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8. That to be allowed to make a copy of the application and to affix his signature to them.

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2. That he be allowed to present the implications in their entirety to an attorney of his own choosing.

"Sailard informed the undersigned during this last conference, on 11 October 1945, that he planned on being in Washington for ten days starting 12 October 1945. The undersigned then suggested to Sailard that he contact Major Pierce and discuss this matter with him. Sailard stated that he would do this, but it is the undersigned's opinion that undoubtedly Sailard will not make the contact and for that reason it is believed that Major Pierce should contact Sailard and attempt to arrange a conference during the period of Sailard's stay in Washington.

The following application cases are being submitted herewith: S-98, S-143, S-512, S-668, S-963, S-1036, S-1052, S-1578, S-1738 and S-2217. You will note that cases number S-98 and S-2217 were not included in the cases which you previously transmitted to this office. These two cases were turned over to this office on 31 October 1945 from the U.S. Military Police as such as they are in the same category as the other cases previously transmitted. Billard suggested to Col. Metcalf that these cases be placed in the undersigned's hands so that all of the cases awaiting Billard's execution could be together and could be attended to at the same time.

This matter has reached a deadlock in this office and it is believed that nothing further can be done to reach a decision unless some concessions are made by the Army. Inasmuch as this office does not have the authority to make the decision to concede some points to Sullard, it is strongly suggested that your office get together with Sullard during the time he is in Washington and attempt to work out this problem on equitable basis for all parties concerned. This matter has been pending for some period of time now and it is believed that it should be solved within the near future in the light of other arrangements on Sullard which are being withheld at this time pending the solving of this problem. In this connection, your attention is invited to a statement by Col. Heston to the effect that the disclosures in the Smyth Report will act as a statutory bar to the allowance of many claims in the patent applications now awaiting signature by Leo Sullard, unless these applications are signed and filed in the U. S. Patent Office prior to one year after the date of release of the Smyth Report."

On 26 October 1945, Major Charles telephonically advised Captain James H. Murray that he had returned all of SWILAND'S patent applications to Captain LAVINE with the request that the patent section attempt to obtain Subject's signatures thereon. Major Pierce said that he had made one suggestion

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It is that SZILAND will be allowed to retain copies of all applications he signs. The other point of contention is negotiation between Captain Murray and SZILAND as to permission for SZILAND to take the patent applications to an attorney of his choosing for consultation had not definitely been decided. However, Major PHILIP said that he had advised Captain LAVENDER to try to arrange to have Subject present his legal problems to the patent section before taking them to his own attorney and if the patent section believes the problem to be a legitimate one, SZILAND would thereafter be granted such permission with instructions on security.

VII. EMPLOYMENT AT METALLURGICAL LABORATORY

On 9 October 1945, Captain James S. Murray, Intelligence Officer, Chicago Branch Office, at the request of Major Claude L. Murray, Director of Intelligence, Manhattan District, Washington, D. C., submitted his opinion based upon the best evidence available to the Chicago Branch Office, of the amount of time which Dr. Leo SZILAND has been spending on matters of his own concern rather than on work for which he has been employed by the Manhattan District.

According to Captain Murray, the Chicago Branch Office became aware that SZILAND was devoting a portion of his time to activities other than his assigned Manhattan District work as early as March 1945. By June 1945, the best evidence available to the Chicago Branch Office indicated that SZILAND was devoting approximately 75% of his time to activities other than his assigned Manhattan District work. Since June, this percentage of effort devoted to Manhattan District activities had daily decreased until the time that Captain Murray submitted this opinion it was probable that not more than 5% of his time was spent in such work. Subject himself, over the month previous to 9 October 1945, stated that he was devoting more of his time to activities other than those for which he had been employed.

Dr. Warrington DANIELS, Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory, University of Chicago, advised 1st Lt. Charles F. Clarke, Jr., Intelligence Officer stationed at Eckhart Hall, on 30 October 1945, that he felt that SZILAND had done little actual research work since at least 1 July 1945. On 30 October 1945, Dr. DANIELS sent a telegram to Subject suggesting that SZILAND consider himself as on annual leave status during his current visit to Washington. Dr. DANIELS said that he felt that Subject was certainly not engaged in the work for which he was employed by the Metallurgical Laboratory during his current trip to Washington, D. C., and that Subject should recognize that fact by taking annual leave rather than being engaged in and paid for Metallurgical Laboratory employment.

Dr. DANIELS emphasized, in the course of general conversation, that SZILAND is still meticulous in his observation of security regulations. He recounted how Subject, during the University of Chicago's Atomic Energy Control Conference, was continuously asked by members of the Conference what metals other than uranium might be of future interest to atomic energy development. To all such questions, SZILAND invariably replied that security considerations prevented any such discussion even though worth while.

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On 27 November 1945, Dr. Farrington DAKINS advised 2nd Lt. E. J. Collins, Intelligence Officer stationed at Robert Hall, that after SZILARD had gone to Washington and New York, he had informed Subject that since he was not on Manhattan District business, DAKINS was placing him on an annual leave status and was allowing him to use up four weeks annual leave time which Subject had earned during his employment at the Metallurgical Laboratory. At the expiration of SZILARD'S four week annual leave period, DAKINS again communicated with the Subject, advising that he could be given an additional two weeks sick leave. At the expiration of the two week sick leave period on 16 November 1945, Dr. DAKINS wrote a letter to SZILARD advising that Subject was being placed on a "leave of absence without pay" status. Dr. DAKINS received no answer to this letter and assumed that the arrangements were satisfactory with the Subject. On 27 November 1945, SZILARD wired Dr. DAKINS and advised him that he could not reach Dr. DAKINS by telephone because of the telephone employees strike and Subject requested Dr. DAKINS to call him at New York City, using his priority. Dr. DAKINS stated that he could not reach the Subject because his priority was insufficient to place a call during the strike, and he wired Subject advising him of this fact.

Dr. DAKINS indicated that Subject would be placed on the payroll again if he returned to the Metallurgical Laboratory. Dr. DAKINS stated that SZILARD still had eight patents which were unsigned and that he felt, from the standpoint of the best interests of the Manhattan District Project, it would not be wise to antagonize Subject prior to his signing of these patents. Dr. DAKINS pointed out that he had discussed the matter of the patents with Col. WICKALF, Col. NICHOLS and General GROVES and that each had indicated that they believed that it was wise to allow Subject to continue on a leave of absence status, at least until the patents were signed.

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contacts of SZILARD that came to the attention of CHAS during the period covered by this report.

Dr. Herbert A. ANDERSON of Los Alamos, Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 2 October 1945 SZILARD arranged with Mrs. Mina Miles for Dr. Herbert A. Anderson to stay with him a few days.

Dr. Walter BARTKY, 5151 South Hyde Park Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Butterfield 7756, who is Special Assistant to the Project Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory. It was ascertained through Confidential Informant No. 1 that on 12 August 1945 Subject contacted Dr. BARTKY and advised that he had a copy of the Smith report and would bring it over to Dr. BARTKY the following day for Dr. BARTKY'S perusal. SZILARD has contacted Dr. BARTKY on other occasions to obtain information from Dr. BARTKY or to give information to him.

Dr. Louis BLOCH, Physics Research Associate, 5617 South Harper Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Butterfield 3113. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 1 September 1945 SZILARD attempted to contact this person but BLOCH was in Rochester on that date.

Hans BIRKE, an employee at Site Y, CHAS was advised by teletype dated 25 October 1945 that SZILARD had advised SZILARD that he would be in Chicago on 26 October 1945 for a short period and that he would like to see Subject.

Dr. Robert A. BLOCH, 5726 South Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Plaza 3205, who is Professor of Medicine, University of Chicago. It was ascertained through Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 that Subject attempted, on 23 September 1945, to call Plaza 3205, which is listed to this person. However, nobody answered.

Jane KAT (phonetic, maybe KAT), 1223 E. 37th Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Plaza 2223. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that SZILARD contacted this person on 26 July 1945, and they arranged for this girl to meet Subject at the Quadrangle Club at 5100 N. Dearborn. Jane told SZILARD that she was living with Mrs. Sigmund LITVAK (phonetic), also known as Norma LITVAK. Jane was delighted over the defeat of Winston Churchill and so was Subject, who thought it was a real reason to celebrate. SZILARD jokingly asked Jane if they should send a cable to Margaret congratulating her for any part that she may have had in the victory.

Physical surveillance of Subject revealed that on 23 August 1945 Subject had lunch with a woman in the Tropical Hut on 37th Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that afterwards this girl walked to the apartment building at 1221 E. 37th Street. This girl was described as follows: age, 20, height, 5'8"; weight, 120 lbs.; dark hair.

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Albert S. Cahn, 307 3732 South Halsted, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Butterfield 0667, who is employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory as Senior Physicist, physical surveillance of Subject revealed that Subject and Albert S. Cahn, Jr. flew to Kansas City, Missouri, on 26 July 1945. They were met at the airport by a couple believed to be Cahn's parents and Subject was driven to Phillips Oval. Subject left Kansas City for Chicago alone on 27 July 1945.

Carl Cahn, 200 West 121st Street, New York City, New York, Confidential Informant Chicago No. 3 advised that Subject received a letter postmarked 23 August 1945 from this person.

Kenneth Stewart Cole, 5613 South Kimbark, Chicago, Illinois, who is Principal Bio-Physicist and Section Chief at Site B in the Division of Health at the Metallurgical Laboratory, physical surveillance of Subject revealed that he was apparently with Kenneth Stewart Cole on the evening of 14 August 1945.

Dr. Edward H. Condon, Associate Director, Westinghouse Research Laboratory, East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dr. Condon attended the Atomic Energy Control Conference held at the University of Chicago. Szaik and Dr. Condon are two of the lobbyists for the University of Chicago and Subject has worked closely with Dr. Condon in this respect. Szaik and Condon were in Chicago from 8 to 11 October 1945. When apparently both he and Szaik went to Washington, D.C. together. While Dr. Condon was in Chicago, Szaik was apparently in frequent contact with him.

Edward A. Greutz, formerly Senior Physicist and Section Chief in the Physics Division of the Metallurgical Laboratory, who was transferred to Site 1 on 2 December 1944. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that Greutz was in Chicago on 30 August 1945 and contacted Szaik. Greutz said that he had just tried to contact Wigner at Princeton and also Wigner's wife with negative results. Greutz was leaving town in half an hour for Schenectady, Pittsburgh, and Delaware.

Dr. Farrington Daniels, 1301 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Dorchester 5353, who is director of the Metallurgical Laboratory. It was ascertained through Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 that on 7 October 1945 Szaik contacted Dr. Daniels and stated that Dr. Condon would be over very shortly to visit Dr. Daniels but that Subject could not make it.

Renoldu Fochour Daniel, del Institut de Nouvelles de Paris. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 3 advised that Subject received a letter postmarked from Montreal, Canada, from this person.

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L. P. DETHMERS, Batesville, Arkansas. It was ascertained from Confidential Informant Chicago No. 3 that BAILLARD received a letter postmarked 20 October 1945 from this person.

Peter Thomas FISHER, 507 5th Avenue, New York 17, New York. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 3 advised that Subject received a circular from this person, the date of which is unknown.

Francis Lee FRIEDMAN, 5116 South Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois, telephone BATTERFIELD 3440, who is an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory. Physical surveillance of BAILLARD revealed that Francis Lee FRIEDMAN is a frequent contact of Subject and that they have recently spent considerable time in each other's company. The contact seemed to be social as well as their mutual interest in the social and political implications of atomic power. When Subject was in New York City from 8 to 11 September 1945, FRIEDMAN was also there for at least from 9 to 11 September 1945 and it is believed FRIEDMAN accompanied Subject to Washington, D.C. on 11 September 1945. However, the person who accompanied BAILLARD in Washington, D.C. left for Chicago on the same day.

While in New York City on the above trip, Subject spent considerable time in the company of Francis L. FRIEDMAN and FRIEDMAN's father, Harry George FRIEDMAN who is vice president and treasurer of the General American Investors Company, Inc. It is believed that the FRIEDMANS were assisting BAILLARD in connection with a publicity campaign of the Social and Political Implications Committee. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 30 advised that FRIEDMAN is now a member of the permanent Executive Committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

Dr. James FRANK, Quadrangle Club, 1155 East 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois, who was formerly employed with the Metallurgical Laboratory, but was terminated on 30 June 1945. Dr. FRANK was active on the Committee on Social and Political Implications. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that Subject still occasionally contacts Dr. FRANK.

Hyman M. Goldsmith, 5118 South Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois, telephone HYDE PARK 1844, who is Information Co-ordinator in Physics at the Metallurgical Laboratory. It was learned through Confidential Informant Chicago No. 30 that GOLDSMITH has been one of the leaders in the Committee on Social and Political Implications and the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that Subject occasionally contacts GOLDSMITH, apparently in connection with the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

Dr. George GOMORI, M.D., 5658 S. Wrexal, Chicago, Illinois, telephone MIDWAY 2594, whose office is in Billings Hospital, Room 4-469,

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960 E. 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Midway 8800, Apartment 506. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 2 advised that on 30 July 1945 Subject contacted Dr. GOMORI and said that a friend of his wanted to consult an obstetrician for diagnostic purposes and GOMORI asked Dr. SZILARD for the name of a good obstetrician. Dr. GOMORI furnished the name of an obstetrician and then continued that he had a letter from his family in Budapest, Hungary, and that they were all alive, although financially ruined. Dr. GOMORI said that 70% of them (probably meaning the Jewish population) were wiped out and that he felt quite lucky.

An agency check was conducted on Dr. George GOMORI on 2 August 1945 and no derogatory information was developed. On 6 August 1945, the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau were checked regarding Dr. GOMORI, and they disclosed that he was born 16 July 1904 at Budapest, Hungary and that he entered the United States at New York City on 9 February 1938. He was married to Margaret KERSKES on 2 September 1939. He filed his declaration of intention to become an American citizen under provision of Section 311 of the Nationality Act of 1940 (married to a naturalized citizen) and he was naturalized on 5 December 1941, Certificate of Naturalization No. 5286457. His occupation was listed as a Pathologist.

Mr. Roy E. ORZENZER, 5524 South Ellis, 3rd floor East, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Midway 5838, who was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory but was terminated 30 June 1945. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that Roy E. ORZENZER contacted SZILARD on 30 August 1945, apparently about some sort of meeting the following night.

Charles HARTSHORNE, 1224 East 57th, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Fairfax 4653, who is Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Chicago. Physical surveillance revealed that SZILARD visited the home of Charles HARTSHORNE on the evening of 15 August 1945. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that SZILARD contacted HARTSHORNE on 16 August 1945 and they discussed their proposal to protest the use of the atomic bomb by the United States on Japan. On 14 September 1945 HARTSHORNE attempted to contact Subject, who was out of town, and he left a message for SZILARD to contact him the following day.

David Lawrence HILL, 3524 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Hyde Park 6498, who is employed as a Junior Physicist at the Metallurgical Laboratory. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 20 advised that HILL has been active on the Committee on Social and Political Implications and the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. He was one of the seven elected to the temporary executive committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago on 25 September 1945. Physical surveillance revealed that on 3 September 1945 Subject was driven

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around in a 1941 Chevrolet Coach, Illinois license 7754-356, which was issued to David Hill, 103rd and Archer, Chicago, Illinois. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 13 September 1945 Subject received the following telegram from Hill who was at Oak Ridge, Tennessee: "I will telephone you when I arrive on Wednesday morning."

Lt. Clarence Francis RISKEY, Confidential Informant Chicago No. 3 advised that Subject received a letter postmarked 5 October 1945 with the following return address: Lt. C. F. RISKEY, ASM 9-370050, 103rd Team, Lab. No., APO 957, San Francisco, California. RISKEY also noted that RISKEY was a former employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory who was terminated on 29 May 1944. RISKEY was reported to be a member of the Communist Party and was a close friend or associate of Arthur ADAMS, suspected Russian espionage agent.

Dr. Arthur M. JAFFEY, 1539 South Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Crawford 4974, who was employed as a Chemist at the Metallurgical Laboratory. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that JAFFEY is an occasional contact of Subject. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 40 advised that JAFFEY is presently a member of the permanent Executive Committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. Informant No. 40 considers JAFFEY to be a radical and possibly a person under the influence of Communism.

Henry KILMERS, Smith Radio Company, 4001 West Dickens, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Berkshire 7500. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 advised that on 25 September 1945 SZILARD contacted Henry KILMERS and discussed the measuring of radioactivity of some soil taken from the New Mexico Test and also discussed a photometer.

William KARUSH, 5555 South Kimbark, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Hyde Park 3087, who is an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory. It was learned through Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 that on 13 August 1945, William KARUSH contacted SZILARD and advised that he and his wife were driving to the concert at Ravinia Park the following day. He invited Subject to come along but SZILARD was busy and could not make it. Confidential Informant Chicago No. 40 advised that KARUSH has attended at least one meeting of the Committee on Social and Political Implications.

Robert LAMB, 3931 Morrison, N. E., Washington, D.C., telephone Ordway 5116, who is a CIO representative in Washington. It was ascertained through Confidential Informant Chicago No. 1 that Subject called LAMB by long distance telephone from Chicago on 10 September 1945 and discussed news releases. This conversation has been set out in detail earlier in this report.

Dr. Alexander Suss LANGSDORF, Jr., and Earyl LANGSDORF, 9723 South Kimbark Avenue, Apartment 3, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Ridgely 0598. Dr. LANGSDORF is employed as a physicist and group leader, Division of

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the Argonne Laboratory, Metallurgical Laboratory. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on 21 August 1945, Martyl LANGSDOWN invited Subject to a party at their apartment on Saturday, 25 August 1945 and that SZILARD agreed to come. However, Subject left Chicago for Buffalo on 25 August, 1945. It is to be noted that LANGSDOWN was the subject of an extensive investigation by ONIS because of suspected communist activities, but the case has been closed.

LEVINGEL, South Bridge Avenue, Berwyn, Pennsylvania. Confidential Informant Chicago #3 advised that Subject received a letter postmarked 15 September 1945 from this person.

Benjamin LIEBOWITZ. It was ascertained through Confidential Informant Chicago #3 that SZILARD received letters postmarked 21 October and 14 November 1945 with the return address of the Trubenizing Process Corporation, 390 - 5th Avenue, New York City. It is to be noted that Benjamin LIEBOWITZ, a friend of Subject, is connected with the Trubenizing Process Corporation.

Jacob MARSCHAK, 1335 East 52nd Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Midway 4073, who is a professor of Economics and Research Director of the Cowles Commission, University of Chicago. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on 16 September 1945 Subject visited the home of Jacob MARSCHAK from about 12:20 P.M. to 2:50 P.M. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on 26 September 1945 SZILARD contacted Jacob MARSCHAK and they discussed in great detail SZILARD's appearance on the University of Chicago Round Table radio broadcast on 30 September 1945 and related problems. This conversation has been reported in detail in the report.

ABRAM VENABLE MARTIN and MRS. GERDA E. MARTIN

Abram Venable MARTIN formerly worked at the Metallurgical Laboratory. He was in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and was called to active duty as an enlisted man. According to Confidential Informant Chicago #80 this caused quite a lot of talk among employees of the Metallurgical Laboratory who regarded the affair as a dirty deal for MARTIN. On 4 November 1945, Informant #80 reported that Subject had stated that he would personally investigate the MARTIN case when the proper time came.

It was ascertained from Confidential Informant Chicago #3 that SZILARD received a letter dated 31 August 1945 with the following return address: 1/5 Abram E. Martin, ASN 161 26915, Co. A, 5th En. Bn., ASFC, Fort Lewis, Washington. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that Subject furnished this address to his nephew, John SZILARD, on 16 August 1945.

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Informant #1 further advised that Subject unsuccessfully attempted to contact a Mrs. Gerda E. MARTIN, 1641 E. 33rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Plaza 6905 on 22 July 1945. It is to be noted that the wife of Abram Venable MARTIN is Mrs. Gerda Marie Range MARTIN.

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On 13 August 1945, WILLARD asked William J. KIRBY to get in touch with Mrs. MARTIN and to have her call Subject. WILLARD told KIRBY that he had received another letter from Mr. MARTIN and he had given this letter to SAFFER. Subject suggested that KIRBY contact SAFFER and talk to him about the letter.

Physical surveillance revealed that Subject visited Mrs. Sarah E. MARTIN, 1841 E. 53rd Street, Chicago, Illinois, on 9 September 1945 from 1:30 P.M. to 2:30 A.M. Confidential Informant Chicago 2 advised that Subject had an appointment to see Mrs. MARTIN on that date.

Reference report of 2nd Lt. E. J. MURPHY, Jr., SAIC, dated 12 September 1945 has as exhibits the following pertinent photostats obtained from Confidential Informant No. 4:

Letter from J. C. STAGGS to FARRINGTON DANIELS dated 5 September 1945.

Letter from FARRINGTON DANIELS, Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory, to W/S Abram J. MARTIN, Fort Lewis, Washington, dated 6 September 1945.

Letter from FARRINGTON DANIELS to Capt. J. L. MCKINLEY, Office of Area Engineer, Chicago, Illinois, dated 6 September 1945.

Confidential Informant Chicago No. 20 advised that Abram J. MARTIN had returned to work with the Metallurgical Laboratory on 26 November 1945. He stated, at a recent Laboratory Council meeting, that credit for MARTIN's return was due to Military Intelligence. Many people were heard to express favorable comments concerning Military Intelligence's action in this incident.

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Informant Chicago #3 advised that Subject received a letter postmarked 10 November 1945 with this return address.

Dr. Robert A. MOON, 3426 South Maryland, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Plaza 7034. Physical surveillance revealed that SZILARD had dinner at the home of Dr. MOON on 8 August 1945. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that Dr. MOON attempted to contact Subject on 4 September 1945 and left a message that he would not be able to see Subject that day as he was leaving for Canada. Dr. MOON said that he would be back on 11 September 1945 and would see SZILARD when he returned. Confidential Informant Chicago #80 advised that Dr. MOON is now one of the members of the permanent Executive Committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

Dr. Robert S. MULLIKIN, 3807 South Dorchester, Chicago, Illinois, telephone, Hyde Park 3403, who was special assistant to the Project Director of the Metallurgical Laboratory. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised, on 21 September 1945, that Dr. MULLIKIN attempted to contact SZILARD but Subject was not at home.

Barbara WISSEBACH, who was formerly an employee of the Metallurgical Laboratory. It was learned through Confidential Informant Chicago #1 that Miss WISSEBACH unsuccessfully attempted to contact SZILARD on 8 October 1945.

U. PADOZALL, Collins Hall, Room 129, Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Confidential Informant Chicago #3 advised that Subject received a letter postmarked 2 August 1945 from this person.

Miss Jeanette June PLOTKIN, 911 West 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Hudson 2589, who was formerly employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory as WIGNER's secretary and was terminated 29 July 1945. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that SZILARD apparently used Miss PLOTKIN's services while she was employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory. On 6 September 1945 Miss PLOTKIN contacted Subject and inquired when she was to start to work for him. SZILARD indicated that he was not certain as to when he would need her services as he was leaving town the following day and would be gone for approximately eight days. Subject said that he would contact Miss PLOTKIN if he needed her services.

Robert RUFFIELD, 1159 East 36th Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone, Midway 1483, who is Dean of the Division of Social Sciences, Room 101, Social Science Research Building, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Midway 0800, extension 700. It was ascertained, through Confidential Informant Chicago #1 and through physical surveillance, that SZILARD contacted RUFFIELD, apparently in connection with the Atomic Control Conference held at the University of Chicago.

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George Alban SACHER, 2210 South Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Hyde Park 1-589, who was employed as Associate Metallurgist at the Metallurgical Laboratory. It was learned through Confidential Informant Chicago #1 that on 27 August 1945 SACHER contacted SZILARD concerning borrowing Subject's memorandum that was read at some meeting. On 11 September 1945, Subject successfully attempted to contact SACHER at Site B.

Dr. Alexander SACHS, Economist at Lehman Corporation, 1 South William Street, New York City, who resides at 171 East 57th Street, New York City, New York, telephone, Columbus 5-2773. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on 18 September 1945 SZILARD attempted to contact Dr. SACHS by long distance telephone from Chicago, but nobody was at home. On 28 September 1945, Subject sent a telegram to Dr. SACHS, addressed to Suite 1000, 72 Wall Street, New York City, to the effect that he would like to meet SACHS for lunch on Saturday, 29 September 1945, at the Gotham Hotel.

Joseph J. SCHWAB, 5526 South Blackstone, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Dorchester 2248, who is assistant professor in the College of Biological Sciences, University of Chicago. It was learned through Confidential Informant Chicago #1 that on 25 August 1945 Subject attempted to call Dorchester 2248, which is listed to this person but the line was busy.

Mr. L. SECOE, 35 East 7th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, who is a cousin of SZILARD's, and who apparently has something to do with city planning. It was ascertained through physical surveillance and through Confidential Informant Chicago #1 that Subject went to Buffalo, New York, on 26 August 1945 to discuss with SECOE the implications of the atomic bomb on city planning. Informant #1 further advised that SECOE passed through Chicago on 28 September 1945 and attempted to contact Subject, but SZILARD had just left for New York City. Confidential Informant Chicago #3 advised that Subject received a letter postmarked 15 September 1945 with the return address of L. SECOE, 35 - 7th Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

P. V. SELWOOD, Chemistry, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Confidential Informant Chicago #3 advised that Subject received letters postmarked 6 October and 18 October 1945 from this return address.

Edward A. SHILL, 5721 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Plaza 4338, who is assistant professor of Sociology, University of Chicago. It was ascertained through Confidential Informant Chicago #1 and through physical surveillance that Subject contacted SHILL frequently prior to the Atomic Energy Control Conference at the University of Chicago and that since the Atomic Energy Control Conference SZILARD has occasionally contacted SHILL. SHILL apparently helped in organizing the Atomic Energy Control Conference held at the University of Chicago and is named on the list of those who had accepted invitations to this conference. He apparently gave the opening talk entitled "Approach to the Problem", which is included under the photostatic exhibits in the report of End Lt. E. J. Murphy, Jr., dated 1 October 1945, at NYBC.

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Dr. John Alexander SIMPSON, Sr., 1119 East 36th Street, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Plaza 1310, who is employed as an Associate Physicist at the Metallurgical Laboratory. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that SIMPSON contacted Subject on 29 August 1945 to request SZILARD's help in locating a room. SIMPSON had just been notified by the International House that he would no longer stay there. Subject said that he would let SIMPSON know if he heard anything. On 10 October 1945 SIMPSON contacted Subject and advised him that he did not feel satisfied in signing some articles for the New York Times, and expressed the hope that this would not mess things up. He also wished SZILARD success in Washington, D. C. Confidential Informant Chicago #80 advised that SIMPSON is now a member of the permanent Executive Committee of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago.

G. O. STAICKER, Hungarian-American Council For Democracy, Chicago Chapter, 3612 Franklin Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois. Confidential Informant Chicago #3 advised that Subject has received two undated letters from this person.

Mrs. Katherine PARRATT SULLIVAN was formerly employed at the Metallurgical Laboratory as a secretary, but she was terminated 1 July 1945. Physical surveillance revealed that Subject occasionally has Mrs. SULLIVAN do some secretarial work, probably of a personal nature, at night, and that he occasionally took her to dinner.

Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that Mrs. SULLIVAN left Chicago on 1 July 1945 and expected to be gone ten days. She formerly lived in an apartment at 6205 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Plaza 7627, but she gave up this apartment. She indicated that she had promised the apartment to Albert KATTENBERG. It is known that Mrs. SULLIVAN again started doing secretarial work for SZILARD and returned to work for him at least by 14 September 1945. At that time she was living at the Quinlan Apartment Hotel, 6411 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Telephone Plaza 9197. When Dr. Katherine WAY left Chicago on 15 September 1945 for several days, Mrs. SULLIVAN occupied Dr. WAY's apartment at 5535 South Cornell during her absence. On the afternoon of 31 October 1945, Subject contacted Mrs. SULLIVAN at Eckhart Hall, and asked her if she would like to come to Washington, D.C. on 15 October 1945 to work a week for him, and she consented to do so.

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Bela A. SZILARD, 601 West 113th Street, New York City, telephone, 2-1104. He is an executive with the Photovolt Corporation, Room 1102, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City, telephone Murray Hill 5-6422. Confidential Informants Chicago #1 and #3 advised that Subject still maintains close contact with his brother. Physical surveillance revealed that when SZILARD was in New York City he always contacts his brother there. It is to be noted that Bela A. SZILARD's son was in Chicago from about 29 June until sometime in the week ending 25 August 1945.

John SZILARD, 601 West 113th Street, New York City, who is a nephew of Subject. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that John SZILARD came to Chicago about 29 June 1945 in order to enroll in the University of Chicago. However, he came too late to enroll. Apparently, he then obtained a job in Chicago and stayed here until sometime in the week ending 25 August 1945. When he first came to Chicago he stayed at Burton Court, 1035 East 60th Street. He might also have stayed at the Quadrangle Club with Subject for a while. At least Confidential Informants Chicago #1 and #3 advised that John SZILARD received some mail and telephone calls at the Quadrangle Club. Physical surveillance revealed that Subject and John SZILARD visited each other while John SZILARD was in Chicago. Confidential Informant N. Y. #3 advised on 13 September 1945 that John SZILARD was at home in New York City and was attending Columbia University.

Edward TEILER. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that Edward TEILER arrived in Chicago on 31 August 1945 and expected to stay until 5 September 1945. While TEILER was in Chicago he stayed at the home of Herman LISCO, 5552 South Kenwood, Chicago, Illinois, telephone, Dorchester 1751. Subject and TEILER contacted each other while TEILER was in Chicago.

Henry A. WALLACE, Secretary of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Physical surveillance of SZILARD revealed that on 22 September 1945 Subject had a lengthy discussion with Henry A. WALLACE. It is to be noted that at this time WALLACE was attending the Atomic Energy Control Conference that was being held at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Katherine MAY, 5535 South Cornell, Chicago, Illinois, telephone, Dorchester 3421. Physical surveillance of SZILARD has revealed that Subject spends a considerable portion of his time outside of regular work hours in the company of Dr. Katherine MAY, and she appears to be his chief female in Chicago. Subject frequently visits her at her apartment. They often eat together and they frequently go to and from work together. During the latter part of July, and the first part of August Dr. MAY was driving a 1938 or 1939 Plymouth coach, bearing 1945 Illinois license 596-900, which was issued to Estapha GOLDOFSKI, 2016 South West End Avenue, Chicago. It is to be noted that GOLDOFSKI was terminated from the Metlab payroll on 30 June 1945. It was ascertained through Confidential Informant Chicago #1 that SZILARD discussed his ideas on social and political implications of atomic power with Dr. MAY. Dr. MAY left Chicago on the evening of 15 September 1945 and during her absence, Mrs. Lucartha Parrott SULLIVAN, who is

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SZILARD'S secretary, occupied her apartment. Confidential Informant Chicago #10 advised that Dr. SZILARD has been active in the Committee on Social and Political Implications and the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. She is apparently the head of the Publicity and Contacts Committee of that organization. Confidential Informant #20, SZILARD, was in New York City the latter part of September, and she contacted "Fortune", "Business Week", and "Life" magazines regarding publicity for the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. SZILARD was instrumental in having a representative of "Life" magazine come to the Ballroom 2 October 1945. At a meeting of the Committee on Social and Political Implications at Eckhart Hall, University of Chicago, on 2 October 1945, Dr. SZILARD made an emphatic statement about international control over atomic energy machines and raw deposits of fissionable material.

Dr. Gertrude WEISS, apartment #1, 214 West 11th Street, apartment #276, Pinhurst Avenue, New York City, telephone Madsworth 3-0301. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that Subject often contacts Dr. WEISS by long distance telephone from Chicago. Physical surveillance reveals that whenever Subject goes to New York City he always spends considerable time in the company of Dr. WEISS.

Dr. Paul A. WEISS and Mina WEISS, 5816 South Blackstone Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Midway 5-545. It was ascertained through physical surveillance and through Confidential Informant Chicago #1 that SZILARD moved to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Paul A. WEISS on 1 August 1945. Apparently, Subject did not know these people until he arranged to move into their home. An agency check was conducted on Paul A. WEISS on 2 August 1945 without developing any derogatory information.

Victor Weisskopf of the Associated Scientists of Los Alamos. Confidential Informant Chicago #1 advised that on 4 October 1945 Mrs. BULLIVAN sent the following telegram to Leo SZILARD who was then in Washington, D. C. "Dr. Weisskopf telephone New York Academy 2-6544."

Dr. Eugene Paul WIGNER, Palzer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. WIGNER was formerly employed with the Metallurgical Laboratory but was cut off the payroll on 1 August 1945. At that time he expected to take a position with the Palzer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. WIGNER is believed to be still employed by Manhattan District through the District's contracts with Princeton University. WIGNER is compiling general reports for the Metallurgical Laboratory for inclusion in the official project history entitled "The History of the Plutonium Project". WIGNER needs to use Metallurgical Laboratory reports in writing his own report. He has used the reports which H. B. SMITH now has and which SMITH used in preparation of SMITH'S Reports. For purposes of convenience, the Metallurgical Laboratory sends additional Metallurgical Laboratory reports when requested by WIGNER to SMITH - attention WIGNER. WIGNER formerly resided at 3517 South University Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Hyde Park 9721 but his telephone was disconnected from this place.

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On 2 October 1945, physical surveillance was conducted and it was revealed that HIGHER and his family left Chicago on 2 August 1945. However, a man believed to be HIGHER was observed in MILLARD'S company in Chicago on 27 August 1945, and this man went to 5517 South University. Confidential Informant Chicago 3 advised that HIGHER was at Princeton, New Jersey, on 11 August 1945 but that he left that day for Chicago. There was some sort of meeting at the University of Chicago on 1 September 1945 that HIGHER and MILLARD were planning on attending. On 28 September 1945, a letter addressed to HIGHER addressed to the Palmer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University, requesting HIGHER to visit Subject in New York City on Monday, 1 October 1945.

Dr. HILSON, Shoreland Hotel, 3454 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois, telephone, PLass 1000. It was ascertained through Confidential Informant Chicago 3 and through physical surveillance that on 1 September 1945, HIGHER had breakfast with a man named Dr. HILSON who at that time was staying at the Shoreland Hotel. Dr. HILSON is described as follows: 3'8", weight, 165 lbs., dark complexioned and receding black hair.

Louis WIRTH, Professor of Social Sciences, University of Chicago. Confidential Informant Chicago 3 advised that HIGHER attempted to contact WIRTH on 14 September 1945 but WIRTH was out of his office. It is to be noted that WIRTH participated in the Atomic Energy Control Conference held at the University of Chicago.

Besides the above contacts Confidential Informant Chicago 3 advised that HIGHER received letters that were the following: (1) from the State Department postmarked on the following dates:

Return Address

Postmark

Chase National Bank
Wall Street P. O. Station
New York 5, N. Y.

1 August 1945, 27 September 1945,
1 Oct. 1945 and 1 Nov. 1945

Columbia University in the
City of New York
Laboratory of Bio-Physics
1324 Pupin

9 October 1945

Department of Commerce,
Office of the Secretary
Washington 25, D. C.

14 September 1945

Conference on Atomic Power
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

12 November 1945

Corporation Counsel
City of Chicago

15 November 1945

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Return Address

Postmark

Grusford House
Grusford Hatch
White Mountains, N. Hampshire

1 August 1945

Faraway Farm
Cratbury, Vermont

2 August 1945

Fellowship of Reconciliation
229 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

2 October 1945

The Gotham
5th Avenue at 55th St.
New York, N. Y.

1 November 1945

Hyde Park Baptist Church
5600 Woodlawn
Chicago, Illinois

19 September 1945

Men's Faculty Club
400 West 117th Street
New York 27, N. Y.

11 September 1945

24 September 1945

14 November 1945

Mealer Safe Company
Hamilton, Ohio

6 August 1945

New York Times
Times Square, N. Y.

14 September 1945

Pennie Davis Marvin & Edmonds
Counsellors At Law
247 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

21 September 1945

Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

22 September 1945

U. S. Securities & Exchange Commission
Regional Office
120 Broadway
New York (5), N. Y.

16 October 1945

United States Senate
Committee on Education and Labor
Washington, D. C.

4 December 1945

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DETAILS:

Return Address:

University National Bank
1254-56 South Street
Chicago 15, Illinois

Sachtell Mabel E. Brown
1 Cedar Street
New York 5, N. Y.

Washington Properties, Inc.
600 Monks Road
Washington 8, D. C.

Pentecost Country Club
Rye, New York

Lynchburg, Ohio
59 F.E.S.

115 West Saratoga
Menah, Wisconsin

115 Wadsw. Avenue
Apt. 42
New York 33, N. Y.

Postmark:

2 October 1945
2 November 1945

9 October 1945

3 October 1945
9 November 1945

1 November 1945

22 October 1945

27 August 1945

10 November 1945

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Comments, Conclusions and Recommendations of Reporting Agent, if any:

Further investigation has also failed to develop any evidence of subversive activities or tendencies on the part of WILLARD. Although, Subject has some peculiar traits and, as a result, some of his actions appear unusual, it is believed that some of his activities are highly commendable. He has demonstrated a thorough knowledge of the atomic energy field and has made a conscientious and honest effort to obtain and to relay facts concerning the political and social implications of atomic power to congressmen responsible for enacting legislation affecting the future of the atomic bomb. It is further believed that Subject is motivated by a sincere desire to arrive at a solution beneficial to the best interests of the United States. Therefore, it is recommended that this case be closed.

Comments, Conclusions and Recommendations of Branch Intelligence Officer:

The Chicago Branch Intelligence Officer concurs in the comments, conclusions and recommendations of the reporting agent. This case is being closed. Any further information obtained concerning WILLARD will be submitted by summaries of information to the interested officer.

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