

FOR THE BRIGHT FUTURE FREE FROM THE FEAR OF WAR

by Prof. KAORU YASUI

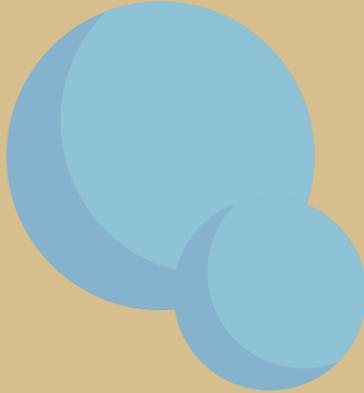
Director General: Japan Council against A & H Bombs
Chairman: International Preparatory Center of the Third World
Conference against A & H Bombs and for Disarmament

THE Third World Conference against A and H Bombs and for Disarmament was held in Tokyo from August 6 to August 16, 1957 and ended in a brilliant success. We have been very happy to find that this Conference bears witness to the unity of the peace-loving peoples in the world.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the Third World Conference, compared with those of the previous two conferences, is that it has taken on an international character in the true sense of the word. The Tokyo Conference (1955) and the Bandung Conference (1955) were both held, though under the auspices of the United Nations, on the territory of the United States.

into a few documents the results obtained at all the discussions in the sessions of the Third World Conference. The Drafting Committee started its work on the evening of August 15 and worked through the night of the morning of August 16, and we finally succeeded in working out the drafts for "Tokyo Declaration" and "Appeal to the United Nations for the Disarmament of the World."





SCIENTISTS *for* ATOMIC PEACE



THE ROMPE ARCHIVE

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THE PANETH ARCHIVE

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DR. ROBERT ROMPE (1905 – 1993)

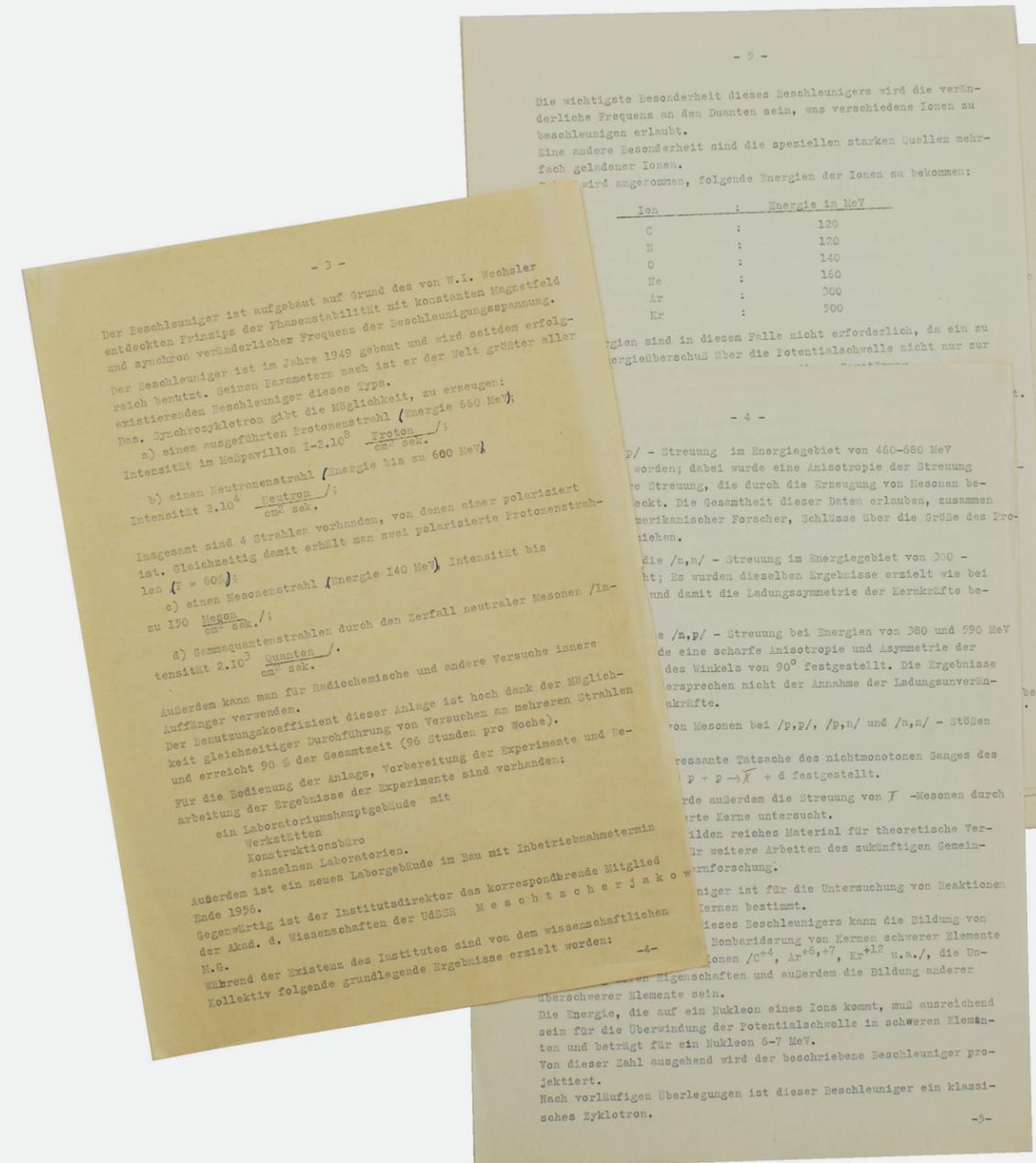
This Archive of East German physicist Dr. Robert Rompe pertains to the 1956 founding of Russia's Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, an original draft of East Germany's first law governing radioactive compounds, and other documents related to the development of East Germany's nuclear program.

Dr. Rompe's first life was as an anti-Nazi resistance fighter. He joined the communist party of Germany in 1932, was a spy for them, and belonged to the illegal group *Hermann Ulfert*. For these activities he was arrested multiple times between 1935 and 1945.

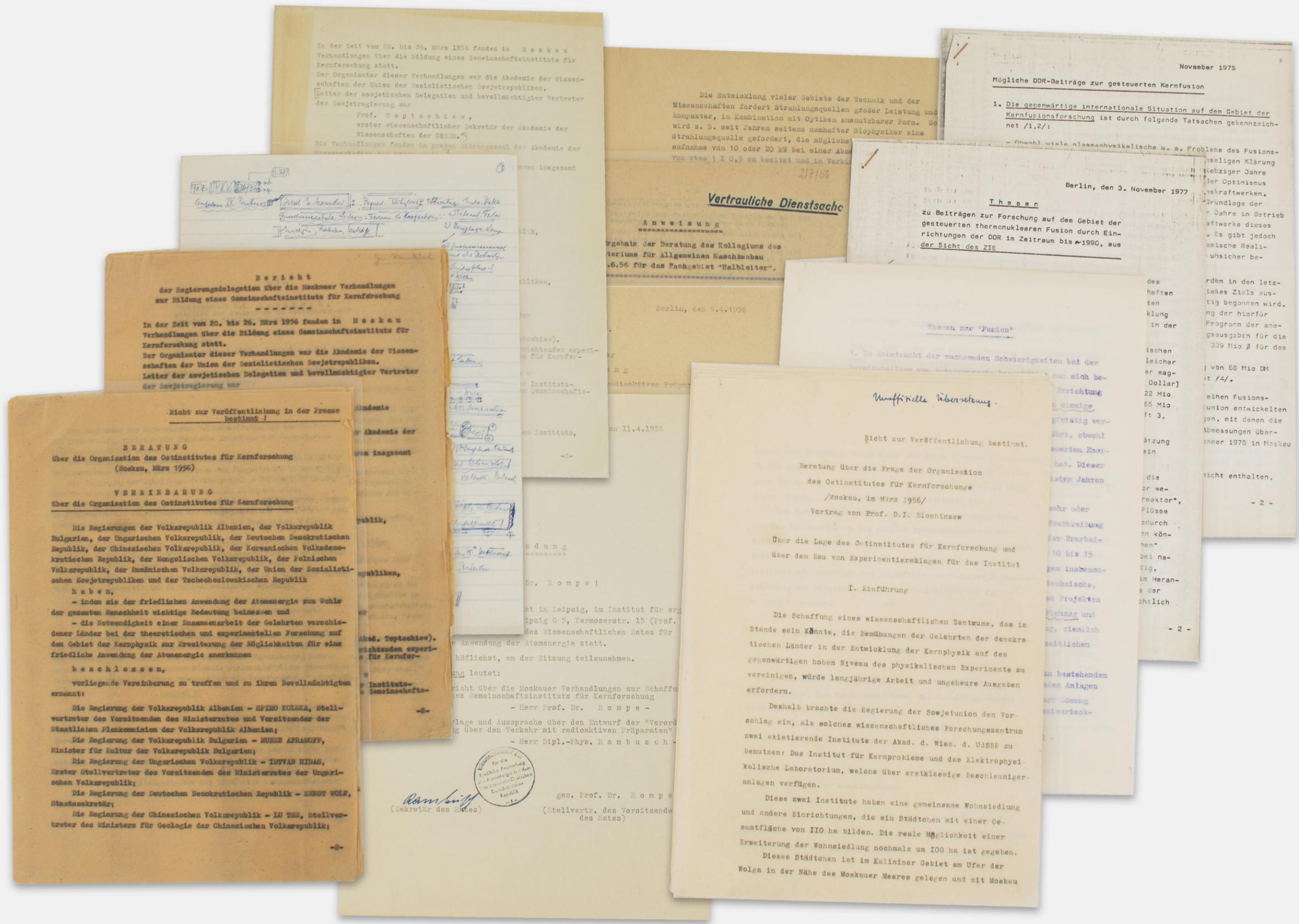
After World War II, Dr. Rompe rose quickly in East Germany's government and became one of their most influential scientists representing East Germany's interests in the Soviet Union. In 1956, Dr. Rompe joined the Central Committee of East Germany's ruling party and starting in 1970 he was director of East Germany's Institute for Electron Physics. Dr. Rompe strongly believed in the peaceful application of atomic research for the betterment of society.

This Archive encompasses speeches, draft documents, and confidential "not for the public" documents. **Of special interest are a draft and final version of a report on the nuclear capabilities of the Soviet Union written by East Germany's delegation to Moscow for internal use of the East German government.** All documents in German unless noted otherwise.

SOLD



Nuclear capabilities of the Soviet Union



Contents of the Rompe Archive

RUSSIA'S JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Joint Institute is the leading international organization for nuclear research in Russia.¹ Today this important institute has a staff of 5,500 including 1,200 researchers from 18 countries. The Joint Institute was created by 11 countries in 1956. Its primary goal is the [“peaceful application of atomic energy for the betterment of all humanity”], as stated in the included organizational agreement of the Institute.

East Germany sent nine people to Moscow in March 1956 to work on forming the Institute.² Dr. Rompe was one of the leaders of the East German delegation (perhaps chosen because his family was Russian, and he was born in St. Petersburg).

Items Included:

MARCH 1956 14 pp. typescript by noted **Soviet physicist Dmitrii Ivanovich Blokhintsev (1907-1979)** entitled *Beratung über die Frage der Organisation des Ostinstitutes für Kernforschung* [Consultation on the question of the organization of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research]. Marked [“Not for public distribution”]; with numerous handwritten corrections. **Very interesting and technical article on the capabilities and extent of nuclear research in the Eastern Bloc. Includes information on number of employees, capabilities of particle accelerators, and the extent of Soviet financial and other support.** Blokhintsev was the director of the first Soviet nuclear power station and a member of numerous Soviet organizations for the study and promotion of nuclear energy. He was also the first director of the Joint Institute (from 1956 to 1965). Marked as an unofficial translation.

MARCH 1956 seven-page typescript entitled *Vereinbarung über die Organisation des Ostinstitutes für Kernforschung* [Agreement on the Organization of the Institute for Nuclear Research]. Marked [“Not for disclosure to the Press!”]. 1956 copy of the founding document of the Institute, setting forth the 11 founding countries, their respective financial contributions, and structure and goals of the Institute.

¹ *The Joint Institute for Nuclear Research is translated from Russian to German as “Vereinigte Institut für Kernforschung”. In the Archive it is termed the “Ost-Institut für Kernforschung”. It is clear from dates, location, and parties involved that this is the same Institute.*

² *See the 2001 book, Institut X: Die Anfänge der Kern- und Hochenergiephysik in der DDR [Institute X: The Start of Nuclear and Particle Physics in East Germany], by Thomas Stange. On pages 129-130 Stange details East Germany's involvement in the formation of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Energy.*

MARCH 26, 1956 nine-page typescript entitled *Bericht der Regierungsdelegation über die Moskauer Verhandlungen zur Bildung eines Gemeinschaftsinstituts für Kernforschung*. **[Report of the [GDR] Government Delegation on the Moscow negotiations for the Establishment of a Joint Institute for Nuclear Research].** Marked in pencil on the top right [“Comrade Rambusch”], i.e. Karl Rambusch (1918-1999), the director of the East German *Amt für Kernforschung und Kerntechnik* [“Department of Atomic Research and Atomic Technology”]. **Internal East German government report on details of the conference creating the Joint Institute.** Covers the contents of speeches, the negotiating position of different countries at the conference, financial contributions of each country, technical contributions by East German industry to the cause (the assistance of Agfa and Zeiss were specifically requested by Soviet physicist Blokhintsev), the overall structure and extent of nuclear capabilities, and sets forth recommendations for next steps including unanswered questions and proposed East German scientists to be stationed at the Joint Institute.

MARCH 1956 ten-page original typewritten draft (with minor handwritten corrections) of the above internal March 26, 1956 Report of the GDR Government Delegation. **Fascinating, because this draft deviates substantially from the final version. It is far more technical in nature, detailing specific capabilities of nuclear research laboratories and particle accelerators in the Soviet Union.**

EAST GERMAN LAW REGULATING RADIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS

APRIL 9, 1956 four-page original typewritten draft of the June 1, 1956 *Verordnung über den Verkehr mit radioaktiven Präparaten* [“Ordinance on the Distribution of Radioactive Compounds”]. **This 1956 ordinance was the first East German law regulating radioactive material and forms the basis of all future East German regulation of radioactive material.**³ The law defines what is regulated, how approvals may be obtained, and establishes the East German *Amt für Kernforschung und Kerntechnik* [“Department of Atomic Research and Atomic Technology”] as lead responsible agency. **This is Dr. Rompe's original typewritten draft of the law.**

³ „Alle bisher in der DDR geltenden Maßnahmen, Vorschriften und Richtlinien über den Strahlenschutz beim Umgang mit radioaktiven Präparaten gründen sich auf die „Verordnung über den Verkehr mit radioaktiven Präparaten“ vom 1. Juni 1956...“ [i.e. All East German laws and regulations pertaining to radioactive material are based on said June 1, 1956 regulation]. *Kernenergie 7. Jahrgang, Heft 10/1964, pg. 705.*



ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS

JUNE 27, 1956 four-page original typewritten draft of an untitled technical article by Dr. Rompe and a second unknown author identified as “Kü.” on high-pressure gas illuminated bulbs and various experiments therewith and their possible application in medicine and photo-chemicals.

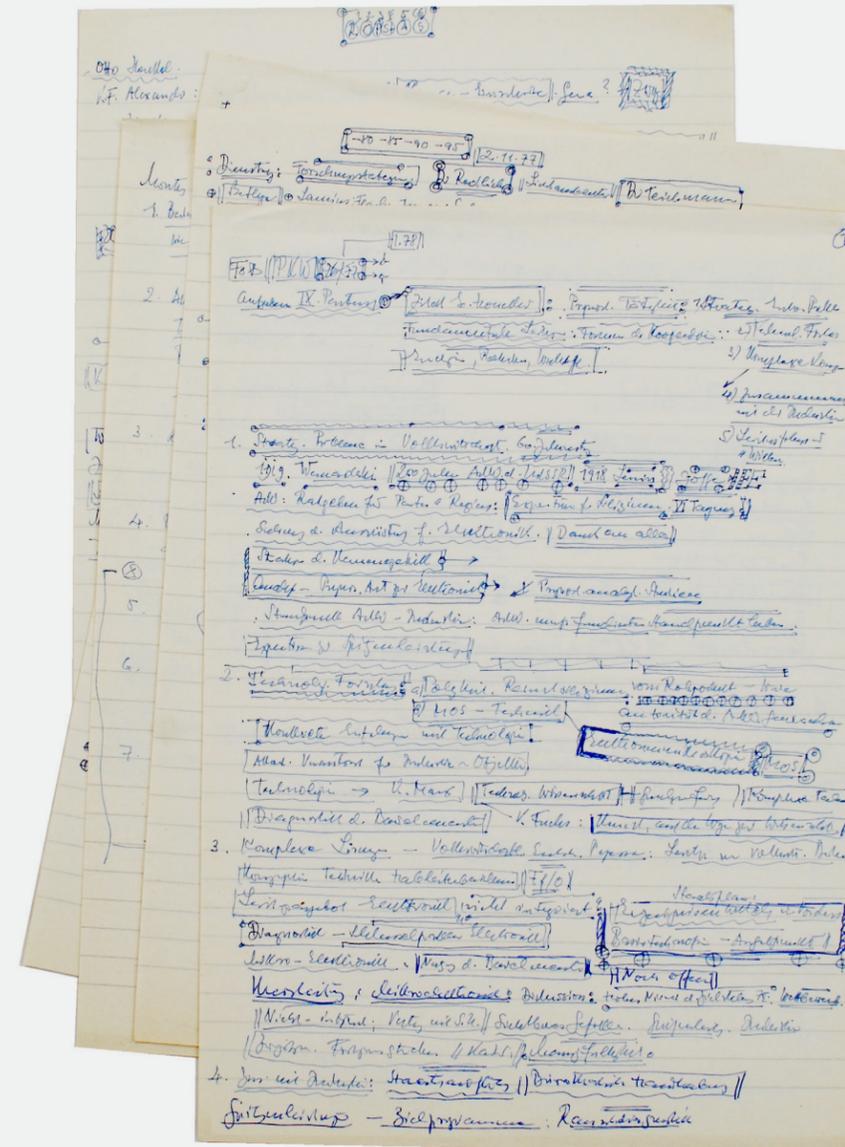
JULY 2, 1956 six-page typescript entitled *Anweisung...für das Fachgebiet „Halbleiter“* [Briefing...on the Topic of “Semiconductors”]. Marked [“Confidential. Official Business”]. Signed by “Wunderlich”. **An internal East German government document detailing the coordination between the government and East German industry on semiconductor development.** Specifically addressing the cooperation of VEB Zeiss Jena, VEB Hescho Hermsdorf and VEB WBN Carl Osietzky Teltow. Interesting as major breakthroughs in semiconductors occurred in the late 1950’s and East Germany was concerned that their development would fall behind the West.

[1978] six-page blueprint copy (with minor handwritten corrections) entitled *Thesen zur “Fusion”* [Fusion Hypothesis]. Author unknown. **Sets forth a timeline for East Germany’s development of a fusion reactor (covering 1978-2010).** Discusses the necessary contribution of other Eastern Bloc countries. Concludes with bullet-points of next steps in the development of East Germany’s nuclear program.

NOVEMBER 1978 six pages of **original handwritten notes**—either an outline of a speech or notes taken at a speech pertaining to the contributions of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Hungary, and Poland in scientific development of wide-ranging topics including, robotics, semi-conductors, and nuclear research. Likely personal notes of Dr. Rompe, who at the time was the director of East Germany’s Institute for Electron Physics.

NOVEMBER 1975 nine-page 1970’s era photocopy of a memorandum entitled *Mögliche DDR-Beiträge zur gesteuerten Kernfusion* [Possible East German Contributions to Controlled Nuclear Fusion]. Copy of what appears to be an internal document comparing East Germany’s nuclear program to other countries.

NOVEMBER 3, 1977 four-page 1970’s era photocopy of a memorandum entitled *Thesen zu Beiträgen zur Forschung auf dem Gebiet der gesteuerten thermonuklearen Fusion durch Einrichtungen der DDR im Zeitraum bis 1990, aus der Sicht des ZIE* [Theses on contributions to research in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion by East German institutions in the period up to 1990, from the point of view of the Institute for Electron Physics]. Copy of what appears to be an internal document highlighting East Germany’s accomplishments in the field of nuclear research.



Notes on scientific developments in the Eastern Bloc

DR. FRIEDRICH PANETH (1887—1958)

Archive of Austrian-born British chemist Dr. Friedrich Paneth pertaining to the Göttingen Manifesto, his statement (along with 17 other scientists) that forever shifted West German politics and public opinion against nuclear weapons.

Dr. Paneth fled the Nazis in 1933 because both of his parents were Jewish. He escaped to Britain and became a naturalized British citizen. After the war, Dr. Paneth returned to Germany. In 1953 he was appointed director of the famed Max Planck Institute for Chemistry; a position he held until his death.

Today Germany is firmly anti-nuclear and anti-nuclear weapons.⁴ It is hard to imagine, but in the early 1950's West Germany was a true believer in nuclear matters going so far as to establish the office of Federal Minister of Atomic Matters, which famed conservative German politician Franz Josef Strauß (1915-1988) initially held.

Strauß was also Defense Minister (starting in 1956) and was charged with building up the West German military. Konrad Adenauer was West Germany's chancellor and a strong proponent of deterrent through nuclear armament. Adenauer and Strauß worked together closely to bring nuclear weapons to West Germany.⁵

Then, on April 12, 1957, Dr. Paneth together with 17 other scientists, published the Göttingen Manifesto.

⁴ After the Fukushima disaster, Germany acted quickly. In 2011 Chancellor Angela Merkel shut down eight nuclear power plants and implemented a plan to fully transition to renewable energy.

⁵ See the 2005 book, **Franz Josef Strauß. Ein politisches Leben.** [A Political Life], by Stefan Finger. On pages 119-189 Finger describes the close working relationship between Strauß and chancellor Adenauer and Strauß' activity as Federal Minister of Atomic Matters (nicknamed ["Minister of Da Atom"] by Adenauer).

Commentators describe the Manifesto as the “birth hour” of Germany’s anti-atomic movement.⁶ Public opinion was overwhelmingly in support of the scientists.

East Germany and the other Eastern Bloc countries mostly supported the 18 scientists. As a result, Germany's conservative party initially claimed that Eastern Bloc spy agencies were influencing the discussion.

Japanese scientists strongly supported the Göttingen Manifesto. America's reaction was, at best, muted given its efforts to build up nuclear capabilities within NATO. Nobel peace prize laureate Albert Schweitzer (1875-1965) followed 11 days later with his famous “Declaration of Conscience” speech, which was a tipping point for worldwide sentiment against nuclear weapons.⁷

This Archive is Dr. Paneth’s original correspondence file pertaining to the Göttingen Manifesto. It is a vast collection of letters, articles, and speeches from a broad cross-section of “who’s who” in German society: authors, scientists, politicians, engineers, lobbying groups, and even a well-known astrologist wrote in support of Dr. Paneth’s efforts. There was also significant international support, especially from Japanese nuclear scientists.

In German, except for international correspondence, which is in English.

Price: \$7,500

⁶ See, **Wie Konrad Adenauer die Anti-Atom Bewegung auslöste** [How Konrad Adenauer sparked the Anti-Atomic Movement] by Klaus Wetting, published April 12, 2017 in vorwärts.

⁷ Germany's relationship to nuclear weapons is complex. The German military reserves the right within NATO to use nuclear weapons. However, Germany has never armed its forces with them. Nuclear weapons are stored in Germany by American troops, which resulted in decades of protest and was the genesis of significant anti-American sentiment in the 1970's. As recent as 2020, Germany's ruling coalition requested President Trump to remove all nuclear weapons from Germany. The nukes remain.



Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes
VVN
 - Das Büro -

Stuttgart, den 17. April 1957
 Wagenburg Straße 26

Herrn
 Professor
 Friedrich-Adolf Paneth
 Mainz /Rhein

Sehr geschätzter und verehrter Herr Professor!

Unsere Vereinigung wurde vom Büro der FIR gebeten, Ihnen beiliegendes Telegramm zu übersenden. Wir kommen dieser Bitte umso freudiger nach, als dessen Inhalt sich auch mit den Auffassungen der deutschen Widerstandskämpfer und Opfer des Naziregimes deckt.

Wir, ehemalige Widerstandskämpfer gegen das barbarische Hitlerregime, haben uns unter Einsatz unserer Freiheit und unseres Lebens dem menschenheitsgefährdenden Massnahmen dieses Regimes widersetzt und viele unserer Kampf- und Leidengefährten beklagen Opfer der Massenvernichtungsmittel, die das Dritte Reich zur Ausrottung ganzer Völker in- und ausserhalb unseres Landes anwandte oder tragen selbst deren Spuren auf dem Körper. Unser ganzes Streben seit 1945 ging dahin, dem deutschen Volk und der Welt die Wiederkehr solcher Gefahr zu ersparen.

Mit Bestürzung mussten wir feststellen, dass die Nachkriegsentwicklung nicht nur neue, sondern unvorstellbar furchtbarere Massenvernichtungsmittel als die während des zweiten Weltkrieges angewandten hervorgebracht hat.

Wir danken Ihnen dafür, sehr verehrter Herr Professor, dass Sie durch Ihre mutige Haltung viele Millionen einfacher Menschen in unserem Vaterlande in ihrer Gegnerschaft zum unheilvollen Wettrüsten bestärkt haben.

Vertreter der deutschen Widerstandsbewegung bemühen sich seit Jahren, in allen Kreisen des Auslandes das Vertrauen in das deutsche Volk wiederzugewinnen. Ihre gemeinsame Erklärung hat unseren ausländischen Kameraden und den schwergeprüften Bevölkerungskreisen, die unter der deutschen Besatzung litten, gezeigt, dass die deutsche Wissenschaft den ihr gebührenden Platz wieder eingenommen hat. Wir sind stolz darauf, dass in einer solchen Zeit deutsche Männer aufstanden, die ihr Gewissen und ihre persönliche Verantwortung um das Schicksal der Menschheit höher stellen als politische Erwägungen oder Gründe sogenannter Staatsraison.

2. Blatt

Telegramm-Text

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Der Vorstand der FIR gab auf seiner Sitzung vom 5.-7. April den Beunruhigten Ausdruck, die Millionen von Widerstandskämpfern und Naziopfern aller Länder Europas

- 2 -

dass wir nicht nur im Namen unserer Väter stellvertretend für alle ehemaligen Widerstandskämpfer, Hinterbliebenen und Opfer des Naziregimes Dank und vollste Sympathie für Ihre Haltung aussprechen dürfen.

Ich danke Sie, verehrter Herr Professor, für Ihren Ausdruck besonderer Wertschätzung!



Im Auftrag
 Willi Hahn
 (Willi Hahn)

Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Nazi-Regimes (VVN)
 SITZ: HAGEN

HAGEN, den 15. Mai 1957
 Eckeseystraße 202
 Fernsprecher: 2376

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor!

Auch die Kreisvereinigung der V.V.N. Hagen schliesst sich dem Ruf:

"Schafft die Atombomben ab"

an. Mit innerer Genugtuung werden alle politisch Verfolgten Ihren grossen Beitrag zur Befriedung der Welt zur Kenntnis genommen haben. Nehmen Sie den Dank aller entgegen, die mit ganzer Kraft gewillt sind, dem Wahnsinn der Atomrüstung entgegen zu wirken.

Wir sind alle tief bewegt davon, dass deutsche Gelehrte aus echten wissenschaftlichen Ethos und letzter Verantwortung ihre Gewissensbindung über alle anderen Rücksichten gestellt haben. Möge diese Lawine so mächtig werden, dass der ganze Erdball von der Losung erfüllt wird:

"Kein Atom den Kriegen,
 sondern nur den Wohle der Menschheit!"

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung!



Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes (VVN)
 o. V. Stadtkreis Köln
 Lachenerstraße 80.

Richard Wagnerstraße 9
 Fernsprecher 76682
 Giro-Konto:
 Sparkasse der Stadt Köln Nr. 51523
 Postcheckkonto Köln Nr.

Ihre Zeichen Ihre Nachricht vom Unser Zeichen Tag

14. Mai 1957

Betreff:

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Paneth!

Gerade wir, Opfer des Naziterrors, wissen was es bedeutet gegen eine vorgefasste öffentliche Meinung, aus Gründen des Verstandes und aus Gründen der Menschlichkeit, warnend die Stimme zu erheben.

Wir erfüllen unsere Pflicht vor unseren Toten, vor allem Menschen guten Willens, wenn wir Sie herzlich beglückwünschen, zu der wissenschaftlichen und menschlichen Tat, noch einmal und einseitig vor der Atomgefahr gewarnt zu haben.

Wünsche Ihre Warnung dazubetragen, dass unser Volk und die Völker Europas vor den lebensrettenden Wirkungen der Kernwaffen bewahrt bleiben.

Mit hochachtungsvollem Gruß!

W. Hahn



Letters from the Union of Persecutees of the Nazi Regime



THE GÖTTINGEN MANIFESTO



The undersigned nuclear researchers are deeply concerned with the plans to equip the Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons. Some of us have raised our concerns a few months ago with the appropriate federal minister. Today the debate on this question has become general knowledge. The undersigned therefore feel the requirement to speak up about facts known to experts, but which seem to be inadequately known to the public.

1) Tactical nuclear weapons have the same destructive effect as normal atomic bombs. They are “tactical” only insofar as they are applied not only to civilian residences, but also to ground troops. Every single tactical nuclear weapon has a similar effect to the first atom bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. Since tactical nuclear weapons are available in significant numbers their destructive effect is on the whole much larger. They are only “small” in comparison to recently developed bombs, principally the hydrogen bomb.

2) There is no natural limit for the development of life-threatening effects of strategic nuclear weapons. Today a tactical nuclear weapon can destroy a small city, and a hydrogen bomb can render an entire region such as the Ruhr Valley uninhabitable. Already today, one can probably wipe out the entire population of West Germany with the radioactivity from H-bombs. We know of no technical means to protect a large population from this threat.

We realize how difficult it is to foresee the political consequences of these facts. Since we are apolitical, no one expects us to do so. Our profession, i.e. pure science and its application, through which we bring many young people into our fold, leaves us with the responsibility for the potential effects of these actions. Therefore we cannot remain silent to all political issues. We align ourselves with the freedom that the Western world represents against Communism. We cannot deny the fear of the H-bomb contributes to the maintenance of peace in the whole world, and freedom in part of the world.

However this form of peace and freedom is in the long term untenable, and the collapse of this situation is potentially deadly. We have no expertise to make concrete political suggestions to the Superpowers. We believe that a small country such as West Germany is best protected, and world peace most assisted when nuclear weapons of any type are banned. In any case, none of the undersigned are prepared to participate in the creation, testing or deployment of any type of nuclear weapon. At the same time we feel it is extremely important that we continue to work together on the peaceful development of nuclear energy.

[TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN]



Fritz Bopp

Max Born

Rudolf Fleischmann

Walther Gerlach

Otto Hahn

Otto Haxel

Werner Heisenberg

Hans Kopfermann

Max v. Laue

Heinz Maier-Leibnitz

Josef Mattauch

Friedrich-Adolf Paneth

Wolfgang Paul

Wolfgang Riezler

Fritz Straßmann

Wilhelm Walcher

Carl Friedrich Fvhr. v. Weizsäcker

Karl Wirtz

MANIFESTO

Erklärung der 18 Atomwissenschaftler vom 12. April 1957 [Göttingen Manifesto]. A5. [3] pp. pamphlet.

DOCUMENT COLLECTIONS

CORRESPONDENCE AND MEMORANDUM from the *Volksbund für Frieden und Freiheit*. [People's League for Peace & Freedom]. **This was a West German entity wholly financed by the United States Government (and its spy agencies) to analyze communist propaganda and ensure the propagation of western propaganda in the Eastern Bloc.** Two A4 original typed and signed letters to Dr. Paneth along with an [18] pp. summary of news articles on the Manifesto in the Eastern Bloc. The letters lead us to conclude that the People's League was involved in editing the Manifesto prior to publication. Specifically, one letter discusses the intended impact of specific language in the Manifesto. **This part of the Archive demonstrates efforts taken by the West to control the narrative of the Manifesto behind the Iron Curtain and opens the question of how politically independent the signers really were.**

COLLECTION OF LETTERS from the *Vereinigung der Verfolgten des Naziregimes [Union of Persecutees of the Nazi Regime]*. April 17, 1957 two-page original signed letter from **resistance fighter Willi Höhn (1915-1981)** on behalf of the Union to Dr. Paneth; along with a telegram text from **Andre Leroy (1913-1982) the General Secretary of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters**; along with a May 15, 1957 one-page A5 sized original signed letter from the Union to Dr. Paneth; along with a May 14, 1957 one-page original signed letter from the Union to Dr. Paneth. The letters present arguments connecting the anti-Nazi movement to the anti-atomic movement.

COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS from the Komitee gegen Atomrüstung [Committee Against Nuclear Armament] pertaining to the **July 5, 1958 Basel conference on nuclear disarmament that was banned by the Swiss government.** 1958 three-page original signed letter from **author Hans Werner Richter (1908-1993)** in his capacity as president of the committee inviting Dr. Paneth to a July 5 and 6, 1958 conference; along with a copy of a three-page "appeal to European intellectuals" by **philosopher Bertrand Russell (1872-1970)** requesting participation in the 1958 conference; along with a form to RSVP and another form to request the invitation of additional parties.

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS from the **Japan Council Against A & H-Bombs.** February 11, 1958 single-page typescript titled "*Appeal for the Fourth World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament*"; along with August 1958 three-page typescript titled "*Outline Program for the Fourth World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and for Disarmament*"; along with *No more Hiroshimas! [sp?] The News of Japan Council Against A & H Bombs.* Sept. 21, 1957, 28 pp; along with *No more Hiroshimas!* March 1958, 12 pp; along with two-page copy of a speech by **Japanese physicist and Nobel Prize laureate Dr. Hideki Yukawa (1907-1981)** entitled "Nuclear Testing is Everybody's Business"; along with a return postcard to the council. All in English.

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS from East German Pastor Ludwig Rodenberg. *Weltgewissen oder Atomtod?* [World Conscience or Atomic Death?], [3] pp. typescript of a speech; along with *Atomare Bewaffnung auf deutschem Boden und die Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland* [Nuclear Weapons on German Soil and the Protestant Church in Germany], [2] pp. typescript of a speech (signed); along with *Wohin 1958?* [Where to 1958?], [2] pp. typescript of a speech (signed, and with pencil notations likely by Dr. Paneth); along with *post festum*, a [3] pp. A5 sized pamphlet anti-atomic weapons authored by five pastors, including Rodenberg; along with a May 20, 1957 one-page A5 sized original signed letter from Rodenberg to Dr. Paneth.

THREE PAMPHLETS pertaining to Gerhard Schröder's (1910 – 1989) position that the discussion over Atomic weapons was undermined by communist infiltrators from East Germany. Schröder was Minister of the Department of Interior (not to be confused with the later Chancellor of Germany with the same name).

Bundesinnenminister Schröder: „Kommunisten infiltrieren die Atomaktion“. A4, [4] pp.

Der Hintergrund der Volksbefragungskampagne. Sonderdruck aus Bulletin des Presse- und Informationsamtes der Bundesregierung. June 1958. A4, [4] pp.

Die innenpolitischen Voraussetzungen der Wiedervereinigung. Sonderdruck aus Bulletin des Presse- und Informationsamtes der Bundesregierung. June 1958. A4, [7] pp.

SMALL COLLECTION OF TYPOSCRIPT DOCUMENTS from 1957 with detailed analysis on the social tragedy of modern physics by Otto Gütschow; [16] pp.

SMALL COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS from astrologist and author Franz Eskau. [10] pp. A5; [6] pp. A4. The A4 sized documents pertain to the Göttingen Manifesto. Dates cover 1931, 1947, 1956 and 1957; along with a copy of a 1947 four-page letter to **physicist and Nobel Prize laureate Dr. Max von Laue (1879-1960).** This copy includes a notation that it was routed to **physicist and Nobel Prize laureate Wolfgang Paul (1913-1993)** for review. Most of the documents marked in red with a personal stamp from Eskau. One document in English.

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS from Aktionsgemeinschaft gegen die atomare Aufrüstung [Action Group against Atomic Weapons]. Four one-page original signed letters from April, May, and June 1958 from **economist Dr. Franz Paul Schneider (1902-1970)** on behalf of the Action Group to Dr. Paneth; an original invitation to a June 15, 1958 speech on death through the atom bomb; a flyer on the formation of the action group; three issues of *Wochenbericht der Aktionsgemeinschaft gegen die atomare Aufrüstung*, Nr. 1 with [4] pp., Nr. 3 with [8] pp., and Nr. 4 with [4] pp.; all from 1958.

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS from *Ständiger Kongress aller Gegner der atomaren Aufrüstung der Bundesrepublik* [Permanent congress of all opponents of nuclear armament in the Federal Republic of Germany]. [8] pp. A5 sized pamphlet; postcard and paystub; 16 pp. A4 sized newsletter *Kongressdienst* Nr. 1 from July 1958.

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS from the Alliance of Germans, Party for Unity, Peace and Freedom, a now defunct political party of Germany. [12] pp. 1957 stapled typescript *Unsere Meinung*, setting forth the party's position on atomic weapons; together with two one-page original signed letters from the party to Dr. Paneth, dated April 18, 1957 and April 30, 1957.





Contents of the Paneth Archive



SPEECHES, ARTICLES, MEMORANDA

The Danger must not be minimized. Some Observations on Dr. Libby's Report. Typescript of a 13 pp. article by **Japanese physicist Tadayoshi Doke (1928-2013)**. Highly technical critical analysis of presentations given by **Nobel Prize laureates Willard Frank Libby (1908-1980) and John Douglas Cockcroft (1897-1967)** on the accumulation of radiation in humans. In English with minor pencil notations likely by Dr. Paneth; along with a September 5, 1957 one-page cover letter from the *Weltfriedensbewegung Friedenskomitee der Bundesrepublik Deutschland* [World Peace Movement. Peace Committee of Germany] to Dr. Paneth informing him that **Japanese philosopher (and survivor of the Hiroshima atomic blast) Ichiro Moritaki (1901-1994)** had requested that they send this article on to him.

Mahnung gegen die Vorbereitungen des Atomkrieges auf deutschem Gebiet [Warning against the Preparations of Atomic War on German Territory]. Souvenir copy of a 12 pp. A5 sized speech by **applied physicist (with 600 patents) Manfred von Ardenne (1907-1997)**. The speech was given on April 14, 1957; along with Manfred von Ardenne's business card.

SPEECH ON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SCIENCE in the atomic age by **physicist Dr. Carl Weizsäcker (1912-2007)**. *Die Verantwortung der Wissenschaft im Atomzeitalter*. 29. April 1957. Festvortrag von Prof. Dr. Carl Friedrich v. Weizsäcker. 22 pp. typescript.

EBBINGHAUS, DR. JULIUS (1885-1981). *Die Verantwortung der Physiker und die atomaren Waffen*. [Atomic Weapons and The Responsibility of Physicists] Original brochure; [6] pp. One of likely a very limited number of offprints out of: *Studium Generale*, 10. Jahrg., Heft 7, 1957. Possibly signed by philosopher Dr. Ebbinghaus.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1957 Three-quarter page statement of Hedwig Born, the wife of **physicist and Nobel Prize laureate Max Born (1882-1970)**. Offprint from *Deutsche Volkszeitung*.

MAY 1957 ten-page position statement and legal analysis from the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Demokratischer Juristen [Working Committee of Democratic Attorneys] on the Göttingen Manifesto; together with a May 9, 1957 original letter from the working group to Dr. Paneth.

MAY 4, 1957 AND JULY 29, 1957, 2 pp. position statements from the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Lehrerverbände [Working Committee of German Teachers]; together with *Blatt des Obb. Kreislehrervereins* Nr. 5 from May 1955 with 10 pp.; includes an article on nuclear disarmament.

FEBRUARY 23, 1958 one-page position statement on atomic weapons of the Deutscher Frauenrat [National Council of German Women's Organizations] along with two one-page original signed letters dated March 7, 1958 and April 26, 1957 from the national council to Dr. Paneth.

JULY 6/7, 1957 [4] pp. position statement on disarmament of the German Club 1954 along with two related postcards.

JANUARY 1958 [4] pp. special print by the Deutscher Kulturtag [German Culture Day] of **physicist and Nobel prize laureate C.F. Powell's (1903-1969)** 1958 New Year's speech, with pencil underlines and question marks presumably by Dr. Paneth.

APRIL 27, 1957 speech from politician Reinhold Maier (1889-1971) *Meinungsfreiheit und Staatsallmacht im Atomstreit*. ["Freedom of Speech and Government Power in Atomic Conflicts"]. 9 pp. typescript; along with an April 26, 1957 original signed one-page letter from the Freie Demokratische Partei [FDP Party] to Dr. Paneth.

JANUARY 18, 1958 13 pp. typescript of an article by Fritz H.K. Schulz, *Wer schweigt, stimmt bei! Atomrüstung – der Anfang vom unausdenkbaren Ende* [He who is silent, consents! Nuclear Armament – the Beginning of an Inconceivable End].

KÜCHENHOFF, ERICH (1922-2008) *Die Wissenschaftler und das Grundgesetz* [Scientists and the German Constitution]. [2] pp. reprint from *Westdeutsches Tageblatt* [1957]. Argues that atomic weapons in Germany violate the German constitution. Küchenhoff was a law professor and politician.

CORRESPONDENCE

APRIL 28, 1957 two-page original signed A4 letter from Eva-Maria Adam to Dr. Paneth; along with a copy of a two-page letter (and response) that she wrote in 1956 to Franz-Josef Strauß. Commentary from a well-informed member of the public arguing against atomic weapons.

TWO ORIGINAL 1958 SIGNED LETTERS from Edith Barwich to Dr. Paneth; along with copies of her letters to the United Nations arguing against atomic weapons. Total of [15] pp. Copies of some letters in English.

JULY 15, 1957 original signed A5 sized "thank you" letter from **Hans A. de Boer (1925-2017)** to Dr. Paneth. De Boer was a German pastor who forged baptism records for Jews so they could avoid internment.

APRIL 16, 1956 original signed A4 letter from tax advisor Heinrich Carstens to Dr. Paneth, supporting his efforts.

ONE ORIGINAL APRIL 15, 1957 SIGNED TWO-PAGE LETTER from Dipl.-Ing. Ehrig, director of the City of Duisburg Municipal Utilities, to Dr. Paneth (marked in red ["Signature Required! Personal!"]). **Discusses concerns that nuclear power plant operators will be pressured by politicians to assist in the production of nuclear weapons.** Includes a copy of a two-page letter (also marked ["Signature Required! Personal!"]) from Dipl.-Ing. Ehrig to the Organization of Electrical Power Companies expressing the same concerns.

JULY 24, 1957 carbon copy (to Dr. Paneth) of a one-page letter from **physicist and Nobel Prize laureate Dr. Otto Hahn (1879-1968)** on Dr. Hahn's original letterhead to Dr. Ulrich Noack **wherein Dr. Hahn explains his resistance to making political motivated statements.**

MAY 29, 1957 two page original typed and signed letter from (pastor?) Gustav Heimsath providing a Christian religious analysis against atomic weapons; plus [6] pp. typescript; plus 16 pp. A5 sized pamphlet *Waffen des Wortes* Nr. 3, 1957.

APRIL 15, 1957 original postcard from SPD politician Otto Kahler (1920-2008) to Dr. Paneth encouraging him to continue to follow his conscience; along with a 3"x 4" color photograph presumably of Kahler and Dr. Paneth.





no more hirosimas!



ROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from Page 9)

U.S.A.

According to the January issue of Michigan F.O.R. News, the Jackson Michigan F.O.R. and friends have been circulating these past weeks the petitions sponsored by American Friends Service Committee and American F.O.R. addressed to President Eisenhower requesting suspension of nuclear bomb tests scheduled for April.

In reference to the establishment of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, Mr. Frank W. Anderson, Chairman of Jackson F.O.R., and a nearby town, Leslie, met on Feb. 2 to discuss possibility of local support for this National Committee. We shall seek to solicit wider support locally for the Committee.

As regards the protest ship, Mr. Anderson writes as follows: "Yesterday afternoon, Feb. 9, on eve of scheduled departure of the 30-foot sailing ketch, 'Golden Rule', F.O.R. members and friends met here to hold a prayer and conscience vigil to honor and support the mission of the four brave men of this ship who are sailing out into the vast Pacific to witness for the conscience of all mankind.

"We read to the group assembled your PLAN FOR ACTION OF CANCELLATION OF ENVIETOK NUCLEAR TEST SCHEDULE and handed out copies. We shall call our group together on March 1st to continue our protest with you of the suicidal nuclear arms race, and to plan further strengthening of our peace witness."

"Fallout," a graphic booklet recently published by the Japan Council on the awesome hazards of radioactivity, "will touch the hearts of many people around the world and help them to understand how cruel and destructive modern warfare is, not alone for the immediate victims, but for all mankind," writes Mrs. Clara M. Vincent of Michigan, U.S.A. on receiving a copy of the booklet.

She writes, "We appreciate your sending us a copy of Fallout. I took it to a Church meeting Sunday evening. You will be glad to hear that our hostess has done two rather large paintings on the subject and they were on display. One is of a Mother and Child and the other is of a poor scared and naked man after the bombing."

She said that she had suggested her Women's International League for Peace and Freedom that they order a large quantity for sale and distribution there.

As reported by her letter, the Detroit Committee for a SANE Nuclear Policy had another meeting recently. "Americans who are loyal to their democratic heritage," she continues, "must and will find a way to put peo-

ple at the head of our government who are more interested in the general welfare of all peoples of the earth."

SUDAN

The Sudanese Peace Movement Committee sent us on Feb. 17 a communique concerning the atomic tests scheduled in Sahara. The communique, originally written in French, dated Jan. 20, 1958 in effect says as follows:

On Dec. 10th, at the conference of the NATO, 15 nations of the organization decided on the installation of missile bases. An evening paper, "Le Monde," said that Sahara would be an ideal place for the plan. A German paper at Bonn, "Frankfurter Rundschau", protesting against the introduction of missiles and nuclear weapons to the army of West Germany, declares that "the base of Colomb-Béchar in North Africa is being manned by German military experts in order to make it a testing area for atomic bombs. The paper further declares that "Hydrogen bombs will be tested there this year." Since no official denial has been issued in relation to this information, it is necessary to arouse public opinion in Sudan, African and the World. We know that Colomb-Béchar is on the border of our country, and that such tests would be catastrophic to our people. In face of such a menace we must without delay assume a firm attitude to check the experiments. We demand of the public authorities to give us, by negotiating with the French Government, the assurance that such tests will never be conducted on African soil.

ISRAEL

A copy of the editorial for Jan. 28 of The Daily Guardian, Tel-Aviv, organ of the United Workers Party, was sent to the Japan Council by the Israel Peace Committee.

Calling the readers' attention to the petition of more than 500 scientists from 14 countries submitted to the UN a great contribution in the struggle for world peace, the editorial stresses that Israeli public opinion ought to take upon itself an active part in the struggle to ban nuclear weapons, and to stop tests of these weapons which have already become the concern of the most widespread circles in many countries of the world, and "should join Israel's voice to that of the peoples and countries that demand the removal of the terrible nightmare from mankind."

The paper continues, "The plan to set up missile and rocket bases in the countries of Europe and the maintenance of its atmosphere in a state of 'atomic preparedness' increases the danger of conflagration bursting out.

"It was not for nothing that Denmark and Norway refused to agree to the setting up of atomic missile bases in their countries... The cessation of atomic tests would constitute something of a first step forward toward reaching an international agreement to ban nuclear weapons altogether, to

lessen the tension and to real disarmament."

After clarifying its stand against the Israel Delegation's vote at the UN against the Japanese-Indian resolution to ban tests, the paper concludes, "Israel has a vital interest in an atomic truce in the world and in the lessening of international tension. Public opinion in our country will continue to struggle for an immediate cessation of nuclear tests by means of a ban of this kind of weapon."

League Antiatomique International

In view of the fact that the humanity will be exposed to the danger of total extinction after 1970 according to the scholars of the Centre de la Recherche Scientifique and profs. Lapp and Gerlach; that nothing is practically done to realize the negotiation between East and West which the peoples of the world desire; that statesmen such as Mr. Macmillan, Stevenson and Khrushchev declared recently that "disarmament is the only way for us to survive;" that there exists no international institution controlled by the peoples to solve world-wide problems at issue; nine members of the International Antiatomique League observed a fast in January for one-four days with the following objects in view,

- a) to bring to an end misunderstanding, mistrust and hatred between East and West, and to inaugurate peaceful coexistence.
- b) to realize immediate talks between Washington and Moscow.
- c) that the Three Atomic Powers may renounce unilaterally their experiments, the only way to break the deadlock and, by setting an example to the other two, to solve the vital question to humanity.
- d) that nuclear tests may come to an end before new countries join the "Atomic club."
- e) that disarmament may start without delay.
- f) that a world-wide international institution may be established by the voluntary will of the peoples.

BUT STILL WE BELIEVE...

(Continued from page 11)
will are not dead.
We believe common sense and faith are not extinguished.
We believe that God has not created this wonderful world to be destroyed by nuclear weapons or turned into a hell on earth for the generations who follow us.
Therefore, we go on fighting, we will give our strength as long as we can, if we want to deserve the name of Christian.
Therefore, we appeal in an international action to every man in the world: Join us, let us stand together and make the sacrifice of our lives to secure a better world in which our children may live.
Give us your support spiritually and materially, we need them both.

The Danger must not be minimized

Some Observations on Dr. Libby's Report

by

TADAYOSHI DOKE

Department of Physics
St. Paul's University
Tokyo, Japan

I. Preface

I spent about a month in Europe in April as a member of the party of Prof. M. Matsushita, Premier Kishi's anti-H Bomb envoy to Great Britain. During that time, I was unfortunately not able to confer with government scientists on the question of contamination by nuclear test explosions.

However, on my return to Japan, I received from Mr. Murata, science attaché of the Japanese Embassy in England, the comments of Sir J.D. Cockcroft, head of the British Atomic Energy Research establishment, on my article entitled "Contamination of the World Fall-out from Nuclear Test Explosions". I take his opinion to express the views of the government scientists.

About the same time, I obtained the text of a report by Dr. W.F. Libby, member of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. This report was submitted to the meeting of the American Physical Society on April 26th, and is similar in principle to the point of view taken by J.D. Cockcroft.

I should like here to explain their positions along with my comments on the points they make.

II. To What Extent is Strontium-90 Accumulated in the Bones?

In his letter, Cockcroft says that my figures on the actual amount of Strontium-90 accumulated at present on the ground surface (16-17 mC/square-mile) and the estimates in 1961 (65 mC/square-mile), 5 years after the end of 1956, on the assumption of the suspension of nuclear explosions, are almost identical with the measurements and estimates made in England. However, taking into consideration the fact that in the

- 2 -

Japan council against A & H-Bombs

Japanese physicist critical of U.S. Reports



CORRESPONDENCE (CONTINUED)

JUNE 15, 1957 typescript (with original signature) four-page A5 sized letter from Friedel Ledwohn, the wife of **prominent trade unionist and Communist Party official Josef Ledwohn (1907-2003)** to Dr. Paneth describing her husband's anti-atomic weapons position.

EASTER 1957 typescript three-page letter from **noted pacifist and author Otto Lehmann-Rußbüldt (1873-1964)** to the 18 scientists with a detailed analysis on the history of arm races and their destructive impact on humanity; together with a flyer on Lehmann-Rußbüldt's book *Wie gewinnen wir den Frieden?* [How do we win Peace?]

MAY 7, 1957 two-page original signed letter from philosopher and author Dr. phil. Eugen Mayer to the 18 scientists with a detailed review of Schopenhauer's philosophy as would apply to nuclear weapons; along with a copy of Dr. Paneth's May 22, 1957 response agreeing with his existential and philosophical analysis.

APRIL 18, 1957 one-page original signed letter from **meteorologist and geophysicist Dr. Fritz Möller (1906-1983)** to Dr. Paneth offering his full support.

MAY 1, 1957 three-quarter page original signed letter from author Marissa von der Osten (1887-1971) to Dr. Paneth in support of his efforts.

MAY 12, 1957 one-page original signed letter from Dr. Hans Schenck to Dr. Paneth. Stating that he is writing upon the recommendation of **physicist Max Born (1882-1970)**; discusses the efforts of **Japanese scientist Yasushi Nishiwaki (1917-2011)** and the nuclear testing at Bikini Atoll by the United States; discusses the efforts of **theoretical physicist Karl Bechert (1901-1981)**; along with a four-page pamphlet in English written by Dr. Schenck; along with Dr. Paneth's summary of his telephone conversation in response to Dr. Schenck.

APRIL 19, 1957 two-page hand-written original letter from Rudolf Spranger to Dr. Paneth.

APRIL 23, 1957 one-page original signed letter from the Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Landwirtschaft u. Weinbau Rheinland-Pfalz [Working Committee of Farmers and Vintners Rheinland-Pfalz].

JUNE 19, 1957 one-page original signed letter from the Bund der Flieger- und Kriegsgeschädigten Evakuierten und Währungsgeschädigten [Association of Airmen and War Victims, Evacuees and Currency Victims] to Dr. Paneth with their resolution to join in the position of the 18 scientists.

MAY 15, 1957 one-page original signed letter from the Deutsche Angestellten-Gewerkschaft Hamburg [German Employee's Labor Union Hamburg] to Dr. Paneth; along with *Der Angestellte*, Nr. 5, May 1957, [28] pp. with an article against war and destruction.

APRIL 16, 1957 one-page original signed letter from the Deutsche Jugend-Gemeinschaft [German Youth Association] to Dr. Paneth in support of his efforts; along with a copy of Dr. Paneth's response.

JULY 10, 1957 one-page original signed letter from *Gemeinschaftshilfe Freier Wohlfahrtsverband* [Community Aid and Welfare Association] to Dr. Paneth; along with two A5 flyers from the association regarding atomic weapons.

APRIL 20, 1957 one-page original signed letter from *Industriegewerkschaft Bau Steine Erden* [Industrial Union for Construction, Stone & Earth] to Dr. Paneth; along with a copy of his response.

APRIL 19, 1957 one-page original letter from the *Zentralkomitee Kommunistische Partei Deutschland* [**Central Committee, Communist Party of Germany**] to Dr. Paneth in support of the 18 scientists.

APRIL 18, 1957 one-page original signed letter from the *Landesfriedenskomitee Bayern* [State Freedom Committee, Bavaria] to Dr. Paneth in support of the 18 scientists.

APRIL 17, 1957 one-page original signed letter from *Die Tat. Wochenzeitung der Widerstandskämpfer gegen Faschismus und Militarismus*. [The Act. Weekly Newspaper of Resistance Fighters against Fascism and Militarism] to Dr. Paneth.

MAY 20, 1957 two-page typescript letter from *Verband der Kriegsgeschädigten, Kriegshinterbliebenen und Sozialrentner Deutschlands*. [Association of War Invalids, War Survivors and Social Pensioners of Germany] to the 18 scientists.

APRIL 27, 1957 four-page typescript letter from *Deutscher Friedensrat* [German Peace Council] to ["All those opposed to war in Germany"]. Explains the opposition of eight East German Bishops to nuclear weapons. The council was established and controlled by East Germany's ruling party and was primarily involved in the opposition to NATO.

APRIL 17, 1957 one-page original signed letter from chairman Dr. Berner on behalf of the *Deutsches Rotes Kreuz, Bezirk Dresden* [**German Red Cross, District Dresden**] to Dr. Paneth.

APRIL 13, 1957 one-page original stamped letter from Kulturbund zur Demokratischen Erneuerung Deutschlands [Cultural Organization for the Democratic Renewal of Germany] to Dr. Paneth. The organization was formed by the Soviet Military Administration District in what was to become East Germany; along with an April 18, 1957 one-page A5 sized original signed letter from **orchestra conductor Horst-Tanu Margraf (1903-1978)** on behalf of the organization to Dr. Paneth.

APRIL 17, 1957 one-page A5 sized original signed letter from **East German botanist Dr. Heinrich Borriss (1909-1985)** in his capacity as President of the University of Greifswald to Dr. Paneth; along with a one-page position statement of the University in support of the efforts of the 18 scientists.

JUNE 7, 1957 two-page letter from the Committee on Science & Freedom (of which Otto Hahn was a sponsor); along with an April 15, 1957 three-page "Vice-Chancellor's Statement on Apartheid". In English. One of the very few documents in the Archive not directly related to atomic weapons.

JULY 8, 1958 one-page original signed letter from **Japanese Professor Kankuro Kaneshige (1899- fl. 1967)** in his capacity as President of the Science Council of Japan to Dr. Paneth; along with a one-page April 18, 1958 "Appeal to Scientists throughout the World on Prohibition of Testing Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs" adopted by the Science Council of Japan at its 26th General Meeting. In English.

JUNE 1, 1957 one-page original hand-written letter by **British mathematician and first professor of mathematics at the London School of Economics, Albert Cyril Offord (1906-2000)** in his capacity as Secretary of Science for Peace to Dr. Paneth. In English.

JUNE 25, 1957 one-page original signed letter by **American physicist William T. Scott (1916-1999)** in his capacity as President of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science to Dr. Paneth; along with SSRS Newsletter No. 61, May 1957, [4] pp. with lead article entitled "German Government Changes its Mind, will not ask Scientists to Produce Nuclear Weapons" (with pencil underlines presumably by Dr. Paneth); along with a tri-folded single-page brochure on the Society. All in English.



ADDITIONAL ITEMS

APRIL 16, 1957 two-page poem *Mannesmut vorm Kanzlerthrone* by Jaspar Tönies on the “chain reaction” caused by the 18 scientists.

THREE UNDATED DOCUMENTS from the Arbeitskreis für angewandte Anthropologie [Working Committee for Applied Anthropology].

Information der Deutschen Begegnung, Nr. 2, 1958, [6] pp.

Die Stimme des Volkes, Nr. 4, April 1958, 8 pp. Includes article and poem on atomic weapons.

Bulletin des “Fränkischen Kreises”, Nr. 7, March 1958, [12] pp. & Nr. 8, May 1958, [8] pp; with numerous articles on the efforts of the 18 scientists.

Current Digest on Atomic Danger, Digest Series I, August-September 1957, [4] pp. A5 publication advertisement from the International Institute for Peace; along with a one-page form letter from the publisher. Pamphlet in English; letter in German.

UNDATED SINGLE PAGE FLYER from Kampfbund gegen Atomschäden [Organization against Atomic Damages] seeking volunteers to visit atomic test sites.

INVITATION (with program schedule) to the 10-year anniversary of the *Welt-Organisation der Mütter aller Nationen* [World Organization of Mothers of all Nations] (W.O.M.A.N) to be held on June 27-29, 1958 in Hamburg.

Tagung der Akademie der Wissenschaft der UdSSR. Über die friedliche Ausnutzung der Atomenergie. [Meeting of the Academy of Science of the Soviet Union. On the Peaceful use of Atomic Energy] July 1-5, 1955. [4] pp. A5 sized advertising pamphlet.

TWO 1957 PUBLICATIONS from Berlin based *Arbeitskreis für Zeitgeschehen* [Working Group for Current Affairs]. *Friedensmanifest der kommunistischen Arbeiterparteien* [Peace Manifesto of the Communist Worker Parties], 12 pp. *Warum und wie wurde Westdeutschland abgespalten?* [Why and how was West Germany split off?], 8 pp. The publications discuss NATO and disarmament.

NEWSPAPER *Ruf und Echo*, Nr. 5, May 1957, 8 pp; with lead article about the 18 scientists; along with advertising letter and postcard from the publisher.

Atombewaffnung oder Rapacki-Plan? [Atomic Armament or Rapacki-Plan?]. Munich: Landesfriedenskomitee Bayern, [1958?]. 210 x 150 mm (8 by 6 inches). Pamphlet; 18 pp. About the plan named after Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki (1909-1970) who proposed the establishment of a nuclear free zone in central Europe.

Der Europäische Osten [The European East] Nr. 6. Munich: Edmund von Gordon (publisher), June 1958. 240 x 170 mm (9 ½ by 6 ½ inches). Original printed wrappers; [64] pp. Creased spine.

NEWSPAPER *Welt ohne Krieg* [World without War] Nr. 2 & 3, 8 pp. each, 1957; with numerous articles on the 18 scientists.



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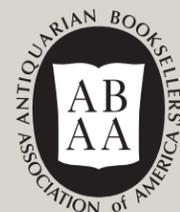
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ADDITIONAL OFFERINGS

Gruber Archive

On offer is the extensive archive of Heinz H. Gruber, German Luftwaffe sergeant and flight engineer. This archive highlights areas of historic military interest and provides a first-hand account of the moral and philosophical dilemmas that Germany's soldiers faced.

Fascism List

This recent list delves into the underlying structure of German fascism, with a strong emphasis on its legal and bureaucratic institutions. My intent here is to offer items that expose the harsh realities of the times. This can only occur by avoiding propaganda and offering material that was not intended for a public audience.

East Germany List

This list includes items for sale related to the former German Democratic Republic. Available items include: a book by an East German poet murdered with radioactive poison while in exile, an East German match label collection, and an unusual union dues book with international solidarity stamps.

Circus List

Ladies and Gentlemen, step right up and enjoy Harry Bischoff Novelty Juggler and Cortortionist [sic], the famous Tom Mix circus, the wild west adventure of Buffalo Bill's, and top it off with creepy clown posters advertising the show in your town.

