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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

SF-1201 (4-60)

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

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PROF LEO SZILARD

HOTEL DUPONT PLAZA DUPONT CIRCLE WASHDC

APPOINTMENT FORM A CLERICAL ERROR CORRECT FORM BEING PROCESSED

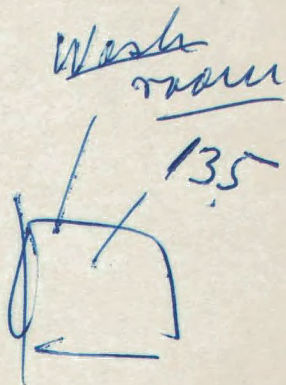
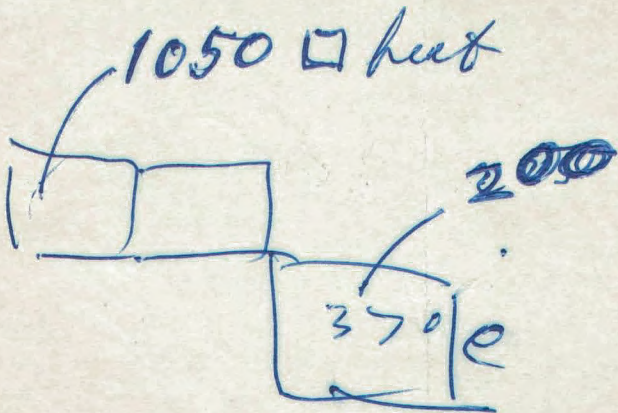
A A LABERT

(35).

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IN THIS COLLECTION

1950





With All Good Wishes

for

Christmas and the New Year

King László!

Hedves Leó Káim, ha mig enlikeret seim
is jödeklöök - meg - is komoly alpaglakkai -
gaid ellenre, - keskeny szemüveim is szorosan
jártak - amit eddig nem nyilatkoztatál
ki, meg, Kiváló, adját ki a Magad -
ról is kiint is a H. Galántai jaidról.

Adami szeretettel is régi

karácsonnal üldöl / a talán egészen
még elnem felejtett

Budapest, 1949. december 20.

XIV. Telepes u. 12. I. H.

King László!

PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

March 21, 1939

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

My dear Szilard:

Here enclosed I send you copies of the answers which I got. I must confess that in this moment we have no special interest in the uranium fluoride as we think to have another simpler way for measuring what we are interested in. It may be, of course, that our plan does not work and that we have to come back to the gas. If this will be the case I'll let you know. In any case it does not seem to me that we could get the gas before the summer anyhow, so that there is no hurry about the decision.

Please let me know if you get in touch with Professor *Bigelow* or *Simons*. Otherwise I would write them that we will delay our decision till we have done the experiments we plan.

Thank you for the address of Miss Warburg. So far I have no answer from her.

Hoping to see you on the twenty-fourth in New York,

Ever yours,

R. Ladenburg

RL:MH
ENCS

Fun. hole



La Jolla

BEACH AND TENNIS CLUB

LAJOLLA

CALIFORNIA



TELEPHONE
454-7126

WILLIAM SCRIPPS KELLOGG, MANAGING DIRECTOR
H. WILLIAM BOND, MANAGER

January 17, 1964

Dr. Leo Szilard,
c/o Salk Institute,
La Jolla, California.

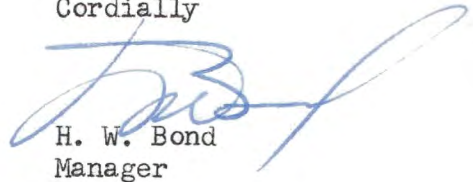
Dear Dr. Szilard:

This letter will acknowledge your contact with our apartment office, and confirm the fact that we will be reserving our studio apartment unit No. 40 on the ocean front walkway for your arrival April 1st, departure June 1st.

These accommodations rent at the rate of \$250.00 per month on the housekeeping basis.

If satisfactory, it would be appreciated if you would confirm with a deposit in the amount of \$50.00.

Cordially


H. W. Bond
Manager

HWB:ha

31 January, 1964

Mr. H.W. Bond
La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club
La Jolla, Calif.

Dear Mr. Bond:

I wish to thank you for your letter of January 17, advising me that you are reserving a studio apartment unit No. 40 for us, starting April 1st.

Unfortunately, our plans have changed and I am writing to say that we shall not be able to occupy the apartment as we had planned.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE
CORPORATE TITLE: LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY
LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS

Office of the President

DECEMBER 15, 1961

DR. LEO SZILARD
HOTEL DUPONT PLAZA
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CE 4-3695
4-2473

DEAR DR. SZILARD:

FOLLOWING OUR TELEPHONE CONVERSATION, I WANT TO REITERATE MY URGENT INVITATION TO YOU TO COME AND LECTURE AT LAKE FOREST COLLEGE AND TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE HOPE ON BEHALF OF THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY THAT YOU WILL FIND IT POSSIBLE TO ACCEPT THIS INVITATION. YOUR IDEAS ON PROSPECTS FOR WORLD PEACE IN THIS AGE OF NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS COULD HAVE WIDE-SPREAD AND LONG-RANGE INFLUENCE HERE AMONG OUR STUDENTS, FACULTY AND MEMBERS OF THIS COMMUNITY. LAKE FOREST IS A LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE WITH AN ENROLLMENT OF ALMOST 1,000 STUDENTS: WE HAVE ALSO HERE A NEIGHBORING COLLEGE, BARAT, AND THREE DISTINCTIVE HIGH SCHOOLS. WE WOULD LIKE TO PLAN A REGULAR CONVOCATION IN THE FORM OF A STUDENT ASSEMBLY ON A WEDNESDAY MORNING, OR PREFERABLY, PLAN AN EVENING MEETING AT WHICH YOUR AUDIENCE WOULD INCLUDE STUDENTS FROM THESE OTHER SCHOOLS, MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY AS WELL AS OUR OWN STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS.

I HAVE HEARD THAT THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF YOUR TRAVELLING TO CALIFORNIA IN JANUARY, SO I AM HOPING THAT IT MIGHT BE CONVENIENT FOR YOU TO COME HERE EN ROUTE, AS WE ARE CLOSE TO CHICAGO AND COULD MAKE CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION FOR YOU, BOTH FOR ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

THERE IS A GROWING INTEREST IN THE "MOVEMENT" AS DESCRIBED BY YOU IN YOUR TALK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, AND I BELIEVE A CHAIN-REACTION AMONG STUDENTS MIGHT BECOME A POTENT FORCE IN THE COUNTRY TODAY. YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED TO KNOW THAT CHANCELLOR BEADLE WILL GIVE A CONVOCATION ADDRESS HERE ON JANUARY 17TH FOR THE DEDICATION OF OUR NEW SCIENCE CENTER. IT WOULD INDEED BE THE GREATEST HONOR TO US IF YOU COULD COME TO THIS CAMPUS.

WOULD AN HONORARIUM OF \$500 BE SATISFACTORY TO YOU? WOULD THE DATES OF JANUARY 21, 23, 24, 26 OR 30 BE POSSIBLE FOR YOU? I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CALLING

DR. LEO SZILARD

-2-

DECEMBER 15, 1961

ME COLLECT SO THAT WE CAN MAKE APPROPRIATE ARRANGEMENTS
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

I SHALL BE LOOKING FORWARD TO HEARING FROM YOU.
WITH HOLIDAY GREETINGS.

CORDIALLY YOURS,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "William Graham Cole".

WILLIAM GRAHAM COLE
PRESIDENT

WGC:H

DRAFT

Mr. Arthur S. Lall
Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations
3 East 64th Street
New York 21 NY

Dear Mr. Lall,

Enclosed you will find a letter to Prime Minister Nehru, and
a letter to Mr. Krishna Menon, from Mr. Albert Einstein, and a letter
addressed to Dr. Homi K. Bhabha from me.

I would greatly appreciate your transmitting these letters to
India.

A copy of Professor Einstein's letter to Prime Minister
Nehru is attached for your information.

X
Be la
Up 16
Bhabha 50105-



PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
3 EAST 64TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

May 19, 1955.

Dear Mr Raphael,

In accordance with our telephonic conversation today I am enclosing a copy of the letter which the late Professor Einstein addressed to Prime Minister Nehru on April 6, 1955. With reference to your cable to him about this matter Prime Minister Nehru has informed ^{me} that he has no objection to your using Professor Einstein's letter to him at the meeting to be held on May 22.

I have also consulted with Professor Szilard regarding this matter. He is aware of Prime Minister Nehru's decision regarding Professor Einstein's letter. However, Professor Szilard said he would very much appreciate it if you would kindly inform him by telegram at King's Crown Hotel, New York, as to whether you are going to use Professor Einstein's letter to Prime Minister Nehru.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Arthur S. Lall)

Permanent Representative
of India to the United Nations

Mr Sidney Raphael,
President, Interfaith Movement,
New York.

✓ c.c. to Professor Leo Szilard, King's Crown Hotel,
420 West 116th St., New York City.

A. Einstein,
112 Mercer Street,
Princeton,
New Jersey, USA.

April 6th, 1955.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,
Prime Minister of India
New Delhi, India.

Dear Mr Nehru,

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

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

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

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Sd/- A. EINSTEIN.

file: general files

302 Fall Creek Drive
Ithaca, New York
February 12, 1964

Dr. Leo Szilard
Council for a Livable World
DuPont Plaza Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

You may recall that when Arthur and I saw you briefly in Washington last December we talked to you about our project for establishing an International Institute on Arms Control and Disarmament. We have continued to work on this project and have been applying to foundations for a grant to enable us to undertake a year of exploratory effort. In submitting our proposal to foundations we have emphasized that in addition to the exploratory work we would undertake two studies that could be published independently of the exploration. One study would be a compilation of research being undertaken by individuals and groups in non-nuclear countries in the field of disarmament and arms control and related matters; this would also include the names of people working in this field and the nature of work and interests being performed by them. The second study would be of the role, attitudes, and trends of thought in the non-nuclear countries in regard to disarmament and arms control.

I am enclosing a copy of the prospectus we have devised for the Institute and a copy of our proposal for an exploratory grant. I had hoped to discuss this with you in person but I do not at this moment have definite plans to get to Washington, so I am sending this letter as a poor substitute. My reason for writing is to enquire whether your Council, friends of your Council, or other organizations with whom you are in contact may be interested in participating in our exploratory proposal. We have a couple of tentative offers of funds providing other groups also contribute. If you share our proposal with any of your colleagues we would be pleased to receive their comments.

Sincerely yours,

Betty Goetz Lall

Betty Goetz Lall

May 13, 1964

Betty Goetz Lall
302 Fall Creek Drive
Ithaca, New York

Dear Betty Goetz Lall:

When I received your letter I was just in the process of moving to La Jolla. This is a wonderful place and very good for my work in science, but it puts me out of circulation regarding the field of Arms Control in which you are interested. In the circumstances there is not much that I can do except to express my good wishes for your project and hope that you will be successful in establishing an International Institute on Arms Control and Disarmament.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

LS:jm

January 5, 1959

Dr. C. Lalor Burdick
The Lalor Foundation
4400 Lancaster Pike
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Dr. Burdick:

Enclosed you will find an application form that I have filled out and signed. This letter is supposed to take the place of appendices A, B and C, and, accordingly, it forms part of my application.

Introduction

I have, in the past months, developed a theory of aging. This theory is presented in a paper that will appear in the January issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Science. According to my theory, different individuals age at different rates and the rate of aging of an individual is determined by the number of "faults" inherited. Concerning the definition of "faults," I am enclosing a manuscript, dated December 9, 1958, which is an excerpt of a part of my paper.

According to the theory presented in my paper, the duration of the reproductive period of a female depends on her rate of aging which, in turn, is determined by the number of faults inherited. The average number of faults per person in the white female population of the

United States can be determined on the basis of the theory from the life tables and is found to be between two and three, per person. Further, according to my theory, the reproductive age of a female ought to be shortened by about five to six years per fault inherited. This introduces a strong maternal selection that must have tended to eliminate faults in the past, when infant mortality was high and when women gave birth to children throughout their whole fertile period. If one makes reasonable assumptions concerning the rate at which new "faults" arise through spontaneous mutations, one may then compute the mutational equilibrium and find that, in the mutational equilibrium, we ought to have between two and three faults per person. This is just the number of faults which appears to be present today in the white female population of the United States, as judged from the life tables.

If these views are correct, it would follow that under modern conditions, when women tend to give birth to two or three children early in life and subsequently practice birth control, the above-mentioned maternal selection will cease to operate. Accordingly, the load of faults should increase slowly and should double in 25 to 50 generations. According to my theory, when the load of faults is twice as high as it is today, senescence will set in about 15 years earlier.

The introduction of birth control into the under-developed countries of the world is, of course, an urgent necessity. Assuming that my theory is correct and that, in the long run, the practice of birth control - in its currently practiced form - would have the disastrous consequences predicted by the theory, still there would be no appreciable ill effects for the next few generations. Therefore, my theory does not furnish a valid argument against adopting now, on a world-wide scale, the form of population control currently practiced in the United States, which restricts childbirth to young women.

It is necessary, of course, to know how long this method of population control could be practiced without causing serious damage to the human race. This question could be answered by carrying out certain experiments on populations of mice and rats.

Exploring the possibility of experimental tests

Because exposing a population generation after generation to ionizing radiation induces faults, it is possible to test my theory through experiments in which a population, of say mice, is exposed to ionizing radiation for four or five successive generations and subsequently the non-irradiated offspring is tested both for longevity and for the duration of the fertility of the female.

Various experiments on the offspring of irradiated parents are at present underway at various installations

of the AEC and at several universities. However, these experiments have been devised without the guidance of an applicable theory of the aging process. The theory which I have developed introduces a new point of view from which one may judge the adequacy of such experiments.

I propose to spend about six months in the course of 1959 discussing with the various establishments where such experiments are being conducted what new experiments in the field might be set up in the light of the new theory. I would hope that, as a result of such discussions, it will be possible to outline in detail clear cut projects relating to the irradiation of populations of mice, rats, etc. and observations on their non-irradiated offspring, not only concerning the longevity of that offspring but also the onset of various signs of aging, and, among these, in particular, the age at the cessation of the fertility of the female.

I am holding a research professorship at the University of Chicago. In 1959, I shall be free of any teaching and administrative duties. Accordingly, I shall be in a position to travel around in the United States and visit the various laboratories which are equipped for work in the field of radiation damage.

While the University of Chicago would provide me with a salary, I have no funds available at present to cover traveling expenses and expenses for secretarial services while away from my Chicago office.

I expect to be away from Chicago for a period of six months and I estimate that the above-mentioned expenses would amount to about \$4000. Accordingly, I am applying to the Lalor Foundation for this amount.

In February, I expect to be in Washington, D.C. for several weeks, where I can be reached in care of Dr. Robert B. Livingston, National Institute for Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland. If desired, I could visit the Lalor Foundation in the course of February for the purpose of clearing up details through an oral presentation.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

P.S. Because it is not quite clear to me whether I am eligible for an award under your terms, I am not asking for the present any individual to write directly to the Foundation regarding "the pertinent aspects of my candidacy." Please feel free, however, to write any of those named, or anyone else whom you have reason to believe has acquainted himself with my theory, for an expression of opinion.

The enclosed correspondence with Professor James F. Crowe and H. J. Muller might give you an impression of the kind of discussions which are now in progress.

L.S.

Pedro L. Sánchez Lamo

AVENIDA DE MAYO 1365
BUENOS AIRES
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

pen files

T. E. 38-4873
37-1687

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
IMPORTACION - EXPORTACION

Buenos Aires, 26 de abril de 1.964.-

Señor
Leo Szilard
Post Office Box 9499.
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA .

Muy distinguido Señor mío :

Mi hija Teresa Sánchez Cuevas - su traductora de su eminente libro LA VOZ DE LOS DELFINES - recibió oportunamente su carta del 31 de enero ppdo., pero en esos días estaba preparando su viaje a Europa, para visitar España-Francia-Italia e Inglaterra. Ella me refirió que iba a contestar a Vd. su carta del 31 de enero, sin embargo hoy al revisar sus papeles por indicación de Teresita - mi hija - encuentro yo su carta que la creía extraviada .

Me apresuro a manifestar a Vd. Sr. Szilard que Teresita regresará a Buenos Aires a fines de julio y que entonces le será muy grato corresponderle en inglés, pues yo no domino este idioma.

Si Vd. quisiera escribirle a Europa, por cualquier circunstancia, lo que sin duda le agradaría mucho a Teresita, puede Vd. hacerlo a su domicilio eventual, entre el 1 y el 15 de mayo, a: Embajada de Bolivia en Londres, donde se alojará por esa fecha como invitada . Mi hija recibiría una gran alegría si Vd. le escribiera a Inglaterra .

Con estos motivos quedo de Vd. para servirle con toda la atención y afectos que Vd. Sr. Szilard nos merece .

Atto. S.S.

Pedro L. Sánchez Lamo .

Mi hija :
Teresa Sánchez Cuevas
Campichuelo 21-3°P.
Buenos Aires.
Argentina.-

file 5

Washington, D. C.
April 17, 1962

Professor Corliss Lamont
Columbia University
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. Lamont:

Attached to this letter you will find the text of a speech which I gave at a number of universities, and which has just been reprinted in the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists." The response to the speech is rather overwhelming, and I have to run very hard to keep up with my followers. In the absence of any organized effort, merely as a by-product of the speech, I have received communications representing close to 1,700 pledges of 2%, and I formed a Committee of Scientists which will assume the responsibility for creating the organizations that are needed. (List of names attached). I don't anticipate any difficulty in obtaining the funds which will be initially needed for this Committee to get going. I am in need of funds, however, for taking care of my greatly increased office expenses. (At the present time, I receive about 25 letters a day which require a personal answer.) I can charge these expenses to the University of Chicago, but only to the extent as funds can be provided.

If you happen to think that the proposal made in my speech represents a promising approach to the problem, and if your financial commitments ^{permit it,} ~~permitted,~~ perhaps you might feel impelled to send me a check made out to the University of Chicago. This would represent a tax-deductible contribution. I would

Professor Corliss Lamont

-2-

April 17, 1962

transmit your check to the University of Chicago, and advise them that it be credited to a special account, i.e., "Szilard, World Security Fund" and that they should acknowledge the gift to you. The check should not exceed \$3,000.

There is no need for me to ask you to make a "political contribution," and perhaps it wouldn't even be advisable that you do so.

With best wishes.

Yours very sincerely,

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

P. S. You might be interested in the initial reaction of the press and the initial set of letters which I received, and a set of photocopies of each is enclosed.

450 Riverside Drive
New York 27, N. Y.

file 6

May 1, 1962

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

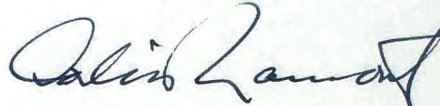
Dear Dr. Szilard:

Returning from a month's speaking tour on the Pacific Coast and through the Middle West, I found your letter of April 17 awaiting me in a large pile of business.

I am naturally very sympathetic to the splendid work you have been doing against nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons testing. However, at this point I am not certain how much, if anything, I can contribute to your special fund.

I shall be writing you definitely in another week or two when I am not so pressed for time.

Very sincerely yours,



Corliss Lamont

CL:RS

Dr. phil. HANS LAMM

414 West 120th Street

New York 27, N.Y.

July 2, 1955

Dear Professor Szilard,

I am working on a paper on
the relations of Professor Einstein
to the late President Roosevelt.

From Mrs. Fermi's book I know
how much you had to do with
the writing of Einstein's famous
letter of September 2, 1939.

You would indeed oblige me
very much if you could kindly
provide me with supplementary data

and facts on the concept and
development of that letter.

I assume that Mrs. Fournier's
account is basically correct.
If it should require any
corrections or amendments, please
provide them.

Of course, I shall be very
happy to make my papers
available to you.

Many thanks in advance.

Respectfully yours,
Hans Lamm

Dear Landau:

This is not entirely a private letter nor is it a letter that in any way has official character. The purpose of my writing it is to find out from you whether your personal circumstances would permit your serving on a "working group" for six months or perhaps a year, that I will describe to you further below.

Clearly you could not do it unless it had your government's sanction and at this time we do not yet even know whether the project will be set up. I am merely trying to determine whether good men would make themselves available for the project, in case the project proves to be feasible.

It all started with a Letter to the Editor which I wrote to the New York Times and which was printed in February. You will find the text attached. The response which this letter elicited thrust upon me the mandate of trying to set up an inquiry. The nature of this inquiry is described in document No. 2.

Document No. 3 which I enclose is rich in ⁱⁿ~~the~~ detail, not well thought out, and thrown together for the only purpose of trying to define the spirit in which the problem ought to be approached. Otherwise the details are irrelevant and should not in any way influence anybody. The main purpose of drafting this document was to have a basis of discussion for drafting certain premises on which the "working group" ~~ought to~~ ^{could} agree in advance, before they accept their assignment.

I have tentatively put forward seven points ~~listed~~ which are listed in

Document 2 that might serve as such a premise. Perhaps it would be better to

drop the last two and limit ourselves to the first five ^{so as not to bring} in order to make it

~~to prefer more the the~~ easier to recruit independent spirits for the "working group." Independent

spirit is what we need.

*I would appreciate
your comment on this point
also.*

Enclosed you will find a list of those who are potential members of the "working group." I am ~~try~~ing slowly to find out one by one who of them might be available. In the end we may keep down the membership of the "working group" to perhaps five or seven, but we would want to have a larger group from which to draw. The inclusion of the name of Father Cavanaugh, who was President of Notre Dame University, might surprise you. I am enclosing his response to my inquiry, from which you will perhaps see some of the personal qualities of the man which makes him a desirable member of the "working group."

The University of Chicago has given me a year to try to set up this inquiry. This does not mean that the inquiry will take place under the sponsorship of the University or that the funds will be administered by the University. There should be no difficulty, however, to find a suitable tax exempt institution that may fulfill this function.

I am filing a copy of this letter with the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Washington, D. C., and if you reply, please address your letter in c/o Embassy of the Soviet Union, Washington, D. C.

This is not the time to give you an account of all that has happened to me since I last saw you in the 1930s in Berlin, but I am enclosing a clipping from the New York Times that will give you a glimpse.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

ROUGH DRAFT

December 1, 1955

Dear Landau:

We have met only once and for no more than a few days. It was in Berlin sometime between 1925 and 1930, I believe, but I assume that you have not forgotten the encounter. Little did we think ^{then} that one day I might write you such a letter as this one. Let me come straight to the point.

Many scientists here in America, as must be also the case in Russia, are deeply concerned about the necessity to avoid war. This problem cannot be solved on the level at which political thinking has moved in the past. The public discussion of the issues involved is very confused, and I am wondering whether a discussion among scientists of these problems could lead to a clarification of thought after overcoming some initial confusion. The public discussion, of course, is largely dominated by the pronouncements of statesmen; and it cannot be claimed that scientists are by and large more intelligent or experienced or astute in these matters than are the statesmen. However, there is one important aspect which leads me to think that a private discussion among scientists might lead ^{rather} ~~firstly~~--after some initial fumbling--to a clarification of thought than the public discussion among statesmen; and this is as follows: When scientists talk to each other, we ask ourselves only whether it is true what our fellow scientists say, while if statesmen speak to each other, the first question is not 'Is it true what he says' but rather 'Why does he say it'. Thus, a discussion among scientists differs in an essential aspect from a discussion among statesmen. This makes me believe that if it were possible to get a discussion going among scientists upon

the basic issues involved in the problem of establishing genuine peace, we might in time come up with sound ideas, and in the long run, come out ahead of the statesmen, even though initially we might start out ignorant of the real problems and be politically naive in our approach. If we could get such a discussion going by sending memoranda back and forth among a handful of scientists in America who are sufficiently interested in this problem to be eager to learn more about it, we might end up with a rather interesting collection of papers. Out of this material it should be then possible to select a few different approaches to the problem that might deserve further consideration.

We could not hope, of course, to reach unanimity in favor of any one particular approach. These are matters on which ~~any group of~~ people will hold differing opinions.

~~All we can hope for is that the differences of opinion are honest differences.~~ If it were possible to engage

in such an exchange of views as here proposed, we could apply an objective test to the success of this endeavor

after a final ^{irrevocably subject} consideration of ^{has taken place} opinions ~~is accomplished.~~

The tests ^{which I propose that we apply} is to see if

there is any strong correlation between the kinds of opinion that are held and the nationalities of those

who hold ^{each} that particular kind of opinion. If there is a strong correlation, the best place for the material assembled would seem to be in the waste paper basket.

P In America, there are not very many scientists who are spending much of their time and attention in thinking about the problems that are involved. Still, the number of those who might ^{successfully} participate in the exchange of views is probably sufficiently high to make such an enterprise possible. What about Russia? Do you know enough scientists who have thought or are willing to think about these problems independently of whatever the current thoughts of the authorities might be in much the same way in which they think about a

scientific problem? *P* I have recently written an article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists which you will find enclosed. It is far from being a good article, and I am told that I have left out of consideration some important points of view. The article does not deal with matters of practical politics. It is rather an attempt to stress the importance of certain issues and to draw attention to certain points of view which are not customarily taken into account. *P* It seems to me that it is easier to reach a meeting of the minds on the ultimate goals that may be acceptable to all and therefore that we must seek agreement on that level at first. The practical matters that may lead us to those goals are more controversial and ~~with~~ *engage with* scientists are less adapted to ~~accompany~~ *accompany* them. If you or someone whose opinions you value were to write a memorandum, pointing out all of the things that are wrong with the particular approach that has been adopted in this article of mine, I should be most interested in receiving a copy. *Or if some of you - no* Moreover, it ~~might be that~~ *regarding* such a memorandum would ~~at once~~ *may contribute* show us if the ~~kind of~~ *monitored* exchange of views that I am tentatively proposing in this letter is going to run into unsurmountable practical difficulties of communication. *P* If communication proves to be possible, I would think that articles written by different scientists reporting different points of view could be sent to you and could be circulated by you among all of those who may wish to participate in this exchange of views. Similarly, articles sent by you would be circulated among the American participants. After several exchanges back and forth, it should be possible to make editorial suggestions to the authors in what manner they might wish to rewrite their articles in order to avoid confusion and overlapping and thus we might end up with a collection of articles that could greatly contribute to the much needed clarification of thought. If there is a disagreement on major issues, it should be possible to ~~see~~ *clearly* *what the reason is*

*Or if some of you - no
regarding
may contribute
monitored
put in
a different
approach
that might
be equally
valuable.*

for such disagreement and how the conditions need to be changed in order to make it possible to eliminate the disagreement.

I am, of course, mindful of the practical difficulties that stand in the way of such an enterprise and I am also aware of the possibility that some of these difficulties might be unsurmountable; but even if the odds are small, the potential benefit is so great that it seems worthwhile making a try.

In America, public opinion seems to demand that whenever you write on the issue of peace in more than just a general sort of way, you should make it very clear in one way or another that you are not pro-Russianⁿ. I assume the situation in Russia is rather similar in the reverse way. If you read my article, I very much doubt that you will consider it pro-Russianⁿ. Yet, E. P. Wigner tells me that another scientist reading my article complained that "It is not clear from the article that the cause of the democracies is close to the heart of Szilard". This illustrates some of the difficulties with which we will have to ^{prove} cope. ~~It seems to me that in the exchange of views which is here proposed, we will have to run the risk of being criticized for not making it clear what is close to our hearts for the sake of being able to make it all the clearer what the real obstacles are that must be overcome. For, clearly, if these difficulties are not overcome, it will little matter what cause was close to whose heart; for in that case, human life itself might not be preserved for very long on this planet.~~

I meant this letter to be a personal ^{one} matter, and the opinions here stated are my personal opinions. The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists will forward this letter to you with a covering ^{note} letter expressing the Bulletin's concept of what they may regard as desirable.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:cf
enc.

file M

173 MORRISON AVENUE
MONTREAL, QUE.

May 27, 1962

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

1-listed

Dear Dr. Szilard:

The little man from a small power
has an even smaller opportunity to influence
world events than has the American citizen.
I like your ideas as outlined in your recent
article in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
and in view of the above I would like to become
a supporter of your Washington lobby, even
though I am a Canadian. I would make my

173 MORRISON AVENUE
MONTREAL, QUE.

yearly donation to the central lobby itself.

I realize that foreign contributions might be an embarrassment and will quite understand if you feel that my participation is unwise. In that event I will be with you in spirit.

One suggestion, try to keep clear of the left and rather support independents of the type of Douglas (Senator - Illinois), as an example.

Good luck,

Sincerely yours,

P. C. Landry

P. C. LANDRY

Dear Dr. Szilard:

My sister Ruth Vollmer gave me your newest Voice of the Dolphins to read. We are all enthused about it.

In order to spread the gospel properly, I bought immediately five more to mail them to my nearest friends and acquaintances.

Would you be kind enough and write a word in my own?

To be sure that you won't have any work with this, I enclose a stamped envelop with my address, so that you just have to put it back in the mail; the postage includes the corrugated wrapper too.

Thanks for your kindness,

yours very sincerely,



April 13th, 1961.

P.S.: Diesen Brief möchte ich nicht abgehen lassen ohne Ihnen für die Stunden zu danken, die Sie mir durch Ihre gedruckten erleichtert und erleichtert haben. Ich war vorher nicht im Stande alles so schön deutlich auszusprechen, wie Sie es erzählen obwohl viele Ihrer Ideen schon kleine Wurzeln bei mir trieben! Alle guten Wünsche für Sie!
Hans Landshoff, vfe.

H. LANDSHOFF
PHOTOGRAPHER
227 E 57 STREET
NEW YORK 22

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WESTERN UNION

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

To Colonel Lonsdale 8th Oct 1943

Care of or Apt. No. Military Intelligence

Street and No. War Department

Place Pentagon Building Wash. D.C.

Find upon return to New York that it will be very difficult for me to meet conditions of demand for ~~supplies~~ ^{supplement}. ~~and~~ Would therefore now appreciate ~~an~~ assurance by ~~the~~ ^{Lansdale} general to the effect that ~~it will be~~ the leader of the special project will be given a

WANT A REPLY?

"Answer by WESTERN UNION" or similar phrases may be included without charge.

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To _____ 19____

Care of or Apt. No. _____

Street and No. _____

Place _____

free hand to re-employ me
with back pay at his discre-
tion ~~stop~~ and that he will
~~not~~ so that he will be free
to live up to his interpretation
of the undershanding ~~that existed~~
that existed ~~Thompson~~
him and me. ~~stop~~ shall
send you from Chicago

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To _____ 19____

Care of or Apt. No. _____

Street and No. _____

Place _____

photography of letter signed by
~~brother of special project leader~~
~~submitted to me dated March 26~~
in which conditions for my
reemployment with back pay
were ~~defined~~ ^{defined} ~~dated~~ ^{dated} ~~stop~~
~~San Gabriel then see that~~
This letter was written after
consultation with Bush
and Mrs. ~~and Mrs. ^{and Mrs.}~~

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To _____ 19____

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Place _____

④ ~~Do not make any further~~
~~in the way of telegrams or~~
~~any other kind of transactions~~
~~with me or my family~~
~~I am sorry to hear that~~
~~no checks were rendered to me~~
~~by the university for journey~~
~~expenses and I must~~
~~not~~ never refused
any check rendered to me
by university and would

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DAY LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT RATE <input type="checkbox"/>
SERIAL <input type="checkbox"/>	DEFERRED <input type="checkbox"/>
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NIGHT LETTER <input type="checkbox"/>
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To _____ 19__

Care of or Apt. No. _____

5 Street and No. _____

Place _____

~~appreciate~~ appreciate your
checking this point. Please
Please note the ~~fact~~ ^{fact} that ~~Mr~~ that
~~Mr~~ ~~who~~ is representing me
in the negotiation with ~~London~~
was fully informed about
~~the existence of~~ ~~London~~
~~Mr~~ I informed Mr.
Hume ~~who~~ is representing
who

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"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

Sender's address
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Sender's telephone
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To _____ 19____

Care of or Apt. No. _____

Street and No. _____

Place _____

6 ~~see time~~ me ~~was~~ in negotiation with Intender ~~was~~ fully ~~at~~ about ~~there~~ at the time ~~of~~ lawsuit when at the time he took over. Days ~~assurance requested would have~~ Wine

Continuing assurance requested would have to reach me by Monday morning in order to

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for reference

Sender's telephone
number

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

To _____ 19 _____

Care of or Apt. No. _____

Street and No. _____

Place _____

influence ~~decision~~ outcome

7 420 W 116 PM. PZ12ARD

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"Answer by WESTERN UNION"
or similar phrases may be
included without charge.

Sender's address
for reference

Sender's telephone
number

October 16, 1943

Colonel Lansdale
Military Intelligence
War Department
Pentagon Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Lansdale:

On Friday of last week, October 8, I sent you upon my return to New York the following telegram:

"Find that it will be very difficult for me to meet conditions of proposed settlement and would, therefore, now appreciate assurance by Lavender and general to the effect that the leader of the special project will be given a free hand to reemploy me with back pay at his discretion so that he will be free to live up to his interpretation of the understanding that exists between him and me. Shall send you photocopy of letter signed by project leader March 26 in which conditions for my reemployment with back pay were defined. I reaffirm that I never refused any check tendered to me by the University and would appreciate your checking this point. Please note that I informed Mr. Hume who represents me in negotiations with Lavender about law suit when he took over. Wire containing assurance requested would have to reach me by Monday morning to influence outcome. 420 West 116 Street.

(signed) L. SZILARD"

I am enclosing the photocopy mentioned in the above telegram and you will see that it contains no stipulations concerning any of my inventions which were made prior to my employment on a government contract.

I wish further to inform you that the law suit has been settled so that if any danger of a leak existed in connection with this matter, it has now been averted.

Very truly yours,

L. Szilard


THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN
TAKEN FROM A FILE OF THE
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
AND WAS TURNED OVER TO
DR. LEO SZILARD ON

1956.

20.52—22.00:

GLOBUSZ

A Glóbusz új számában arról lesz szó
valamifajta küzdelem az ember harmoni-
záció, a magára maradottság ellen és k-
mei áramlatokban. Együttal egy másik e-
a perspektíva, a jövő távlata szubjektív
szférájába tartozik.



Kibernetika

Részlet Szilárd Leó Nobel-díjas atom-
tudós fantasztikus regényéből

Elmondja: Szakáts Miklós

Aragon: Részlet a költő nyilatkozatá-
tából

Torvencsálmáról, hangról

LÁNG IMRE

A SOPRONI ÉS UJPESTI POSZTÓ ÉS SZÖNYEGGYÁRAK R.T.
VEZÉRIGAZGATÓJA

Hold for copy
of "Voice of Dolphin"

Kedves Leó !

Nem tudom helyénvaló e ez a megszólítás, miután kb. 35 éve nincsen közöttünk kapcsolat. Ha jól emlékszem 35 éve annak, hogy az azóta elhunyt feleségemmel -Spitz Arankával - együtt Londonban veled ebédeltünk.

Rátérek soraim céljára: A magyar rádióban a napokban ismertették "Fantasztikus" című könyved néhány részletét. Az adást nagy érdeklődéssel hallgattam. Miután azonban ezt a könyvet itt beszerezni nem lehet, remélem nem veszed rossznéven, ha arra kérlek közölni velem milyen módon juthatnék ennek birtokába. Nagyon leköteleznél ha egy példányt küldetnél, ha lehet német nyelvűt, de amennyiben ilyen nincsen lehet angol is. Miután az elbenértéket az ismert oknál fogva átutalni nem áll módomban, kérlek közölni egyben, hogy mely magyar könyvvel viszonyozhatnám kedvességédet.

Ha egyszer elhatároznád magad arra, hogy idelátogass, régi Julia utcai villámban igen szívesen látott vendégem volnál, ahol bőven volna hely számodra.

Rózsival kb. 30 éve találkoztunk Párizsban, Bélaéktól Aranka halálakor kaptam némi sort, de részvétlevelük megköszönésére már nem kaptam választ, így tehát róluk sem tudok semmit.

En azért nem kezdeményeztem a levelezést, mert a külföldiek rendszerint azt hiszik, hogy ez érdekből történik, ennek pedig még a látszatát is el akartam kerülni.

Szívesen hallanék valamennyitektől.
Fogadd kérlek előre is köszönetemet és sok szívélyes üdvözetemet

Budapest, 1964. április 4.

Imre

Láng Imre, Budapest.
II. Julia u. 15.

Apartment 201-A
4509 S. W. Vermont Street
Portland 19, Oregon
February 9, 1962

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

Dear Dr. Szilard:

First, I should like to personally endorse your plan for disarmament as stated on your college tour. It is a concrete step toward the abolition of weapons and is supported by clear, logical principles.

Second, I wish to inform you that one-hundred copies of your speech (at Reed College) were distributed at our school, to students and teachers, and the plan was discussed in our Students for Peace group. There has been a great deal of enthusiasm for your program, and I hope you will inform me on any further actions.

Sincerely yours,

Irene Lapin

(Miss) Irene Lapin
Lewis and Clark College

L. SZILARD
c/o Mrs. Hicklin
65 Ridgmount Gardens
London, W.C.1.

Brussels, May 14, 1933

Beveridge

I saw Professor Einstein in Brussels. He had formerly the plan of creating an emigrant University but he has been convinced that this would not be an easy task.

He also feels that one ought to concentrate on one promising effort and he wants therefore to help us. I shall keep in touch with him and see him again in Oxford where he will go in about 10 days.

I shall put him in touch with Professor Gilbert Murray and if you consider to go to Oxford I could arrange that you should meet.

Could you kindly note that my secretary for this work is

Mrs. Hicklin,
Ridgmount Gardens,
London, W.C.1.

Yours,

Dear Professor Laski,

this is a copy of my letter to Beveridge. I met Mannheim in Brussels on his way to Amsterdam; he offered to help in this work there and I informed him about the appeal which will be launched in England. He had some doubts about the advisability of making this appeal through the press in the near future and I suggested that he should write about it to you. Of course one can not stop any move which leads to raising funds and I do not know whether it is possible to make an appeal without using the press channel. I thought it will be in any case interesting for you to get the view of ~~somebody~~ somebody who just left Germany and that you may like to have Mannheim's address in Holland.

Yours sincerely

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Globe
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Radio

1963 DEC 11 PM 3 29 8

AW633/CT1344

LONDON 24 11 1706

LT

LEO SZILARD HOTEL DUPONT PLAZA WASHINGTONDC

ALAS HAVE JUST COMMISSIONED AND ACCEPTED TWO DISCUSSION
ARTICLES ON SAME THEME MANY REGRETS GREETINGS

MELVIN LASKY

UPONT 7-5100

American Cable & Radio System

8 DUPONT CIRCLE N.W., WASHINGTON

American Cable &

file M

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DIVISION OF HUMANITIES
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

ans'd 22 March

20 March 1962

Dear Professor Szilard:

I have been following your arguments and writings for many months now and wish that I remembered you better from my father's house in Berlin.

A student sent me a copy of your speech and your appeal, in answer to which I am enclosing my contribution. You are entirely right: we are on the road to war. I myself have publicly committed myself to this prophecy: war at the beginning of Kennedy's third term (to highlight the fact that in an emergency constitutional provisions will count for little). Yet I am afraid that I cannot share your optimism as to how it might be prevented, and as a non-scientist I resent the monopoly of the scientists on the proposed Council. The trouble lies not in rational schemes of international agreements or policy moves. It lies with public opinion. If you could first of all silence your colleague and countryman Mr. Teller I would have more hope. And in general, public opinion, certainly in southern California, is ^{being} mobilized for war to an incredible extent. No one wants war, to be sure, but ever so many want all the things that make for war.

There can be no effective ~~mobilization~~ ^{disarmament} unless there is psychological disarmament first. What you need is a better comprehension in our public of why the Russians behave like Russians, more sympathy with their problems, a better understanding of their motivation. I give talks in our community and are always appalled by the fact that so few people manage to make sense of the world in which they live. And they have little idea of the destructiveness of war. I have heard them cheer a speaker who called for an active war with all our weapons at the earliest opportunity.

I agree with you about the seriousness of the situation, but I cannot help feeling that much of our present national mentality is the result of an excessive glorification of science and a resulting callousness toward the humanities. I sometimes even feel that all those who call for a better understanding of science in our age, like Rabi, Snow, and all the others, are casting an indirect vote for war. Let us end our vast scientific projects, some of them downright silly (like the huge radio telescopes searching for radio voices from outer space) and concentrate our attention and energies on the human problems, human relations in our own society in order to get away from the panic of the John Birch society, and human relations between countries. The causes of war lie very deep in our society - they cannot be eliminated by clever gimmicks. The deeper causes have, I fear, already doomed us - unless there be a vast moral revulsion against the very bases of our current society (and none is in prospect).

I wish you well in your project. *Don't misunderstand me - we are all still!*

Respectfully yours, *Theodore H. Von Lane*

Theodore H. Von Lane

Lane

Cliff

January 21, 1955

Dr. Larry MC Laughlin
Fund For Adult Education
655 Madison Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Larry,

An esteemed acquaintance of mine, Clifford Houston, Dean of Students, University of Colo., suggested that I seek your advice about the ideas described below and the program and financing problems they entail. The name "Larry McLaughlin" recalled to mind immediately a "co-seeker" at the First Western Training Laboratory in Group Development at Idyllwild, Calif - 1952. I recalled you vividly for three reasons: you were the first person I met as I entered the lodge upon arriving in Idyllwild. Yes, it was a cordial welcome you gave me, setting the stage well for our 10 day, informal, no-status-from-dress-or-title community. Then, in the planning sessions for the demonstration of the "force-field" method of analyzing a social action problem, you were very enthusiastic about what I would now call a kind of coaching team method of helping a large planning committee to do a fast, effective job. In the demonstration itself, I was much impressed with the energy, clarity and brevity you expressed in explaining the use of "force-field." With this bit of re-introduction of myself, I'll describe my ideas to you - ideas I want to put to work in the task of achieving a sound world peace.

Since 1947, I have worked in various ways on the peace problem. In Eugene, Oregon - 1947 to 1950 - all my spare time away from earning a living as an insurance salesman was spent as a volunteer worker in the Eugene Council on World Affairs, Federal Union, and United World Federalists. In Denver - 1950 to present time - as a full time, volunteer officer, executive director, field director, national councilman, etc. of United World Federalists and other cause groups and projects. However, over the past three years I have realized that in spite of the good work that these organizations, and all other groups doing similar work from a different approach, have done, the best that can be said of their policies and proposed solutions is that they are - individually and probably in toto also - very incomplete fragments of the whole solutions we need in an atomic age to meet our world problems. Furthermore, the programs of these groups seem pitifully inadequate to effect the changes required to establish a peace which will give us time to work out our troubles.

In thinking of the peace problem in these terms, I have tried to envision a way of finding or creating solutions and programs adequate to the job of achieving world peace in time to prevent a third world war. I consider the present lull in hostile talk not as a time when peace workers may comfortably let up on their efforts but rather a possible time during which they may expect to receive more of a public hearing than they have had for the last several years. The following paragraphs describe the main ideas I now have in mind. My attitude is not that we must accomplish some extremely radical changes - necessarily - but rather that a little change for the better can make a decisive difference. Something like the catsup ad, "Just a little better - but, oh! what a difference!"

In speaking of "solutions" I mean not only the end result such as an eventual governed world but also the steps involved in getting from where we are now to the point where we want to go. A solution which would work only after we overcome formidable obstacles now in the way is not a way out of our difficulties until we have faced and solved those in between problems. We need to work our proposed remedies out to the point where we know what we must do tomorrow as the first step in bringing to reality our golden dreams. However,

I hasten to add that without the dreams to begin with we have little direction for our efforts.

In spite of exerting a conscious effort to examine carefully my own crisis attitude about world affairs and to understand why many intelligent people I know act as if life would probably go on as it has for the past several generations whether they lift a finger to achieve world peace or not, I still feel today as I did in 1947: that we must work fast to prevent world catastrophe. This attitude was described best by Stuart Chase in "Roads to Agreement." He made the points that: in an atomic age world government is probably one essential to survival. But world government can not exist without a world community of interest strong enough to support it. Such community does not now exist (he wrote in 1950 but the point is still valid, I think). However, we can not wait for this community of interest to develop by the slow processes of evolution, as we have known them in the past. The change must occur overnight, so to speak.

In trying to conceive of ways of helping these changes to come about, two general ideas have occurred to me which might help the process along considerably. You may have thought about these ideas before. They have become clear to me in their relationship to the peace problem only recently. They are methods rather than answers.

First, in our seeking for solutions to our world problems and the from-here-to-there steps to put these plans into operation, we must use every bit of what knowledge we possess about Man and his institutions. This requirement calls for putting to work on international problems our social scientists - psychologists, sociologists, anthropologists, historians, etc - and our statesmen - Chester Bowles, Wm. O. Douglas, etc. in a scientific effort of the same intensity as that of the nation's top physicists in the '40s when they were trying to create the Bomb. It seems clear that the kind of answers to our problems that I am envisioning do not now exist; or if they do exist, they are in fragments as yet not synthesized; or maybe they reside in grandiose plans which have not been worked out to make them easily communicable to the public.

Second, as we develop adequate, workable ideas for achieving essential changes, we must rapidly communicate those ideas to our people. Without adequate communication to the public of our forward looking ideas and proposed plans, they can be too easily trampled and weakened by demagogues and backward looking elements in the population. To achieve this second essential requires the much greater use of at least some of our mass media of communication - radio, television, movies, newspapers and nationally distributed-large-circulation magazines. I refer to commercial mass media rather than educational tv and such. My thought here is that our great problem is to reach a wider audience than we usually do in our present methods of publicizing liberal ideas. At present, I believe we are reaching with liberal ideas only a select few of our people who are intellectuals who naturally reach out for such ideas. One of the problems in accomplishing the kind of communication I visualize is to make information about world problems intelligible, entertaining and interesting enough to a very wide audience to secure a place in the corn, as it were. I believe we have plenty of talent to do this, but we have neither the understanding on their part of their stake in the world scene nor the desire to seek out helpful, vital information to communicate. One of the tasks facing us then is to make our channels of mass communications available for this work.

Judging by current attitudes among those who run our radio, tv, movies and magazines in particular (many newspapers are doing a fair job of this kind now) and by the kind of results we observe from their efforts, this is a hard job to accomplish. But it doesn't look impossible to me. If we can stimulate a few leaders in these fields to see the vision of what they could accomplish in a great joint effort with our social scientists, statesmen, and others, many of them have one of the essentials for the job that needs to be done - they know how to make complex ideas interesting, entertaining and intelligible to their

far flung, diverse audiences. Thus, they have not only the machinery of communication to offer but also valuable skills. However, probably neither the machinery they control or the skill they possess will be released in a meaningful way until they become involved in the process of seeking out answers to our world problems by means of a continuing scientific, problem solving approach. Somehow, we must persuade them - some of them, that is - that the same intensive, scientific search for peace is necessary today as was our pressing for victory in WW2 and that they have a vital role in the whole process.

At this moment I do not know what the attitude of the liberal wing of mass media people is. However, observing some of the work they have produced, I believe that many of them might see this viewpoint and act on it. These people see things happening everyday which, for the most part, take us farther and farther down the road to another war. Yet they sit before their mikes, cameras and typewriters with little or nothing to offer their listeners, viewers and readers in answer to the terrible phenomena they observe. They seem to have no short or long run pattern into which to fit day to day occurrences in a way that indicates a way out to peace or security.

For example, a few months ago Ed Murrow devoted his program to the horrors and perplexities of the "suitcase A-Bomb menace." What did he offer his listeners as a way out? Only that they should report to the FBI any suspicious activities such as a neighbor taking a small, too-heavy object into his place of business or home. Then, as I remember, his program trailed off into nothing with the thought that we must develop some means of preventing this sort of thing. In other programs he has vaguely referred to the need for some kind of world organization. Chet Huntley used to do the same sort of thing on his program.

About three times in the past year or so the Denver Post, in discussing editorially some knotty current world problem summed up its opinion by saying that probably this problem couldn't be solved without some form of world organization or world government stronger than the U. N.

It seems to me that commentators and writers like these, who obviously have no answers which even they consider adequate, could be motivated to seek after some better ways out than they have yet envisioned. It seems further that the idea of seeking after such ideas by means of the same tried and proved method which has produced the bombs that threaten us might inspire such people.

Now, by way of what I am thinking about regarding what our social scientists might produce, consider our dealings with the Soviet Union. At present, our two techniques for dealing with the Russians seem to be threat of war and forcing our so-called allies to follow our lead. These methods, even though they may at this time be an essential part of our diplomacy, used alone are fraught with frightful risks to us and our world. Surely, there is a way to put into practice the additional methods we already know for dealing with a dangerous, hostile nation. Surely, our psychologists, sociologists, etc. can dig up additional techniques before we destroy ourselves. If the only fairly quick result of this kind of work were to be just a small improvement in our relations with the Soviets, this one little improvement could make "oh! what a difference!"

These ideas could be illustrated through several more pages. However, the foregoing description probably gives you a good idea of what's on my mind. The question now is how to develop these ideas into a workable project. Several ways of working on the problem have occurred to me. The three following general approaches seem the most likely:

1. The easiest and quickest way to get to work would be to align myself with a university or other organization which either wants to launch a program of the type envisioned or which has one now in operation. However, I know of

no organization which is either contemplating or presently carrying on such a program. Do you know of any to which you can refer me?

2. I could, and failing accomplishment of my #3 alternative, probably will try to interest a university such as Colo. University in taking on such an effort.

3. Since the main working idea which I have put forth is that of trying to interest mass media people, preferably on a national level, in themselves seeking after more adequate knowledge as well as communicating such ideas to their widest audiences, perhaps the best way of proceeding would be for me to work out the specific objectives of this particular approach together with the tasks involved in reaching those objectives. Then, I should apply for a grant of money to make possible the working of the proposed plan.

At this point, you may be wondering what things I am asking of you. Depending on your reaction to this letter and your degree of interest in the ideas I have tried to describe as well as the problems I have in working out those ideas, your help could range from:

1. The least - suggestions of groups or individuals who may have a similar interest to mine,

2. To the most - your active participation with me - and any others we might choose to involve, such as Cliff Houston, for example - in helping to plan and finance the project in the shortest possible time.

I should appreciate your reply giving me your general reaction to what I have written as soon as you can spare the time to reply.

If we find that a personal interview is desirable, I expect to be in Chicago in March and could come on to New York at that time.

I'll look forward to your reply.

If you want to check on me further than our brief but rather intense experience together at Idyllwild, you may write to any or all of the following people all of whom know me to some extent both character-wise and in a working-associate capacity:

Max Awner, Editor, Colo. Labor Advocate, 360 Acoma St, Denver

Jack Gibb, Psychology, Univ. of Colo., Boulder, Colo. (Jack may be leaving for Austria within the next week or two)

Rev. Rudolph Gilbert, Minister, Unitarian Church, 2045 Ash, Denver

Charles Graham, attorney, Symes Bldg., Denver 2

Charles Gray, (my brother-in-law), teacher & builder, 4802 W. 34th Ave.

(Charles probably knows my abilities and lack of them) Denver

more accurately than anyone else in my entire acquaintance. While he would undoubtedly be prejudiced in my favor in any personal evaluation, he would nevertheless try for the most accurate presentation.)

Clifford Houston, Dean of Students, Univ. of Colo., Boulder, Colo.

Dr. Max Kaplan, Ophthalmologist, 3705 E. Colfax, Denver.

Wm Reynard, patent attorney, 709 Kittredge Bldg, Denver 2.

Mrs. Evelyn Lewis, Director Adult Education Council of Denver, Public Library, Denver 2, Colo.

Elwood Murray, Head of Dept. of Speech, Denver University, University Park Campus, Denver.

Cordially,

INTERCULTURAL PUBLICATIONS INC.

477 Madison Avenue

New York 22, N. Y.

PLaza 1-2900

Cables: Perculta Newyork

April 11, 1955

Mrs. Louis Gimbel
163 East 78 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Gimbel,

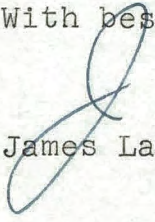
I can't begin to thank you enough for such an extremely pleasant evening at your house last week.

Professor Szilard's letter and proposal are most interesting. Off hand, I would certainly say that he is on the right track. As far as getting support for him from the Foundation, this would be in Shep Stone's department, since he is in charge of things to do with "peace", and I feel sure that you can persuade him to bring the matter to the attention of his colleagues.

As for myself, I would like to check into this a bit, to see if there is anything I can do to help, and would be most grateful if you could ask Professor Szilard to let me have a few extra copies of the material for circulation to friends whose judgment I rely on.

I am convinced that the politicians are getting nowhere fast and that only some kind of popular movement inspired by this type of thinking can hold out any hope.

With best wishes,


James Laughlin

JL:ss

The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois
April 16, 1955

Mr. James Laughlin
Intercultural Publications Inc
477 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Personal

Dear Mr. Laughlin:

Mrs. Louis Gimbel told me that you would like to have a few extra copies of the material she showed you for circulation to friends on whose judgment you rely. I am grateful for your interest.

Through discussions with different people, our ideas gradually evolve and you will find attached to the Memorandum an Addendum that describes our current thinking.

I understand that you are about to go abroad. If there is time left for us to meet and discuss these things, please contact me at the King's Crown Hotel, 420 West 116th St, New York City (Telephone Un 4-2700). Otherwise, will you let me know upon your return if you are interested in discussing this matter?

In the meantime I shall attempt to put down on paper some of the concrete considerations which, according to my own views, should enter into the considerations of the Commission and we might discuss these also if you are interested.

Very truly yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/nr

INTERCULTURAL PUBLICATIONS INC.

477 Madison Avenue

New York 22, N. Y.

PLaza 1-2900

Cables: Perculta Newyork

April 20, 1955

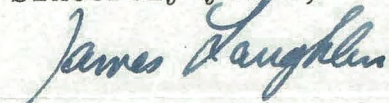
Professor Leo Szilard
King's Crown Hotel
420 West 116 Street
New York, New York

Dear Professor Szilard:

Thank you so much for sending me extra copies of your interesting material. I will take these with me to India and show them to some people there and see if we can't get some useful reactions. I have always agreed with Toynbee that the next "step" is going to come out of that part of the world. But somehow we must keep the politicians of the West from wrecking things until it does.

When I get back from India in June I will go to work on this thing and see if I can be of any help to you. It can probably be only a personal interest, but I agree wholeheartedly with what you are trying to do.

Sincerely yours,



James Laughlin
President

JL:ss

(SS)

March 15, 1950

Dr. Charles Lauritsen, Sr.
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Dear Lauritsen:

Having just talked to you over the phone, I am sending you enclosed some material that is rather out-dated, but still serves the purpose of giving you some information about our enterprise. Pauling can bring you up-to-date on the basis of our last Princeton meeting.

Sincerely,

Leo Szilard

WV

THEODORE FRANKLIN, SEN. R. I.
JOHN F. EASTMAN, R. I.
WILLIAM M. THUNDERBOLT, CONN.
WING HANDELL, CONN.
STYVE WEED, CONN.
EDWARD H. LEWIS, LA.
ALBERT B. FETTER, MASS.
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO
FRANK CHURCH, TEXAS

W. BLANDER WELBY, WIS.
JAMES E. HICKMAN, IOWA
GEORGE D. Aiken, VT.
HOMER S. CAPENARY, IND.
FRANK CARLSON, KANS.
JOHN J. WILLIAMS, DEL.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
DANIEL ST. CLAIR, CLERK

March 29, 1960

Mrs. Georgianna March
Assistant Editor
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
1100 East 58th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mrs. March:

I received your letter of March 25th together with a reprint of "How to Live with the Bomb -- And Survive", by Dr. Leo Szilard which appeared in the February 1960 issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

Thanks very much!

Sincerely yours,

Frank J. Lausche

FJL:cmj

THEODORE FRANKLIN STODOL, NJ. AL BRANDEN WILEY, WIS.
JOHN W. LUDMAN, ALA. ROBERT B. HORTSMAN, IOWA
ROBERT W. TRIMMER, OHIO. GEORGE D. KIRBY, VT.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, N.Y. HOMER E. CAPTAIN, IND.
J. LYNE HENRY, OHIO. FRANK CARLSON, KANS.
FRANK L. LLOYD, LA. JOHN J. WILLIAMS, DEL.
HUGH F. KENNEDY, MASS.
ALBERT BOWEN, TENN.
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO
FRANK CHURCH, IOWA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
DANIEL ST. CLAIR, CLERK

March 29, 1960

Mrs. Georgianna March
Assistant Editor
Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
1100 East 38th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mrs. March:

I received your letter of March 25th together with a reprint of "How to Live with the Bomb -- And Survive", by Dr. Leo Szilard which appeared in the February 1960 issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists.

Thanks very much!

Sincerely yours,

Frank J. Lausche

FJL:cmj

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

June 16, 1948

Miss Ruth C. Lawson
Mt. Holyoke College Institute on the United Nations
South Hadley, Massachusetts

Dear Miss Lawson:

I am writing to acknowledge your kind telegram, which I received today. Since I talked to you over the telephone, I have been urged to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists which is to be held in Princeton on the 10th and 11th of July. If you have not meanwhile found a satisfactory substitute for me, and wish me to come, I could split the traveling expenses from and to California half and half between your organization and the Emergency Committee. I would prefer not to charge them the full amount, since they are supported by public contributions.

On the other hand, If you are short of funds, I should be glad to waive any honorarium.

If you have made other arrangements already which make my participation unnecessary, please do not hesitate to let me know. Perhaps you could send me a wire at the Quadrangle Club, 1155 East 57th St., so that I can begin making the necessary arrangements one way or another.

Very sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS:am

American Association for the Advancement of Science

CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE, President

Hamilton Hall
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio

April 1, 1960

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

Dear Professor Szilard:

All of us who have been privileged to participate in the Pugwash Conferences, so skillfully arranged by Mr. Cyrus Eaton and his associates, are extremely interested in your proposal on "how to live with the bomb and survive" which was published in the February Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists. The difficulty is that in any "game" such as you propose, there is no one to enforce the rules, and the players so far haven't indicated much of an inclination to abide by any.

My own opinion is that the stalemate will continue on its own. What is there to do? Neither side will trust the other. Under these circumstances, as with two people who do not trust each other, there is simply the "uneasy peace" of the "Wild West Saloon" and the "poker table". It may very well be that the responsibility felt both by the Russians and ourselves for humanity as a whole will be able to maintain the stalemate. Whether this will result in a gradual reduction in the amount of power necessary to maintain it, is an important question. Personally I think that we will gradually reduce our armaments as we learn that we can get along with our business even in the face of guns being pointed at each other.

I am perhaps foolish enough to think that maybe scientists and artists can help show the way. We seem able to get along pretty well with our Russian colleagues, and the more that we indicate that this can be done at a scientific and at an artistic level, the more it may be possible to show that it can be done at other levels also. This is why the Pugwash Conferences are so important.

We are all greatly indebted to you for the highly intelligent leadership that you give us. You are a brave man. We are all for you. We hope that your work rolls along, and that you will live to see a happier and a more secure world.

Cordially yours,



Chauncey D. Leake
Professor of Pharmacology

CDL:jen

cc: Mr. Cyrus Eaton

American Association for the Advancement of Science

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE, Chairman

Hamilton Hall
Ohio State University
Columbus 10, Ohio
May 9, 1961

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

Your sophisticated satire, The Voice of the Dolphins and Other Stories, my dear Doctor Szilard, has greatly excited me. I am very thankful to you for having it sent to me.

This delightful little volume arrived a couple of days ago, and I have been reading and rereading it. How amazing it is to consider the insight of Stephen Vincent Binet when he wrote Nightmare for Future Reference in 1938: "But you see, there aren't children. They aren't born." And now you have followed this with an exciting forecast in "The Voice of the Dolphins", which is as brilliant a bit of writing as has ever come along. It really thrills me to realize how superbly you appreciate biological matters, as well as physical matters, and then it is really overwhelming to appreciate how you understand the characteristics of psychology as it applies to individual and group endeavor, especially in what we call "politics".

I am sorry that I did not appreciate earlier your satirical writings in 1947, 1948, and 1949. Your brilliant "My Trial as a War Criminal" is so prophetically pertinent; I think Israel recognizes the difficulty. How pathetic it is that we do not yet realize, even the most perceptive of us, how much we are bound in our behavior by our very primitive and basic emotional drives. Do you know the writings of Paul MacLean at the National Institutes of Health on the functions of the "lymbic system" in the mid-brain? I think you could have a good time writing something on his point of view on the built-in drives for self-preservation (search for food) and for species preservation (search for sex).

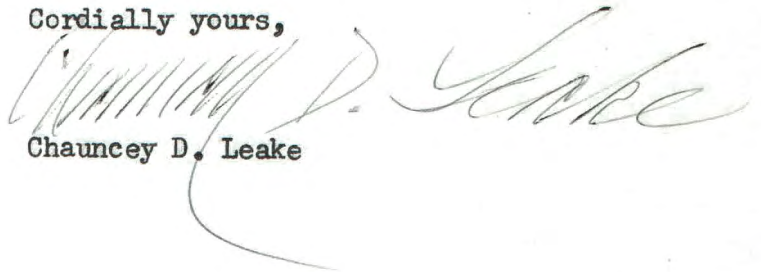
Your excursion with "The Mark Gable Foundation" is a real delight. Ironic, tragic, funny, it is all too human!

Your "Calling All Stars" interests me greatly because you express so simply and succinctly the significance of organizational levels in regard to biological affairs. Rich associations crowd upon me as I think of your writing. Many years ago, when I was a youngster at Princeton, I remember writing an essay on disembodied minds, - the idea that some of the brilliant minds of the past can still be floating around, and find physical existence in prepared machines for handling their ideas!

You know that I have an extremely high regard for you and for all that you have accomplished. I hope that you have a feeling of real satisfaction over all that you have brought to your fellow men. One of these days I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you, if it is at all possible. I am particularly happy that so skilled a publisher as Simon and Schuster should have issued your stories, and in such a splendid manner. I hope that they will go rapidly all over the world, so that they may help us to see ourselves a little more clearly and perhaps to inspire us to work a little bit better together for our common welfare.

With all best wishes and thanks, I am,

Cordially yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chauncey D. Leake". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Chauncey D. Leake

CDL:fh

STANLEY A. LEAVY, M.D.
235 BISHOP STREET
NEW HAVEN 11, CONNECTICUT
TELEPHONE MAin 4-5416

February 8th, 1962

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

Dear Doctor Szilard:

I hope that it is not too late to write you of my sympathy with and support of the plan which you outlined in your speech "Are We on the Road to War?", copies of which were sent to me by Dr. Margaret Brenman. It was heartening to my wife and me to learn about this first positive effort to do something politically about the present crisis, and we are glad to be counted among those who approve of it.

The details would need a lot of consideration. I am not sure that I should be so confident that a group of scientists could best decide on political issues. And that the amount to contribute should be two percent of one's income also deserves further thought, although at the moment it does not seem to me to be too much.

I have shown your speech to my colleague Dr. Bryant Wedge, who tells me that he too is in principle in favor of your proposals. I think that what appeals to us all is the open decision to take the stand that, whatever the appearance to the contrary, something can be done to deal with Soviet Russia. This is of course a gamble, and we know that there have been rulers impossible to deal with in the past, but it seems to be a necessary gamble.

Sincerely

Stanley A. Levy

July 10, 1940

Dear Mr. Le Chien:

In furtherance of our telephone conversation, in the wake of the enlightening conference that Professor Urey and I had with you on June 21st, I should like to make more precise the two sets of questions on which we should like an answer for submission to colleagues of the Committee and coordinating authorities:

The first set is concerned with uranium oxide as distinguished from the ore, and the quantities are an initial amount of, say, ten tons, with an option on another forty, to be taken up within the fiscal year. I take it that the present commercial price would apply to the total quantity.

The second set of questions is concerned with the importation of uranium ore from the Belgian Congo, on condition that transportation and storage charges are paid, in exchange for an undertaking not to re-export without permission and the right of the potential buyer to take up to the total amount thus imported. This, presumably, will require your setting forth and reaching an understanding as to the conditions and as to the prices for varying amounts of the thus optioned imports and the terms of renewal of the imported ore that may not be taken up within specified initial periods.

In connection with the available 1,000 tons of 65%-pure ore to be thus imported, questions will be put to us on which further light and information from you would be of great help, namely: (1) the arrangements that we understand you are planning to make for smelting in this country as against the former Belgian arrangement, and (2) potential output and product comparisons with Canada. Finally, while remote, a question may also arise as to what further quantities of ore on a monthly or quarterly basis could be mined in the Congo for inclusion in a supplementary arrangement.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Gustav Le Chien,
Radium Chemical Company,
570 Lexington Avenue,
New York City.

C O P Y

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Chicago 37, Illinois
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics
6200 Drexel Avenue

July 7, 1950

Mr. Howard Hook-Tan Lee
Institute of Radiobiology and Biophysics
The University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Lee:

I told you after a conversation with Mr. Hogness that your salary from the first of August of this year on will be \$3,300 a year or \$275 a month. I now understand that it is doubtful whether your new appointment will be put through before the first of August, and I am therefore writing to you to say that, starting August first and until such time as your appointment on this new salary basis will be put through, I shall supplement your income from the University out of my personal funds so as to bring it up at the end of each month to \$275 a month, i.e. the amount which you had been told you will get.

sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

LS/sds

cc: Mr. R. W. Harrison
Dr. L. T. Coggeshall
Mr. M. C. Coulter
Mr. T. R. Hogness
Mr. C. S. Mokstad

December 13, 1950

Mr. Howard H. Lee
Institute of Radiobiology & Biophysics
University of Chicago
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Lee:

Enclosed is a check for \$54.56 for the months of
October and November, sent to you in order to bring up
your salary to the amount which you were told you would
get.

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

WV



THE LEE NASHEM AGENCY
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

110 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 5-5087

November 17, 1953.

Dr. Leo Szilard
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Szilard,

Please accept my thanks for your check for \$42.50, the annual premium on your aviation accident policy. The enclosed policy is issued instead of a receipt for the premium.

I have asked the company to correct their records so that all mail will be sent to you at the above address.

Cordially yours,

Louis Foweraker

Kitty Lehman

TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 9931
CABLES: KITANDEREK, LONDON

Sent D

15 GROSVENOR SQUARE,

W. 1.

April 24th.

Dear Leo,

Leona was very thoughtful and sent me the clippings about you which we were very glad to have, the picture of you I thought was very good, most news paper pictures are so awful, but this was good, and my what a dashing bathrobe you have on, I have been trying to imagine the colours of the stripes. I think the work you are doing is wonderful, but then I have always admired you so much. Leona gives me reports of you very often which I am so glad to have. I will try and see you when we get back, but when one is busy people can be very much in the way, but I will find out first,

Spring is here in full bloom, really lovely and the grass is green as only English grass can get and the trees are flowering, and the gardens too, really lovely. This temperate climate seems so gentle and well behaved after the rampant and flamboyant tropics, and most restful. Any how we are enjoying it. In May we are going to Portugal I have never been there and so am looking forward to it, but my husband told in a misguided moment that he had seen some waltzing rats on the beach there, so naturally I HAVE to go there, they waltzed to a music box on the beach, just what I need.

Although I have never had the pleasure of meeting your wife will you please give her my best, and my husband joins me in very best to you,

With love

Kitty

DEAR SENATOR LEHMAN:

I am glad to accept your invitation to join the American Committee sponsoring the celebration of Israel's Tenth Anniversary.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
41 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SUITE 2704
ELDORADO 5-1182

August 16, 1957

Dear Professor Szilard:

I have been asked to become Honorary Chairman of the American Committee for the observance of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel. I have agreed to accept this responsibility.

I am now writing you to ask you to serve as a member of this Committee. This will not involve any effort on your part other than that which you might be willing to make because of your own interest in this undertaking.

I hope you will agree to serve. This 10th anniversary will be noted throughout the world, preeminently, of course, in Israel. But the rest of the world, especially the Western world, has a deep spiritual as well as a temporal reason to take appropriate notice of this 10th anniversary of the re-birth of this ancient state, whose roots are common with those of western civilization itself. As the land of the Bible was the cradle of the spiritual heritage of all of us, it is today the foothold and the focus of the forces of freedom and democracy in the Middle East.

Today, Israel is one of the world's most dynamic symbols of man's capacity to create and build, despite danger and adversity, given the will and the passion for creation -- and for freedom.

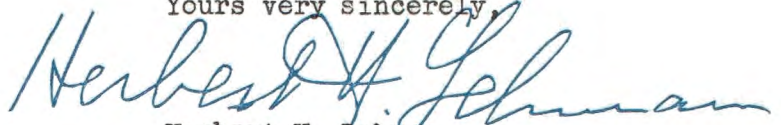
This 10th anniversary observance will be an opportunity to stress the need for peaceful progress, and the factors which make for peace, progress, and justice in the Middle East. It will be an occasion to emphasize the community of interests which binds Arabs and Jews, and Americans, too, in the dynamic search for peace.

America's security interests are involved in the Middle East as never before. And America's special role in the creation of the State of Israel should not be forgotten.

All this is why I have agreed to help organize an American Committee to celebrate Israel's 10th anniversary in the United States. The emphasis will be on the values I have tried to outline in this letter.

I do hope you will agree to serve and to lend the weight of your prestige to this important undertaking.

Yours very sincerely,



Herbert H. Lehman

P.S. The enclosed card is for your convenience in replying.

Overland and Mason

Tuesday 11-20-62

Dear Leo and Trude:

The same evening you telephoned to tell me about receiving a letter from the Chairman, I telephoned Margy Mc and gave her a complete message. Early in the day -- in fact immediately after the telephone call, I had informed Allan Forbes. I trust you got the material in the folder, including the letter of October 9. Bob was having dinner with Der Alte that evening, otherwise I could have reached him directly.

On Sunday evening, I had a chance for a leisurely conversation by telephone with Bob. He was pleased with your results so far. He said that if they were able to make the kind of progress that seemed possible in respect to the immediate diplomatic problems respecting planes, he thought the chances were very good for something like your staff study to work out well.

My impression is that once again Leo Szilard has measured the requirements on a global scale and has initiated the right machinery to solve the central problems. I hope that your "angels" will work effectively with you.

I have had conversations with Leona Baumgartner several times since she came to Washington -- she invariably asks after both of you. Mainly, she wants to know -- "does he sound happy?" I have been reserved about your plans.

Barnet and Raskin have been working hard on the Institute for Policy Studies. I think it will be under way in good form this year. We are all greatly indebted to you for your sound advice in setting it up, and for encouraging the undertaking. Rockefeller Foundation seems interested in supporting a number of Visiting Fellows and is willing to receive from us a draft account of what we think we need for the institutional support. They will work with us in perfecting drafts of this, and perhaps support part of it. We have assurance of \$50,000 toward the Institute's support if we can get Ted Sorenson to write a note tolerant of its establishment. Gerry Wiesner, McGeorge Bundy and Bob McNamara are all willing to be call-backs on this. Dick and Marc will go to work full time in January. Marc is working on a paper on the requirements for politics in a warless world which he will give in a couple of weeks out at Santa Barbara at the invitation of Hutchins. Dick is going to settle down on a book as soon as he is free. So I think another of your step-children is definitely underway.

I miss you both greatly. When I swing around DuPont Circle I feel differently about the whole place than when you were there. I miss your telephone calls and our occasional meal or meeting together. The city itself is not the same without you. Good luck with your ventures abroad -- particularly on the central objective -- and hurry on home.

Please give my (our) love to the Dorets and Posternaks. They know as well as you do that we are not much at writing letters. But thought messages are frequent and laden with all good wishes.

Love - Bob & Mary -

File 6

Fenwick Island, Del.
Saturday
16 June 1962

Dear Dr. Szilard -

It is my deduction that the silence between us indicates a mutual desire to sever our relationship.

I cannot tell you how very early I am for the unfortunate 'list' incident. Please accept my apologies - I can only say, to my regret - that I relied on your extreme preciseness and awareness. I do hope all goes well by this time.

May I extend my very best
wishes for your success and that
of your endeavors.

Esther Leibel

P.S. If you have no objections, I
will at the end of several weeks
time, call you and at your
convenience settle our account.

3834 Fulton St. N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.
Fe 8-9088

126 John Street
Princeton, New Jersey
7 December 1961

Dr. Leo Szilard
c/o Enrico Fermi Institute
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir,

As two college students concerned with the problem of establishing a lasting and viable peace, we are very much interested in the organization which you have inaugurated - The Council for Abolishing War, as reported in the New York Times of Sunday, December 3. It seems to us that all other considerations must be regarded as second in importance to this question. For this reason we are particularly impressed with, and interested in your proposal for voting solely on the question of war or peace (and taking other actions on this basis as well). Although we recognize that you are in all likelihood extremely busy, we hope that either you, or someone working with you, could take the time to answer a number of questions we have regarding the organization. For the sake of simplicity (?) we will merely list these below.

1) What would constitute the detailed program of the organization? Or, for that matter, have you reached this stage in your planning? If not, could you then give us a fuller idea (than that reported in the Times) of the lines along which the program might develop? Specifically, what sorts of unilateral steps for the United States are you considering - and which, if any, have you adopted?

2) What would be the nature of the organization's relationships with already existing political and quasi-political groups? Would membership in other groups act as a bar to joining this organization? Would you regard the commitment to view all issues, candidates and action from the point of view of war and peace vitiated by membership in certain other organizations (e.g. the Communist Party)? For that matter, what would the nature of this commitment be - what would it involve?

3) Who are some of the other sponsors of this organization?

4) How will the policies and programs of the organization be determined? What will the decision-making mechanisms be? How will stands on specific issues be decided? What will be the method of deciding on ^{proposed} action, if any?

5) Will membership lists be open to inspection - by anyone, by governmental agencies, by private groups?

6) Has an organizational structure been worked out at this point? If not, what are some of the possibilities being considered? If so, what is it?

As we fully recognize the fact that it will probably take a book (or two) to answer these questions, (and we have others which we are holding in abeyance - you may consider this a first installment), we feel it might be of some help to you to know the audience to which you are addressing your answers. We are presently enrolled at Antioch College, one of us in sociology, the other in chemistry. We regard ourselves as (to put it oversimply) members of the non (not anti) communist left. One of us would call himself a socialist, the other would not. The metaphysical question of the freedom ~~for men to be free~~ (or unfreedom) of the dead, although interesting in the extreme, is, however, equally ~~irrelevant~~ irrelevant. The red-dead alternative strikes us as the ultimate expression of irrationality, and borders somewhat on the insane. We are therefore highly interested in joining the organization if we can be made to feel that it is viable and offers hope for the effective expression of this point of view. To be more concrete, if the organization should be set up on a chapter basis, we are considering the establishment of such a chapter on the Antioch campus when we return in January. In case you're wondering what we're doing in Princeton, we are here as part of Antioch work-study program - a program which incidentally provides the opportunity for widespread contact among a wide variety of groups.

We would also like to point out that you should also feel free to query us as extensively as we have you. We will be at the above address ^{until} January 1, 1962, and thereafter may be reached at Antioch College, ^{Union Bldg.} Yellow Springs, Ohio. Thank you in advance for any consideration you may give to our letter.

Respectfully,

Edward Lemansky / Howard Schwartz
Edward Lemansky
Howard Schwartz

Emil Lengyel,
76-15 35 Ave.,
Jackson Heights, N.Y.
Jan. 14, 1950.

Dr. Leo Szilard,
Professor of Biophysics,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Dr. Szilard:

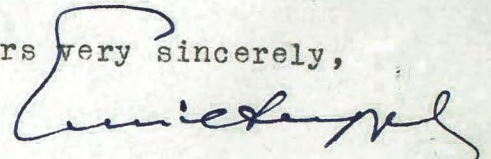
A few weeks ago I read a full translation of one of your articles originally printed in the Bulletin in the leading French daily newspaper, "Le Monde." Since French papers are short of newsprint, the fact that they devoted almost a full page to it reflects their high opinion of it. In introducing the article, they made a special point in stating that it has been already widely known in a large part of the European press.

In the current issue of the Bulletin I read an article again by you, which was originally an address at the Rochester Institute. This induces me to write you this fan letter in lieu of throwing up my cap and cheering wildly. Unless people tell you, you do not know that others are pulling with you in one of the most constructive tasks man has faced. I am one of those people who are pulling with you.

In New York University where I am teaching, there are occasional lectures. Would it be possible at all to suggest you for a lecture, - what would be the best time and for how little could it be done? (The "little" is not of my making.)

With best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,



EL/#

1155 East 57th Street
Chicago 37, Illinois
January 30, 1950

Mr. Emil Lengyel
76-15 35th Avenue
Jackson Heights, New York

Dear Mr. Lengyel:

It was very kind of you indeed to write me about the article in "Le Monde". I should have liked to see it, but I suppose you don't have a copy available. In the February issue of the Bulletin, you will find an article which I wrote and which I think you might like, particularly if you liked the other two.

Your kind suggestion that I might give a talk to the New York University is very tempting, but my schedule is so uncertain that I would rather not take on any engagements of this sort at the present time. I will let you know, though, if the situation changes or if I feel that I have something special to say that might be of interest to your group.

With kind regards--

Sincerely yours,

Leo Szilard

Dear Seymour,

I am writing again to tell you the results of our meetings, though I may call today anyhow. We saw Jonas last Monday and Tuesday and then yesterday (Sunday) in a meeting with Jacques, Bruno, Francis, Mel, and me. We did two main things in the meeting yesterday: discuss recruiting new staff, and once more the bylaws.

First the less interesting, but very important matter; the bylaws. I think we have a version that the trustees i.e. Basil O'Connor, will take and that give us the control of staff appointments we need. We will also have a strong but not absolute word on choice of director. There is a very valid argument that trustees the director being "conserve and conserve" must also be associated with their approval. Jonas will in any event write all this down and submit it to us for wording. The next question - whether this agreement will stand better than previous ones is more complicated. According to Bruno, the difficulty with B.O.C. is not that he is in principle against power for the fellows, but that he is psychologically against Jonas making important decisions without him. In any event Jonas now avows that he will go to N.Y. and fight this time for the principles we agree on. Since both Jacques and Francis will be in N.Y. before the board meeting that will approve our

-2-

by law modifications. ^{they can give him support.} The best one can say now is that Jones has been clearly warned that we will back out unless these modifications go through. Our position is that our December letter stands, but its conditions would be fulfilled by the wording worked out yesterday. In that case we would agree to be appointed members at the March Board meeting.

Now for staff. We prepared a list of people to be approached after the Board of Trustees have appointed us.

Person to be approached	To be approached by
1. Rosalsan	Crick
2. Dulbecco	Benzon
3. Berg	Cohn
4. Khosara	Cohn
5. Racker	Harold
6. Kellenberger	Ed and/or Seymour when he is in Europe.
7. Stanier	Harold

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there were many names mentioned as alternatives or as people to try to get later but we agreed this group was a good one to start on. Naturally nothing will be done about this until the present group of fellows, inside and advisory signs up - hopefully

in mid March. And equally naturally, you and Leo must be consulted before we proceed. There is still time for you to be heard.

~~Robert R. R.~~

Two other things discussed and agreed: 1) Mel will come to the States in February or March at which time decisions will be made on inside architect. 2) I will come to overlap my visit with him to discuss buildings and to go to Washington to see what kind of support we can get for labs, apparatus etc. It would be good if you, Mel, and I could do this together. If so we shall make some appointments.

✱

That's all. Je suis fatigué. We all await your visit.

Love,

Sad.

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