

About Niels Bohr et alia

It happened not long before his demise in 1962 that Niels Bohr called together friends, colleagues and students at his institute in Copenhagen with the simple agenda to discuss the future of nuclear studies in Denmark and otherwise. The whole congregation expected a lively debate with some new ideas to come from this internationally renowned nuclear physicist and surprised they were when there was neither new idea presented nor any debate taking place. From the moment he came in and for some two hours Niels Bohr kept a monologue while circulating the table, mumbling in his own personal style about things gone and things to come. His mumbling style, difficult on any occasion, made its message, little understood or misunderstood, especially since no clarifying discussion followed. For just as his long-running monologue came to an end, Bohr nervously searched for his watch and declared that he had to leave for other

important business. The assembled scholars and students left without idea about what future nuclear studies and research would mean or lead to.

Man kan så fråga sig vad som var uppsåtet till det hastigt sammankallade mötet. Min sagesman och förmodligen alla tillstädes var övertygade om att den överskuggande meningen med mötet var, att med utgångspunkt från var nukleär forskning stod, man kunde se en framtid med nya landvinningar både nationellt och internationellt. Och att det var den internationellt erkände Nobelprismottagaren Niels Bohr som skulle uttrycka visioner om vad som kunde och skulle komma gjorde förväntningarna inte mindre.

Men gjorde han det? Min sagesman tycktes inte mena det. Det hade bara blivit vid det sedvaliga Bohr-ska mumlandet om ting som varit och inte om de visioner om en nukleär framtid som visionerats. Någon diskussion eller debatt blev det aldrig som kunde ha lett till nya vyer och nytt tänkande.

En andra tänkbar möjlighet finns. Mötet och föreläsningen var inte ordnade för vad de utgav sig. De var sidoordnade. Verkligheten och syftet var eventuellt något helt annat. Alla som kallats var antingen fysiker eller vittsvävande filosofer, akademiker som yttrat sig om tingen. Här kom de alla på lista med titel och adress.

Då vi vet att det både East and West intresserade sig för namnkunniga personer och upprättat register över desamma, kan man föreställa sig att en lista av lovande personer vid Niels Bohrs institut skulle intressera både West and East. Att inbjudan var allmän tyder på det. Man ville ha alla tänkbara namn. An index is never complete. it always looks for new names. So the names of participants of this meeting probably soon found their way to registers at both ORG East and ORG West.

The question is then why this lecture was held and who was responsible for its taking place. Let us suppose that Niels Bohr was

solidly on the side of the ORG WEST and that the ORG WEST föranstaltade mötet with the aim of acquiring the list with the names - and perhaps some specific name - and that Niels Bohr was införstådd with the project. That such an intelligent man would have been hoodwinked into the project seems difficult to accept but he seems to have been in on the project from its beginning and throughout. Let us presume that he was a leading man of the ORG WEST.

I would never come to think of Niels Bohr in such terms if I had not had an experience in 1970 which surprised me, even astounded at the time. There in the hall on my way into a patrician home in the midst of Bonn for a scholarly dinner I pass the bust statuette of Niels Bohr before entering the dinner salon. There were some ten gentleman about and no woman. but female voices were heard from the kitchen. It was indeed a stag dinner. All conversation was in a further rather sombre atmosphere. What was on everyone's mind and worrying was the university student upheaval which they found

no laughing matter. It was then clear that it was a ORG WEST meeting and that the Niels Bohr statuette in the hallway was a symbol of theirs. It was then clear on which side was Niels Bohr.

Evidence of how lists and registers of names of pertinent personalities was of interest to both ORG WEST and ORG EAST is the example of Dr Olaf Olsen who recently admitted that he had delivered names of scholars and other participants of leftist groups in Copenhagen to the ORG EAST. He had considered it the right thing to do in the days of the student leftist movement around 1970 in which he apparently participated. He expressed later that he was sorry for his leaning mistake in young days.

The case of Sven Grafström

Sven Grafström was the first chief of the Swedish peace supervisors who were sent to Korea to supervise the armistice in the

Korean war in 1953. He had been Swedish ambassador Mexico and was made an honorary general as he headed the Swedish contingent of some 80 supervisors to Korea. In the inflamed situation between East and West he did his best for the UN-side in often acerbated discussions and it was not least thanks to him that the supervisory commission was set up and control stations were arranged, 5 north and 5 south in Korea. It was tough going and a "via dolorosa" all the way as Grafström expressed it himself before he left Panjumhon in December 1953. He was duly celebrated before departure by the other three (Swiss, Polish and Czekoslovak) generals at parties when he enigmatically expressed that he had found them as he had expected them.

It came as a surprise a few days later that he had been found dead by the side of the night train to Paris. Everyone wondered what had taken place - and how - but an answer has never come forth, not least from his wife in Poland. Results of any investigation has not been forthcoming, to my knowledge.

The question is whether murder is part of the arsenal of means of ORG WEST and ORG EAST as a last means in the Cold War that followed upon the Second World War. It is not impossible that there was. There are more possible political deaths that has not been solved and unanswered for after 1945. Sven Grafström's death might be one of them.

The case of the Polish nuclear scientists.

In the early 1960ies when my wife and I served as janitors of a compartment complex on the Berkeley campus it happened that we had two Polish nuclear scientists in one of the 12 apartments. Since I worked at the university it was mostly my wife who took care of them and cared for them with keys and cleaning. They became good friends talking equally bad English. They also told my wife about their plans. One day they told her that they planned to go hiking in the

Sierra Nevada mountains over the following weekend. It was noted as such by my wife. But surprised she was when FBI officers soon came around and asked about their whereabouts and were told they had left for a hiking. The officers left in a hurry and were not seen again. Neither were the Poles who soon packed and left. Their story ended here but not long after appeared one of the Poles and told my wife that he was on his way to Seattle, to where he went in a taxi. We were just surprised and wished him a good journey. We never saw him or them again.

A couple of years later we met a despondent Sven-Gösta Nilsson från Lund who told us about a plane crash in Italy in which two Polish nuclear scientists had died. It was a private plane with only those two Poles being passengers on their way to a nuclear scholarly meeting in southern Italy. Sven-Gösta Nilsson's sadness was evident.

Accident or planned murder? One can wonder. That political murders take place is well known and are as such a drastic last

means to clear a hopeless situation. They are never mentioned or admitted by either ORG WEST or ORG EAST but take place in the cold war east and west. It is part of the game to play innocent, even when a president is murdered, to condole and display sorrow. John Kennedy was such a case as was also Ronald Reagan.

in the arsenal of means of both ORG EAST and WEST political murder, nicely called assassination, must be the extreme and last means of cold warfare. There are hundreds of less conspicuous means of warfare for them to use.

Among them is duplicity conspicuous. For example in the recent Karlskrona submarine case it might have been duplicity that was the winner of the day. Each new situation might see a new series of duplicity games which are long without the usage of drastic means such as murder. So the game will go on until some kind of world-wide democracy takes over.

