

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

DOROTHY MORGENSTERN THOMAS

Oral History Project

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PREFACE

The following manuscript contains the edited transcript of an interview with Dorothy Morgenstern Thomas. The interview was recorded at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, on June 1, 1990, and conducted by Patricia H. Labalme.


Dorothy Morgenstern Thomas has been a resident of Princeton since 1942. In 1948, she married Oskar Morgenstern, an economist originally from Vienna, later professor of economics at Princeton University; together with John von Neumann, Morgenstern wrote Theory of Games.

The interview which follows concerns various members of the Institute Faculty who were friends and acquaintances of the Morgensterns.

The reader should be aware that the following is a transcript of the spoken word, that it attempts to preserve the spontaneity and informality of the original tape, and that the views expressed therein are those of the narrator.

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Tape and transcript of interview on June 1, 1990

INTERVIEW WITH DOROTHY MORGENSTERN THOMAS

Date: June 1, 1990
Place: Princeton, New Jersey
Interviewer: Patricia H. Labalme

CASSETTE ONE, SIDE ONE:

Labalme: Ok. Now we can go ahead and we're on tape. I would be interested in whatever you remember about these people: Gödel, von Neumann. Oskar [Morgenstern] arrived in 1938 and you can begin there or when you married.

Thomas: Oskar came over in January '38 for the Carnegie Foundation for Peace to give lectures at various universities, having left his post at the University. I mean a leave of absence. He was also director of the Institute for Business Cycle Research, and had left his deputy, Reinhold Kamitz, in charge. There were many witnesses, including his sister who was the librarian, that on the day of the Anschluss Kamitz appeared, even before the Nazi forces, in his Nazi uniform. This man was later appointed by the four powers as Finance Minister after the war, probably because there was a scarcity of qualified people. A friend of Oskar's in Zurich who was a banker, Felix Somary, who probably came from Hungary and had his finger in many pies, cabled him in the U.S. and said, "Don't come back. You're on the Gestapo black list as politically unbearable, "politische unträglich." Oskar's family lived there through the war because they could

prove that they were Aryans back to the fifteenth century and weren't touched. Of course, Oskar lost his job and savings. That fall he came to Princeton University. It was some years before that when he gave a lecture in Vienna--in the early '30s--that someone came up to him afterwards and asked--he must have touched on something which became later the game theory book--if he knew John von Neumann. He said, "No, never heard of him." Well, this person said he had heard a lecture some months before where the lecturer had also touched on this same subject. I can't go into it more than that. It has all been written up. After Oskar came to the university here in Princeton, the fall of '38 (I think it was Frank Fetter who was instrumental in bringing him here), he heard that von Neumann was in Princeton. When they met for the first time neither one could remember, but they met a second time and there was instant rapport. They began talking about this whole matter, and Johnny urged him to write a paper. The paper eventually resulted in the collaboration of the two on a large book. At that time, Princeton was much smaller and all of these refugees from Europe were together very much in one way or another, either to talk over their own work or to talk about Europe or to get together for parties. And I understand they used to meet on Sundays and walk in the Institute woods, clearing the woods. Many of them, even if they weren't from Germany or Austria, had German as a common language and I suppose also English to one degree or

another, anyway. I met von Neumann well before we were married. I used to go to parties there. Gödel was an old friend from Vienna, but he and his wife didn't go to these parties. First of all, he was very fragile, and she wasn't really the social type. Hermann Weyl was a close friend. When I met him, it was after the war. He always went back to Europe in the summer. He married a Swiss woman, Ellen Baer, and they lived part of the year in Zurich. We used to go to parties at his house when Hella was alive, his first wife. Weyl liked to read poetry to his guests, particularly translations of Chinese poets!

Labalme: This is Hermann Weyl.

Thomas: Hermann Weyl. And we also went to his house when he was just a widower as well as after he'd married Ellen. It was, in a sense, a different, older group from what went to von Neumann. Von Neumann loved parties. He apparently didn't need much sleep and all kinds of people met there and also there were always visitors like Stan Ulam from Los Alamos. We were invited to parties at the Oppenheims, but we were never really close friends. These were sort of big official parties. At that time, I think there certainly weren't public lectures and there were no concerts, no dining room. They only met for tea. I never came to those. It was different: the Institute was smaller, it had a different format. The town was smaller. It was just that these people continued to see each other. But it wasn't sort of the same atmosphere as now. I remember once

Johnny [von Neumann] was going to talk in the evening on "automata." Oskar wanted to go, of course, and I thought, well, I'll find someone to go to the movies with, because I certainly won't understand it. But I did go and as I heard him speak, I thought: I understand this very well.

Labalme: Automata.

Thomas: Yes. And then Oppenheimer got up to sort of close things and he went on and on and on until I didn't know what I heard at all. He was always quoting poetry and going off, you know, on some philosophical cloud. I don't think Gödel ever gave lectures. He would come to our house very often for tea. He'd have a cup of hot water. You've heard all this on the tape.

Labalme: Well, tell it here.

Thomas: Oh, O.K.. Gödel and Oskar used to be in some intellectual circle in Vienna, and when he came here, they renewed their friendship. He always looked to Oskar as sort of a sturdy friend. For instance, when he was ill, he was always fearful that he was going to be poisoned and Oskar would go and reassure him. He would call all the time. As you know, Oskar was one of his witnesses at his naturalization as Einstein was. We used to go to the Gödels sometimes, but he seemed to prefer to come alone to our home, though we invited her, too. He didn't drive so we'd go and pick him up, one or the other of us.

Labalme: Did he live nearby?

Thomas: He lived down on Linden Lane.

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: They had sort of a double lot. There was one behind. She had a nice garden.

Labalme: And did you live near?

Thomas: No, we had built a house on Westcott Road and then when Karin was born we moved to Library Place. We lived there about twenty years. I had met Gödel's mother and brother in Vienna in '48 and saw them again in Vienna and Princeton. His mother and Oskar's mother were good friends. His father had been a banker, and I think the mother was always a little puzzled by this son who was so different from what she'd expected, and he'd married a woman that she didn't really understand either and wasn't sort of, I'd say, of her social class.

Labalme: Well, supposedly she was a dancer from a nightclub.

Thomas: Yes. She had a very strident voice and she had a big birthmark on the side of her face. She took very good care of him.

Labalme: They were devoted?

Thomas: I think so. And she was, in the purest sense, a very good housekeeper, and he needed somebody to take care of him. Otherwise he just lived in his own world of mathematics. A couple of times his mother came over and the brother, Rudi, too. The brother was an x-ray specialist, doctor, but nothing compared to his brother Kurt, of course. Even when the mother was here, and they would come to our house, the wife didn't. She never quite grasped the English language in the sense that

she would use peculiar words in this very strident voice which would startle people. I remember that Harold Hochschild said that she came up to him, once, in one of these Institute gatherings and said, "Well, now, gentlemens."

Labalme: Harold Hochschild?

Thomas: Yes, right. He was--

Labalme: Startled?

Thomas: Startled, yes. Johnny von Neumann went to Washington to the Atomic Energy Commission, and he became very ill. There were years when it was very difficult for us here, too, because we were so close and Klari was very difficult. She wouldn't let people go in to see Johnny when he wanted to see them and would set peculiar hours so that Oskar would go to Washington to see him and then be thwarted because he couldn't get in to see him. My mother was living with us and wasn't well, so I only saw him once. He turned over and looked at me and looked a while, then turned back. He had no expression, he couldn't talk. But neither did he move in any way that would indicate that he was in great pain.

Labalme: Was this cancer?

Thomas: Cancer, yes.

Labalme: Well, during the years when they worked together on the famous book--

Thomas: But that was before--

Labalme: That was before, yes, 1944.

Thomas: They had very good rapport. And I can remember sometimes too, when Oskar wasn't home, Johnny would drop by, also after he'd first gone to Washington, and I'd give him tea and we'd just talk and he could be very amusing. He also had problems, you know, with his second wife Klari and didn't like to talk about that. I was certainly in awe of him because of his great intellect, but he had this very human, amusing, warm side. I remember once when we were spending a couple of months in California, because Oskar was working at Rand, augmenting our finances. Johnny was out there, too, for a short time and he stayed with us. There was an economist (who shall be nameless) visiting from Berkeley for whom we had a buffet supper. Typical of the sort of thing that Johnny would say, all in good humor, after the economist left, he said, "Well, I might just as well have been talking Chinese to a horse." Just to talk to this other man, you know. He loved jokes, he loved parties, he loved pretty women.

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: It was very easy and very nice.

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: Of course, there are all kinds of stories of how he would solve things, you know. Other people would be talking at lunch and he would seem to be participating but then he'd come up with something at the end--it was fabulous.

Labalme: Yes. Very inventive.

Thomas: When Carl Kaysen came, of course, he was an economist and we sometimes went there for parties, but there was not much communication between Oskar and him. Then came all these problems in the Institute, and I think--

Labalme: Why wasn't there much communication? Were they different sorts of economists?

Thomas: Yes, that, and I just think they weren't--

Labalme: Sympatico?

Thomas: Sympatico. No. Oskar was busy with his things and he [Carl] had the Institute. I mean it just wasn't there, that rapport.

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: And people were sort of at loggerheads, too, at that time, weren't they?

Labalme: Oh, yes. Did you get involved in all of that?

Thomas: No. Occasionally there'd be somebody visiting, we'd be at a small gathering, you know, at these apartments and there'd be somebody who you wouldn't ordinarily see, and you could just feel them sort of bristle. What is the man's name, French?

Labalme: André Weil?

Thomas: Weil.

Labalme: The mathematician.

Thomas: I remember and, there was someone visiting, I don't know whether we should put this on tape--

Labalme: Well, we can take it out later.

Thomas: And [I] asked André Weil what field of mathematics he was in, and he made some snippy comment to me and Carl Morgenstern said, I just felt like punching him for speaking to me that way--I mean this is the way everybody's nerves were at that point.

Labalme: Your son, you mean.

Thomas: Yes, my son said afterward, I felt like punching him for the way he retorted when you asked him this perfectly innocuous question. But I think he was particularly upset.

Labalme: Oh deeply.

Thomas: And one of the first things we came to, after Harry Woolf was here, I noticed André Weil appeared in a tuxedo and he was so happy, and he was all soothed. I think Harry had this effect on the Institute. And then, of course, came all these other things. A series of lectures, concerts, and Friends of the Institute. The dining room had been done under Kaysen, I think.

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: Right. So the whole thing opened up more to people who just weren't in the inner circle.

Labalme: Did Oskar spend time over here?

Thomas: In those offices? No, not that I know of.

Labalme: He knew them socially or they met around the University?

Thomas: Well, how far back are you going?

Labalme: Just in the '50s, say.

Thomas: Well, I don't think Johnny was ever much in an office here. I think they either talked at Johnny's house or our house. They

weren't writing anything then, but they talked a lot and they were together a lot. The economists who were at the Institute weren't known for their great output or stimulating effect on anything, so there was no rapport there.

Labalme: Yes. In the years since it became more of a social center, how has it affected your life as a Princeton resident? Has it been interesting for you?

Thomas: Of course. Don't forget what happened to me in my own life, so of course. I'm sure if Oskar were alive--he'd be ancient now--I'm sure he would have enjoyed all of this, too. He certainly would have liked to come to the lectures and he always loved classical music or whatever went on, I'm sure, but that's almost a forgotten period.

Labalme: It's amazing that Gödel who was so reticent and comes through in everybody's opinion as so fugitive from people, had this warm friendship with Oskar. It must have been very sustaining for him.

Thomas: It was. Oh, you mean for him. Well, for both it was good.

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: And also he used to call--I was on the Board of the League of Women Voters. As you know Gödel had a very inquiring mind and he had many interests. To go back even farther, when we were first married I was astounded, he would sometimes go to the movies and then he would like to call and discuss them. And he always had a different story, but a very logical one.

Labalme: Interpretation?

Thomas: Interpretation, from what we did. I was on the Board of the League of Women Voters, but also it came at a time when Carl, my son, was small and my mother had come to live with us, so that I was busy, taking Oskar to planes and trains and delivering manuscripts and I really didn't have much time, and I really shouldn't have been on the Board. I finally quit because I couldn't go to Trenton and listen to the legislature, what they were doing and read these bills and so on. But Gödel thought that because I was on the Board, I should have the answers to all these questions. So he'd call me. I think he was really one of the reasons I quit, because he would call me and he would want to discuss these things and have all the details and have my interpretation of them and I thought I just can't go on with this anymore.

Labalme: Political matters?

Thomas: Yes. Right. That's right. He was very interested in politics. He talked a lot with me and particularly with Oskar. And as I say, he went to the movies, he read all these things, he had all these many interests. But he didn't have much energy and much stamina. And besides that he was obsessed with his own work, you see. So he would come for tea and he'd have a cup of hot water. He wouldn't eat anything. I mean "tea" in quotes, you see. And I remember, too, he was always cold. He would--even on a very hot, 90-degree day in Princeton, he'd have on his

immaculate white suit, but under it would be a heavy sweater. I remember once when we were having quite hot weather in September and Karin and I had gone swimming, we came back and there were the two men. Oskar had made a fire in the fireplace and Gödel had a blanket over his lap, so he was really very delicate.

Labalme: Yes. Did he like the children, your children?

Thomas: Yes. Oh yes. Well, particularly Carl--Karin was very small, young. And in later years, Carl would be the one to pick him up, and he told Carl some things that he'd never published. I think Carl should probably put it down. At that time, Carl was not a logician. He was studying mathematics at the University. It was only when he went to graduate college that he turned to logic. Maybe Gödel had some influence on him. I don't know. He had a couple of good teachers, logicians, out in Boulder, and he'd made logic his particular specialty. When Carl was around, the three men would sit and talk, and I would just leave. Once we had a visit from a man from Warsaw who was a logician who had entertained us there--I think he calls his name Jerzy Łos. We had Gödel and some mathematicians from the University. Łos was very agreeable, a very attractive man, a very elegant man. It was clear that Gödel was a little jealous. He wanted to be the center of attention. Later when Oskar talked to Gödel, Gödel said, "Well, how did he arrive at this theorem? Did it just come to him out of the sky or something?" Professional jealousy, you see. But he would come to such an affair. He

didn't want to come for dinner. We had some people for dinner, but he did come in the afternoon to have his cup of hot water, and it was nice.

Labalme: Because he didn't eat like other people?

Thomas: That's right. He ate baby food.

Labalme: Baby food?

Thomas: Yes. Strained food and such. I think in the end he starved himself, didn't he? You see Oskar had already died, and he didn't have anybody there to tell him to eat and to take his medicine.

Labalme: That was a terrible blow for him I think when--

Thomas: And you know, Oskar always called him Kurt but he always said Professor Morgenstern.

Labalme: Really? Even after all these years?

Thomas: After all those years, that's right.

Labalme: To him or just when he was speaking about him?

Thomas: Well, I don't think he called him anything, but he would call and say, is Professor Morgenstern there? In fact, the day Oskar died, it was a couple of hours after he died, we had him at home, Gödel called and his voice was rather weak--"Is Professor Morgenstern able to talk to me? And I said, "Oh Kurt, he died a few hours ago." And he said, "Oh," and hung up. I can't remember if I ever saw him again. I'm sure I did, for there was a close relationship. Of course, we led totally different

lives. Oskar was always in Washington or Europe or wherever. I don't know what more to tell you.

Labalme: Well, tell me about some of the other personalities. Did you ever meet Panofsky?

Thomas: Oh sure.

Labalme: What was he like?

Thomas: Oh he was, he was--I wonder how old he was in '48 when I met him?

Labalme: I wouldn't have that here.¹

Thomas: He was a very genial man. Full of his art of course, I mean his work. I remember the first time I met them was at a dinner at the Spitzers. You know how Mrs. Panofsky dressed.

Labalme: No, I don't know.

Thomas: Very masculine. She would wear black suits, in fact even at that dinner, a black suit with a white shirt and a little ribbon or string as a tie.

Labalme: This is Dora, his first wife?

Thomas: Yes. His first wife. And, not at the dinner but on the street, she'd wear a black hat with a broad brim, not a broad brim but you know, a fairly wide brim. It was sort of like a matador's hat or something.

Labalme: Yes.

¹ Panofsky was 56 in 1948

Thomas: I hadn't met them before and, I remember, I sat next to her on the sofa and she was telling about--they used to drive a big old Packard. They'd sit several feet up above the--it seemed as though they were sitting that high--above the road. She was telling me about this car and said that the motor was coated with platinum. I said, "Are you sure?" "Oh yes, it's platinum." I thought, well, OK. And then at dinner--you know they had twin boys, one was called the dumb Panofsky and the other was the bright Panofsky. One graduated from Princeton as a valedictorian and the other was a salutorian. She was saying that she was so glad that they were not living at Princeton anymore, that one was in California, I forget where the other one was in the West, and they could have a much more liberal sex life out there. And here I was, a new faculty wife and I thought, my God, is this what goes on?

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: It's funny. And, oh, another particular thing--I don't know that we saw them that much but I do remember that when we came back from Europe, and Carl had been with us, and he was about 5, and we had stopped in Beaune at the hospice to see the Van der Weyden--is it the Resurrection?

Labalme: I don't know.

Thomas: It's a big painting. It shows the people coming up out of the ground. We were astounded but pleased that Carl said, "Well, now, are they going into the ground or coming up out of the

ground?" Oskar told this to Panofsky and [he] said, "Well, that's a big problem in art, when you see an old painting and someone is kneeling in front of a noble or somebody high in the church and something is being handed [over]. Who is handing this to whom? You see, who is receiving, who is giving?" Such things I remember about them. Nothing very scholarly except maybe that.

Labalme: Carl must have been pleased with his question. It was a valid question.

Thomas: I don't think he was old enough to have it reported back to him. Oskar was pleased, proud father.

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: Who else? I mean that's really all I can tell you. I would say to me they looked already quite elderly then.

Labalme: Kantorowicz?

Thomas: Oh yes. We used to go there for dinner. He loved to cook.

Labalme: I hear. Tell me about it.

Thomas: Oh, he was a gourmet cook. He lived in one of the old houses on Alexander Street. What more can I tell you? Let me see, I haven't thought of him in years.

Labalme: Did Oskar and he have any academic conversations or was this purely social?

Thomas: The conversations were always academic.

Labalme: Yes. They'd talk about--?

Thomas: And I learned to keep still.

Labalme: Because Oskar was very widely read, as I remember.

Thomas: Oh yes. He had a classical education.

Labalme: He went to a gymnasium and he knew Latin and Greek?

Thomas: As he used to say to our daughter, "What are they teaching at PDS [Princeton Country Day School]? I had ten years of Latin and eight years of Greek." And he spoke about six languages and he'd been a Rockefeller Fellow three times. One year at Harvard, one year at the London School of Economics. They asked if he wanted a third year and he had half a year in Paris and half a year in Rome. As a young child, he spent summers in Sweden, so he spoke German, French, Swedish, Italian as well as English.

Labalme: So that he was very at ease with this emigré group.

Thomas: Oh yes, sure. Well they all had sort of the same education, same background. I mean maybe one came from a banker's family, one from a modest background, but they had the same education and there was Europe, and it was a difficult time, too. Oskar used to be involved somewhat with a committee of the League of Nations; he also used to go to London for some banking matters. It was a mixture of many things that he had. He was quite a remarkable person.

Labalme: I'm sure. I remember him. I'm very proud of having known him.

Thomas: Though I did a few things like the League of Women Voters and the University League, I very soon learned that when we went to parties people wanted to hear what he had to say, so I stayed in

the background. It was only later that I kept getting on more [boards], into more and more things, and learned to speak for myself. I can't tell you much about Kantorowicz. I've even forgotten about him, except when you mentioned him, I remembered these wonderful dinners there.

Labalme: He's meant to have made chrysanthemum soup. Did you ever have that? He put the chrysanthemum itself in the soup.

Thomas: I guess so. I'm mixing this up, too, with some Chinese food. There used to be someone here in graduate school who would take us to New York for Chinese, I mean really exquisite food.

Labalme: Yes. Are there any other personalities?

Thomas: You see I'd forgotten Kantorowicz. I mean that isn't very much on any of these people. It's just all superficial. Back-up, color, flavor.

Labalme: It's alive. Here is an old list of Faculty.

Thomas: Well, the Alexanders used to have big parties. She was Russian. Einstein we knew.

Labalme: What about Einstein?

Thomas: The Alexanders used to have big parties all the time. And I would say that his wife was totally unlike him, I mean, the most surprising couple because he was very tall and handsome and patrician looking. Lived on Cleveland Lane. She was a very voluble Russian woman, Natalie. Wolfgang Pauli used to come. He had this peculiar effect on everybody. I think even Oskar. Yes, he had a seizure there once after talking to

Pauli. He had to go into the other room and lie down. There was something called the Pauli effect.

Labalme: What did he do?

Thomas: The classic example was if Pauli and another sat on a bench, the other would have sat down on fresh paint. [Looking at the list of past Faculty]--You know I met Yang, we were going there for dinner, we knew them well. Warren was--he was nothing.

Labalme: Warren?

Thomas: And Stewart wasn't anything either.

Labalme: Did you know them personally?

Thomas: Oh yes, sure.

Labalme: They were--?

Thomas: They were nothing. You know there was a big joke about Stewart because he was known for doing nothing. Life magazine did a feature on the Professors at the Institute. You know, most were writing on the blackboard or they had a book or were giving a lecture or something. Each one had a page. And how was Walter Stewart photographed? Lying on a sofa in his office, and there was a great snickering around.

Labalme: Really?

Thomas: Because he didn't do anything. I think that's why the whole thing died after he retired. Riefler gave up and went to Washington and Warren was, I think, not well. All, so many of them such prima donnas. I don't know what the masculine is for prima donna, but--

Labalme: That's all right. We use it for both.

Thomas: [Looking at the list] Alexander, Borel, Bowersock, Cherniss, Clagett, Dyson, I knew Edward Earle slightly. He was very elegant and tall. What do you want to know about Einstein?

Labalme: Well--

Thomas: Let's see, when did he die, '46? He didn't die in '46--

Labalme: He retired in '46.

Thomas: Died in '55. Well I met him, I think, when Oskar first came here. Einstein used to go to parties but not at the time I met him. We were invited there once with Carl for tea. He was very pleasant. Sometimes I'd come over to pick up Oskar, I guess he'd be in Gödel's office. I hadn't thought about that and Einstein would be around--

Labalme: Yes. Because Gödel and Einstein were close.

Thomas: Would be waiting for Gödel.

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: I can't really tell you much. The first time Oskar met him was at a dinner party with tuxedo but Einstein again had no socks.

Labalme: Yes. The legend is true, in other words.

Thomas: You know the story about Gödel's naturalization--

Labalme: Yes.

Thomas: Which was all before I came. But I've heard it so many times. And I know Oskar used to come here for tea but it wasn't my place to come, I don't know, so anyway. I'm afraid I haven't given you very much.

Labalme: And Oppenheimer, except for that one time you came to the lecture?

Thomas: Well, we used to go to their house for parties. They were big parties, and she always sat in the corner with a good friend of hers and didn't talk to anybody.

Labalme: Yes. Was she attractive?

Thomas: Well, yes. Somewhat. But she had the habit of another Director's wife of not bothering if she didn't want to.

Labalme: Yes. So that was that.

Thomas: I can't think of that woman's name. Used to live down on Laurel Road. They'd just sit in the corner and talk. That was it.

Labalme: Yes. But Oppenheimer himself, he'd circulate?

Thomas: He'd circulate and was very gracious.

Labalme: Had he a friendship with Oskar?

Thomas: No. No. I really can't--I don't think I can add much more.

Labalme: I'll tell you what. Let's stop here.

Thomas: [Looking at the Faculty list] Millard Meiss was one of the most charming men I ever met. Very charming and attractive, but so much of our life was spent with children and with Oskar's work and going to Europe and his sister became ill. Oskar went once five times a year because of her illness and with all these things you know, lack of finances, everything, we just never led a very busy social life. But certainly when Johnny was around there was something going on all the time.

Labalme: And were the parties with good conversation or was it just merriment?

Thomas: Oh no. It was usually supper. Usually a buffet supper. Sometimes Sunday lunch. And sure, we'd talk about everything, politics, whatever they were doing and so on, you know, it was very good.

Labalme: It sounds wonderful.

Thomas: A golden age, long gone, you know.

Labalme: That's a nice choice of words.

Thomas: But don't forget that Oskar became ill in '70 and left the University then and was at New York University, and then died in '77, so my life has changed considerably over these various episodes, you know.

Labalme: Yes, of course.

Thomas: And I find it wonderful now that the Institute has opened up and I can come here on my own. But I mean whatever there is, I like to go to the lectures and so on, you know. It's quite different, but also the world is different.

Labalme: That's right. Well, we'll stop here.

Thomas: Anyway, maybe it gives you a little color.

Labalme: And I thank you.

END OF TAPE NO. 1, SIDE NO. 1: END OF INTERVIEW