

Leo Szilard?

I think it's probably watching England. Uh-huh. There is a vague possibility that I might have met him in Germany, but I don't believe so. Uh-huh.

In England, I arrived in September, I think, 33,

and Leo was already there, and was very active in helping refugees from mostly Germany.

I have a scientific background, he was, I think,

perhaps the mainstay of the Academic Assistance Council.

Just made these coffee different work going around in time to get English universities interested in the coffee these pieces.

And trying to collect money and so on. Of course, he had helped from lots of the English scientists who were doing all this,

but he was extremely active and constantly going around. He was convinced that he was, could be a two-thirds at the same time, you know that. Well, people have said he was incredibly energetic at the time. But the idea was that much in the foreground of making particles and annihilating particles.

And so, we heard a joke where still out is obviously a person who can be annihilated easily at one stage, and then almost at the same time appear at another stage, being recreated.

I've got many of them, you know, 50 feet tall, when I came to England, I really had a position in the country. Which some of them had, but few of them were. I found that out.

Someone was writing to Szilard when he was working for the Academic Assistance Council, listing people who were perhaps in need of help, and your name was crossed off. Right. So you had already been settled. Right. Yeah.

He was working on a lot of other colleagues.

Maybe I should look at that. I got this from the Einstein archive.

I don't personally know any of these people.

I think Dr. Berg has become quite well known, I'm not sure. That's number five.

I don't know. Arno Brosh was someone who did later research with Szilard on isotopes, and he was, I think he started in Berlin. Yes. Right, in Berlin, Charlotte and Berlin. I have a claim I can't catch you much.

There were a lot of people who are not on the mission, but important people like Hydra and London. But I supposedly got positions without Szilard.

Okay.

Were you aware of the work he was doing then?

Yeah. When he appeared on 33, I lost no knowledge. And he came aware when he started working on new characteristics.

Which I think was the other time. He did an article with Chalmers on the Szilard-Chalmers effect in 34. That's what I wrote in 34. Yeah, the end of 34 that was published. I knew about this about Chalmers.

And this was the iron part of a lot of work on isotopes.

So I didn't know about that paper.

I knew about it at the time. That was really his first work in atomic nuclear physics after he left Germany. Yeah.

Did you ever meet at conferences in England before the two of you came to the United States? I don't think so. And in Manchester, I think Michael Peliani was a long-time friend of Leo's from Budapest and from Berlin. I knew him. I knew him by the way.

He thought up the idea of the nuclear chain reaction in 1933 and then he patented the idea in March of 1934. And it's unclear to me just how forthcoming he was with this idea. He was afraid that the Nazis would find out about it. So he assigned the patent secretly, but on the other hand, he turned around and went to GE in England and told them about this new commercial power source. I wonder if in any discussions with him or any discussions you heard about, he was mentioning the chain reaction in 1934.

We had a body, a little later, in America, I think the signal set was higher.

And then the location that he really was last time, in March of [inaudible]
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Going ahead and we're not jumping to conclusions.

And Szilard loved to jump to conclusions. Right.

Szilard in one memoir made that point that his relationship with Fermi at Columbia and in Chicago was really like a difficult marriage. They needed each other and they respected each other, but they had a devil of a time living together. You are absolutely right. Yeah.

They found that they didn't want to try to drive him.

In that much form, he believed that he was absorbed in the graphite.

If I believe it was Szilard, he had the idea that this was over-prepared for his entire time. And he proved he was poor. He didn't know so much about them. He mentioned the Boron problem later in the war effort in Hanford. He didn't talk about Szilard recognizing the Szilard. He recognized that very well. Uh-huh.

And I conclude that he moved from his previous time as a everyday junior.

He proved that his life was a difficult thing to do.

He had an engineering background. I think chemistry was a big thing to train.

I knew that even though he was typical, but we had an engineering background. We cost off chemical plants.

Back then, he was still very smart.

They used electrons which contain boron in the somewhere that had a complex place to the other.

They were not fast. All nuclear physicists knew that boron absorbs three parts of the hemisphere.

So even the two parts of the medium of boron would be a disaster.

So then Szilard carried on in the United States, in all manufacturers of boron, to find out whether they used boron in the manufacture, dignity of training. No.

I think this is perhaps the greatest contribution of Szilard.

I've never heard about that. Wonderful.

We traveled around and we finally found a place which didn't use boron.

and that's why we did that.

And the Germans never got enough of any water.

We must stop the chain line.

And by the end of the law, they had about 150 of the amount needed to make the chain line.

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