

*Partial List of Books to Review*

Contents

India's Foreign Policy - Jawaharlal Nehru  
The Nehrus, Motilal and Jawaharlal by B.R. Nanda  
Nehru, The First Sixty Years - D. Norman, Vol. I  
Glimpses of World History - J. Nehru  
J. Nehru's Speeches, Vol. 3 - Mar. 1953-Aug. 1957  
Letters to the PCC Presidents, J. Nehru  
J. Nehru's Speeches - 1957-1963  
A Study of Nehru - ed. R. Zakaria  
India Today & Tomorrow - J. Nehru  
Nehru, The First Sixty Years - D. Norman, Vol. II  
Non-Compact Groups in Particle Physics, ed. Y. Chow  
Homology and Feynman Integrals, Hwa and Teplitz  
The Conceptual Development of Quantum Mechanics, M. Jammer  
Knowledge Among Men - Smithsonian Institution-Simon & Schuster  
The Mind of Mr. Nehru, R. K. Karanjia  
Discovery of India, J. Nehru  
India's Freedom, J. Nehru  
Nehru's Letters to His Sister- K. N. Hutheesing  
Living Zen, R. Linssen  
Symmetry Principles at High Energy, Coral Gables Conf. 1966  
Structure and Evolution of Galaxies - Solvay Congress (1964) - ~~EXEMPTED~~

Contents

- The Institute for Advanced Study - 1930-1954
- Textbook of Quantum Mechanics - L.I. Shiff
- Asymptotic Neutron Densities - G.C. Wick
- Proposed Experimental Test of the Neutrino Theory - L.W. Alvarez
- Serber Says about High Energy Processes & Nuclear Forces
- Cosmic Ray Studies - Princeton Univ. and Palmer Physical Lab. and Naval Ordnance Lab. - July 1, 1947 - June 30, 1949
- Schwinger Notes on Quantum Electrodynamics
- Notes on Collision Theory - L.I. Shiff - 1938-1939
- Fine Structures of Hydrogen Bomb - Lamb and Rutherford
- Lecture Series by Dirac - The Dynamical Theory of Fields Classical & Quantum
- Handbuch der Physik - R. von H. Geiger
- Methoden der Mathematischen Physik - Courant and Hilbert
- Quanten Elektrodynamik - A. Sokolow
- Variational Principles in Dynamic and Quantum Theory
- Theory of Photons and Electrons - Jauch and Rohrlich
- Electrons, Protons, Photons, Neutrons, Mesotrons and Cosmic Rays - R.A. Millikan
- Arms Control, Disarmament and National Security - ed. D. G. Brennan
- The St. Lawrence Waterway - W.R. Willoughby
- The Nations Safety and Arms Control - A.T. Hadley
- Complete Prose Works of John Milton, Volume Four, Part I, ed. D. M. Wolfe  
 " " " " " " " " Part II, ed. D.M. Wolfe

Contents

- Modern Quantum Theory - B. Kursunoglu
- Conditions of Human Growth - Pearce and Newton
- Journeys Toward Progress - A.O. Hirshcman
- Elementary Particles and Cosmic Rays  $\hat{=}$  A. Ramakrishnan
- Interstellar Matter in Galaxies - L. Woltjer
- La Structure et L'Evolution de L'Universe - Solvay Congress (1958)
- Les Particule Elementaire - Solvay Congress (1950)
- Les Electrons dans Les Metaux - Solvay Congress (1955)
- The Concept of the Positron - N.R. Hanson
- Gravitation and Relativity, ed. Chiu and Hoffman
- Nuovo Cimento - Franzinetti and Morpurgo (1957)
- The Origin of the Nuclear Species - Fowler
- Synthesis of the Elements in Stars - Burbidge, Fowler and Hoyle  
Astronomical Society of the Pacific (April 1959)
- The Theory of Electrons - H.A. Lorentz (1959)
- Theory of Direct Nuclear Reactions - W. Tobocman
- Light - Visible and Invisible - E. Ruechardt
- Current Issues in the Philosophy of Science (1959)
- Les Problemes Mathematique de la Theorie Quantique des Champs
- Theorie des Groupes en Physique Classique et Quantique - T. Khahan
- John von Neuman Collected Works, Vol. I - A.H. Taub
- Theory of Relativity - Miller
- The Inquisition - H. Piazzi
- Quantum Mechanics - Shiff
- La Theorie Quantique des Champs (Solvay Congress 1962)
- Introduction to Theory of Quantized Fields  $\leftarrow$  Bogoluibov and Shirkov

Contents

- Related Groups & Topology - DeWitt and DeWitt (1963)
- The Analytic S-Matrix - Eden, Landshoff, Olive, and Polkinghorne (1966)
- John von Neumann Collected Works (5 Volumes)
- Fundamental Particles - K. Nishisima (1963)
- Basic Astronomical Data, ed. K. A. Strand
- Lectures in Theoretical Physics - Eden, Polkinghorne, KÖllen, Sakurai
- The Theory of Atomic Spectra - Condon and Shortley
- S-Matrix Theory of Strong Interactions - G. F. Chew
- Quantum Electrodynamics - R.P. Feynman
- Theory of Fundamental Processes - R. P. Feynman
- The Mössbauer Effect - H. Frauenfelder
- Quantum Theory of Many-Particle Systems - Van Hove, Hugenholtz, Howland
- Proceedings of Eastern Theoretical Physics Conf., Univ. of Virginia (1962)
- études d'histoire de la pensée philosophique - A. Koyré
- The Individual and the Universe - ACB - Lovell
- Russia, The Atom and The West - G. Kennan
- Physics and Philosophy - W. Heisenberg



LAW OFFICES  
MEYNER AND WILEY  
24 COMMERCE STREET  
NEWARK, N. J. 07102

TELEPHONE  
AREA CODE 201  
624-2600

ROBERT B. MEYNER  
STEPHEN B. WILEY  
EDWIN C. LANDIS, JR.

DONALD M. MALEHORN  
WILLIAM P. VERDON  
THOMAS D. HOGAN

May 8, 1968

Mrs. G. Elizabeth Shaner  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Mrs. Shaner:

In reference to your note of April 24, 1968,  
I would appreciate it if you would send the author's  
copies of Science and the Common Understanding to  
Mrs. Oppenheimer at 63 Maxwell Lane, Princeton, New  
Jersey.

Very truly yours,

MEYNER AND WILEY



William P. Verdon

WPV:lc

24 April 1968

Dear Mr. Verdon:

Enclosed is a letter, dated April 19, 1968, from B. Simió, Literary Department, Yugoslavic Authors Agency, concerning publication of a translation of Science and the Common Understanding by Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. Would you please let me know to whom the author's copies should be sent when received.

Sincerely yours,

G. Elizabeth Shaner

Mr. William P. Verdon  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, N. J. 07102

enclosure

19 December 1967

Mr. William P. Verdon  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Dear Mr. Verdon:

Enclosed are the below listed:

Dividend Check No. 737490, dated 12/15/67,  
from Massey-Ferguson Limited, in the amount  
of \$112.50 payable to J. Robert Oppenheimer,

Dividend Information notice from Ford Motor  
Company, addressed to J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Shaner, Jr.

enclosures (2)

Copy to Mrs. Robert Oppenheimer

cross references as follows:

Sydney Morning Herald (SY Section of Institute General)  
Service for Dr. Oppenheimer

March 30, 1968

Mr. Peter Michelmore  
Editor and Manager  
The Sydney Morning Herald, Ltd.  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Michelmore:

Replying to your letter of March 27th, I am afraid that I cannot be helpful to you with regard to Dr. Oppenheimer's former secretaries.

Two have left Princeton and I do not have their addresses and another has, I am informed, declined to give interviews.

Please accept my apologies for my inability to help.

Sincerely yours,

Janet Smith  
Office of the Director

bcc: Mrs. Shaner ✓

11 January 1968

Dear Mr. Verdon:

Enclosed is a U.S. Information  
Return for Calendar Year 1967 for J.  
Robert Oppenheimer, c/o Institute for  
Advanced Study, from the Peoples Gas Light  
and Coke Company.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. H. Shaner, Jr.

Mr. William P. Verdon  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

enclosure

10 January 1968

Dear Mr. Verdon:

Enclosed is a U.S. Information  
Return for Calendar Year 1967 for J. Robert  
Oppenheimer, c/o The Institute for Advanced  
Study, from the Central and South West  
Corporation.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C.H. Shaner, Jr.

Mr. William P. Verdon  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

enclosure

14 July 1967

Dear Mr. Vetri:

Enclosed is the official statement  
of the Institute, concerning contributions  
made on behalf of Dr. Oppenheimer to TIAA and  
CREF.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Shaner, Jr.

Mr. Dominick R. Vetri  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

LAW OFFICES  
MEYNER AND WILEY  
24 COMMERCE STREET  
NEWARK, N. J. 07102

ROBERT B. MEYNER  
STEPHEN B. WILEY  
EDWIN C. LANDIS, JR.  
G. DOUGLAS HOPE, JR.  
DOMINICK R. VETRI  
DONALD M. MALEHORN  
WILLIAM P. VERDON

TELEPHONE  
AREA CODE 201  
624-2800

July 10, 1967

Mrs. Elizabeth Shaner  
Institute For Advanced Study  
Olden Lane  
Princeton, New Jersey

Re: Oppenheimer Estate

Dear Mrs. Shaner:

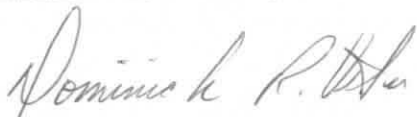
For Federal Estate Tax purposes we will need an official statement from the Institute For Advanced Study as to the contributions made by Dr. Oppenheimer and the Institute to the TIAA and CREF policies.

Would you kindly request such a formal statement signed by an authorized official of the Institute.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

MEYNER AND WILEY

  
Dominick R. Vetri

DRV:lc



13 July 1967

Dear Mr. Vetri:

Enclosed is a letter from Joan Daves,  
concerning the foreign rights to Dr. Oppenheimer's  
publications.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Shaner, Jr.

Mr. Dominick Vetri  
Meyner and Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

enclosure

6 July 1967

Dear Mr. Vetri:

Enclosed is a credit notice, received by Mrs. Oppenheimer, from the Princeton Bank and Trust Company for the estate account, indicating a deposit of \$637.48 from the Irving Trust Company, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Shaner, Jr.

Mr. Dominick Vetri  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

5 July 1967

Dear Mr. Vetri:

Enclosed are the below listed dividend checks:

Deere & Company	\$ 135.00
General Telephone & Electronics	160.00
Harvey Aluminum	150.00
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	306.00

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Shaner, Jr.

Mr. Dominick Vetri  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

enclosures (4)

23 June 1967

Dear Mr. Vetri:

Enclosed is a dividend check from Massey-Ferguson, dated June 15, 1967, for \$112.50.

Mrs. Oppenheimer has asked that I let your office know that she would prefer that mail addressed to her be sent to Mrs. Robert Oppenheimer rather than Mrs. Katherine Oppenheimer.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Shaner, Jr.

Mr. Dominick Vetri  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

22 June 1967

Dear Mr. Vetri:

Enclosed is the letter from Abraham Levine, about which I spoke with you on the telephone. The Lord & Taylor bill was paid in December 1965, and the cancelled check returned with the January or February 1966 bank statement. I am sorry that I cannot be more specific, but the personal files are no longer in this office.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Charles H. Shaner, Jr.

Mr. Dominick Vetri  
Meyner & Wiley  
24 Commerce Street  
Newark, New Jersey 07102

Items in Vault

One blue jewel kit (pearls)

One red jewel roll

One red jewel case + 3 small red Jewel Boxes  
1 ~~Cashbook~~ Box - Necklace + Bracelet

Mrs. Robert Oppenheimer Will

Max Weber Sketches

Notebook - Estate of JO

Cash Book or Journal of JO

Folder - Estate of Ella F. Oppenheimer

Box for Miss Toni Oppenheimer (Silver Dollars)

Letters " " "

Deposit Slips - Folders 1947 through 1965

Institute pay check stubs

Publishers Agreement - Simon & Schuster, Inc. for The Open Mind, Fall 1955 - *V. S. S.*

Publishers Agreement - Simon & Schuster, Inc., for Science and the Common Understanding, 1964 - *V. S. S.*

Deeds & Titles

#1 Eagle Hill

#10 Edgcroft Road

Ranch House and Land, Cowles, San Miguel County, New Mexico - *V. S. S.*

Parcel No. 1B, Estate Dennis Bay, #17B Cruz Bay Quarter,  
St. John, Virgin Islands, Nancy Flagg Gibney to Katherine Oppenheimer - *V. S. S.*

Robert F. Smith and Virginia Lee Smith to Katherine Oppenheimer  
Parcel No. 1A, Estate Dennis Bay, Cruz Bay Quarter, St. John, Virgin Islands - *V. S. S.*

Package of Sketches of the Institute for Advanced Study

Personal Family Folder - Birth Certificates, Marriage Certificate,  
Citizenship Papers

Government Folder - AEC and government correspondence

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer letter, dated October 30, 1947, to Herbert H. Maass  
(signed by Mr. Maass)

Pictures taken at Solvay Congress Proceedings

Einstein Portrait

Certificates, Awards, Honorary Degrees

Municipal Council of Rehovot, May 20, 1958

Royal Society of London, 1962

Weitzmann Institute of Science, May 20, 1958

Calcutta University

Association of Chemistry of Argentina - September 15, 1961

Drexel Award Scroll, 1957

National Academy of Science, Argentina, July 15, 1961

Legion of Honor, France, 1957

Medal of Merit (President Truman), January 1946

Princeton University, 1966

University of Montevideo, 1961

Newspaper Guild of New York Citation, 1955

Society of Regiam Britannicum, 1960

Department of the Navy, April 1949-April 1952

Academy of Science of Brazil, August 10, 1961

University of New Mexico, June 1947

National University of Engineers, Peru, May 28, 1962

University of Chile, May 17, 1962

University of California, June 1948

Wedge Award, 1945

National Academy of Sciences, April 1941

National Research Council in Physics, September 1927

American Inventors Society

American Academy of Arts & Sciences, May 1940

University of Pennsylvania, 1946

Wilkie Memorial Building Award, 1947

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, April 1945

Harvard University, 1947

Letter re commendation to Dr. Robert Oppenheimer from University of California  
for contribution in development of atomic bomb

-----

Dr. of Philosophy, George Augustus University (Gottingen), 1927

-----

Expired Insurance Policies

Automobile Policies - 1960-1965

Fine Arts Policy

Scheduled Property Floater Policy, 10/62-10/65

Comprehensive Personal Liability Policy, 5/58-5/62-San Miguel, New Mexico

Workmen's Compensation, 5/59-5/62

Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., Automobile Policy, Peter Oppenheimer,  
October 1964-October 1965

*1 - Black Binder - Record of Stock Dividends, Salary, TIAA Payments,  
Tax Payments - Royalties -*

*1 Envelope - NO Savings Account - 1966-1967*

*1966 - Joint Checking Account*

*1967 - " " "*

*Grey Metal Box - Insurance Policies - Current.*



Telegrams on behalf of Mrs. Oppenheimer - February 20, 1967

✓ Alfred Friendly, London

✓ Fred Friendly, Ford Foundation ✓

Dr. T. Keith Glennon, Assoc. Universities, Inc. - No

✓ Frances Henderson, Office of Senator Clifford Case

✓ Joseph<sup>E.</sup> Johnson ~~227-1909~~ 924-5836 ✓

John Lansdale

Paul Nitze, Secretary of Navy

✓ Marguerite Owen, Tennessee Valley Authority, Wash., D.C.

Dr. Charles A. Thomas, <sup>Monte Sano</sup> Monte Sano, St. Louis - No

✓ Carroll L. Wilson, Cambridge

✓ Paul Horgan, Middletown, Conn. <sup>Monte Sano</sup>

Honora Neuman, Paris - No

I. Takagi, Tokyo - No

Sir Isaiah Berlin - No

Meyer Weisgal, Weitzmann Institute

C. V. Wedgwood - No

Denis de Rougemont

Senator Clifford P. Case  
Senator Clinton P. Anderson No

✓ Bennett Boskey, Wash., D.C.

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowell, 15 W. 67th St., NYC - No.

✓ Martha Parsons Burroughs, Wash., D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hempelmann, Rochester, N.Y.

McGeorge Bundy, Ford Foundation, 477 Madison Ave.

✓ John Palfrey, Kennedy Institute, Harvard

Gen. James McCormick, Comsat No

John J. McCloy

Roger Sessions, 1411 Hawthorne Terrace, Berkeley - No

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dale

Mrs. Georgia Burnett

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frank

Mr. and Mrs. William Callahan

Mrs. William Thorpe

~~Mrs. Erva Claire Denham~~ No

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Stark

President Lyndon B. Johnson

4 January 1968

Dear Behram:

I am most grateful that you propose to establish a prize at the Center in my husband's name for scientists who have made contributions to the theoretical natural sciences. I am especially pleased that it is to be an annual prize.

I hope that you and Sevda are well, and please thank Dr. Sklar for me for his generosity in providing the sums for the awards.

Best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert Oppenheimer

Dr. Behram Kursunoglu  
Center for Theoretical Studies  
University of Miami  
Coral Gables, Florida 33124

21 December 1967

Dear Kitty,

Welcome Home!

I've sorted your mail somewhat, bills, bank notices, cards....

I did not send some things on as I feared they would not reach you in time due to the Christmas mail. Enclosed is my acknowledgement to a letter from Dr. Behram Kursunoglu at the University of Miami, and copies of brief notes to Meyner's Office.

Stuart Hampshire called. Said to tell you that there will be seven in their party, including the Hampshires. Balanchine cannot make it. "He will be dancing away at 11 that night." (His group, that is.)

I gave your message to Felix, and he will expect a call from you on the 28th.

Your Christmas remembrances have been given to Jessie Slowen, John Harris, and John Soeller.

Alfred Bush of the University called. You may remember he had called some time ago about Dr. Oppenheimer's poetry. He is now gathering a collection of poetry by Princetonians and may call you at home.

I will be in New York all day on the 27th, so will hope to see you on the 28th.

Love to Toni too!

8 December 1967

Dear Kitty and Toni,

I am enclosing all personal mail received so far for you both. Bills, bank notices, etc. will await your return.

Toni--I have seen no mail from Princeton or Rutgers. If it arrives, I will send it pronto!

No doubt you know that we suffered (enjoyed?) a snow storm shortly after you left. All of your friends were very envious--but you will probably enjoy some snow when you return.

Nothing new to report--Charles and I did see David Greene's film with sound. It certainly holds your interest, though still, I believe, needs cutting. I live such a film with the participants, so I was tired at the end.

All of the Christmas endless details are keeping me busy. I am not particularly enthusiastic about sending cards but Charles is, so we do. You will get a kick out of what happened. Our imprinted cards arrived this week saying from "Lix and Charles Shaner." Oh well!

See you soon.

Love,

Liz

3 April 1967

Dear Ruth:

Enclosed is the list of people  
to whom acknowledgement cards have been sent.  
Also enclosed is a sample of the card.

Liz

*We wish to acknowledge  
with sincere thanks  
the kind expression of  
your sympathy*

ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

1904 - 1967

Requiem Canticles 1965-1966

Igor Stravinsky

Recording conducted by Robert Craft

Hans Bethe

Henry DeWolf Smyth

George F. Kennan

Quartet Number 14 in C Sharp Minor, Op. 131

VI. Adagio; VII. Allegro

Ludwig van Beethoven

The Juilliard String Quartet





Handwritten note on memorial booklet to Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson,  
President of the United States

Dear Mr. President,

This booklet of the services for my husband has just  
come off the press.

With it I want to thank you for your great perception  
and warmth, for your kindness in writing me, for being our  
President in these most troublesome times.

My husband would join me in what I say.

With gratitude to you, Mr. President, and to Mrs. Johnson  
whom I hope to see on St. John.

Kitty Oppenheimer

Princeton  
New Jersey  
June 26, 1967

Acknowledgement Cards sent to:

Dr. N. E. Bradbury, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

Dr. Herbert L. Anderson, Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Eldred C. Nelson, TRW Systems, Redondo Beach, California

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.

Drs. Bogolubov, Dzheleпов, Flerov, Frank, Pontecorvo, Blokhintsev,  
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, U.S.S.R.

Rector, University of Cordoba, Cordoba, Argentina

Prof. E.C.G. Sudarshan, Physics Department, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Herbert Scoville, Bureau of Arms Control & Disarmament, Washington, D.C.

Sir William Penney, U.K. Atomic Energy Commission, 11 Charles II Street,  
London, S.W. 1, England

Prof. Aage Bohr, Niels Bohr Institute, 17, Blegdamsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark

Professor C. Møller, Niels Bohr Institute, 17, Blegdamsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark

Lajos Janossy & Roland Eotvoes, Central Research Institute of Physics,  
University of Budapest, Budapest, Hungary

Prof. N. Furlan, University of Torino, Via P. Guira, 1, Torino, Italy

Prof. Leon Van Hove, CERN, Geneva 23, Switzerland

Prof. E. Segré 36 Crest Road, Lafayette, California 94549

S. M. Ayub, 26-C Garden Road, Karachi, Pakistan

Dr. Emil M. Mrak, 16 College Park, David, California

Dr. A. de-Shalit, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel

Prof. Selman A. Waksman, Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers-The State University,  
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Arturo Gomez Costa, Executive Director, Academy of Arts & Sciences of Puerto  
Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931

Prof. Sergio Fubini, Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of  
Torino, Via P. Guira 1, Torino, Italy

Raymond T. Birge, 1639 La Vereda Road, Berkeley, California 94709

Ambassador Francois de Rose, 5 Rua Santo-O-Velho, Lisbon, Portugal

FAMILY

First Row

Mrs. Robert Oppenheimer

Miss Toni Oppenheimer

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Oppenheimer

Mr. Frank Oppenheimer

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hempelmann

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Harrison

Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs (Martha Parsons)

Mr. Nicolas Nabokov

Mr. George Balanchine

Mr. McGeorge Bundy

A Dean Acheson

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Armstrong

Mr. Raymond Aron

Mr. Pierre Auger

Mr. W. H. Auden

B Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnett

Mr. George Balanchine (with family)

Mr. and Mrs. V. Bargmann

Mrs. Nina Berberova

Mr. Richard Birgi

Mr. Bennett Boskey

Mr. and Mrs. Julian P. Boyd

Mr. McGeorge Bundy (with family)

Mrs. Georgia Burnett

Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs (Martha Parsons) with family

C Miss Dominique Cibul

Dr. James B. Conant

Mr. and Mrs. William Callahan

Mr. Elliott Carter

Senator Clifford Case

Mr. John Conway

Mr. George Corner

D Mr. and Mrs. Aschwin de Lippe

Mr. Denis de Rougemont

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dale

Mr. and Mrs. Francois de Rose

E

F Mr. J. B. Fisk  
Fred Friendly  
Louis Fischer  
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frank

G General Leslie R. Groves

H Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hast (cousin)  
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hempelmann (with family)  
Mr. Donald Hornig  
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hampshire  
Mrs. Wilder Hobson  
Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt  
Miss Jeanne Hersch  
Miss Frances Henderson  
Rep. Chet Holifield  
Mr. Averell Harriman  
Mr. and Mrs. August Herkscher  
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Harrison (with family)  
Mr. Paul Horgan

I

J Mr. Michael Josselson  
Mrs. Joseph Johnson

K

L Mr. John Lansdale, Jr.  
Mr. David E. Lilenthal

M Madame Andre Malraux  
Mr. John J. McCloy  
Mr. Robert McNamara  
Mrs. Ann Marks  
Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Morot-Sir  
Mrs. Dorothy McKibben

N Mr. Nicolas Nabokov (with family)  
Mr. Peter Nabokov  
Mr. Paul H. Nitze  
Mr. A. Nordsieck

O John O'Hara  
Miss Marguerite Owen

P Sumner T. Pike  
Francis Perrin  
James Perkins  
John Palfrey

Q

R James T. Ramey  
Chaim Richman

S Frederick Seitz  
Meyer Shapiro  
Stephen Spender  
Arthur Schlesinger  
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Stark  
Herbert Scoville  
Shepard Stone

T Igal Talmi  
Mrs. William Thorpe

U

V Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Vallarta

W Carroll L. Wilson

Meyer Weisgal



## TELEPHONE MESSAGE

For: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 2-24

From: Francois Deroose Time: 4:50

(Telegram)

---

Phoned; no message

Will call back

Please call

Operator No. \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

A. C. \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_

Message: Unable attend service Sat. Share

sorrow all friends Robert Oppenheimer.

(Original sent to Mrs. Oppenheimer 2-27-67)

---

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Biographical Material

Oppenheimer, Robert; physicist; b. New York, N.Y., April 22, 1904;  
d. Princeton, N.J., February 18, 1967; s. Julius and Ella (Freedman) O.;  
A.B., Harvard University, 1925; student, Cambridge University, England,  
1925-26; Ph.D., Göttingen University, Germany, 1927; National Research  
Fellow, 1927-28; International Education Board Fellow, Universities of  
Leyden and Zürich, 1928-29; m. Katherine Harrison, November, 1940;  
children, s. Peter, d. Katherine; Assistant Professor of Physics,  
University of California and California Institute of Technology, 1929-31;  
Associate Professor, 1931-36; Professor, 1936-47; Director, Los Alamos  
Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, N.M., 1943-45; Director and Professor  
of Physics, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J., 1947-1966;  
Professor of Physics, Institute for Advanced Study, 1966-67; Chairman,  
General Advisory Committee to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1946-52;  
Member, Board of Overseers of Harvard College, 1949-55; Fellow, American  
Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, and American  
Physical Society; Member, National Academy of Sciences. Foreign Member,  
Brazilian Academy of Science and Royal Danish Academy of Science and Letters;  
Honorary Member, The Japan Academy (of Science); Honorary Fellow, Christ's  
College, Cambridge University, England.

*Dr. Kayser's introductory remarks -  
Oppenheimer Memorial Service*

Ladies and gentlemen:

We are here to remember Robert Oppenheimer, whose death last week diminished us all. He was a man of great and varied gifts of mind and spirit who made a deep mark on the life of his times in a number of quite different ways. Each of his three careers as physicist, as public servant, as Director of the Institute for Advanced Study, would by itself have been an achievement for a less extraordinary man. We will now hear from a colleague who knew him well in each of these three lives.

Mrs. Oppenheimer has asked that telegrams be sent to:

Dr. George M. Volkoff  
Department of Physics  
University of British Columbia  
Vancouver, Canada

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnett  
118 West 79th Street  
New York City

Dr. Richard Dodson  
Brookhaven National Laboratory  
Upton, Long Island, New York

2/21/67

# CONGRÈS POUR LA LIBERTÉ DE LA CULTURE

CONGRESS FOR CULTURAL FREEDOM

104, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN - PARIS (8\*) TÉLÉPHONE: 387-37-59 CABLE: CULTURCONGRES-PARIS

February 24th, 1967

Dr. Carl Kaysen  
Institute for Advanced Studies  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

I am writing to thank you for your cable announcing the Memorial Service for Robert Oppenheimer. I had indeed hoped to attend this Service, but last minute developments here have made it impossible for me to do so. Please accept my deep regrets.

Sincerely yours,

  
John C. Hunt

## NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20418


March 7, 1967

Dr. Carl Kaysen  
Office of the Director  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Carl:

I deeply appreciate the privilege of being at the memorial session on February 25. The comments were excellent and the music added much to the occasion. You may have noted that Betty and I were sitting with a group of our very old friends who felt much joined together in a service devoted to one of the great men of our times who has left such an indelible personal stamp on all of our lives.

Sincere regards,

  
Frederick Seitz  
President

February 28, 1967

Dear Fred:

I got from Freeman Dyson a copy of his letter to you of 27 February. May I add my own apologies for not having had a chance even to say "hello." I am certainly glad that you were able to come, and I know that Kitty Oppenheimer appreciated it.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Dr. Frederick Seitz, President  
National Academy of Sciences  
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20418

bcc: Professor Dyson

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

February 27, 1967

Dr. Frederick Seitz, President  
National Academy of Sciences  
2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C. 20418

Dear Dr. Seitz:

I am told that you were pushed away from your rightful place among the invited guests at the Oppenheimer memorial on Saturday. I wish to apologize personally and on behalf of the Institute for Advanced Study for this most regrettable mistake. I and the other ushers were trying to sort out the invited guests from the crowd without being rude to anybody; I am sorry that we did not succeed. In your own case, when I saw you entering the building with the Wigners, I assumed that the people inside would recognize you; if you had been alone, I would have escorted you myself.

May I also take this opportunity to express our gratitude to you for taking the trouble to come down and attend the ceremony, and our hope that we may see you again here upon some happier occasion.

Yours sincerely,

Freeman J. Dyson

FJD:gob

cc: Dr. Kaysen ✓  
Dr. Goldberger



March 1, 1967

Professor Eugene P. Wigner  
Palmer Physical Laboratory  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Professor Wigner:

Thank you for your note of  
28 February. I had heard of the confusion  
about seating Fred Seitz and, of course, re-  
gretted it greatly. Freeman Dyson and I have  
both written to him about it.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kayser  
Director

PALMER PHYSICAL LABORATORY  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540


28 February 1967

Dr. Carl Kaysen,  
Director,  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton.

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

It was very good of you to let us attend the memorial service for Dr. Oppenheimer. Dr. Frederick Seitz, president of the National Academy of Sciences and a friend of ours, also attended the ceremony. I think some mistake occurred when he was seated, and Mrs. Wigner and I gained the impression that he was slightly offended. I am wondering whether you could drop a cordial letter to him, saying that the Institute appreciates his attending the ceremony for a past director.

Sincerely,

  
Eugene P. Wigner

EPW/JA

THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY

New York, N. Y. 10021

Feb. 20.

Dear Dr. Kayser

Thanks for the telegram. I shall  
tell my associates. Of course I'll be there.  
Then, or later, I shall be glad to finally  
make your acquaintance.

Sincerely

A. Pais

March 2, 1967

Dr. Abel Sanchez Diaz  
Presidente  
Academic Nacional de Ciencias  
Exactas, Fisicas Y Naturales  
Las Heras 2545  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Dr. Sanchez Diaz:

I am much appreciative of the memorial resolution you and your colleagues of the Academy of Sciences have forwarded on my late predecessor. I am making a copy of it for Mrs. Oppenheimer who I know will appreciate it.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen  
Director

bcc: Mrs. Oppenheimer

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

PRESIDENT'S ROOM

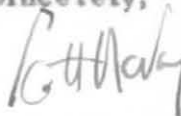
March 1, 1967

Dr. Abel Sanchez Diaz  
Presidente  
Academia Nacional de Ciencias  
Exactas, Fisicas Y Naturales  
Las Heras 2545  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Dr. Diaz:

On behalf of President Goheen, I wish to thank you for your gracious letter of February 20th about the late Dr. Oppenheimer. It has been forwarded to Dr. Carl Kaysen who is Director of The Institute for Advanced Study here in Princeton and Dr. Oppenheimer's successor.

Sincerely,



Scott McVey

SM:lr

cc: Dr. Carl Kaysen



ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS  
EXACTAS, FÍSICAS Y NATURALES

LAS HERAS 2545

BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, 20 de febrero de 1967

RECEIVED  
FEB 28 1967  
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Señor Rector de la  
Universidad de Princeton

NEW JERSEY

Hoy se ha difundido en la ciudad de Buenos Aires y en la República Argentina toda, la sensible noticia del fallecimiento del sabio profesor Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, que tan señalados servicios prestó a esa Universidad y dió extraordinarios merecimientos a la ciencia mundial con sus trabajos en los Estados Unidos, de su nacimiento.-

La Academia Nacional de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales de Buenos Aires contábale entre sus académicos honorarios, desde que en el año 1961 visitó nuestro país y fué huésped de esta Academia en el curso de una sesión privada, organizada para hacerle entrega del diploma correspondiente.-

Por tales motivos, nuestra Academia hace llegar a esa Universidad, en la que durante tantos años ejerciera la dirección del Institute for Advanced Studies, las expresiones de sus más sentidas condolencias, manifestando que su muerte significa un verdadero duelo para la ciencia mundial por los altos merecimientos intelectuales y de eminente hombre de estudio que rodeaban la personalidad del Dr. Oppenheimer.-

Quiera el Señor Rector aceptar mis respetuosos saludos y las seguridades de mi mayor consideración.-



*Abel Sanchez Diaz*

DR. ABEL SANCHEZ DIAZ  
PRESIDENTE

VIA AEREA



ARGENTINA  
FEB 7 2004

ARGENTINA

Señor Rector de la universidad de Princeton

Princeton

New Jersey

ESTADOS UNIDOS



ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE CIENCIAS  
EXACTAS, FÍSICAS Y NATURALES

LAS HERAS 2545

BUENOS AIRES

MICHAEL JOSSELSON  
47ter Florissant  
1206 Geneva, Switzerland

M. J.  
47 ter, ROUTE DE FLORISSANT  
GENÈVE, SUISSE

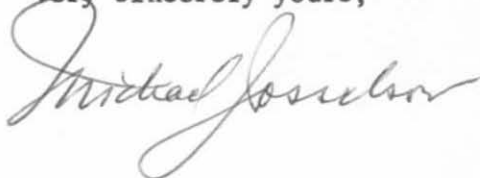
February 27th, 1967

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

Thank you very much for having notified me  
by cable of the date of the memorial service  
for my late friend Robert Oppenheimer.

It is with deepest regret that I had to refrain  
from making the trip to Princeton to pay my  
last respects to Robert.

Very sincerely yours,



Dr. Carl Kaysen  
Director  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540



February 27, 1967

Dear Bob:

Thank you very much for your generosity in making Alexander Hall available to us and for the splendid work of Dan Coyle and the rest of the University staff. The arrangements could not have been better, and everything was made as easy for me as possible.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Dr. Robert F. Goheen, President  
Princeton University  
1 Nassau Hall  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

February 27, 1967

Dear Dan:

Thanks for all your help on Saturday.  
The whole thing went off very well, and it simply  
could not have been done without your assistance.  
Please give my thanks to Mr. Henry and to all of  
the building and security people who were so very  
helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen  
Director

Mr. Dan D. Coyle  
Director of Public Information  
Stanhope Hall  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Department of Public Information

STANHOPE HALL  
TEL: (609) 452-3600

February 24, 1967

Dr. Carl Kaysen  
Director  
The Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

So that the right hand will know what the left is doing, and in view of our stringently enforced no-parking regulations on the Main Campus and the possible confusion generated by our Alumni Day visitors, I am recapitulating my understanding of parking arrangements on the morrow.

The following vehicles will be admitted to the Campus for reserved parking in the proximity of Alexander Hall:

- 3 limousines - for Oppenheimer Family
  - 3 Institute vehicles (2 station wagons and autobus)  
for Institute personnel and guests
  - 1 Meyner limousine (NJ -- RBM - 1)
  - 1 Leidesdorf Cadillac (NY registration) - NY license - Z7012
  - JSH 975* 1 Green Chrysler for Ushers (arriving 2:00 p.m.)
  - 2 Trustee limousines (to be identified by Institute staff member)
- Light Green convertible VW  
Black Chrysler - E.W.J. 423*

All other vehicles, with inevitable exceptions created by the arrivals of unexpected VIP's, will be halted at the entrance to Campus (the driveway between Holder Hall and the First Presbyterian Church) and will be asked politely, but firmly, to park elsewhere.

If any complications develop between now and our meeting at Alexander Hall in the morning, I can always be reached at either this office (452-3600) or at my residence (924-2200).

Sincerely yours,



Dan D. Coyle  
Director of Public Information

DDC/fmc

cc: Laurence Chase  
Walter Dodwell  
Ricardo Mestres

February 27, 1967

Mr. Robert Mann  
80 La Salle Street  
New York, New York 10027

Dear Mr. Mann:

Your performance of Beethoven's C# Minor Quartet at the Memorial Service for Robert Oppenheimer was of the quality of the man himself. For the Institute's Faculty and Trustees I wish to thank you and your colleagues for your generosity in adding the eloquence of great music, beautifully played, to our tribute.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen  
Director

February 27, 1967

Mr. John McClure  
Columbia Records  
51 West 52nd Street  
New York, New York

Dear Mr. McClure:

Thanks for your kindness in arranging  
for us to have the tapes of Stravinsky's "Requiem."  
Please express to Mr. Lieberman also the Institute's  
appreciation of his goodness in making these available.

We have returned the tapes to you  
today by first class registered mail.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen  
Director

March 20, 1967

Miss Ruth Cohn  
2125 Selby Avenue  
Los Angeles, California 90025

Dear Miss Cohn:

The memorial that Professor Kennan gave at the service for Dr. Oppenheimer is to be published in Encounter magazine, and you will be able to find it there. It should be in either the current or the next issue.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. P. T. Bortell, Jr.  
Secretary to Dr. Kaysen

March 11, 1967

Director  
Institute for Advanced Studies  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Sir,

I read in the New Yorker Magazine of the eloquent eulogy rendered by George Kennan in memory of Dr. Oppenheimer. If it is possible I would appreciate receiving a copy of it.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Cohn  
2125 Selby Avenue  
Los Angeles, California  
90025

March 10, 1967

Mr. Marshall A. Best  
The Viking Press, Inc.  
625 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Best:

Thank you for your letter of 8 March. It is very kind of John Mason Brown to offer to make his piece available. At present the only plan I know about for a memorial volume for Dr. Oppenheimer is a small pamphlet containing the memorial statements read at the service by Professor Hans Bethe, Ambassador Henry Smyth, and Professor George Kennan of the Institute. Of course, Mr. Brown's essay would not be appropriate for this pamphlet. You might write to Mrs. Charles Shaner here at the Institute, who was Dr. Oppenheimer's secretary and is continuing to work on his papers, for further information.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen  
Director

cc: Mrs. Shaner





THE VIKING PRESS INC · PUBLISHERS

625 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK · N Y · 10022

Cable: *Vikpress* Telephone: (212) PL 5-4330

March 8, 1967

The Secretary  
Institute for Advanced Studies  
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:

One of our authors, John Mason Brown, has asked us to try to discover whether a memorial volume or publication of any sort is being planned for Dr. Oppenheimer. Mr. Brown wrote a beautiful and widely read piece about him which appeared in Through These Men, published by Harpers in 1956. As a tribute, he would like very much to offer it for use in any such volume.

It occurred to us that if you do not know of such plans yourself, you would know to whom we might write.

Sincerely yours,

*Marshall A. Best*

MAB/ilf



# HOLIDAY HOMES



ST. JOHN · U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS



28 February 1967

Dr. Carl Kayson, Director  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton  
New Jersey

Dear Dr. Kayson:

Thank you very much for your cable advising us of the memorial service for Dr. Oppenheimer.

We all wish that we might have been there on Saturday -- unfortunately, it just was not possible for Mr. Frank and me to leave the island.

If you ever plan to visit St. John, do let us know -- we shall look forward to meeting you. In the meantime, we wish you success in your position at the Institute, and in carrying on the ideals of Dr. Oppenheimer.

Sincerely,

*Ruth C. H. Frank*  
Ruth C. H. Frank (Mrs. Carl)

February 27, 1967

Mr. David Mitrany  
Kingston Blount  
Oxford, England

Dear Mr. Mitrany:

Thank you for your letter of February 19.  
I have conveyed your message to Mrs. Oppenheimer.

If you have an opportunity to be in  
Princeton in April, I would, of course, be most  
pleased to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen  
Director

Kingston Blount  
Oxford

19 February 1967

Dear Director,

The radio has just brought the news of the death of Dr. Oppenheimer - I knew from Miss Einstein that he has been ill for some time, but I had not realised that it was quite so bad. When I wrote him on his retirement, he said that he was hoping to be free to do more scientific work.

It is all the more sad as he had been through periods of great strain, professional and personal, and was more than entitled to a spell of quiet usefulness. Please accept my deep sympathy for the Institute and for our colleagues; and if it is appropriate - I do not know where she is or how she is, convey it also to Mrs. Oppenheimer, please. Believe me, sincerely yours

  
David Mitrany

P.S. Rather unexpectedly, I have been asked over for a discussion meeting in Chicago, and this has led also to friendly invitations to lecture at Columbia, Yale, M.I.T. and Harvard Law School. It is rather a heavy schedule for me, but I hope that sometime during April it should allow me at least a short visit to Princeton.

March 20, 1967

Dear Kitty:

Rabi sent this down; I don't  
know whether he sent a copy to you or not.

Cordially,

Carl Kaysen

Enclosure

## The Death of Oppenheimer

Dying for him

Was honest as his life, the taking  
Of a truth to heart;  
He knew the word, he knew the event,  
And how they carried into silence;  
His breeding was intellect,  
A gentleness that could hold until  
The world grew quiet to it,  
And firmed about his name.

Ralph Gordon

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

25 February 1967

Dear Ruth:

Attached is the list of the few calls and telegrams of regret received in this office.

I have asked Toni to put aside the telegrams addressed to Dr. Kaysen or the Institute which were sent up to the house. I have also asked Betty Gorman, who will be taking calls and receiving the mail while I am away, to try to follow up on this.

  
Liz

Telephone Calls and Telegrams of Regret  
Received at Office

Dr. Keith Glennan

Mr. John McCloy - attendance uncertain (later changed to yes)

Thomas J. Watson, Jr.

Veronica Wedgwood

Laurence R. Hafstad

Charles A. Thomas

Senator W. Fullbright

Dr. David Levy

Senator Eugene McCarthy

General James McCormack

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowell

Mrs. Honora Neumann



MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02139

February 24, 1967

Dr. Carl Kaysen, Director  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Carl:

The enclosed statement on the death of Robert Oppenheimer is an attempt on our part to indicate our sense of loss at the death of this great man. I read this yesterday at our regularly scheduled faculty-student colloquium, and it is being released today to the news media. I am sending along a copy for your information.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely,



Victor F. Weisskopf  
Chairman of the Department

Enclosure

The faculty and students of the Physics Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology mourn the untimely death of J. Robert Oppenheimer. Like others of his generation, he was trained as a theorist in Göttingen and Cambridge. He returned to his country to become, perhaps more than any other man, participant and determiner in the growth of American physics from a mere hopeful province of world science to a place of unquestioned leadership, and moreover to unprecedented influence in the gravest issues of war and peace.

His personal contributions to physics, to the foundations of molecular spectroscopy, to the theory of the electromagnetic cascade, to the study of gravitational collapse, and to meson field theory remain solid. Yet their brilliance does not outshine the luminous personal leadership he gave to his colleagues and students during the prewar years in Berkeley and Pasadena, and the postwar years at the Institute at Princeton, when he created out of his learning, taste and devotion a great school of American theoretical physics, embodied by his friends and students and by those students' students to the present day.

But most of all his life, and ours, is marked by the triumph and the tragedy of Los Alamos, where unflaggingly and generously he threw all his heart and mind into the war. His

Page two

generation was called upon to fight against the darkest forces of European history. That we still live in a world shadowed by the thermonuclear bomb, and yet live in it with some hope, is a mark both of his wisdom and of his travail. We are still haunted by the memory of his ordeal in the frightened decade after the war, but the President's award of the Fermi Medal symbolizes the place to which the name of J. Robert Oppenheimer has risen again in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

On April 15, 1945, it fell to Robert Oppenheimer to stand before his laboratory colleagues to remark on the wartime death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. We cannot now find more elegance than was his when he reminded us that at the death of a leader, men come more than ever to recognize "how precious a thing is human greatness."

February 23, 1967

STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

March 13, 1967

Dr. Karl Kaysen  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

As my secretary wrote to you on February 20, I was out of the country at the time of the memorial services for Dr. Oppenheimer.

Having just returned, I merely wish to tell you how sorry I was to hear about his death and the fact that I could not be present at the services.

Very sincerely yours,

*Felix Bloch*

F. Bloch

FB/cs

STANFORD UNIVERSITY  
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

February 20, 1967

Dr. Karl Kaysen  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

In Dr. Bloch's absence I am answering your telegram of February 20 informing Dr. Bloch of the memorial services for Dr. Oppenheimer. Since Dr. Bloch is out of the country until February 28 and cannot be reached at this time, it is doubtful that he will be able to attend the memorial services on the 25th.

Dr. Bloch will be getting in touch with you in the near future, but in the meantime I would like to express condolences on Dr. Oppenheimer's demise in behalf of Dr. Bloch.

Sincerely yours,



Mrs. Carol Sand  
Secretary to  
Felix Bloch

975 ESPLANADE  
PELHAM MANOR, NEW YORK  
10803

27 II 1967

Dear Carl Kayser:

The memorial service for Robert Oppenheimer was most moving and excellent in every way, it seemed to me.

I sent on to you a clipping from a Florence paper dated 20 Feb. It was sent to me by my older daughter, Mrs. Sheldon Judson, whose husband is on the Princeton faculty. They will be back in the autumn.

Thank you and Mrs. Kayser for taking care of me on Saturday.

Sincerely

Benjamin Salpino

# LDNE

ento tipografico: piazzano centralino 27.81; Abbonamenti: annuo 2150 lire; sem.  
n. 4100 lire. Un numéire — C.C.P. n. 5/15756 — Abbonam. postale — Gruppo I

Giovine Italia 17,8.906; altri sportelli: piazza Antinori 8 r., tel 296.289.  
parola (e tariffario in); Sentenza 700 lire; Finanziari e Legali 700 lire; Redazio-  
utte le altre inserzioni: tariffe di questa testata (ediz. nazionale). Tasse escluse.

...a casa come al bar!

## CAFFÈ MINGO



\* FIRENZE - Lunedì 20 febbraio 1967 - L. 50

COSTRUI' A LOS ALAMOS LA PRIMA ATOMICA

# Morto a Princeton Robert Oppenheimer

Un geniale e infelice protagonista della nostra epoca - Dai  
giorni del « progetto Manhattan » al processo per « attività  
antiamericane » - Kennedy lo riabilitò con il premio Fermi

Princeton, 20 febbraio.

Julius Robert Oppenheimer, il fisico americano che durante la guerra diresse a Los Alamos le ricerche e i lavori per la costruzione della prima bomba atomica, è morto ieri nella sua casa di Princeton. La morte è da attribuirsi a cancro alla gola.

Oppenheimer aveva 62 anni. Era nato a New York da un immigrato tedesco. A undici anni fu ammesso a far parte della società mineralogica di New York, a ventitrè si laureò in fisica alla università di Gottinga, quindi passò al centro di ricerche della

università di Harvard e dell'istituto di tecnologia della California. Infine, nel 1947 fu nominato direttore dell'istituto di studi superiori della università di Princeton, la stessa

ti gli scienziati che avevano collaborato alla sua costruzione. Nonostante queste due manifestazioni di fedeltà agli interessi degli Stati Uniti, nell'aprile del 1954 fu accusato di attività antiame-



Robert Oppenheimer, con toga accademica, durante

Telegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson

THANK YOU FOR YOUR EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY. ROBERT WOULD  
WANT YOU AND MRS. JOHNSON TO KNOW THAT THERE WILL BE A  
MEMORIAL SERVICE ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, AT 3 P.M. IN  
ALEXANDER HALL, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

KATHERINE OPPENHEIMER  
(MRS. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER)

February 20, 1967



Telephone Calls on behalf of Mrs. Oppenheimer

✓ Mr. and Mrs. August Hecksher ✓

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Harrison

Mr. Nicolas Nabokov

Mr. Louis Fischer

Mr. and Mrs. V. Bargmann

Professor Hassler Whitney

Professor B. Stromgren

Professor T. Regge

✓ Prof. Julian P. Boyd

Eleanor Richmond

Prof. and Mrs. F. Gilbert

Prof. E. Panofsky

Prof. and Mrs. Dyson

Clyde Woody

Mr. and Mrs. V. Zworykin

Prof. K. Godel

March 10, 1967

Dr. Horacio C. Rivarola, President  
Academia Nacional de Ciencias  
of Buenos Aires  
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear President Rivarola:

Thank you for the resolution of condolence  
of the National Academy of Sciences on the death of  
my predecessor, Robert Oppenheimer. The Institute  
certainly appreciates the expression of your thoughts.

I am sending a copy of this resolution to  
Mrs. Oppenheimer.

Sincerely yours,

Carl Kaysen  
Director

cc: Mrs. Oppenheimer

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS 60637  
THE ENRICO FERMI INSTITUTE  
FOR NUCLEAR STUDIES

*Office of the Director*

February 21, 1967

Professor Carl Kaysen  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Professor Kaysen:

On behalf of The Enrico Fermi Institute for Nuclear Studies I extend to you and your colleagues, our sympathy at the loss of J. Robert Oppenheimer. His services to science and to humanity deserve the admiration and gratitude of the world.

Sincerely,



Roger H. Hildebrand  
Director

dhw



SECRETARIA: JUNIN 1278  
T. E. 85-2297 - BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires, 3 de marzo de 1967

Al Señor Director del  
Instituto de Estudios Avanzados de Princeton  
PRINCETON - NEW JERSEY

La Academia Nacional de Ciencias de Buenos Aires, por intermedio de su presidente Doctor Horacio C. Rivarola, hace llegar al señor Director del Instituto de Estudios Avanzados de Princeton, sus condolencias por la irreparable pérdida del eminente científico recientemente desaparecido, Doctor J. Robert Oppenheimer.

Esta Corporación consagrada al estudio, fomento y difusión de la investigación científica, comparte el dolor que embarga al mundo en estos momentos, y lo recuerda en su visita que hizo a nuestro país en setiembre de 1961 y las conferencias que dictó en cátedras universitarias donde asombró por su sabiduría.

Expresa una vez más su sentir ante la pérdida del sabio que acaba de morir, y se complace en presentarle sus saludos con la consideración más distinguida.

*F. Lajous*  
FRANCISCO LAJOUS  
SECRETARIO

*H. Rivarola*  
HORACIO C. RIVAROLA  
PRESIDENTE

UNIVERSITA' DI TORINO  
ISTITUTO DI FISICA TEORICA  
Via P. Giura, 1 - TORINO - (Italia)

Torino, 22.2.1967

Prot. n° 1750/lp

Professor Carl Kaysen  
Institute for Advanced Study

PRINCETON N.Y.  
(U.S.A.)

Dear Professor Kaysen,

We received the sad news of the death of Professor Oppenheimer. My wife and I will always remember his wonderful and kind hospitality during our last stay at the Institute.

I should be grateful if you could convey to the family the expressions of our deepest sympathy.

  
Sergio Fubini

RAYMOND T. BIRGE  
1639 LA VEREDA ROAD  
BERKELEY, CALIF. 94709

Feb. 23, 1967

Dr. Carl Kaysen  
Institute for Advanced Studies  
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

Professor McMillan has transmitted to me your kind invitation to attend a memorial service to be held for Dr. Oppenheimer at Princeton, on Feb. 25. I greatly regret that because of the long distance and the short notice I will be unable to attend. Since I was chairman of the physics department at Berkeley during nearly all the period when Dr. Oppenheimer was a member of the department, I naturally have had very close relations with him. Our acquaintance has continued during the many years since he left Berkeley.

At the usual weekly department meeting on April 23, 1947 I made some remarks on the subject of his departure for Princeton. I then read the following statement by Dr. Oppenheimer, which he had sent to me for the occasion: "I very much regret that I could not be here today to speak in person to Professor Birge's moving words. I realize that in leaving the University of California I am making many problems for my friends among the faculty and among the students. You can be sure that my own regrets are very much greater. You can be sure that I should not be leaving the University, which I have called home for the last eighteen years, were there not circumstances quite outside our academic life in physics which cause me to take this step. I hope that the future will show that it was justified."

A dinner in honor of Dr. Oppenheimer was held at the Faculty Club in Berkeley on May 5, 1964, during his brief visit here at that time. On that occasion I made the concluding (and longest "speech"), although I hope it was not too long. I ended my remarks by quoting the foregoing material and then said: "There is much more that I might relate, but will not. I have seen and talked only very briefly with Dr. Oppenheimer at various scientific meetings, and the present visit has given me more opportunity to chat with him than at any time since 1947. Let me close merely by saying that he is one of the most gentle and most sincere persons I have ever met, and I love him."

There is really nothing more I can write to you at this sad time.

Yours sincerely,

*Raymond T. Birge*



# HOLIDAY HOMES



ST. JOHN · U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS



28 February 1967

Mrs. Charles Shaner  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton  
New Jersey

*Made copy for  
Kitty B.*

Dear Mrs. Shaner:

We appreciated Mrs. Oppenheimer's invitation to the memorial services on Saturday, and deeply wished that we might have been there.

It just was not possible for us to leave the island, and I wrote to Mrs. Oppenheimer after receiving your cable.

This is such a sad time for all of us who loved him.

Sincerely,

*Ruth C. H. Frank*  
Ruth C. H. Frank (Mrs. Carl)

25 February 1967

Dear Ruth:

Attached is the list of the few calls and telegrams of regret received in this office.

I have asked Toni to put aside the telegrams addressed to Dr. Kaysen or the Institute which were sent up to the house. I have also asked Betty Gorman, who will be taking calls and receiving the mail while I am away, to try to follow up on this.

Liz



Telephone calls and Telegrams of Regret  
Received at Office

Dr. Keith Glennan

Mr. John McCloy - attendance uncertain

Thomas Watson, Jr.

Veronica Wedgwood

Lawrence R. Hafstad

Charles A. Thomas

Senator W. Fullbright

Dr. David Levy

Senator Eugene McCarthy

General James McCormack

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowell

Mrs. Honora Neumann

**VOLPE, BOSKEY AND LYONS**

WORLD CENTER BUILDING  
918 16<sup>TH</sup> STREET, N.W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

JOSEPH VOLPE, JR.  
BENNETT BOSKEY  
ELLIS LYONS  
EDWARD A. GROOBERT

TELEPHONE 737-6580  
(AREA CODE 202)

February 20, 1967


Mrs. Elizabeth Shaner  
Office of Dr. Oppenheimer  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Shaner:

In accordance with our telephone conversation,  
I am sending along herewith the list of names Mr.  
Volpe promised Mrs. Oppenheimer.

As you know Mr. Volpe left for overseas last  
night, but if we can be of any further help, please  
let us know.

Sincerely yours,

  
(Miss) E.B. Warfield  
Secretary

Enclosure

Mr. Dean Acheson, Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20005  
Senator Clinton P. Anderson, United States Senate, Wash., D.C. 20510  
Mr. Bennett Boskey, 918 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006  
Senator Clifford P. Case, United States Senate, Wash., D.C. 20510  
Mr. John Conway  
Mr. Alfred Friendly  
Dr. T. Keith Glennan, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C.  
General Leslie Groves  
Dr. Lawrence Hafstad, General Motors, 30000 Mound Rd. Detroit, Mich.  
Miss Frances Henderson, Office of Senator Clifford P. Case  
Representative Chet Holifield, U.S. House of Representatives, Wash. 20515  
Joseph Johnson  
John Lansdale, Jr. Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio  
David E. Lilienthal, 88 Battle Road, Princeton, N.J.  
Senator Eugene J. McCarthy, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510  
Paul H. Nitze, Secretary of the Navy  
General Lauris Norstad  
Miss Marguerite Owen, Tennessee Valley Authority, Woodward Bldg., Wash. D.C.  
James Perkins, Cornell  
Sumner T. Pike, Augusta, Maine  
James T. Ramey, Commissioner, Atomic Energy Commission, Wash., D.C. 20545  
Dr. Charles A. Thomas, 800 N. Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.  
Carroll L. Wilson, School of Industrial Management, 50 Memorial Dr.  
Cambridge, Mass.  
  
Harry Winne  
Joseph Volpe, Jr., 2821 Beechwood Circle, Arlington, Virginia

Telegrams sent February 20, 1967

R. G. Sacks, Argonne National Labs

E. Rabinowitch, University of Illinois

H. L. Anderson, University of Chicago

A. J. F. Siegert, Northwestern

Arthur Roberts, University of Chicago

David Pines, University of Illinois

L. M. Langer, E. J. Konopinski, University of Indiana

N. Pusey, Harvard

G. B. Kistiakowsky, Harvard  
\* Associates: Schwinger, Ramsey, Purcell, van Vleck, Bainbridge,  
Furry, Zacharias

N. E. Bradbury, Los Alamos  
Associates: Critchfield, McKibben, Ulam, Manley

Mrs. Eric Hausner, Sante Fe

A. Pais, Rockefeller Institute  
Associates: Khuri, Uhlenbeck

V. F. Weisskopf, M.I.T.  
Associates: Smith, Rosse, Weisner, Bush, Killian, Townes,  
Low, Frisch, Morrison

J. Perkins, Cornell University  
Associates: Bethe, Greisen, Wilson

I.I. Rabi, Columbia University  
Associates: Serber, Wick, Wu, Lee, Darrow

E. A. McMillan, Berkeley, University of California  
Associates: Birge, Brode, Chamberlain, Chew, Karplus, Helmholtz, Rarita,  
Taub, Watson, Segre

F. Bloch, Stanford, Palo Alto  
Associates: Schiff, Panofsky

H. C. Urey, La Jolla, UCSD  
Associates: Bradner, York, Mayer, Kroll

R. Duffield, General Atomic, La Jolla  
Associate: E. Creutz

\* Individual telegrams not sent to associates listed.

D. Saxon, UCLA, Los Angeles  
Associates: Finkelstein, Libby

Eldred Nelson, TRW Space Technology Labs, L.A.

Stanley P. Frankel, 411 N. Martel Ave., L.A.

C. D. Anderson, Cal Tech, Pasadena  
Associates: Bacher, Christy, Feynman, Gell-Mann, Lauritsen (C.C.), T. Lauritsen

H. W. Lewis, University of California, Santa Barbara

A. Nordasick, General Motors, Santa Barbara

B. Kursunoglu, University of Miami

Donald Hornig, Office of Science & Technology, Wash., D.C.

Frederick Seitz, National Academy of Sciences, Wash., D.C.

Robert McNamara, Secty. of Defense, Wash., D.C.

Glenn T. Seaborg, A.E.C., Wash., D.C.

John W. Gardner, Office of Health, Education & Welfare, Wash., D.C.

Herbert Scoville, ACDA, State Dept., Wash., D.C.

✓ Joseph Volpe, Wash., D.C. 1701 K St N.W.

Dean Acheson

Dr. James B. Conant

✓ General Leslie Groves, Wash., D.C.

✓ Ann Marx, Wash., D.C. - 2718 OLIVE AVE WASH. D.C.

Sumner T. Pike, Augusta, Maine

James T. Raney, Commissioner, AEC., Wash., D.C.

M. Goldhaber, Brookhaven

L. L. Foldy, Case Institute, Cleveland

C. N. Yang, Stony Brook

E. Piore, IBM, Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

- Chaim Richman, Dallas, Texas
- F. Gurseay, Yale University
- R. E. Peierls - *U. of Seattle, Wash*
- R. Jost, Zurich
- P.A.M. Dirac, Cambridge, England
- Sir Lawrence Bragg, Cambridge, England
- Abdus Salam, Trieste
- Leon van Hove, CERN, Geneva
- E. Amaldi, Rome
- Sir William Penney, Atomic Energy Authority, London
- ✓ Francois de Rose, Lisbon, Portugal, *5 RUA SANTO-O-VELHO (French Ambassade)*
- Francis Perrin, Paris, France - *College de France, PARIS 5*
- Pierre Auger, Paris, France, *12 RUE E FAGUET, PARIS 14*
- A. Bohr, Copenhagen, Denmark
- Igal Lalmi, Weitzmann Institute
- H. Yukawa, Tokyo, Japan
- ✓ Stewart Hampshire, London - *34 WALTON ST LONDON, S.W.3*
- ✓ Mrs. Wilder Hobson, London
- ✓ J. B. Fisk, Bell Labs, N.Y.C.
- ✓ John J. McCloy
- George Corner, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia
- ✓ John and Chantal Hunt, CCF, *104 BLVA. HAUSMANN, PARIS 8*
- ✓ Mrs. Eugene Meyer, *1624 CRESCENT PL, N.W. WASH. D.C.*
- ✓ Mike Josselson, Geneva, *CCF - Route de Fribourg 47 Ter*
- ✓ Jeanne Hersch, Paris - *27 rue de Boukainville Nices, PARIS 16*
- Dorothy McKibben, *1099 Old Pecos Ro. Santa Fe, New Mexico*
- ✓ Manuel & Maria Luisa Vallarta, Mexico  
*Calle Fujiyama, Barranca del Muerto  
Mexico 20. D.F.*

Dr. Lawrence Hofstad, General Motors, Detroit

Rep. Chet Holifield

2/20/67 (K)

Alfred Friendly, Washington Post, London

Fred Friendly, Ford Foundation, N.Y.C.

Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Assoc. Universities Inc., Washington, D.C.

Miss Frances Henderson, Office of Senator Clifford Case

Paul Nitze, Washington, D.C.

Miss Marguerite Owen, Tennessee Valley Authority, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Charles A. Thomas, Monsanto

Carroll L. Wilson

Paul Horgan, Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. Honora Neuman, 94 rue du Bac, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>, France

Sir Isaiah Berlin

Meyer Weisgal, Weitzmann Institute

Miss C. V. Wedgwood

Denis de Rougemont

Senator Clifford P. Case

Senator Clinton P. Anderson

Bennett Boskey, Washington, D.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowell, 15 W. 67th St., N.Y.C.

Gen. James McCormick, Comsat

Roger Sessions, 1411 Hawthorne Terrace, Berkeley, California

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dale, P.O. Box 93, Christiansted, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands  
00830

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frank, Cruz Bay, St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands 00830

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Stark, P.O. Box 1288, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands 00830



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

February 21, 1967

Dr. Carl Kaysen  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

I am sorry if there was any misunderstanding about my call following your wire to me. The wording seemed to indicate that a reply was expected.

I am enclosing a clipping from the Oakland Tribune which includes a statement I made Saturday night to a reporter who called me. Mrs. Oppenheimer may like to see this.

Sincerely,



Edwin M. McMillan

EMMc:EID  
Enc. 1



RUTGERS • THE STATE UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF MICROBIOLOGY

March 6, 1967

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY 08903

Director  
Institute for Advanced Studies  
Princeton, New Jersey

My dear Director:

I am enclosing a letter that I received from the Academia de Artes y Ciencias de Puerto Rico asking me to convey the sympathy of the members of that Academy to you upon the recent death of Professor Oppenheimer.

I would like to add my own expression of sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

*Selman A. Waksman*

Selman A. Waksman  
Professor Emeritus

Encl.



# Academia de Artes y Ciencias de Puerto Rico

*Apartado 22131, Estación Postal Universidad de Puerto Rico - Río Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931 - Tel. 765-5605*

March 1st, 1967

Dr. Selman A. Waksman  
Professor Emeritus  
Rutgers-The State University  
Institute of Microbiology  
New Brunswick, N. J. 08903

Dear Professor Waksman:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Puerto Rico Academy of Arts and Sciences it was resolved to ask you, as a leading member of the Corporation in the continental United States, to communicate with Princeton University in the Academy's name and pass on to them our condolence upon the recent death of Professor Robert Oppenheimer, famous worldwide known Scientist.

Please also convey to the family of the deceased our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Cordially,

Arturo Gómez Costa  
Executive Director

26-C, Garden Road,  
Karachi (Pakistan)

February 20, 1967.

My dear Director,

I read in the paper today about the sad and untimely death of Professor Oppenheimer, who was occupying the seat previously dealt with by Professor Einstein. His physical philosophy and concepts, undoubtedly have earned the applause of the community of scientists all over.

Please convey my sincere condolence to Madam Oppenheimer and his family for which I would be obliged to you.

*With regards,*

Yours sincerely,

*S.M. Ayub*  
20/2/67  
S.M. Ayub

The Director,  
Institute of Advanced Studies,  
Princeton,  
(New Jersey),  
U.S.A.

E. SEGRÉ  
36 CREST ROAD  
LAFAYETTE, CALIFORNIA 94549

February 22, 1967

Dear Dr. Kaysen:

I have received a message through Dr. McMillan inviting me to the Memorial Service for Robert Oppenheimer. Unfortunately I can not participate to the occasion because I am convalescing myself and can not undertake the trip now.

I want to express my deep feelings of sympathy and my regrets of being unable to pay this last tribute to Oppenheimer.

Sincerely yours

*Enrico Segre*

CLASS OF SERVICE  
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION  
W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

TELEGRAM

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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

1048A EST FEB 20 67 PA085

P CDV112 WUE0240 RMZ0083 SGZ0045 83 PD INTL FR CD GENEVE RSG  
VIA RCA 20 1137

PROFESSOR CARL KAYSEN DIRECTOR INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETON (NJER)

DEEPLY SHOCKED BY VERY SAD **NEWS UNTIMELY** DEATH ROBERT J. OPPENHEIMER  
PERSONALLY AND ON BEHALF ALL SCIENTISTS OF CERN WISH TO CONVEY  
OUR DEEPEST FEELINGS OF SORROW AND HEARTFELT **SYMPATHY** STOP  
IN ADDITION TO MAKING OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO PHYSICS  
ROBERT J  
END ONE

*Duplicate telegram*

unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

PAGE 2

OPPENHEIMER HAD MAJOR INFLUENCE ON ESTABLISHMENT OF WORLDWIDE  
SCIENTIFIC CONTECTS AFTER WAR STOP HIS FORESIGHT AND WISE ADVICE  
WERE OF FUNDAMENTAL **IMPORTANCE** FOR DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEAN  
PHYSICS IN LAST TWENTY YEARS  
GREGORY CERNLAB.

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

912A EST FEB 22 67 PA055

LSV017 TDP PWS 903A EST FEB 22 67 DS1401/22 FEB

USB032/392A GOVT NL PD //CHG REFILE//

R 202350Z FEB 67

FM N E BRADBURY LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LAB LOS ALAMOS NMEX

TO DR CARL KAYSEN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY PRINCETON NJ

AEC

UNCLAS GREATLY APPRECIATE YOUR TELEGRAM. WILL PLAN TO ATTEND  
SERVICES ON SATURDAY.

BT



This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

1055A EST FEB 22 67 PA081 MB074

C WNA009 PD 3 EXTRA WN CHICAGO ILL 22 907A CST

CARL KAYSEN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCE STUDY

PRINCETON NJER

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TELEGRAM PLAN TO ATTEND MEMORIAL FOR OPPENHERBER

HE WAS ONE OF THE GREAT MEN OF OUR GENERATION

HERBER L ANDERSON ENRICO SERMI INSTITUTE CHGO

(40).

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NL	= Night Letter
LT	= International Letter Telegram

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

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

348P EST FEB 21 67 PA191 LC163  
L LLN047 PD 3 EXTRA TDL WUX REDONDO BEACH CALIF 21 1154A PST  
CARL KAYSEN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES  
PRINCETON NJER

THANK YOU FOR SENDING ME NOTICE OF MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR  
ROBERT OPPENHEIMER. REGRET THAT I WILL BE UNABLE TO ATTEND  
SINCE I WILL BE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES ON THAT DATE

ELDRED C NELSON TRW SYSTEMS ONE SPACE PARK  
(28).

TELEPHONE NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
TELEPHONED TO *msb* \_\_\_\_\_  
TIME *4:31* \_\_\_\_\_  
BY *[Signature]* \_\_\_\_\_  
ATTEMPTS *[Signature]* \_\_\_\_\_

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

205P EST FEB 24 67 PA150

PS P WB038 GOVT PD 1 EXTRA TLX WASHINGTON DC 24 1206P EST

DR CARL KAYSEN, DIRECTOR

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY PRINCETON NJER

AEC-032. ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR ME TO BE PRESENT AT  
THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR. OPPENHEIMER THIS SATURDAY, COMMISSIONER  
GERALD F. TAPE PLANS TO ATTEND

GLENN T SEABORG CHAIRMAN U S ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

(37).

*Have notified Mrs. Seaborg.  
Also attending - Senator Case.*

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

212P EST FEB 24 67 PA158 P

ZLB569 RW301 INTL ZL DUBNA URSS VIA WUI 42 24 1335

LT INSITTUT FOR ADVANCED STUDY PRINCETONNEWJERSEY

WE SEND OUR SINCERE SYMPATHY ON LOSS OF OUTSTANDING AMERICAN  
SCIENTIST ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

N N BOGOLUBOV V P DZHELEPOV G N FLEROV I M FRANK B PONTECORVO  
D I BLOKHINTSEV JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH DUBNA

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

825P EST FEB 21 67 PA266 BE495

B CDA950 VIA RCA ZCZC WUF1197 BAN0374

URNX CO AYBX 031

CORDOBA 31 21 1155

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE PRINCETON  
-PRINCETON NUEVAJERSEYUSA

EN NOMBRE UNIVERSIDAD CORDOBA COMA ARGENTINA COMO EXPRESO  
SENTIDAS CONDOLENCIAS FALLECIMIENTO DR OPPEMHEINER COMA GLORIA  
CIENCIA MUNDIAL

RECTOR UNIVERSIDAD CORDOBA ARGENTINA  
COLL BAN0374 -PRINCETON

924.4000

# WESTERN UNION

## TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
DL	= Day Letter
NL	= Night Letter
LT	= International Letter Telegram

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

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.

209P EST FEB 20 67 PA169

SYD298 SY LLE137 PD EXA SYRACUSE NY 20 138P EST

PROF DYSON

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY PRINCETON NJER

DEAR PROF DYSON MY COLLEAGUES AND I SEND OUR SINCEREST CONDOLENCES

UPON THE DEATH OF DR OPPENHEIMER

PROF E C G SUDARSHAN PHYSICS DEPT SYRACUSE INIVERSITY

(45)

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

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

1133P EST FEB 21 67 PA298 WASHINGTON DC

SPB001 SSE901 P WA560 GOVT PD 7EXTRA

CARL KAYSEN

INST FOR ADV STUDY

PRINCETON NJER

APPRECIATE NOTICE OF OPPENHEIMER MEMORIAL SERVICE. WILL PLAN  
TO ATTEND

HERBERT SCOVILLE, FR ASSISTANT DIRECTOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BU ARMAS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGE

CY

(50).

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

## SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

1133A EST FEB 21 67 PA097 BB293

B CDD701 VIA RCA ZCZC WUB0690 UWS896 LHC305 XLH397 TX22566

USNX HL GBLH 028

LONDONLH 28 (21) 1514

LT

J CARL KAYSEN CARE INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES

PRINCETONNEWJERSEY

DEEPLY REGRET UNABLE TO ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR

OPPENHEIMER ON 25 FEBRUARY

UKATEN LONDONSW1 SIR WILLIAM PENNEY

COL J DR 25



This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

## SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

521P EST FEB 22 67 PA179

P CDU795 DWU940 DKCN042 42 PD INTL CD KOEBENHAVN VIA WUI 22

1549

LT INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON (NJER)

MEMBERS OF THE NIELS BOHR INSTITUTE AND NORDITA PAY TRIBUTE  
TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT OPPENHEIMER AND EXPRESS THEIR DEEP  
APPRECIATION OF THE INSPIRATION HE HAS GIVEN TO A GENERATION  
OF PHYSICISTS

AAGE BOHR C MOELLER

(19).

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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.

818A EST FEB 24 67 PA048

P CDM166 VIA ITT ZCZC AWQ167 VIA ITT HTB455

UINX HL HUBU 047

BUDAPEST 47 24 1247

LT

- DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY  
PRINCETONNEWJERSEY -

ON BEHALF OF MYSELF AND MY COLLEAGUES I EXPRESS OUR  
DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS OF THE FAMOUS  
SCIENTIST AND GREAT MAN PROFESSOR ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

LAJOS JANOSSY CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF  
PHYSICS AND ROLAND EOTVOES UNIVERSITY BUDAPEST  
COL LT

NNNN

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM  
W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

816A EST FEB 24 67 PA045

SSE204 P CDU347 IWGITII LTM40 GLL12 12 PD INTL FR CD TORINO

PO 8300 VIA WUI 24 1010

INSTITUTE ADVANCED STUDIES  
PRINCETON (NJER)

SPIACENTE IMPOSSIBILE CAMBIARE SEMESTRE SEGUE LETTERA  
N FURLAN  
(56).

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

1112A EST FEB 22 67 PA083 BE089

B CDF385 VIA RCA ZCZC WUD0383 SGZ0704 RSG

URNX CO CGGE 023

GENEVE RSG 23 22 1626

KAYSEN INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETOWN/NEW/JERSEY

SHALL ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE PROFESSOR OPPENHEIMER STOP ARRIVE

NEW YORK FRIDAY LEAVE SATURDAY

VAN HOVE CERNLAB GENEVA

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
\* CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

## SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

1231P EST FEB 24 67 PAEP OA047

0 SZB025 PD WUX DAVIS CALIF 24 856A PST

DR CRK KAYSEN DIR INSTITUTE ADVANCED STUDIES

PRINCETON UNIV PRINCETON NJER

I AM SO VERY SORRY I WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ATTEND THE OPPENHEIMER  
MEMORIAL. I TRULY REGRET NOT BEING ABLE TO MAKE IT. GIVE EVERYONE  
MY BEST

EMIL M MRAK

(03).

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

# WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

R. W. MCFALL  
PRESIDENT

## SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

916A EST FEB 19 67 PA015 BA089

B CDE037 VIA RCA ZCZC WUE0033 BIU0989 1115

URNX HL ISTX 051

REHOVOT 51 19 1245

LT

CARL KAYSEN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED STUDIES  
PRINCETONNEWJERSEY

THE ENTIRE STAFF OF THE WEIZMANN INSTITUTE DEEPLY MOURNS  
THE UNTIMELY PASSING OF JAY ROBERT OPPENHEIMER A GREAT SCIENTIST  
AND NOBLE MAN WHOSE COUNSEL AND WISDOM HAS OFTEN GUIDED THIS  
INSTITUTE STOP PLEASE ACCEPT OUR MOST PROFOUND CONDOLENCES  
ON YOUR IMMENSE LOSS DESHALIT  
COL

*Another wire sent to Oppenheimer home.*

Telegrams to Institute

Gilberto Bernardini, Pre. Italian Physical Society  
Gregory, Cernlab, Geneva  
Jentschke and Colleagues, Desy, Hamburg  
Vladimir Fock, Prof. Leningrad U.  
Gianfausto Dellantonio, C/o Mrs. Hobson

Carlo Salvetti - Vice-Pres. - (NEN, Trieste, Italy)

Giorgio Salvini - Pres. - Natl. Inst., Nuclear Physics

Kursanoglu - Will attend services will attend

H. Scoville, Asst. Dir. Sci. + Tech. - Bureau Atomic Control, Disarm.  
Rector, Universidad Cordoba, Argentina

Niels Bohr Institute - C. Hoeller

Seaborg

Seminar for theoretical Physics - Zurich

Byron Wright - in UCLA physics staff

H. Furlan - → →

Emil Mrazek - → →

(over)

110

*J. Robert Oppenheimer*  
*1954*  
*100*  
*100*

Gregory, Gerald, Geneva  
Jentschke and Colleague, Bay, Hamburg  
Wilmitt Rock, Prof. Leininger U.  
Klausensto Dolanenko, C/o Mrs. Hobson

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes and signatures]*



Telegrams addressed to IAS or to Dr. Kaysen

Emil M. Mrak, Davis, Calif.

N. Furlan, Torino, Italy

Lajos Janossy, Central Res. Inst. of Physics and Roland Eotvoes, Univ. of  
Budapest

Aage Bohr and C. Moeller, Copenhagen

Ukaten Londonswi and Sir William Penney, London

Herbert Scoville, (for Asst. Director, Science and Technology, BuArms  
Control and Disarmament Age

E. C. G. Sudarshan, Syracuse U.

Rector, Universidad Cordoba, Argentina

N. N. Bogolubov, V. P. Dzhelepov, G. N. Flerov, I. M. Frank, B. Pontecorvo, and

D. I. Blokhintsev, Joint Inst. for Nuclear Res., DUBNA

Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, U. S. A. E. C.

Letters:

S. M. Ayub, 26-C, Garden Rd., Karachi, Pakistan ✓

~~E. Segre, 36 Crest Road, Lafayette, Calif.~~

~~Edwin M. McMillan, Lawrence Rad. Lab.~~

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

Notes of sympathy and condolence have been  
sent to Dr. Kaysen to be conveyed to  
Mrs. Oppenheimer from:

David Mitrany  
Kingston Blount, Oxford

Roger H. Hildebrand, Director  
Enrico Fermi Institute

E. Segré  
36 Crest Rd., Lafayette, Calif. 94549

February 24, 1967

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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

954A EST FEB 24 67 PA078 BF042 B

CDU289 SNWG334 41 PD INTL FR CD GENEVE/TEL VIA WUI 24 1435

MRS ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

PRINCETON(NJER)

DEAR KATHY WE DEEPLY SHARE IN YOUR GRIEF IN NOVING MEMORY OF  
HAPPY DAYS WHEN WE MET IN FERNEY STOP WILL BE EN PENSEES WITH  
YOU AND HIM ON MEMORIAL SERVICE STOP

DENIS AND NANIK DE ROUGEMOND

(45).

This is a fast message  
unless its deferred char-  
acter is indicated by the  
proper symbol.

W. P. MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WESTERN UNION  
TELEGRAM

R. W. McFALL  
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International  
Letter Telegram

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.

604P EST FEB 24 67 PA268 CTE387

WJ221 WW NFA077 GOVT PD NF WASHINGTON DC 24 402P EST

MRS J ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

PRINCETON NJER

REGRET INABILITY ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE SATURDAY. PLEASE ACCEPT  
MY HEARTFELT SYMPATHY IN YOUR LOSS

CLINTON P ANDERSON USS

(04).

cable for Dr. Kaysen from Lisbon

2/24/67

copy being sent out here by Western Union

"UNABLE ATTEND SERVICE SATURDAY stop SHARE SORROW ALL FRIENDS

ROBERT OPPENHEIMER"

signed

Francois de Rose

called in at 4:35 PM.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

SCHOOL OF NATURAL SCIENCES

25 February 1967

Dear Betty:

I have asked Toni to put aside the telegrams addressed to Dr. Kaysen or to the Institute which were sent up to the house. These should be returned to Dr. Kaysen after a list is made up for our file.

I left the 1966 income tax material with Toni for Mrs. Oppenheimer, but it was not returned to me. Since this cannot be sent out until I return, would you please call Miss Jones in Mr. Leidesdorf's office - OXford 7-0200, and tell her I will send it as soon as I return on the 13th.

Thank you.

*Liz*  
Liz

*called  
2/28/67  
Bet*

FAMILY

First Row

Mrs. Robert Oppenheimer

Miss Toni Oppenheimer

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Oppenheimer

Mr. Frank Oppenheimer

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hempelmann

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Harrison

Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs (Martha Parsons)

Mr. Nicolas Nabokov

Mr. George Balanchine

~~Mr. McGeorge Bundy~~

SPECIAL GUESTS

Dean Acheson

E. Amaldi

A. Bohr

James B. Conant

P. A. M. Dirac

Mr. and Mrs. F. Gurse

Gen. Leslie R. Groves

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hast

R. Jost

E. McMillan

Ann Marks

Robert McNamara

A. Salam

L. van Hove



A Dean Acheson

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Armstrong - *YES*

Mr. Raymond Aron - *YES*

Mr. Pierre Auger

Mr. W. H. Auden

B Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barnett *YES*

Mr. George Balanchine (with family) *YES*

Mr. and Mrs. V. Bargmann *YES*

Mrs. Nina Berberova *YES*

Mr. Richard Birgi *YES*

Mr. Bennett Boskey

Mr. and Mrs. Julian P. Boyd *YES*

Mr. McGeorge Bundy (with family)

Mrs. Georgia Burnett

Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs (Martha Parsons) with family *YES*

C Miss Dominique Cibiel *YES*

Dr. James B. Conant

Mr. and Mrs. William Callahan

Mr. Elliott Carter *YES*

Senator Clifford Case - *YES*

Mr. John Conway

Mr. George Corner

D Mr. and Mrs. Aschwin de Lippe *YES*

Mr. Denis de Rougemont

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dale *YES*

Mr. and Mrs. Francois de Rose

E

F Mr. J. B. Fisk  
Fred Friendly *YES*  
Louis Fischer *YES*  
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frank

G General Leslie R. Groves

H Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hast (cousin) *YES*  
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hempelmann (with family) *YES*  
Mr. Donald Hornig *YES*  
Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Hampshire  
Mrs. Wilder Hobson *YES*  
Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt *YES*  
Miss Jeanne Hersch  
Miss Frances Henderson *YES*  
Rep. Chet Holifield  
Mr. Averell Harriman  
Mr. and Mrs. August Heckscher *YES*  
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Harrison (with family) *YES*  
Mr. Paul Horgan

I

J Mr. Michael Josselson  
Mrs. Joseph Johnson *YES*

K

L Mr. John Lansdale, Jr.  
Mr. David E. Lilenthal

M Madame Andre Malraux *YES*  
Mr. John J. McCloy *YES*  
Mr. Robert McNamara  
Mrs. Ann Marks *YES*  
Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Morot-Sir *YES*  
Mrs. Dorothy McKibben

N Mr. Nicolas Nabokov (with family) *YES*  
Mr. Peter Nabokov *YES*  
Mr. Paul H. Nitze  
Mr. A. Nordsieck

O John O'Hara  
Miss Marguerite Owen *YES*

P Sumner T. Pike  
Francis Perrin  
James Perkins  
John Palfrey

Q

R James T. Ramey  
Chaim Richman

S Frederick Seitz *YES*  
Meyer Shapiro  
Stephen Spender *YES*  
Arthur Schlesinger *YES*  
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Stark  
Herbert Scoville *YES*  
Shephard Stone *YES*  
*GERALD F. TAPE (examiner, Shelby)*

T Igal Talmi *YES*  
Mrs. William Thorpe

U

V Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Vallarta

W Carroll L. Wilson

Meyer Weisgal *YES*

cross references as follows:

Sydney Morning Herald (SY Section of Institute General)  
Service for Dr. Oppenheimer

March 30, 1963

Mr. Peter Michelmore  
Editor and Manager  
The Sydney Morning Herald, Ltd.  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Michelmore:

Replying to your letter of March 27th, I am afraid that I cannot be helpful to you with regard to Dr. Oppenheimer's former secretaries.

Two have left Princeton and I do not have their addresses and another has, I am informed, declined to give interviews.

Please accept my apologies for my inability to help.

Sincerely yours,

Janet Smith  
Office of the Director

bcc: Mrs. Shaner

cross references as follows:

Sydney Morning Herald (SY section of Institute General)  
Service for Dr. Oppenheimer

February 19, 1968

Mr. Peter Michelmore  
Editor and Manager  
The Sydney Morning Herald, Ltd.  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Michelmore:

A copy of the booklet containing the speeches at the Memorial Service for Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer is attached.

It is sent to you with the stipulation that if you wish to quote from it, or use excerpts from any of the speeches, you will contact the authors directly to arrange for permission. Professor Bethe may be reached at Cornell University; Professor Kennan at this Institute and Ambassador Smyth via Princeton University.

Yours very truly,

Janet Smith  
Office of the Director

February 9, 1968

Mr. Peter Michelmore  
Editor and Manager  
The Sydney Morning Herald, Ltd.  
229 West 43rd Street  
New York, New York 10036

Dear Mr. Michelmore:

Thank you for your letter of February 8th.

It is correct that a pamphlet was published that contains the eulogies delivered at the memorial service for Dr. Oppenheimer. I wonder, however, if you would tell me to what use the pamphlet would be put? Do you intend to publish excerpts?

Please give my regards to Mr. Armati, whom I knew when I was secretary in The New York Times News Service.

Sincerely,

Office of the Director

Copy to Director's Office

February 23, 1967

The Faculty of the School of Natural Sciences today passed the following resolution:

We, the Professors in the School of Natural Sciences, wish to convey to Mrs. Oppenheimer our profound sympathy in the loss of our colleague Robert Oppenheimer. Through the many years of his Directorship, he always found time to talk personally with each of our visiting members and to appraise for himself the details of their work. He made it his business to be expert and up-to-date in all the activities of our School. His devotion to the Institute and to science were most movingly shown by his continuing to participate in our work, even during his last illness. He sat with us and chatted professionally at his weekly physics lunches, and he somehow found the strength to attend our faculty meetings and express well-informed judgments concerning future Institute appointments, until three days before his death. He set us an example of dignity and courage which none of us will ever forget.



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY  
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

February 22, 1967

Professor Carl Kaysen  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Kaysen,

Fuller explanation department: The mailed copy of your wire to me came today. It does not include the word "call" before your name, which appeared on the telephoned version as received by my secretary. I hope this clears everything up.

Professor Goldberger called me this morning, and gave me a list of persons at Berkeley to call to deliver personal invitations. The result of this canvass is: Brode and Taub are in Europe, therefore I did not call them. Birge, Chamberlain, Karplus, Rarita, Segrè, and Watson decline with regret, because of previous engagements or the difficulties of travel to Princeton. Chew and I will come. I have informed Professor Goldberger of this by phone.

Sincerely,



Edwin M. McMillan

EMMc:EID

February 21, 1967

Mr. D. D. Coyle  
Stanhope Hall  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Mr. Coyle:

Here is the stuff. I may call over some additional information tomorrow or Thursday.

Cordially,

Carl Kayser

February 21, 1967

MEMORANDUM for: Mr. Coyle

The Service for Dr. Oppenheimer on Saturday at Alexander Hall, starting at 3 PM sharp, will have the following order:

1. A recording of the Stravinsky Requiem. Approximately 8 minutes. (Tape, tape player and amplifiers to be provided by us).

The speakers in the following order:

2. Carl Kaysen, Director of the Institute for Advanced Study. 2 minutes
3. Hans Bethe (Professor of Physics at Cornell University) Approximately 10 minutes
4. Ambassador Henry Smyth (Professor Emeritus of Physics at Princeton University. U.S. member, International Atomic Energy Authority). Approximately 10 minutes.
5. Professor George Kennan (Professor in School of Historical Studies at Institute for Advanced Study) Approximately 10 minutes.
6. The Juilliard String Quartet will perform variations from Opus 131 by Beethoven. Approximately 8 minutes.

There will be four ushers: Professor Goldberger, Dr. Adler and Dr. Dashen, who will recognize the physicists and Mr. who will recognize the Trustees.

The whole of the center downstairs section will be reserved for the invited guests. One group of invited guests are shown in the attached list. Others will be recognized by the ushers.

All of the guests will come in through the center door. Mrs. Oppenheimer and her family (daughter, son, son-in-law, possibly Dr. Oppenheimer's brother and Dr. and Mrs. Hempelman) will come in the right side door. The front row will be reserved for the Oppenheimer family. Two parking spaces behind Alexander Hall will be reserved for the family party.

Memorandum for Mr. Coyle  
page 2

Insofar as feasible, guests on the attached list will come in either Mr. Leidesdorf's car (a Cadillac with New York registration) or in the Institute's bus and station wagons. There will be one or two other Trustees' cars. If parking space can be provided for these, it would be a help.

February 21, 1967

Invited Guests———Dr. Oppenheimer's Memorial Service

Professor and Mrs. Julian Boyd  
Mr. Perrin Galpin  
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd K. Garrison  
General and Mrs. Edward Greenbaum  
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Leidesdorf  
Mr. and Mrs. Lessing Rosenwald  
Mr. and Mrs. Ira Schur

Professor and Mrs. George Kennan  
Professor and Mrs. Hans Bethe  
Professor and Mrs. Henry Smyth

Professor and Mrs. T.D. Lee  
Professor A. Pais  
Professor and Mrs. Freeman Dyson  
Professor and Mrs. Tullio Regge  
Professor and Mrs. Bengt Strömberg

Professor and Mrs. Harold Cherniss  
Professor and Mrs. Marston Morse  
Professor and Mrs. Hassler Whitney  
Professor and Mrs. Erwin Panofsky

Governor and Mrs. Robert B. Meyner  
Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.  
Professor and Mrs. Victor Weiskopf (?)

Acknowledgement Cards sent to:

Dr. N. E. Bradbury, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico

Dr. Herbert L. Anderson, Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Eldred C. Nelson, TRW Systems, Redondo Beach, California

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.

Drs. Bogolubov, Dzhelapov, Flerov, Frank, Pontecorvo, Blokhintsev, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, U.S.S.R.

Rector, University of Cordoba, Cordoba, Argentina

Prof. E.C.G. Sudarshan, Physics Department, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Herbert Scoville, Bureau of Arms Control & Disarmament, Washington, D.C.

Sir William Penney, U.K. Atomic Energy Commission, 11 Charles II Street, London, S.W. 1, England

Prof. Aage Bohr, Niels Bohr Institute, 17, Blegdamsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark

Professor C. Møller, Niels Bohr Institute, 17, Blegdamsvej, Copenhagen, Denmark

Lajos Janossy & Roland Eotvoes, Central Research Institute of Physics, University of Budapest, Budapest, Hungary

Prof. N. Furlan, University of Torino, Via P. Guira, 1, Torino, Italy

Prof. Leon Van Hove, CERN, Geneva 23, Switzerland

Prof. E. Segré 36 Crest Road, Lafayette, California 94549

S. M. Ayub, 26-C Garden Road, Karachi, Pakistan

Dr. Emil M. Mraz, 16 College Park, David, California

Dr. A. de-Shalit, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovoth, Israel

Prof. Selman A. Waksman, Institute of Microbiology, Rutgers-The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Arturo Gomez Costa, Executive Director, Academy of Arts & Sciences of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00931

Prof. Sergio Fubini, Institute of Theoretical Physics, University of  
Torino, Via P. Guira 1, Torino, Italy

Raymond T. Birge, 1639 La Vereda Road, Berkeley, California 94709

Ambassador Francois de Rose, 5 Rua Santo-O-Velho, Lisbon, Portugal

Trustees-----Dr. Oppenheimer's service

Mr. and Mrs. Shanks are unable to attend.



Saturday, February 25th. Services for Dr. Oppenheimer and lunch preceding

- 2 Mr. & Mrs. Julian Boyd-----most likely will attend
- Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Dilworth---they are going out-of-town on Feb. 23rd and will be unable to attend
- 1 Mr. Perrin Galpin--hopes to attend and will go to Olden Farm for lunch
- 2 Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd K. Garrison-----they will attend service and lunch preceding
- 2 General Greenbaum--gave message and details to his secretary. She non-committal so will call her later in week to determine his plans
- Mr. Hochschild--haven't called
- 2 Mr. Leidesdorf---talked with Mrs. Van Gelder, who took message for Mr. Leidesdorf and Mr. Schur. She will call later to tell me about them.
- Mr. Wilmarth Lewis--No. He will be in South Carolina
- Mr. & Mrs. Harold Linder--the message will be given to them, but they are going to be in Jamaica on that day.
- 2 Mr. and Mrs. Rosenwald--yes, and for lunch
- 2 Mr. Schur----please see above
- Mr. Strauss--will call tomorrow, Tuesday, as per your instructions

B

JS *Brother Meyers*  
*Arthur Schlegel*

February 20, 1967  
 Monday

- 2 G. Kennan
- 2 Bethie
- 2 Smythe

- ✓ Mother T. O. Lee 2
- ✓ Mrs A. Pais 1
- FD. y ren 2
- T Regge 2
- B Stromper 2

- ✓ H. Cherniss 2
- ~~Brookline~~ 2
- Morse

6

9

4

send to:

Professor Eugene Guth  
c/o Professor Paul Urban  
Altebost  
Schladming  
Steiermark, Austria

*Booker  
per  
10/22*

MRS. HENRY D. SMYTH  
5 LAFAYETTE ROAD WEST  
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540


March 2, 1967

Dear Mrs. Bortell:

I enclose the corrected copy of my husband's address last Saturday at the Memorial Service for Robert Oppenheimer. A duplicate copy is here on my desk. If there is any question, I can be reached almost any morning at telephone 924 - 0611. My husband's telephone number at his office in Nassau Hall is 452 - 3100, but he is often in Washington.

Probably no titles of any kind will appear on the printed brochure of the memorial addresses, but it occurs to me that it may be helpful to you to have somewhere on file the correct title of my husband's present government position, if any question should arise. He is United States Ambassador to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Yours sincerely,

  
Mrs. Henry D. Smyth

Mrs. Paul Bortell  
Institute for Advanced Study  
Princeton, New Jersey

RE: SMYTH SPEECH

I think that we made it. Miss Roland, Mr. Smyth's secretary brought it over at 3 PM. John did a rush xerox job (20 copies of 12 pages and a covering sheet). Miss Roland was kind enough to wait until it was finished. She and I put the pages together and stapled them and she left at 3:55 for Stanhope Hall, so I guess we made it. Whew!!

JS

*We'll wait until Mon. to make our copies.*

(original)

Remarks by Henry DeWolf Smyth at the Memorial Service

for

J. Robert Oppenheimer

Princeton, N. J.

Three days ago the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency interrupted its deliberations in Vienna to pay tribute to the memory of Robert Oppenheimer. This was an appropriate action because we were discussing the future of the Trieste Center of Theoretical Physics, and Dr. Oppenheimer has been a member of the Scientific Council advisory to that Center. But the tribute was quite clearly wider in purpose. The members of the Board of Governors, representing 25 nations from all parts of the world, were recognizing Dr. Oppenheimer's achievements as a world famous scientist, and as one concerned with efforts to control the forces of nuclear energy which so endanger the whole world.

This afternoon we are united to review in broad outline the contributions that Robert Oppenheimer has made to science and to the service which science can render to humanity. I can touch on only a few of these contributions.

I do not remember when I first met Robert Oppenheimer, but I do remember getting to know him well at Berkeley when my wife and I spent a few months there in the spring of 1940.

Far more than others whom we met there, he was aware of the implications of the war which had broken out in Europe. Neither he nor anyone else could have anticipated the enormous contributions he was to make to the efforts of America and her allies in that war.

His principal contribution was as leader of the Los Alamos Laboratory. In the first two years of the Manhattan District, that is, the American effort to produce an atomic bomb, a number of laboratories were set up. It became apparent that the work on the actual design and development of the weapon needed to be concentrated in one place.

Oppenheimer was one of the first to realize that concentration was necessary. There were two arguments for this: (1) that a maximum of interchange of ideas among those working was important; and (2) that a maximum of secrecy should enshroud the work of the group as a whole.

General Groves recognized this, as did others, and it was decided to set up a new laboratory in an isolated location. After considerable search, Los Alamos, New Mexico was chosen

as the site. It was a lofty mesa in the mountains of northern New Mexico, bare, save for a small school, and accessible only by a narrow mountain road.

Perhaps the most important decision General Groves made was to choose Oppenheimer as the Director of the new laboratory. It was an unusual choice since Oppenheimer had had no administrative experience. But Groves recognized that a man who had been so successful as a teacher and idol of brilliant students must have qualities of leadership.

One of the first decisions was whether it should be a military laboratory or a civilian laboratory. The scientists argued for civilian status. The civilian status made it easier to recruit and made the atmosphere one of normal scientific collaborations, uncluttered by questions of rank and military protocol. Within the laboratory free interchange of information was encouraged.

Let me emphasize what an extraordinary achievement of leadership, organization and administration this enterprise became. Oppenheimer came to Santa Fe on March 15, 1943.



Within a few weeks a considerable group of able physicists began to gather. Incidentally, the largest single group came from Princeton. By the end of 1943 equipment had been sent in from all parts of the country. This equipment had been set up and significant results were already beginning to come in. Before the explosion of the first bomb in the summer of 1945, Los Alamos had become not only a first class research laboratory, it had established a number of development groups working on the production of highly purified materials, in some cases materials only known for a few months, on engineering hardware, on ordnance and testing. It had even been necessary to establish some specialized production facilities on almost a factory basis.

On January 12, 1946, the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, awarded the Medal for Merit to Robert Oppenheimer. The wording of the Award states:

"This is to certify that the President of the United States of America ... has awarded the Medal for Merit to J. Robert Oppenheimer for extraordinary fidelity and exceptionally meritorious conduct."

5.  
6.

The citation which accompanied the Award carried these words over the signature of President Truman:

"Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service to the War Department, in brilliant accomplishments involving great responsibility and scientific distinction in connection with the development of the greatest military weapon of all time, the atomic bomb. As Director of the Atomic Bomb Project Laboratory in New Mexico, his great scientific experience and ability, his inexhaustible energy, his rare capacity as an organizer and executive, his initiative and resourcefulness, and his unswerving devotion to duty have contributed immeasurably to the successful attainment of the objective."

Yet neither Robert Oppenheimer nor other thoughtful people connected with this project were entirely happy at its success. They had a feeling not of guilt, but of regret. They regretted that the laws of nature permitted the development of atomic weapons. Dr. Oppenheimer once said, "Scientists are not delinquents; our work has changed the conditions under which men live but the use made of those changes is the problem of governments, not of scientists."

6  
4.

In spite of this disclaimer of responsibility, a large part of his energy since 1945 has been devoted to urging the control of the forces which he had helped to set free.

In the post-war period the first problem was a domestic one. How should the work of the Manhattan District be carried forward? This led to the establishment of the Atomic Energy Commission in the fall of 1946, and to the appointment of a General Advisory Committee to that Commission, with Dr. Oppenheimer as one of the members.

Equally important was the problem of international control. In January of 1946, Mr. Burns, then Secretary of State, appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Acheson. This committee shortly appointed a panel of consultants under the chairmanship of Mr. Lilienthal with Dr. Oppenheimer as one of the members. It fell to Oppenheimer's lot to educate his colleagues. After a period of intensive labor this panel produced a report in the preparation of which Oppenheimer played a major role. Commonly known as the Acheson-Lilienthal Report, it is dated March 16, 1946, and was released for distribution on March 28, 1946. In it will be found many of the ideas

that have continued to be studied as possible ways of limiting the manufacture and use of atomic weapons on an international basis. On March 18, 1946, Bernard Baruch was appointed as the American representative to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission. In retrospect, many of the ideas advanced by Mr. Baruch in the United Nations still seem to be sound. Oppenheimer continued to make a contribution as one of Baruch's most important scientific advisers. Unfortunately, the international political atmosphere of the time made success impossible.

It is only now -- 20 years later - that there seems to be some prospect of the kind of control which would have been technically far more easy in 1946. If, indeed, we do achieve a non-proliferation treaty, those who labored so valiantly for the Baruch Plan can be thanked for laying much of the ground work.

During this period Dr. Oppenheimer was serving as Chairman of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission as well as adviser in various parts of the United States Government. Leaving Los Alamos shortly after the end

of the war, he had returned to Berkeley as a Professor of Physics, but then had accepted the position as Director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton in 1947.

In the fall of 1949 it was learned that the Russians had exploded an atomic bomb. This led to a general review of our own atomic weapon program and, in particular, to the so-called "Hydrogen Bomb Decision." The political and technical factors involved in this consideration have never been fairly presented. The situation was so complex as to justify differing conclusions as to the wisest course to be pursued. Opinions in the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, and among the five Commissioners themselves, varied. The predominant flavor of the thinking in the General Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of Oppenheimer was opposed to an immediate large program. This was a view entirely tenable by far seeing and honorable men. It is a tragedy of our time that this view was later to be used against Dr. Oppenheimer.

9  
~~10.05~~

On June 29, 1954, the United States Atomic Energy Commission handed down its decision in the matter of J. Robert Oppenheimer. By a vote of four commissioners to one, the majority opinion concluded that Dr. Oppenheimer's clearance should not be reinstated and that he should be denied access to restricted data. As the sole commissioner to dissent from the majority opinion, I voted to reinstate Dr. Oppenheimer's clearance on the grounds that careful and objective examination of the total evidence in the massive available record of Dr. Oppenheimer's life did not support the severe conclusions of the majority that he should be debarred from serving his country.

I would like to repeat today these sentences from my dissenting opinion of June, 1954: "The security system is a necessary means to an end. The security system, has, however, neither the responsibility nor the right to dictate every detail of a man's life. If a man protects the secrets he has in his hands and his head, he has shown essential regard for the security system." And then this last sentence: "I prefer the positive statement that Dr. Oppenheimer's further employment will continue to strengthen the United States."

In judging the Oppenheimer Case, we should remember that the winter and spring of 1954 marked the height of the McCarthy period. It was a horrible period in American history, and we paid horribly for it.

10  
11

The tragedy of 1954 ended Dr. Oppenheimer's direct connection with the Government of the United States. In spite of it, his influence in this country and abroad was not lessened; perhaps it was even enhanced. This was the more so because of the quiet courage with which he and his wife continued to conduct themselves.

Such a wrong can never be righted; such a blot on our history never erased. We can at least be thankful that belatedly an attempt was made to set the record straight. In the spring of 1963 the Atomic Energy Commission announced that the Fermi Award for 1963 would be given to Robert Oppenheimer. The wording of the announcement was as follows:

"The award will be presented to Dr. Oppenheimer in recognition of his outstanding contributions to theoretical physics and his scientific and administrative leadership not only in the development of the atomic bomb, but also in establishing the groundwork for the many peaceful applications of atomic energy."

This decision was of course while President Kennedy was still alive, but the Award was finally made by President Johnson on December 2, 1963, with this citation:

11  
~~12~~

" Dr. Oppenheimer, I am pleased that you are here today to receive formal recognition for your many contributions to theoretical physics and to the advancement of science in our nation. Your leadership in the development of an outstanding school of theoretical physics in the United States and your contributions to our basic knowledge make your achievements unique in the scientific world. Even more unique is the demonstration of your scientific and administrative leadership in the forging together of many diverse ideas and experiments in our war effort at Los Alamos and elsewhere. "

In conclusion, I would like to speak of the place of Robert Oppenheimer in this community. In this small town of Princeton, we have been proud to have him as a leading citizen. Princeton University has continued to enjoy close and happy relations with the Institute for Advanced Study. Our community of physicists have rejoiced in their chance to know Robert Oppenheimer as a physicist and as a man. We share his deep regret that a brilliant discovery of science has been perverted to an appalling weapon. That his great work for his country was re-paid so shabbily, that he should ever have felt like quoting the lines:



120

" The sad account

Which I new pay as if not paid before. "

If he has paid heavily, as indeed he has, we hope he knew how greatly his country and the world have been rewarded.

Let me conclude with the words Robert Oppenheimer spoke at Los Alamos in October, 1945:

"The peoples of this world must unite or they will perish. This war, that has ravaged so much of the earth, has written these words. The atomic bomb has spelled them out for all men to understand. Other men have spoken them, in other times, of other wars, of other weapons. They have not prevailed. There are some, misled by a false sense of human history, who hold that they will not prevail today. It is not for us to believe that. By our works we are committed, committed to a world united, before this common peril, in law and in humanity."

Not to be published in full  
Excerpts may be used for normal  
press coverage

Contribution to Memorial Service  
for J. Robert Oppenheimer,  
February 25, 1967, Princeton, N.J.

by George Kennan

There were not very many people, I suppose, who knew Robert Oppenheimer in all the aspects of his life and personality; and I was not one of those who did. With his life before Princeton I had no acquaintance at all. The gate of the world of science, which was open to him and beyond which he saw so much that was beautiful and exciting, was not open to me, although like many other of his non-scientific friends I caught something of the wonder and enthusiasm he felt for all this. I knew him first when we were both associated, as public servants, in the effort to help the Government with some of its problems; and then of course I knew him, for sixteen long and rich years, as a friend and neighbor and colleague in Princeton.

For him, these years in Princeton were by no means barren or empty ones. They have perhaps been too little regarded in the various obituaries that have appeared during this past week. Here in Princeton, too, he had his tasks, his achievements, and his satisfactions. In preserving and developing the Institute for Advanced Study as a seat of the purest and highest sort of scientific and intellectual effort; in giving hospitality, encouragement and inspiration to a host of talented scholars--in many instances great scholars--from all parts of the world; in setting for these visitors and for thousands of others outside of Princeton an example of the scientific mind at its best, rigorous but humane, fastidious but generous and powerful, uncompromisingly responsible in its relationship to ascertainable truth but never neglectful of the need for elegance and beauty in the statement of it;--in doing all these things, he was rendering a service of great importance to the progress of science and humane

letters in this country and the world over; and he was conscious of doing so. This was, I am sure, a comfort and a solace to him in the face of the disappointments and frustrations with which these years were otherwise replete.

These disappointments and frustrations need no definition. They are easily imagined even by those who did not know Robert Oppenheimer personally. On no one did there ever rest with greater cruelty the dilemmas evoked by the recent conquest by human beings of a power over nature out of all proportion to their moral strength. No one ever saw more clearly the dangers arising for humanity from this mounting disparity. This anxiety never shook his faith in the value of the search for truth in all its forms, scientific and humane. But there was no one who more passionately desired to be useful in averting the catastrophes to which the development of the weapons of mass destruction threatened to lead. It was the interests of mankind that he had in mind here; but it was as an American, and through the medium of this national community to which he belonged, that he saw his greatest possibilities for pursuing these aspirations. In the dark days of the early fifties, when troubles crowded in upon him from many sides and when he found himself harrassed by his position at the center of controversy, I drew his attention to the fact that he would be welcome in a hundred academic centers abroad and asked him whether he had not thought of taking residence outside this country. His answer, given to me with tears in his eyes: "Damn it, I happen to love this country." The truth is that the U.S. Government never had a servant more devoted at heart than this one, in the sense of wishing to make a constructive contribution; and I know of nothing more tragic than the series of mistakes (in part, no doubt, his own, but in what small part!) that made it impossible for him to render this contribution-- that obliged him to spend the last decade and a half of his life eating out his heart in frustration over the consciousness that the talents he knew himself to possess, once welcomed and used by the official establishment of his country to

develop the destructive possibilities of nuclear science, were rejected when it came to the development of the great positive ones he believed that science to possess. There was, I suspect, no conviction he held more dearly--none that meant more to him--than the belief that the science of nuclear physics harbored possibilities for communication and understanding among men as exciting in their way as its destructive possibilities were terrifying. It was one of the great disappointments of his life that he was permitted at the official level to contribute so greatly to the one, not at all to the other. His struggle is now over. His possibilities in this respect are ended. The rest of us may well search our consciences to discover those deficiencies of our public life that made it impossible for us to make better use at so crucial a time of a man so talented, and one who so desperately wanted to serve.

I hesitate to say much about his personal qualities. I think they are too well known to warrant any elaboration here. It is well known that he was a man of great erudition and discrimination in the humanities as well as in the natural sciences, combining as few men have a feeling for both of these two great aspects of the search for truth. It is less well known, something visible in fact primarily only to his closer friends, that he was also a man who had a deep yearning for friendship, for companionship, for the warmth and richness of human communication. The arrogance which to many appeared to be a part of his personality masked in reality an overpowering desire to bestow and receive affection. Neither circumstances nor at times the asperities of his own temperament permitted the gratification of this need in a measure remotely approaching its intensity; and in this too lay a portion of that strong element of tragedy which all who knew him sensed, I think, in his situation. Such was the nature of his predicament.

Pasternak observed, in one of his poems, that to live a life through is not

-4-

like walking across a field. I am always reminded of this ironic observation when I think of the life whose passing we are noting today. It was a life full of contrasts: of hope and disappointment, of conflict and harmony, of understanding and misunderstanding. It was a life full of pain and struggle. Robert Oppenheimer would have agreed, I think, that whatever progress--undefinable, perhaps not always recognizable progress--is made on this earth by people of good will resembles not so much a purposeful march in a clearly-defined direction as a painful and laborious struggle over and around many obstacles by people who see very poorly, who have only the dimmest idea of direction, and who continue to hope and to struggle along because this is all they can do. In this painful advance, each gives help in some measure to others, until his own powers give out, and each takes help in his own moments of difficulty. Robert Oppenheimer's arm was one which, in this common, confused struggle, was always generously extended to those who wished to lean on it--extended, if in no other way, through the strength of his effort of understanding, and his readiness--indeed his eagerness--to share that effort with others. There are many of us who availed ourselves of his helping arm in this sense, not once but many times. Without it, some of us--most of us, I suppose--would never have been quite where we are today. We should be mindful that any further progress we now make is in part his achievement.

Not to be published in full  
Excerpts may be used for normal  
press coverage

Contribution to Memorial Service  
for J. Robert Oppenheimer,  
February 25, 1967, Princeton, N.J.

by George Kennan

There were not very many people, I suppose, who knew Robert Oppenheimer in all the aspects of his life and personality; and I was not one of those who did. With his life before Princeton I had no acquaintance at all. The gate of the world of science, which was open to him and beyond which he saw so much that was beautiful and exciting, was not open to me, although like many other of his non-scientific friends I caught something of the wonder and enthusiasm he felt for all this. I knew him first when we were both associated, as public servants, in the effort to help the Government with some of its problems; and then of course I knew him, for sixteen long and rich years, as a friend and neighbor and colleague in Princeton.

For him, these years in Princeton were by no means barren or empty ones. They have perhaps been too little regarded in the various obituaries that have appeared during this past week. Here in Princeton, too, he had his tasks, his achievements, and his satisfactions. In preserving and developing the Institute for Advanced Study as a seat of the purest and highest sort of scientific and intellectual effort; in giving hospitality, encouragement and inspiration to a host of talented scholars--in many instances great scholars--from all parts of the world; in setting for these visitors and for thousands of others outside of Princeton an example of the scientific mind at its best, rigorous but humane, fastidious but generous and powerful, uncompromisingly responsible in its relationship to ascertainable truth but never neglectful of the need for elegance and beauty in the statement of it;--in doing all these things, he was rendering a service of great importance to the progress of science and humane

letters in this country and the world over; and he was conscious of doing so. This was, I am sure, a comfort and a solace to him in the face of the disappointments and frustrations with which these years were otherwise replete.

These disappointments and frustrations need no definition. They are easily imagined even by those who did not know Robert Oppenheimer personally. On no one did there ever rest with greater cruelty the dilemmas evoked by the recent conquest by human beings of a power over nature out of all proportion to their moral strength. No one ever saw more clearly the dangers arising for humanity from this mounting disparity. This anxiety never shook his faith in the value of the search for truth in all its forms, scientific and humane. But there was no one who more passionately desired to be useful in averting the catastrophes to which the development of the weapons of mass destruction threatened to lead. It was the interests of mankind that he had in mind here; but it was as an American, and through the medium of this national community to which he belonged, that he saw his greatest possibilities for pursuing these aspirations. In the dark days of the early fifties, when troubles crowded in upon him from many sides and when he found himself harrassed by his position at the center of controversy, I drew his attention to the fact that he would be welcome in a hundred academic centers abroad and asked him whether he had not thought of taking residence outside this country. His answer, given to me with tears in his eyes: "Damn it, I happen to love this country." The truth is that the U.S. Government never had a servant more devoted at heart than this one, in the sense of wishing to make a constructive contribution; and I know of nothing more tragic than the series of mistakes (in part, no doubt, his own, but in what small part!) that made it impossible for him to render this contribution-- that obliged him to spend the last decade and a half of his life eating out his heart in frustration over the consciousness that the talents he knew himself to possess, once welcomed and used by the official establishment of his country to



develop the destructive possibilities of nuclear science, were rejected when it came to the development of the great positive ones he believed that science to possess. There was, I suspect, no conviction he held more dearly--none that meant more to him--than the belief that the science of nuclear physics harbored possibilities for communication and understanding among men as exciting in their way as its destructive possibilities were terrifying. It was one of the great disappointments of his life that he was permitted at the official level to contribute so greatly to the one, not at all to the other. His struggle is now over. His possibilities in this respect are ended. The rest of us may well search our consciences to discover those deficiencies of our public life that made it impossible for us to make better use at so crucial a time of a man so talented, and one who so desperately wanted to serve.

I hesitate to say much about his personal qualities. I think they are too well known to warrant any elaboration here. It is well known that he was a man of great erudition and discrimination in the humanities as well as in the natural sciences, combining as few men have a feeling for both of these two great aspects of the search for truth. It is less well known, something visible in fact primarily only to his closer friends, that he was also a man who had a deep yearning for friendship, for companionship, for the warmth and richness of human communication. The arrogance which to many appeared to be a part of his personality masked in reality an overpowering desire to bestow and receive affection. Neither circumstances nor at times the asperities of his own temperament permitted the gratification of this need in a measure remotely approaching its intensity; and in this too lay a portion of that strong element of tragedy which all who knew him sensed, I think, in his situation. Such was the nature of his predicament.

Pasternak observed, in one of his poems, that to live a life through is not



-4-

like walking across a field. I am always reminded of this ironic observation when I think of the life whose passing we are noting today. It was a life full of contrasts: of hope and disappointment, of conflict and harmony, of understanding and misunderstanding. It was a life full of pain and struggle. Robert Oppenheimer would have agreed, I think, that whatever progress--undefinable, perhaps not always recognizable progress--is made on this earth by people of good will resembles not so much a purposeful march in a clearly-defined direction as a painful and laborious struggle over and around many obstacles by people who see very poorly, who have only the dimmest idea of direction, and who continue to hope and to struggle along because this is all they can do. In this painful advance, each gives help in some measure to others, until his own powers give out, and each takes help in his own moments of difficulty. Robert Oppenheimer's arm was one which, in this common, confused struggle, was always generously extended to those who wished to lean on it--extended, if in no other way, through the strength of his effort of understanding, and his readiness--indeed his eagerness--to share that effort with others. There are many of us who availed ourselves of his helping arm in this sense, not once but many times. Without it, some of us--most of us, I suppose--would never have been quite where we are today. We should be mindful that any further progress we now make is in part his achievement.

FOR THE PRESS:

The attached pages are an article written by me for Science Magazine. Only parts of this will be used in the Memorial Service for Dr. Oppenheimer on February 25th. If you are quoting any statements which are not used by me in the Memorial Service please credit Science Magazine.

Hans A. Bethe

OBITUARY - J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER  
By Hans A. Bethe

FOR: SCIENCE MAGAZINE

J. Robert Oppenheimer did more than any other man to make American theoretical physics great. His taste and his knowledge guided and stimulated young American physicists for two generations. Many of the best theorists went through his school, either as graduate students or after their Ph.D.

Oppenheimer's mind was all the time concerned with the most fundamental questions in physics. This attitude of concentrating on the fundamental difficulties and ignoring the easy problems, he communicated to his students. "What we don't understand we explain to each other", he once said in describing the activities of the Physics Group at the Institute for Advanced Studies. There was always a burning question which had to be discussed from all aspects, a solution to be found, to be rejected, and another solution attempted. Where he was there was always life and excitement, and the expectation of excitement in physics for generations to come.

Oppenheimer started in physics at the most opportune time, taking his B.A. at Harvard in 1925. In 1926 Schroedinger discovered his equation and already that year Oppenheimer wrote his Ph.D. thesis in Goettingen on an important application of that just invented theory. He calculated the transition probabilities into the continuous spectrum, i.e. the photo-electric effect in hydrogen and for X-rays. Even today, this is a complicated calculation beyond the scope of most Quantum Mechanics textbooks. In 1926 Oppenheimer had to develop all the methods himself, including the normalization of wave functions in the continuum. Naturally, his calculations were later improved upon, but the absorption coefficient at the K edge and the frequency dependence in its neighborhood were correctly obtained by him. He was disturbed by the fact that his theory, while agreeing well with measurements of X-ray absorption coefficients, did not seem to be in accord with the absorption of hydrogen in the sun. This, however, was the fault of the limited understanding of the solar atmosphere in 1926, not of Oppenheimer's theory.

For four years, 1925 to 1929, Oppenheimer traveled from one center of physics to another, Cambridge University and Goettingen as a Ph.D. student, Harvard and Caltec as a National Research Fellow, then Leyden and Zurich, as a Fellow of the International Education Board. In Zurich he was influenced by Pauli, probably the man with the deepest understanding of Quantum Mechanics. In Goettingen, after completing his Ph.D., Oppenheimer worked with Max Born, one of the inventors of the then new quantum mechanics. Their paper on the structure of molecules is still the basis of our understanding of molecular spectra.

In 1929 Oppenheimer accepted a position as Assistant Professor at the University of California at Berkeley. Simultaneously he held an appointment at California Institute of Technology in Pasadena where he regularly spent part of the year. This was the beginning of his great school of theoretical physics. In the 14 years before Los Alamos, a large number of the best theoretical physicists in the United States, including Christy and Schiff, took their Ph.D. with him. Soon his school became famous and attracted postdoctoral fellows like Serber and Schwinger. His lectures were a great experience, for experimental as well as theoretical physicists. In addition to a superb literary style, he brought to them a degree of sophistication in physics previously unknown in the United States. Here was a man who obviously understood all the deep secrets of quantum mechanics, and yet made it clear that the most important questions were unanswered. His earnestness and deep involvement gave his research students the same sense of challenge. He never gave his students the easy and superficial answers but trained them to appreciate and work on the deep problems. Many of them migrated with him between Berkeley and Pasadena every year.

The problems of non-relativistic quantum mechanics had been pretty well solved by 1929. Now Dirac's relativistic wave equation of the electron became the great challenge. In 1930 Dirac advanced the hypothesis that the vexing negative-energy states in his equation were all normally occupied, except for a few "holes" which he

assumed to correspond to protons. Oppenheimer quickly showed that this last hypothesis was untenable but that the holes must have the same mass as an electron. This led to the theoretical prediction of the positron, discovered two years later by Anderson in cosmic radiation, that great laboratory of nature which revealed to us so many new particles in the 1930's and 40's.

Cosmic Radiation was the chief interest of Millikan, then the President of Caltec and its chief physicist. A very peculiar phenomena had been observed, the electron showers, both in the atmosphere and in pieces of solid material. After the theory of production of positrons and electrons (to which Oppenheimer and Plessant contributed the first paper) had been published, Oppenheimer and his school developed a most elegant theory of shower production which accounted for most of the observed phenomena and has remained fundamentally unchanged. Other components of cosmic radiation were known to penetrate deep into the earth; these were recognized as mu mesons after discovery of that particle by Anderson and Neddermeyer, and they were known in turn to produce showers, though rarely. Oppenheimer's students, Christy and Kusaka, found this to indicate that the meson had spin 0 or  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; particles of higher spin would give much too strong radiation.

At this point, cosmic ray research tied in with Oppenheimer's other chief concern at the time, viz. that the theory gave divergent integrals for the self-energy and for the probability of certain processes at high energies. His struggle with this problem was intense but he rejected all facile solutions. About one theory by a prominent colleague which attempted to explain some showers of particularly rapid development, he said wryly "What a shameless exploitation of divergent integrals." In the midst of these researches came the War, making a break in the lives of most American physicists, but in Oppenheimer's perhaps more than in any other. After the War, the divergence of field theory and the internal contradictions of meson physics

were still with us. As much as his official duties permitted, Oppenheimer returned to physics, which was entering a time of most rapid and exciting development.

His influence on physics was greatly enhanced when in 1947 he was offered the position as Director of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton. As the Head of its physics Group, Oppenheimer realized, probably more fully than had ever been done before, the full possibilities of the Institute. Here was a place where dozens of the best and most active young theoretical physicists could assemble and could discuss the most interesting ideas of physics which kept streaming in at a faster rate than they could be digested. The Physics Department of the Institute became the world's center for the development of high energy physics and field theory. It is probably not exaggerated to say that for the next 10 years it was the Mecca of theoretical physics, as Copenhagen had been in the 20's and 30's.

Physics was now much more mature than it had been in the 30's at Berkeley. So were the physicists who flocked to Princeton. They were all postdoctoral, and many of them were of established prominence. Pauli was a frequent guest until his death, and so were Dirac and Yukawa, the inventor of the meson. A larger number of post-doctoral fellows received their final training and taste in physics at this great center. Among them were Gell-Mann, Goldberger, Chew, Low, Nambu and others in this country who are leading in the development of modern theory. There were almost equally many young visitors from abroad, from France, Italy, England, Germany, and many other countries. And then there was the superb, more permanent staff, including Dyson and Pais, as well as Lee and Yang who did their revolutionary work about the breaking of parity in weak interactions at the Institute.

Oppenheimer was always there to stimulate, to discuss, to listen to ideas. Even when he was busiest with public affairs, he knew what was most important in physics. It was forever astonishing how quickly he could absorb new ideas and single out the most important point in them.

In 1948 I gave a seminar at the Institute on some calculations concerning the Lamb shift. I spoke for less than half the time; the rest was discussion by the many bright young physicists and especially by Oppenheimer himself. Ideas developed fast in this atmosphere of intense discussion and stimulation. Incidentally, I was told that I had been allowed to speak a much larger fraction of the time than was customary in the seminar.

Vigorous discussion as much as the emphasis on fundamental problems were Oppenheimer's style. Perhaps this originated during his time at Goettingen in 1926, the formative year of quantum mechanics and of his scientific life; perhaps he wanted to perpetuate that feeling of continuous discovery which must have pervaded Goettingen. All through his life he was able to convey to all around him a sense of excitement in the quest of science.

He could also irritate the people who worked with him. His great mind was able to read and digest physics much faster than his less gifted colleagues. In scientific conversation, he always assumed that others knew as much as he. This being seldom the case and few persons being willing to admit their ignorance, his partner often felt at a disadvantage. Yet when asked directly, he explained willingly.

Aside from his work at the Institute in Princeton, Oppenheimer played a leading role in the high energy conferences which annually brought together theoretical and experimental physicists. The first such conference, organized by the Rockefeller Institute, took place in 1947 in Shelter Island. Some rather remarkable experimental results were presented, the Lamb shift and the anomalous magnetic moment of the electron. This stimulated theorists to develop modern quantum electrodynamics and renormalization theory which eliminated, to a large extent, the unpleasant divergences which had plagued pre-war theory. Oppenheimer, most active at the first conference, organized the next two, giving an opportunity to Schwinger and Feynman to present their diverse solutions to this problem. Later, Marshak established a regular, annual



conference at Rochester which soon became international, and now takes place alternately in Russia, Western Europe and the United States. To the end, Oppenheimer was much involved in the organization of these meetings, and a regular participant.

To the world outside physics, Oppenheimer is best known as the Director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory during the war. I had the good fortune of participating in an activity preparatory to the work at Los Alamos. In the summer of 1942 a small group met under Oppenheimer's leadership to discuss theoretical methods of assembling an atomic weapon. By that time it was very likely that Fermi's atomic pile would work, that Dupont would build a production reactor, and that useful quantities of plutonium would be produced. The separation of U-235 by the electromagnetic method though extremely expensive, also seemed very likely to succeed, the separation by gaseous diffusion was less certain. In any case, the Committee in charge of the uranium project considered it advisable to begin a serious study of the assembly of a weapon. It turned out to be accurate timing. Some members of our group, under the leadership of Serber, did calculations on the actual subject of our study, the neutron diffusion in an atomic bomb and the energy yield obtainable from it. The rest of us, especially Teller, Oppenheimer and I, indulged in a far-off project, namely the question whether and how an atomic bomb could be used to trigger an H-Bomb. Grim as the subject was, it was a most interesting enterprise. We were forever inventing new tricks, finding ways to calculate, and rejecting most of the tricks on the basis of the calculations. It was one of the best scientific collaborations I have ever experienced.

Life soon became more serious. After the summer study we all went home to our respective tasks of war research, but already in the fall plans were started which led to the founding of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in March 1943. It was not at all clear that Oppenheimer would be its Director. He had, after all, no



experience in directing a large group of people. The laboratory would be devoted primarily to experiment and to engineering and Oppenheimer was a theorist. It is much to the credit of General Groves, by then in charge of the "Manhattan Project" that he overruled all these objections and made Oppenheimer the Director.

It was a marvelous choice. Los Alamos might have succeeded without him, but certainly only with much greater strain, less enthusiasm and less speed. As it was, it is an unforgettable experience to all the members of the laboratory. There were other war-time laboratories of high achievement; like the Metallurgical Laboratory at Chicago, the Radiation Laboratory at M.I.T., and others, both here and abroad. But I have never observed in any of these other groups quite the spirit of belonging together, quite the urge to reminisce about the days of the laboratory, quite the feeling that this was really the great time of their lives.

That this was true of Los Alamos was mainly due to Oppenheimer. He was a leader. It was clear to all of us whenever he spoke that he knew everything that was important to know about the technical problems of the laboratory, and he somehow had it well organized in his head. But he was not domineering, he never dictated what should be done. He brought out the best in all of us like a good host with his guests. And because he clearly did his job very well, in a manner all could see, we all strove to do our job as best we could.

One of the factors contributing to the success of the laboratory was its democratic organization. The Governing Board consisted of the division leaders (about eight of them), in which questions of general and technical laboratory policy were discussed. The Coordinating Council included all the group leaders, about 50 in number, and kept all of them informed on the more important technical progress and problems of the various groups in the laboratory. All scientists having a B.A. degree were admitted to the colloquium in which specialized talks about laboratory problems were given. Each of these three assemblies met once a week. In this manner everybody in the

laboratory felt a part of the whole and felt that he should contribute to the success of the program. Very often a problem discussed in one of these meetings would intrigue a scientist in a completely different branch of the laboratory, and he would come up with an unexpected solution.

This free interchange of ideas was entirely contrary to the organization of the Manhattan District as a whole. As organized by General Groves, the work was strictly compartmentalized with one laboratory having little or no knowledge of the problems or progress of the other. Oppenheimer had to fight hard for the free discussion among all qualified members of the laboratory. But the free flow of information and discussion together with Oppenheimer's personality, kept morale at its highest throughout the war. Los Alamos has been an example for big laboratories ever since, and although they are concerned with very different scientific problems, Brookhaven and CERN and many other places have gained much of their spirit from wartime Los Alamos.

The War came to an end, and the problem arose what to do with atomic energy. The Government appointed an Interim Committee to discuss this problem. The members were Oppenheimer, the directors of the other wartime laboratories of the Manhattan District, and several elder statesmen scientists. One of its meetings took place at Los Alamos, and some other Los Alamos scientists were asked to participate. I remember this meeting very vividly. They were all impressive people who had made great contributions. Nevertheless, whenever Oppenheimer left the room, discussion slid back into fairly routine problems, such as the specific nuclear reactions one should investigate, and the kind of research that could be done with a nuclear reactor. On his return the level of the discussion immediately rose again to much more important questions, and we all had the feeling that now the meeting had become really worthwhile.

With the end of the war, political problems came to the fore. Oppenheimer has often been blamed for his initial support of the May-Johnson Bill which provided for

continued military control and severe penalties for any infraction of the rules. Oppenheimer supported it because he thought it was the only way to get atomic energy organized quickly. But he soon joined the mainstream of scientists and of Congress supporting the McMahon Bill which in the end became law.

An even greater concern was the international treatment of atomic energy. During the war, Oppenheimer had listened carefully to Niels Bohr who had very clear ideas what an atomic armaments race would mean, and had a plan to avoid it by making atomic energy international. Bohr had come to the U.S. in 1944, and been asked to help us at Los Alamos. He was quite interested in our work and gave us some advice. However, his main interest was in talking to statesmen and trying to persuade them that international control of the atom was the only way to avoid a pernicious arms race, or worse, atomic war. Bohr did not succeed, but the combined efforts of statesmen and scientists after the war did.

The result was the Acheson-Lilienthal Report (1946); Oppenheimer played the leading role in the Lilienthal Committee. The Report called for the creation of an international authority to control all atomic energy work. The plan emphasized the need for a positive task for the international authority. It should develop atomic reactors for power and other peaceful uses and also atomic weapons if desired; it should not have merely the function of a policeman preventing individual nations from developing atomic energy and weapons on their own. This wise plan was endorsed by a State Department Committee under Acheson and became official U.S. policy. It was presented to the United Nations by Baruch and unfortunately was totally rejected by the U.S.S.R. Oppenheimer was one of the first to see that the plan would be rejected by Russia. Most of the members of the Federation of the American Scientists held on to hope beyond hope. His realism, as well as his official duties, kept Oppenheimer rather separate from the Federation and other political organizations of the scientists.

From 1947 to 1953, Oppenheimer was a familiar figure in Washington. His main function was to be Chairman of the General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission created in early 1947. But he also consulted with the Department of Defense on atomic weapons and on the general strategic policy of the United States. He was an important member of many Ad Hoc study groups on military matters. In all this he resisted to the extent possible the prevalent philosophy that atomic weapons give us "more bang for a buck". He, and others with him, advocated that more emphasis be put on atomic weapons for tactical use (so as to avoid a wholesale conflagration) and on conventional armaments. This earned him the hostility of some elements of the Air Force.

The General Advisory Committee of the AEC was a group of extremely high-grade scientists and business men. In its early years it recommended an extensive research effort by the AEC which contributed greatly to the present preeminence of the U.S. in high-energy and nuclear physics. National laboratories like Brookhaven, Oak Ridge and Argonne were established during this period, and the Berkeley Radiation Laboratory was strongly supported. In these years the groundwork was laid for the development of nuclear power reactors by the AEC. The main task of the AEC and its GAC was to ensure an ample supply of fissionable material for reactors, as well as atomic weapons, by constructing production facilities. Thanks to this effort we are now living in an age of atomic plenty.

The work of the GAC came to a crisis in the fall of 1949, after the U.S.S.R. had exploded her first atomic weapon. In response, Edward Teller proposed that the U.S. should develop H-Bombs. The GAC wrote a strong recommendation against the development of the "Super". One important argument was that there was, at that time, no sufficient technical basis for this development (the crucial invention was only made in 1951 by Teller). Another strong argument was that the U.S. should not deliberately step up the arms race, and should at least first make an effort to

discuss with Soviet Russia the possibility of an agreement not to develop hydrogen weapons. This advice was overruled by President Truman after several months of heated debate behind the scenes. But happily, a course similar to that recommended by the GAC is now pursued by President Johnson with regard to antiballistic missiles. The U.S. has asked the Soviet Union to enter into an agreement to stop the deployment of such missiles on both sides. Evidently antiballistic missiles are different from H-Bombs and, more important, the present Russian government is very different from that of Stalin in 1950. Even so, the U. S. may not succeed. But it is good to think that this idea, proposed by the GAC in 1949, has now been adopted by our government as official policy.

After President Truman overruled the GAC, it would probably have been right for Oppenheimer to resign as Chairman. He tried to but the resignation was not accepted. This fact, together with the hostility he had incurred in the Air Force for his opposition to strategic bombing, brought about his troubles in 1953 and 1954. They were introduced by a strange article attacking him in Fortune. In 1953, on the basis of a denunciation, President Eisenhower ordered that Oppenheimer's security clearance be terminated. The ensuing, long protracted security investigation became a cause célèbre. Many of his scientist friends came out in his defense, a few against him. The proceedings, published by the AEC, give a vivid story of the discussions within the U. S. Government on defense policy between 1947 and 1953. They have been avidly read by friend and foe abroad.

Both the security hearing board, by a vote of 2 to 1, and the AEC, by a vote of 4 to 1, decided to withhold security clearance from Oppenheimer. In the final majority opinion by the commission the only real argument against granting him clearance was the grotesque story of Haakon Chevalier in 1942. Intrinsically this "espionage attempt" was of no importance whatever, (the Counter-Intelligence Corps did not even bother to investigate the lead) but apparently Oppenheimer, under stress and overwork at

Los Alamos, had invented a rather foolish cock-and-bull story to shield his friend, and had then denied it.

It took until April 1962 before the Government made amends. Then President Kennedy invited him to a White House dinner of Nobel Prize Winners. And in 1963, just after taking office, President Johnson gave to Oppenheimer the highest honor given by the AEC, the \$50,000 Fermi Award. In his acceptance remarks Oppenheimer said - "I think it is just possible, Mr. President, that it has taken some charity and some courage for you to make this award today".

Oppenheimer took the outcome of the security hearing very quietly but he was a changed person; much of his previous spirit and liveliness had left him. Excluded from government work, he apparently did not have the strength to return to active work in physics. He was still as interested and well informed on physics as ever before, still a leading figure at international conferences. But his main activity was now on more general lines.

He was deeply concerned, both before and after 1954, with the public understanding of science. His Reith lectures on the BBC, given in 1953, and published under the title "Science and the Common Understanding" are one of the most lucid, and at the same time most profound, popular expositions of atomic and quantum theory. Here again, he never took the easy way of explaining just the facts, and he carefully avoided any facile analogies between uncertainty principle and biological processes.

He was much aware, and troubled, by the inability of the modern scientist to communicate his exhilarating experience of discovery, and also the contents of his discoveries, to the educated layman, much in contrast to the closest communication between science and society two centuries earlier. (see, e.g. "Some reflections on Science and Culture" (1960) ). In still other lectures (The Open Mind, 1955) he discusses the relation of scientists to society, and many facets of the atomic policy of the U.S. He always gives the impression of having long wrestled with the



problem, he always raises a great many penetrating questions, and gives few concrete answers.

If this left his audience only partly satisfied, they were compensated by the beauty of his style. I have seldom heard a speaker, scientist or otherwise, who had such a command of the English language, and who could so well fit words to the depth of the thought. There was wit also, a store of good anecdotes, but most of all the signs of a deeply concerned human being.

Oppenheimer will leave a lasting memory in all the scientists who have worked with him, and in all the many who have passed through his school and whose taste in physics was formed by him. His was a truly brilliant mind, best described by his long-time associate Charles Lauritsen: "This man was unbelievable. He always gave you the answer before you had time to formulate the question".

## J. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER

Physicist; b. New York, N. Y., April 22, 1904;  
s. Julius and Ella (Freedman) O.; A.B., Harvard University,  
1925, student Cambridge University, England, 1925-1926;  
Ph.D., Göttingen University, Germany, 1927; m. Katherine  
Harrison, November 1940; children--Peter, Katherine Tyke.  
National Research fellow, 1927-1928; International Education  
Board fellow, 1928-1929; Assistant professor, theoretical  
physics, California, 1929-1930, Associate professor, 1930-  
1935, Professor, 1935--; Associate professor, California  
Institute of Technology, 1928-1937, Professor 1937--.  
Director, laboratory, Santa Fe, New Mexico, that perfected  
the atomic bomb, 1945. Fellow American Academy of Arts and  
Sciences, American Physical Society; Member, National  
Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society.  
Quantum mechanics; cosmic rays. Home: Eagle Hill,  
Berkeley, California.



(caption)

Princeton (United States). One of the last pictures of Robert Oppenheimer. On his hollowed face one can see the symptoms of the terrible disease which brought him to his death on February 19, 1967. Oppenheimer, who graduated in physics in the United States, but who then received a post-graduate degree in Göttingen (the German university town where in the twenties all the leading physicists used to gather) was named in 1942 to direct the construction of the first American atomic bomb. Following he had a crisis of conscience and refused to participate in the construction of the H bomb. Because of this refusal, he was accused by the famous Senator McCarthy of being a crypto-communist. The committee of inquiry ascertained that the accusations were false, but during the trial Oppenheimer, in order to defend himself, did not hesitate to denounce a dear friend of his who then had a hard time in proving that he was not a communist.

TO: Dr. Kaysen  
Professor Dyson  
Professor Strömberg

Above is a translation of the caption  
beneath the photo of this article.  
I bring all this nonsense to your attention.

Tullio Regge

*Tullio Regge*

# COSÌ ABBIAMO VISTO MORIRE UN GENIO

Ci siamo recati all'università di Princeton, dove Robert Oppenheimer, il « padre della bomba atomica », visse gli ultimi mesi già condannato dal cancro, per raccogliere dalla viva voce dei suoi amici e dei suoi allievi la testimonianza dello stoicismo e della fermezza con i quali il grande scienziato accettò la condanna del destino attendendo la morte con calma sovrumana

Interviste di  
GINO GULLACE

Princeton (Stati Uniti), marzo  
Un mese fa moriva Robert Oppenheimer, il « padre della bomba atomica ». Il destino collocò la sua vita tranquilla di scienziato in un'epoca in cui gli scienziati non poterono avere vita tranquilla. L'aver costruito la prima bomba atomica sembrò sempre pesargli oscuramente sulla coscienza e lo cacciò poi in una brutta storia dove il fanatismo del senatore McCarthy parve stritolarlo. Riuscì a salvarsi, a dimostrare la sua innocenza (cioè che non aveva tradito il suo paese dando ai russi il segreto dell'atomica). Ma tutte queste avventure, troppe per un uomo di scienza, lo segnarono indelebilmente. Ora, in occasione della sua morte, abbiamo voluto interrogare le persone con cui visse gli ultimi mesi, per avere una testimonianza eccezionale sulla fine di un uomo tanto eccezionale.

## Sapeva la risposta prima della domanda

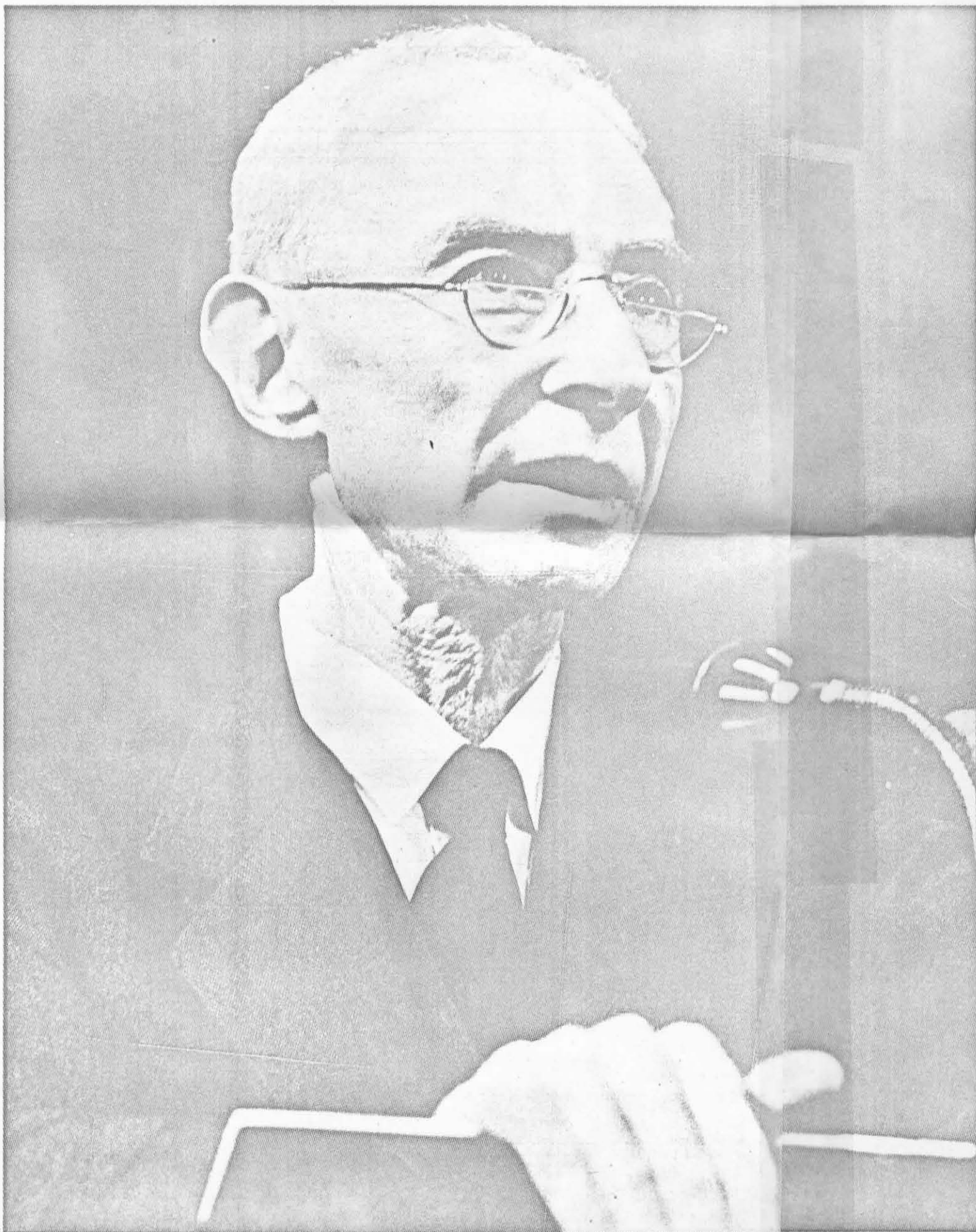
Oppenheimer stimolava e discuteva nuove idee anche quando era molto occupato con gli affari pubblici. Sapeva sempre tutto ciò che era molto importante nella fisica. La sua grande mente era capace di leggere e digerire la fisica assai più velocemente dei suoi colleghi. Nelle conversazioni scientifiche, partiva sempre dalla persuasione che gli altri ne sapessero quanto lui. Ma raramente le cose stavano così e poche persone, parlandogli, erano disposte ad ammettere di ignorare il problema in discussione. Perciò si sentivano a disagio. La sua mente è stata descritta mirabilmente da un suo collega così: « Oppenheimer vi dava sempre la risposta prima che potevate fargli la domanda ».

Hans Bethe  
Premio Fermi,  
professore di fisica

## Per lui il dolore era solo "un disagio"

La cosa che mi ha impressionato di più in Oppenheimer, durante la malattia, è stato il suo modo di affrontare il dolore fisico. La parola più forte che abbia mai usato, quando soffriva terribilmente, era « disagio ». « Mi sento a disagio », diceva. Mercoledì, tre giorni prima della morte, venne alla riunione dell'Istituto per discutere, tra l'altro, la nomina di nuovi membri. C'era un certo numero di domande, lettere di raccomandazione, copie di lavori scientifici dei candidati; tutto questo materiale era andato a casa sua lunedì ed era stato restituito martedì. Leggerlo e valutarlo era

• continuazione alla pag. 91



Princeton (Stati Uniti). Una delle ultime fotografie di Robert Oppenheimer. Sul suo viso scavato già si vedono i segni del terribile male che lo avrebbe portato alla morte il 19 febbraio 1967. Oppenheimer, che si era laureato in fisica negli Stati Uniti ma che si era poi perfezionato a Göttingen (la città universitaria tedesca dove negli anni Venti si radunarono tutti i maggiori studiosi di problemi atomici), fu chiamato nel 1942 a dirigere la costruzione della prima bomba atomica americana. In seguito, essendo stato preso da una crisi di coscienza, si rifiutò di partecipare alla costruzione della bomba H. A causa di questo suo rifiuto fu accusato dal famoso senatore McCarthy di criptocomunismo. La commissione d'inchiesta accertò la falsità delle accuse ma, durante quella specie di processo, Oppenheimer, pur di scagionarsi, non esitò a denunciare un suo caro amico, che ebbe poi molte difficoltà nel dimostrare di non essere per nulla un criptocomunista.



un lavoro alquanto pesante anche per un uomo in ottima salute; ma Oppenheimer lo lesse e lo valutò. Infatti quando ci riunimmo sapeva tutto. Indubbiamente per far ciò aveva avuto bisogno di una grande forza di volontà, ed egli la possedeva. Era chiaro che le sue condizioni erano disastrose, ma non permetteva a se stesso di crollare. Non so fino a qual punto i suoi vasti interessi culturali, filosofici o religiosi, lo abbiano aiutato ad affrontare la morte stoicamente. Certo la sua preparazione intellettuale influiva molto sul suo modo di comportarsi. Ho letto il *Bhavadgita*, uno dei libri fondamentali per lui. La dottrina che esso contiene è questa: ognuno deve fare il proprio dovere nel mondo senza chiedere una remunerazione e senza coinvolgersi emotivamente. Ebbene: questa era la maniera di vivere di Oppenheimer. Egli sentiva che era suo dovere fare tutto quel che poteva per l'istituto e fece, appunto, tutto fino all'ultimo momento.

Definire Oppenheimer non è facile. La sua grandezza reale era nell'abilità critica e nella capacità di suscitare idee. I giovani andavano da lui ed egli affermava immediatamente il significato del loro lavoro, ne intuiva i punti deboli e li sottoponeva al vaglio della critica. Come critico poteva essere rude o molto gentile: ciò dipendeva dalla sua disposizione emotiva nel momento.

**Freeman J. Dyson**  
fisico nucleare

### Ancora al lavoro tre giorni prima di morire



Tullio Regge

Da quando sono diventato membro dell'istituto ho visto spesso: lo vedevo alle riunioni settimanali dei membri, ai seminari di fisica, a casa sua. A casa lo incontrai qualche giorno dopo la diagnosi del male e lui parlò di quella diagnosi con molta franchezza. Parlò con un tono staccato, scherzandoci sopra, come se descrivesse il male di un altro. Non era nel suo temperamento lasciar trapelare le preoccupazioni, se ne aveva, o mettere a disagio la gente lamentandosi della sua salute. Quando si seppe che non aveva più speranza di guarire, pensai che non gradisse visite, che preferisse (come fanno molti in queste circostanze) isolarsi dal mondo. Ma mi sbagliavo: Oppenheimer, anzi, desiderava di più avere amici intorno, forse perché sapeva che avrebbe potuto godere della loro compagnia ancora per poco.

Però io e mia moglie cominciammo a fargli visita più spesso e, quando ce ne andavamo da casa sua, diceva sempre: «È passato troppo tempo da quando vi ho visti l'ultima volta». Oppenheimer era sempre molto gentile. Gli piaceva comunicare, la sua conversazione aveva sempre un tono molto elevato. La moglie ci pregava di non farlo

parlare molto perché ciò lo affaticava; ma se le cose di cui si discorreva lo interessavano, era sempre lui a guidare la conversazione. Esprimeva sempre le sue idee con grande precisione. Mi ricordo una sua definizione del greco e del sanscrito: il greco, diceva, è la lingua della ragione; il sanscrito dell'intuizione.

Uno degli aspetti più simpatici della sua socievolezza era di portare spesso la conversazione sulle cose che interessavano molto agli altri. A me, ad esempio, piace conoscere aneddoti sulla vita privata dei grandi fisici, specialmente se chi li racconta ha conosciuto le persone direttamente. Oppenheimer aveva conosciuto personalmente tutti i grandi fisici contemporanei e spesso, sapendo di farmi piacere, parlava di loro.

C'è un altro aspetto della sua vita che non tutti conoscono. A furia di ripetere che fu «il padre della bomba atomica», si crede solitamente che non si occupasse di altro che di problemi scientifici. Invece amava la casa, la famiglia, era molto legato a sua figlia, una ragazza semplice, intelligente, molto impegnata e seria, che studia alla Columbia University.

Nell'ultima settimana di vita ho rivisto Oppenheimer due volte. Otto giorni prima che morisse sono stato a casa sua e abbiamo parlato di una pubblicazione scientifica che egli aveva appena letto; credo che quelle siano state le ultime pagine lette da lui. Poiché si affaticava a parlare, ero convinto che non sarebbe stato in condizione di partecipare alla riunione dei membri dell'istituto, che si doveva tenere di lì a quattro giorni. Invece, mentre uscivo da casa sua, mi disse: «Ci rivedremo mercoledì». Feci fatica a dominare la mia sorpresa e la mia emozione; non volevo che leggesse il mio pensiero, cioè che non credevo sarebbe stato in condizione di venire. Invece venne, con un grande sforzo di volontà, e partecipò alle discussioni, pur sapendo che non sarebbe vissuto abbastanza per vedere i risultati delle decisioni che si prendevano in quella riunione. Morì, infatti, tre giorni dopo.

**Tullio Regge**  
membro dell'« Institute for advanced study » di Princeton

### Nell'ora suprema con lo stile dei grandi uomini



Carl Kaysen

Oppenheimer decise di ritirarsi dalla carica di direttore dell'istituto nel 1965. A quel tempo sembrava in ottima salute. Quando fu nominato suo successore, e venni a Princeton, lui non c'era; si trovava alle Isole Vergini, in vacanza. Che fosse malato di cancro lo seppe agli inizi del 1966 e, nell'autunno dello stesso anno, capì di non avere più speranze. In uno degli ultimi incontri, poco prima della morte, notai che non solo soffriva molto quando parlava, ma che non riusciva più a sentire bene. Nonostante le sofferenze, poiché manteneva sempre il posto di professore di fisica, due volte la settimana andava ai seminari. La sua qualità fondamentale era di essere brillante. È vissuto con un certo stile ed è morto anche con un certo stile: lo stile dei grandi uomini.

Carl Kaysen  
economista, direttore dell'« Institute for advanced study » di Princeton

### Era così fragile che il vento poteva spezzarlo



Marvin L. Goldberger

Dal 1957, quando venni a insegnare a Princeton, sono stato sempre molto vicino ad Oppenheimer. L'ho sempre veduto magro, fragile; sembrava che una folata di vento potesse spazzarlo via. Quando si dimise da direttore dell'istituto era ancora magro e fragile, ma questo non significa che fosse gravemente malato. Che era malato lo scopri molto dopo e, una volta ripresosi dallo shock, cominciai ad avere delle buone ragioni per essere ottimista. Sembrò, infatti, che il male potesse essere controllato. In estate andò alle Isole Vergini, dove ha una casa, per stare all'aria aperta e nuotare: i medici lo avevano lasciato andare appunto perché pensavano che il trattamento con il radium fosse efficace. Nella prima settimana di settembre di nuovo si sentì molto male. Ci fu una seconda visita, un secondo esame e si scoprì che c'erano due nuovi tumori. Allora cadde ogni speranza.

Io e mia moglie gli eravamo molto amici ed egli ci parlava apertamente del progresso del suo male, ripetendoci quel che il medico gli aveva detto. Ma non si lamentava, non parlava affatto del suo dolore fisico; parlava con una certa freddezza, pur avendo una terribile arsura alla gola e un dolore che lo costringeva a ingerire i cibi in forma liquida. Si sarebbe anche potuto tentare un intervento chirurgico, ma quasi certamente sarebbe stato inutile.

Questa è la seconda volta che mi trovo vicino a un personaggio di grande statura e lo vedo morire rapidamente. Mi trovai infatti anche vicino a Fermi. Ma il male di Fermi fu scoperto in ritardo; infatti egli morì due mesi dopo. Anche lui, in quei due mesi, cercò un rifugio disperato nel lavoro, ma i dolori erano così acuti che gli riusciva impossibile fare qualsiasi cosa. Oppenheimer invece non permise che l'idea della morte o la sofferenza fisica intralciassero il suo lavoro. Negli ultimi mesi aveva progettato addirittura di scrivere un volume, raccontando la storia della teoria quantistica. Parlò spesso di questo progetto e sua moglie voleva che lo incoraggiassi ad iniziarlo. Se fosse vissuto altri due mesi certamente lo avrebbe iniziato e condotto a buon punto.

**Marvin L. Goldberger**  
professore di fisica teorica

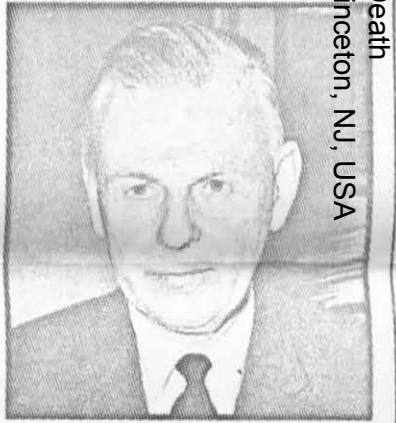
### "Io amo moltissimo la mia nazione"

Oppenheimer era un uomo che aveva un profondo sogno di amicizia e di compagnia. L'arroganza, che alcuni potevano sembrare della sua personalità, in realtà mascherava un traboccante desiderio di dare e ricevere fatto.

Sensibilissimo, tormentato da problemi morali, avvertiva il dolore dell'angoscia dell'umanità di fronte alla spaventosa forza delle armi atomiche. Ma era anche un americano e, proprio a verso la sua comunità nazionale, vide le più grandi possibilità per l'attuazione dei suoi ideali di pace e di progresso. Negli anni bui del 1950, quando i sovietici assieparono intorno a lui, egli si trovò, tormentato, al centro di una grande controversia. Io richiamai la sua attenzione sul fatto che centinaia di istituzioni accademiche nel mondo avrebbero dato il benvenuto agli chiesi se avesse mai pensato di prendere la residenza all'estero. La risposta che mi diede, con le lacrime agli occhi, fu questa: « Il fatto è che io amo molto questa mia nazione ».

**George Kennan**  
economista

### Camminava tranquillo con la morte accanto



Bengt Stromgren

Conobbi Oppenheimer a Copenhagen nel 1946, quando venne a tenere una conferenza di fisica. Negli ultimi dieci anni a Princeton abbiamo avuto contatti quasi quotidiani. Nonostante la malattia, veniva regolarmente anche ai seminari di astrofisica perché voleva tenersi al corrente di tutti gli sviluppi di questa scienza. I suoi interessi culturali erano larghissimi ed io penso che la filosofia lo abbia molto aiutato ad affrontare la morte.

Da settembre egli cominciò a camminare con la morte accanto. L'ombra della morte lo seguiva, ma non gli faceva paura. Due settimane prima che morisse, parlando con lui, avevo notato che si affaticava molto; le sue parole, però, erano molto chiare. Una settimana dopo le sue facoltà vocali erano rapidamente peggiorate: le parole uscivano smozzicate, non articolate, e faticavo a seguire quel che diceva.

Che tipo era? È difficile dirlo. Certamente esercitava un enorme fascino sulle persone che incontrava. Apparentemente sembrava piuttosto chiuso, freddo; ma quando lo si conosceva meglio si capiva invece che aveva molto calore umano. In tutti, sempre, lasciava una straordinaria impressione per la facilità con la quale riusciva a cogliere gli aspetti essenziali di un problema complesso, anche fuori del suo campo, a discuterlo e a sviscerarlo.

**Bengt Stromgren**  
astrofisico



SPRING 1967

NUMBER 58

# NEWSLETTER

ISSUED OCCASIONALLY BY *The Twentieth Century Fund*

## SEEK NEW MEASURES OF SOCIAL CHANGE

*Preliminary Study to Take  
Overview of Indicators*

NEW WAYS to measure and assess social change will be explored in a preliminary study by the Twentieth Century Fund. The work will aim at developing proposals for a broad research program oriented to identifying the major changes that are taking place, or on the horizon, in American society. The study hopes to obtain better information, both economic and noneconomic, quantitative and qualitative, to help assess these changes and their meaning in the lives of people.

### *Long-term Perspective*

Professor Bertram M. Gross of the Maxwell School at Syracuse University will undertake the exploratory study for the Twentieth Century Fund. He will focus on a preliminary overview of major changes in social structure and of the growth in services whose value is not adequately reflected in the federal calculations of Gross National Product. His work will involve the formulation of long-term perspectives for the work now getting under way in government on "social indicators" and "social accounting."

### *Publications*

Professor Gross is a member of the Social Indicator Panel set up by John Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and is editor of the forthcoming volume of *The Annals* on "Social Goals and Indicators for American Society." His books include *Action Under Planning*; *The Managing of Organizations*; and *The State of the Nation: Social System Accounting*. One of the major architects of the Employment Act of 1946, Professor Gross also served as Executive Secretary of the President's Council of Economic Advisers in 1946-1951.

## HECKSCHER RESIGNS FROM FUND; JOINS LINDSAY ADMINISTRATION

*Took Office in March as City Commissioner of Parks,  
Administrator of Recreation and Cultural Affairs*

AUGUST HECKSCHER, Director of the Twentieth Century Fund since 1956, resigned in March to become Administrator of Recreation and Cultural Affairs and Commissioner of Parks for New York City. John E. Booth, Associate Director of the Fund, has been named Acting Director.

The Board of Trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund passed the following resolution at its annual meeting in April:

The Board of Trustees records, with regret, the resignation of August Heckscher as Director of the Fund.

Eleven years ago, he was persuaded to leave the editorship of the editorial page of the New York *Herald Tribune* to pilot the Twentieth Century Fund through a crucial stage in its development. This he has brilliantly done. Under his guidance,

the Fund opened new vistas and fields of work and attained new levels of prestige in many unpioneered fields of endeavor. August Heckscher, before anyone else, realized that the problems of the United States were over-passing those of economics which had chiefly preoccupied us in the past. Accordingly, he struck out paths of thought, research and action in the fields of philosophy and esthetics, never forgetting that abstractions must be reduced in some manner to reality if they are to have effect. Both in thought and in application, he made the Fund's work increasingly significant.

The Trustees express their hearty good wishes in the new tasks before him and are happy that he remains as colleague on this Board.

A FAREWELL PARTY at the Fund marked August Heckscher's resignation as Director. Adolf A. Berle, Chairman of the Board of Trustees (left), John E. Booth, Acting Director (center), expressed the best wishes of Board and staff for Mr. Heckscher in his new post.



JOHN BOTO



## RIGHTS LAWYERS NEEDED IN SOUTH

THE NEED for outside lawyers to represent individuals engaged in civil rights activities in the South may last for five to ten years or more concludes a report, *Administration of Justice in the South*, published this month by the Twentieth Century Fund. The pamphlet gives an account of a conference held at the Fund to consider new measures and approaches to the problem of legal representation in the South.

The conference re-affirmed the importance of the volunteer groups of northern lawyers active in the South and considered proposals to expand the sources of legal representation. These included programs which would subsidize young lawyers willing to take civil rights cases while establishing a practice in the South; new approaches to enlist the support of the "progressive elements" in the southern bar associations; and scholarship programs by which southern law schools might attract more Negro students and encourage them to practice in the South.

Attending the conference were civic leaders, representatives of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law (the President's Committee) and the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC), the deans of two southern law schools, the director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, government officials and foundation executives.

## FAIR EMPLOYMENT GUIDE PUBLISHED

A LAYMAN'S GUIDE to fair employment laws and regulations, based on the Twentieth Century Fund study *Legal Restraints on Racial Discrimination in Employment* by Michael I. Sovern, has been published by the Public Affairs Committee. It describes the remedies available to individuals who believe they have been discriminated against in seeking employment.

The 30-page pamphlet, *Job Discrimination Is Illegal*, outlines the provisions of state and federal laws and administrative regulations which bar employment discrimination on the basis of race. Sample cases illustrate the steps that must be followed in bringing complaints of employment discrimination before state or federal fair employment commissions.

Sharon Leventhal, of the Fund staff, is the author of the pamphlet, which may be obtained from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York 10016, at twenty-five cents a copy.

## Forthcoming Publications:

### THE ADVANCING SOUTH: MANPOWER PROSPECTS AND PROBLEMS

by James G. Maddox

Change is sweeping through the South, transforming a rural agrarian economy into a modern technological one. What will the effect be on jobs, on employment opportunities for Negroes, on occupational requirements? This study will examine the South's transition to a more modern industrial, commercial and urbanized way of life, and will focus on manpower requirements projected to 1975. Publication: Fall 1967.

### MUTUAL AID AMONG DEVELOPING NATIONS: THE CASE OF ISRAEL

by Leopold Laufer

Are the lessons of one developing nation's experiences applicable in other underdeveloped countries? This study examines technical assistance programs sponsored by the government of Israel to help nations of Africa and Latin America apply the insights of modern technology. Training programs in Israel as well as operations abroad are evaluated. Publication: Fall 1967.

## BOOKLET ILLUSTRATES ECONOMICS OF ARTS

THE ECONOMIC crisis confronting performing arts organizations today is illustrated in graphic form in a booklet published by the Twentieth Century Fund and based on its recent study *Performing Arts - The Economic Dilemma*.

A 12-page color pamphlet, *Performing Arts - Who Pays the Piper?*, examines the causes of the substantial deficit arts organizations must meet and looks into sources both new and old which might help to shrink this "income gap." State and local arts councils, as well as organizations active in sponsoring performances or raising funds, should find this booklet of value.

In 1964 the deficit for theater, music, opera and dance organizations amounted to \$23 million; in 1975 it might reach \$60 million. Traditionally, the performing artist himself has helped pay the piper. Performers' wages have not increased as rapidly as those in other occupations, a fact which the booklet's graphs make clear. If ticket prices are to be made to cover costs, it is estimated that they will have to rise at least 75 per cent by 1975.

The booklet has been prepared by the Cambridge Design Group Inc. and may be ordered from the Fund at ten cents a copy, quantity rates on request.

## A MEMORIAL NOTE



ROBERT OPPENHEIMER, who became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund in 1950, died on February 18, 1967.

At its annual meeting in April, the Board of Trustees passed the following resolution:

The Trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund record their grief at the loss of a gallant colleague, Robert Oppenheimer.

Presenting in Paris a performance of "The Dossier of Oppenheimer," the actor-adaptor, Jean Vilar, observed that Robert Oppenheimer had become the Faust of the twentieth century, whose story would reverberate through uncounted generations.

The historian of science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, George Santillana, put the same thought differently: Oppenheimer, he said, was the unsilenced Galileo of our time.

Deep as was his mark on science and on history, we knew him as a brave, kindly and courteous friend, no less when under attack than while at the zenith of his career. Few of us will forget the penetrating yet always kindly criticism of our projects, and the encouragement he gave to each of us as well as to the staff of the Fund. The greatest of men are often the simplest, and so was he.

Death ends one voyage, only to begin a longer one on the boundless sea of history. Through his scientific achievement, in his lifetime Robert Oppenheimer literally changed the face and fortune of the entire world. The significance of that achievement abides the long dialogue of succeeding generations; this freight he carries on the long journey through history. But with it must be included the respect and love of those of us who worked with him.

As colleagues and friends, we say as he sets out anew, "Our love goes with you. Good fortune, friend."

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU  
184, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Extract from  
Adelaide Advertiser, South Australia

20 FEB 1967

## ATOM BOMB PIONEER DIES

Australian Associated Press  
PRINCETON (New Jersey), Feb. 19—Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, 62, pioneer of America's first atom bomb, died at his home in Princeton last night.

The cause of death was not immediately announced but associates said he had been suffering from cancer of the throat.

In 1954 the Atomic Energy Commission denied him access to secret documents because of his alleged Communist sympathies.

But nine years later the Atomic Energy Commission named him for the \$50,000 Fermi award for his "outstanding contributions to theoretical physics and his scientific and administrative leadership."

Dr. Oppenheimer studied at the Universities of Harvard, Cambridge (England), and Göttingen (Germany).

From 1943 to 45 he was Director of the Los Alamos Science Laboratory, where the first atom bomb was produced.

He was appointed Director and Professor of Physics at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton in 1947.

The tall, thin, chain-smoking "Oppie," as his close friends called him, made no secret of his association with Communists in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

"I did not regard them as dangerous, and some of their declared objectives seemed to me to be desirable," he said.

He was something of a child prodigy. At the age of 11 he was elected to the New York mineralogical society. At the time there was no other member under the age of 60.

He attended the Ethical Culture School in New York and then entered Harvard.

He married Katherine Harrison in 1940 and had two children, Peter and Catherine.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS-CUTTING BUREAU

Extract from  
Energie Nucleaire, Paris, France

Kaysen  
- APR 1967

## J. R. OPPENHEIMER

Le 19 février, la mort de Robert Oppenheimer a été un choc pour tous les scientifiques et surtout pour ceux qui avaient eu la joie de le connaître.

Cet homme, d'allure encore très jeune, bien que fortement marqué par les événements, était d'une culture universelle, non seulement en sciences mais aussi en arts, musique, peinture, en langues et en littérature (lors de l'expérience d'Alamogordo en 1945, sa première exclamation fut : « Plus clair que mille soleils », expression tirée de la Bhagavad-Gîtâ). Sa conversation était une source d'enrichissement pour tous ceux qui ont eu la chance de le rencontrer.

Quelle fut sa vie ? En voici un rapide résumé :

Julius Robert Oppenheimer était né en 1904 à New York, de parents d'origine allemande.

Enfant, il était déjà très doué pour les sciences, car à 11 ans, il était membre de la Société de Minéralogie de New York.

Étudiant, il sort avec mention des Universités de Harvard en 1925, de Cambridge en 1926 et de Göttingen en 1927. Dans cette université allemande, il travaille sur différents problèmes de physique quantique appliquée avec le Professeur Max Born.

Il retourne ensuite aux États-Unis pour poursuivre ses recherches et est nommé professeur à l'Université de Berkeley et au « Caltech ».

C'est là qu'on le trouve lorsqu'il fut nommé directeur du site Y, « ce camp de concentration pour prix Nobel », là où, comme l'indique B. Goldschmidt dans son livre « L'Aventure atomique », l'étude et la construction de la bombe allaient se poursuivre dans un cadre merveilleux mais où tous ceux qui s'y trou-

vaient signaient l'engagement de rester pendant toute la durée de la guerre et six mois après sa fin.

À Los Alamos, Oppenheimer avait non seulement la responsabilité scientifique des recherches, mais toute la direction du centre, lourde charge pour un jeune théoricien. Laura Fermi dans son livre « Atomes en Famille » indique que lorsque les sirènes se faisaient entendre à 7 heures du matin, Enrico Fermi se réveillait et remarquait : « Oppie a sifflé, c'est le moment de se lever »... Si les sirènes gémissaient, ce ne pouvait être que sur l'ordre d'Oppie ».

Je pense que le mieux, pour décrire l'aboutissement de cette période est de reprendre ce qu'en a dit le Général Farrel : « Nous pénétrions dans le domaine de l'inconnu, et nous ne savions pas ce qui pourrait en sortir... le Dr Oppenheimer... respirait à peine... quand se produisit cet épouvantable éclat de lumière suivi peu après par le profond rugissement de l'explosion, ses traits se détendirent dans une expression d'immense soulagement.

...Tous les assistants, même les non-initiés furent saisis d'une crainte profondément admirative... Nous fûmes en proie à un sentiment encore plus fort : la foi de ceux qui avaient porté la responsabilité de prendre l'initiative et d'exécuter ce programme herculéen avait été justifiée ».

Maintenant que la bombe atomique existait fallait-il l'utiliser, compte tenu de la probabilité d'une longue résistance japonaise et Oppenheimer estima que « si une arme nouvelle peut mettre fin à cette agonie, il faut y recourir » et fallait-il l'utiliser sans préavis ? En 1947, dans « L'Arme absolue » il répond à cette question :

« Le schéma général pour l'utilisation des armes atomiques a été établi à Hiroshima. Ce sont des armes d'agression, de surprise et de terreur. Si jamais elles venaient à être encore utilisées, elles le seraient par milliers ou dizaines de milliers... Mais ce sont des armes d'agression : les éléments de surprise et de terreur y sont aussi nécessaires que la présence de noyaux fissiles.

Mais il fut contre la bombe H, trouvant que l'effet destructeur des bombes A était largement suffisant.

Après la guerre, il reprend ses cours et la direction des recherches, mais il est attaqué par la Commission Mac Carthy en 1953 pour son caractère ! et certaines de ses amitiés.

Il a fallu presque 10 ans pour sa réhabilitation, et en 1963, il reçoit le prix Enrico Fermi pour « contribution remarquable à la physique théorique et pour son leadership scientifique et administratif.

Sa curiosité a été telle qu'il a abandonné en juin 1966 son poste à l'Institut de Technologie pour se livrer à des recherches personnelles pour « essayer de comprendre ce que la science a apporté à la vie humaine ».

Le Pr Pierre Auger a défini magnifiquement cet Homme de Sciences qui nous a quitté :

« Robert Oppenheimer était un homme hors série. C'était non seulement un grand physicien mais un homme d'un caractère et d'une moralité extraordinaire, travaillant pour l'Humanité ».

Toutes nos plus sincères condoléances à Madame Katherine Oppenheimer et à ses deux enfants Katherine et Peter.

J. M. BLUM