AR 0285 7/5 Josef Soudek Collection Series: II/3/A 1959 June 18, 1987 July - 1993 May

Mitscherlich, Bernard

Sevilla 5/27/93

Plaza de América. Parque María Luisa
Place de América. Parc de María Luisa
Square of América. María Luisa park

Dearest K. - My god! I'm in Spain! and to get this post card and stamps I had to speak Spanish! Plus I was translating into ASL for the person with me who also wanted stamps. My god! anyway, I'm traveling with siamese twins! Was a surprise to me! We're getting along fine - its only the fourth day now and I've had conversation with all, and they are willing to slow down a bit for me, thank god. Have a companion named Stan. (Hasta la vista, babe!) Oh well, see you soon.

Love!!! Hope you are well. M.

La postal de
La carte pos
The friendsh

CONSIG
SUS E
CODIG

Kerry Davis
c/o Bernard Nitchelich
900 WEA # 11F

NYC, NY 10025

U.S.A.

L. DOMINGUEZ, S.A.- Tel. 95/437 97 05 - SEVILLA

SEVILLA

Board Drb, Mo 8/21/89

Mail (picture post cards, letters - with & without Xerox copies)

Bernie M.; (8/21).

Dear Bernie, Bob and I arrived safely at our destination bringing along sunshine & heat but without high humidity (50%) and with cool nights. Perhaps, N.Y. is not so bad either. I suppose that your car is helpful anyhost. Keep well! Greetings from us both. Love, Jeff

Dr. Bernard Weiss (8/23)

Dear Dr. Weiss, filled up with vitamins ~~& sorts~~ vegetal and iron I am enjoying the ~~not~~ familiar scape ~~well known~~ land. The one in ~~home~~ that is comparable to N.Y. but on persistent sunshine. The humidity ~~of our~~ (50%) is bearable and the nights are cooled by dense winds. My local physician to ~~whom I am as grateful as to you is satisfied~~ by the result of the treatments. Legal pig farmer to my respect to you. With all good wishes ~ yours as always

FROM THE DESK OF

24. Juni 1989

Bernard C. Mitscherlich

betrifft das von ihm gestohlene Bild (Slevogt
Farbfotografie befindet sich in Kassel und
hier sind die Adressen :

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Tel.: (0561) 3 87 91
(Dodi hat mit ihem korrespondiert)

Dr. Lisa Oehler
Roland ~~25~~ 2 B
Tel.: (0561) 3 83 91
(Bibliothekarin in der Kunstabteilung
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1a Prof. Dr. Christoph Oehler
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Kopiert von Notizen
in Brad Orb, Aug. 1988

FROM THE DESK OF 24. Juni 1989

Bernard C. Mitscherlich

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Kopiert von Notizen
in Brasil Orb, Aug. 1988

January 21, 1989

Dear Bernie,

as I told you this afternoon (5:00 P.M.) when you called me from across the hall that today is "Full Moon" and people tend to be lunatic. I,too, may be slightly affected by the moon but the request I shall submit today is only a repetition of what I have said when the moon was still slim.

Would you kindly introduce me to your girl-friend. It will take a few minutes in our living room. All that matters is to look at her and to know her real first name ("Anya" was only my invention). She resembles that girl from 63 years ago ago. My first question to her requires that I meet her alone for a brief conversation : I do have to know her "work schedule" so that my planned meetings with her would not interfere with your both togetherness.

I want her to carry messages to you from me which, besides being "essential" (as already mentioned) will amaze you. It will not be easy for me to train her for that task. There are two aspects to her personailty. People who know her from casual contact are not impressed by her . She is lacking social grace and is engaged in bad habits whoch she does not bring into your room (thank God). On the other hand, her mentality - as known to you and to me - can overwhelm any observer. For her years, she is too mature. Unlike you who was always pampered in childhood she experienced (and still is doing it) a rough environment which makes people grow up fast in defense of her heavy lot. And that may also explain her lack of manners and her inclination towards tricks which she does not master (as told you before). As to meeting her she has the two advantages of possessing the keys to my door and being slightly familiar with my apartment. Conversation will not be simple as well as I can and she loves to listen to the jokes of Charlie though by herself she is not exactly humourous.

In spite of all the obstacles I should meet her soon considering my age (also referred to earlier). You have had enough time to talk my request over with her. Please, let me know as soon as feasible. I thank you in advance.

I does not represent herself as

Su (10/~~16~~16/88)

Did not come home; called Mo - 1:15 PM

Bernie,

tomorrow (Monday) I have to get up at 8:30 A.M.; the cleaning woman is coming at 11:00 A.M.

The lamp in the living room will have to be repaired.

Sleep well

Seff

7:15/30

came home with woman and not saying "hello"

June 14, 1988 - after midnight

Dear Bernie,

since my birthday (May 31) "Dodi" (= Miss Theodora Zander) is physically dying. Her mind has been dead since the before mentioned date - when, as I left her, she tried to say "so long" - as she is unable to speak a word. When I visit her on Tuesday and Thursday her body is lying in her bed in the room no. 502, Frank Pavilion, Jewish Home & Hospital for the Aged, 120 West 107th Street; I am still bringing her beautiful flowers and I even am filling the papercups with Hawaian Punch. If the nurse's aid whom I know very well is setting up her body in the bed, Dodi can drink the punch. She even seems to enjoy it. Yet they (nurses) took her eye-glasses away from her (she was born near sighted) and thus I do not recognize where she can see me. Her fingers are still moving and if my fingers are touching hers she seems to react. But still - her body is withering away until her heartmuscle stops to tick. When, no ome can say.

The social worker in charge of her well-being - a Miss Gutswyler, an English speaking Swiss-German crippled lady - is aware of the situation and has a copy of Dodi's "Last Will" in which she demanded how she wants to be cremated. But we all have to wait until the physicians declare that she is "dead" . Then her body will be transported to a Jewish funeral home (Riverside, 76th Street and Amsterdam Ave.) and the people who know me and did the same with Gretel's body will of course carry out Dodi's last wish. The only problem left is: how to reach Dodi's brother Ernst? Today I found on the nighttable next to Dodi's bed a letter from him from Berlin (Germany), dated June 6, in which he writes that he will be leaving Germany on June 27 (originally he planned to move from Germany to Spain) two months later) because in Germany the weather is bad (cold and raining) and intolerable for his sick wife. Yet - in Berlin he can be reached by phone while in Spain he has no telephone and the social worker wants to talk to a blood-related person before she surrenders Dodi's body.

Well, you see my point. Since ca. March 1 I am having problems like that on my mind. Therefore, when speaking to you, I am engaging in "very small talk" like ~~fruits~~ from "Red Apple". Yet, I had

can I say? Neither could you help me in my serious situation nor can I aid you in your certainly equally difficult problems.

By the time I shall be leaning New York for Germany, i.e. on July 20 (you will get a detailed report on my this year's journey to Germany) things will be already much better. The stars warned me, that until June 24 I shall meet such situations as now (the for Gemini important planet "Mercury" is retrograde until then) and from that date on everything which I am planning is working out well.

I do hope that today's rest in your room has strengthened you for your labor in White Plains on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. (If Thursday's expected thunderstorm should turn out to be too bad, I shall skip my visit with Dodi; on Friday at 3 P.M. I shall have to meet my dentist.)

Love

Jeff

Dear Jeff

6/15/88

I am terribly sorry to hear about the problems with Dodi. My problems are small by comparison. They are only ones of finances and relations, not physical.

If there is anything I can do to help you please let me know.

Love B

February 12, 1988

[5 PM - lights in the ceiling went out] earlier in the evening

Bernie,

the two people who visited me on Wedsnesday at an inconvenient time (8 P.M. shortly after your return from office, expecting a call from Charlie) were : Mrs. Rosalie Blau - Appraiser, Estate Liquidation, 820 Ft. Washington Ave. - and her son Richard (dealing in rare coins). They will, beginning next week, moving belongings out of Dodi's apartment - a job, two years overdue. These people (not too attractive) were recommended to me by my bookseller. Your father used to do business with another lady but I selected Mrs. Blau for other connections such as Leo-Baeck- Institute.

How their activities in 310 West 101st Street will affect me I do not know yet. They only mentioned to me that evening that they will bring certain things from Dodi's apartment to mine. After their job in Dodi's place is done I shall ask them to move a few things in my apartment. The reason for it is the following :

I was hoping that a few things in my apartment which belonged to Gretel (such as bloses in the closets of your room) and others, that are still belonging to Dpdi would be handled by Edith. But Edith refuses on obvious grounds

to come here. I asked her for this help because she knows my apartment and, after all, is emotionally attached to Gretel and empathic towards the disaster of Dodi.

Now, when Edith declined to do me that favor, I have had to find another solution. I do think that Mrs. Blau and her son may help me in rearranging things in my closets. Eventually you should benefit from the work in my place because I find it intolerable that you have not enough space in your room for hanging up your pants and ~~dressex~~ suits.

That ~~you~~ should give you some idea what's going around 11 F. Have a good Valentine- & Presidential Day weekend!

(Mo) January 11, 1988

Dear Bernie, /today Marcy called me two times tothe telephone: at 7:00 PM and at 11:15 PM. As is her custom, she did not speak at all; she merely wanted to check when, in the evening, I go out and return from "Olympia" and "Red Apple". The hours jibed roughly with the time I was giving you at 8:30 PM./ On Sunday evening I too had planned to return at 10:30 after having had my supper and done my errands. However, the condition of the streets after the blizzard were such that I have had to change my plans. This way I came home 1/2 hour too early and caused her and you some embarrassement. My early return home was no trick./ There is a German proverb : "Was Haenschen nicht lernt, Hans wird es nimmer mehr". In translation it sounds thus : "What little Johnny did not learn as a child, John, when grown up, will no longer learn".* Marcy has had ~~ample time~~ sufficient opportunity to get acquainted with my basic moral attitude between July 27 and August 4, 1987. Then she did not observe that, by natural disposition, I am straightforward though polite.** ~~That~~ This I have been all my life and now, that it comes to an end, I shall not change.** / With no regards to Marcy but with love to you

* That "What" in the proverb stands for such character features as decency, honesty, reliability.

** If Marcy did not grasp it then, she never will.

Fr (12/26/87)
10 AM

Jeff

I will be spending the day with Chris in Long Island. We will most probably come here after 9:00 tonight. Chris will sleep here. Tomorrow we will be leaving early to go to Connecticut.

Have a good day

B

Fr (12/26): returned with Chris at 11 PM; both went to bed - I had prepared the couch in the living room for Chris - and both left on Sa (12/26) at ca. 9:30 without having said one word to me; at 10 AM Charlie called and I only shall report this to Bernie.

Sun (11/28/87)
A.M.

Dear Jeff

I am going to be out for the afternoon. I will probably be in White Plains later on this afternoon.

returned home 5:45 and from 6:00 on made telephone calls. I stopped Chris to inquire why I heard no heat. he found out that they [Chris] were working on the boiler; when Chris & I checked the radiator in bathroom (6:15) it was on already; earlier in the afternoon (4:15) Mr. Hilchen called up we had a long talk about Dad's situation in the home

Sa (10/10/87)

Dear Bernie,

many thanks for your today's letter and the fascinating photos from your trip to Zimbabwe. I looked at them superficially but long enough to bundle them in to two groups - the ones reporting the objects of your trip (landscapes, animals, natives tec.) and the others where you appear (I think they are attractive,too).

At the moment, I would suggest that we leave them on the table in the living room unless you want to show them to friends. Some time you may find the leisure to explain the pictures to me.

Most pressing to me are at this point two appointments in the coming week : (1) on We (10/14) the routine visit with Dr. Weiss from whom I shall get also my second flu shot [what about your ?]. On Thurs (10/15) I shall see the eye doctor to discuss with him the operation of my left eye. The operation was planned for October; as soon as I shall have the date and place I shall let you know.

Minor things that I have to take of right now you will notice in the appartment. Sorry. that I dould not invite you to dinner last night. I expected confusion at "Olympia"; there was more than I

anticipated.yet I got my fright fish and subseq ently slept 9 hors (I got up at ~~11~~ 11:30 AM.).

My impression was that you must have rested well in the past night though you have had to prepare your own meal.

Love

Su, 9/13/87

Dear Bernie,

many many thanks for letting me have my privacy yesterday. To my surprise, I accomplished everything I had planned to do (unpacking my suitcases, sorting the mail which you collected for me so carefully - special thanks for that,too).

Please, remember that there will be no hot water tomorrow morning - when you want to get your shower. However, sometimes they warn us and then the water will not be turned off until 10 A.M.

I intend to go tonight to "Olympia" in spite of the rain. Perhaps, I shall succeed.

The weatherman expect a sunny and warm day on Monday (in the 70's). Dress accordingly.

I would have liked to get you ~~tnkt~~ things from the Supermarket. Yet, the weather will hardly permit it.

Love

Seff

Dear Jeff

I took a shower last night. There is no hot water this morning. Thanks.

I will be in New York City today for a seminar.

See you tonight

Love

Bernie

9/10/87.

Dear Jeff

Welcome home. Hope you had a good flight and all is well.

Will be home late tonight. Have a second job.

B

did not come at night - stayed with "friends"

Bad Orb, August 23, 1987

Dear Bernie,

I presume that Mary returned to you safely on August 5.

I can only guess since she did not say "goodby" to me on the early afternoon of August 3 when she left the Steigenberger Hotel. In fact, she did not speak the last twelve hours before her departure (= escape). Though I am not an admirer of her "genius" like Valentine from Brooklyn* I admit that she accomplished an admirable task in her escape.

A few details of her planning are known to me: her accomplices (= "girl friends") in Bad Homburg; her expensive telephone calls to you and Tom (bills were presented to me by the Steigenberger Kurhaus-Hotel Bad Orb) and minor expenses for transport of her suitcases. Essentially what she has done is this: thanks to her excellent memory and attention to details she went from Bad Orb via Bad Homburg to the Frankfurt airport in reverse order. Not capable of speaking the language of the country this is an impressive result. She also must have been in touch with the "Lufthansa" (where all officials speak English) and this efficient company must have assigned a seat for her flight. -

Bernie (B.C. Mitschelich, Aug. 23, 1984)

We both, Marcy and I, have tried very hard to make this unique experience, welcomed by her parents, a success. But soon after our arrival in Bad Homburg she sensed and confessed her uneasiness. (The copy of a touching letter, written at the breakfast table is available). Her feelings of loneliness and longing for you and Tom increased rapidly and aggravated our relationship to the point of mutual hatred. What a I said finally (and for what I "apologized") regarding her "mind" is my apodictic judgement for the rest of my life.

I had conceived of her "companionship" first in February 1984 when I hardly knew her. It was then that I bought our flight tickets at the "Lufthansa". The more I saw of her - and discussed my plans with friends - the more skeptical I grew. Still, I did not want to miss the opportunity and deprive her of a physical "Kur" in my spa which she would have needed.

Still, I realized the extent of imposition on her in view of our age difference (60 years) and difference in character and outlooks. Even, had I taken along a more intelligent, more mature and less neurotic person along - such as perhaps (?) her sister Doris - even then my hopes may have ended in disaster. No one is to blame!

Bernie (B. C. Mitscherlich, Aug. 23, 1987)

No sooner had she left, the wheather - something neither Germany nor I myself have experienced here since 1970 - turned around: day after day bright sunshine at low humidity (40-50%) prevailed and people enjoyed that change no end. I fully participate in this experience. Here I am happy and carefree - as are other guests from New York and Tel Aviv who know what is going on at "home" while we are here -; my physician is amazed by my reaction to the climate, treatments and pharmaceutics and I wallow in the sensual pleasures of good appetite (Mary has seen that as well as my physical revival).

After one week of rest from the "Kur" (Aug. 31 - Sept. 9) and spending the time in Zschortau where I have friends and my tailor, I shall fly back on September 10 at the time my "Lufthansa" ticket provides. From Kennedy Airport I shall return by taxi at 900 West End Ave. which is still my home and relax from the stresses of the twenty four hours prior to my departure from Germany.

Looking forward to seeing you (and Dodi) I remain lovingly

Seff

* (p. 1): After ~~my~~ Mary has left Bad Dib ~~the~~ three letters arrived here: two from Cearty / Stamford and one from Valentine / Brooklyn whom - in her final

agony. She could not reach in order to beg them not to write her; Tom, in turn, could not do it either. Violating her privacy (which is illegal and punishable) I read both epistles and had copies made of them). Now I gained some insight into her peripheral life back home: (1) the vulgarity in thinking and vocabul. any of Hilty (Rosencrantz?) and (2) the romantic surrealism of Valentine of Brooklyn who adores her "genius" and her moods - advising her to give me a taste of the latter. His plans to make her an "arch-bishop" challenged my limited experience. At any rate: copies of both letters (the second of M. is illegible) have been prepared and will go to her mother and/or Dawn, to Tom and to each of the authors of the epistles.

After my return I shall not speak about my adventure in companionship (you would not listen, anyhow). I shall prepare a report to my lawyer to get his advice on handling the financial aspects of this experience with Harry.

Again ~ love

Jeff

Friday (4/14/84)
c. 9:30 PM

Dear Jeff:

A friend of mine has come to pick me up. We are going out to have a drink and something to eat.

I will be back in about 2 hrs.

returned at
1:30 AM
[= 4 hrs]

Thurs (4/16/84)
7 A.M

Jeff

Thank Dodi for the National Geographic
I am always interested in any articles
about animals.

Please give her this little gift from
Africa. It is made of buffalo horn

I will be late tonight

B

Did not come home
at all: I turned living
room light off at 2 AM

A. M. D. G.

Fordham Preparatory School

Graduation Exercises

The Rev. Laurence J. McGinley, S.J.
President of Fordham University
Presiding

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM

June 18, 1959 8:30 P. M.

Program

PROCESSIONAL

SELECTION

Salutatory ..... Edward V. Tucker, '59

SELECTION

Valedictory ..... Gerald J. McLaughlin, '59

AWARDING OF DIPLOMAS AND PRIZES

SELECTION

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES

THE REV. LAURENCE J. MCGINLEY, S.J.

President of Fordham University

RECESSIONAL ..... *The Fordham Ram*

THE GRADUATES

Diplomas of Graduation are awarded to the following students who have successfully completed the prescribed four years' course in Fordham Preparatory School, thereby fulfilling the requirements of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

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†*Caesar Blair Adams
William Henry Andrus
† Robert J. Armbruster
*Richard Louis Arvedlund
†*Gerald J. Attis
Warren G. Babilot
John Peter Barkaus
James C. Barrett
John Joseph Bernauer, Jr.
*Bruce G. Bott
Pasquale James Bottiglieri
†*Michael J. Bozzone
† Peter Francis Brady
William Joseph Breitling
Joseph A. Brunner
† John Burr Buckman, III
Vito Michael Buffa
† Kennth F. Burke
†*James M. Callahan
Ronald Nicholas Calamita
James I. Campion
†*Robert M. Cantales
† Robert W. Carlton
*Tomas O. Carrillo, Jr.
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Eugene Patrick Carroll
*William Joseph Caspary
Kenneth Patrick Casper
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William Thomas Collins, III
William Francis Considine
Michael James Conway
John Denis Cowan
Brian James Cross
†*Paolo M. Cucchi
Douglas Edward Cummings
John F. Cunningham
*Edward P. Curcio
Hugh Francis Curley
*Thomas J. Delaney
†*Robert Henry DeLaurentis
John A. DelNegro
† Edward C. Dempsey
†*Michael John Domas
Joseph Francis Donohue
John Bernard Duffy
John Dordan Duffy
John Joseph Eagan, III
†*Howard Lawrence English
Joseph Anthony Fallon
† James Sylvester Fay
Julius F. X. Fiorillo
† William Patrick Frank
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John J. Horgan
† Thomas Joseph Hubschman
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†*John J. Jetzt
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Joel Pierpont Morkan, VI
Myles James Mullen
† John E. Naclerio, Jr.
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Richard Anthony Nicholls
William Joseph Nihan
James W. O'Callaghan
Donald James O'Connor
†*Hugh Kevin O'Donnell
William P. O'Rourke
†*Kenneth Eugene O'Sullivan
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*Alfred Joseph Riccardi
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Michael Robert Ryan
William A. Sabatini
† Richard Gordon Sartore
Michael J. Savage
† Richard G. Scarpelli
†*Robert Lawrence Scully
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*Helmut Emil Soika
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†*John Mader Viertl
*Paul J. Visconti
Kevin William Voltz
†*Paul F. Wasielewski
Michael A. Wolfe
Harold V. Zehner, Jr.

The asterisk indicates those students, who have maintained an average of 85% or over during the four years. The cross indicates those who were in the Classical or Scientific Honors Program.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Roger K. Bugge, '60

Gabriel J. Lopez, '60

J. Kevin Dorsey, '60

Thomas P. Herrmann, '60

William J. Kilgus, '60

Peter J. Roche, '60

Robert W. Villani, '60

Dear Gretel + Leff

A few lines to let you know how things are going here.

Thanks so much for the Valentine remembrance.

I am having another round with the hives. They really drive me crazy. Haven't been out hardly at all except to go to the doctor for shots. The are in Albany and I drive to Dr. Kiss in Lake George and he gives me the shots twice or three times a week. Bernie is about the same. Up + down and just could go in him anywhere

Our snow has nearly all gone. We have quite a layer of ice on the ground and a few snow flurries on it this morning. Looks like we are going to have an early spring but will probably have late frost and kill everything after it gets up.

Fred is living in Mt. Falls now and wasn't too pleased there. His father wrecked his truck.

The Prott + the Curran are fine. Mr. Safanda is very bad. Seem to be

better one day then not so good. Sure looks bad.

Hope all of you and yours are well.

Drop us a line when you can. Give our best to all.

Love
Edith + Bernie

Dean Ga etel & Jeff,

Thank you for the cake and the five dollers and that pretty card. I love them all and the cake was great. I got a pair of sneakers with the five dollers and the picture is on my wall.

Love
Marcy

Dear Seff,

We all wish you a very happy birthday. May the coming year bring you only the very best.

Love

Bernie, Edith & children

HAPPY

Birthday

CURRENT PUPS

Kennel, Inc.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Mr. + Mrs. J. Soudek
900 West End Ave.
New York, N.Y.
10025

AR 6285 7/6 Josef Soudek Collection Series: II/3/A 1964 May - September, 1976 June - 1991 March

Mitscherlich, Christine

March 22 (?), 1991

Dear Jeff,

We spoke just tonight and upon getting off the phone, I wanted again to tell you how much I care about you. I love you very much. I am so happy to have spoken with you and to hear for myself how strong your voice sounds.

Thank God you are doing well. Keep positive. I hate it when you talk of not lasting forever. You have many good years. Your mind is sharp and as always you communicate well. I hear no sounds of age in your voice. It sounds strong, stronger than I've heard it in years. You must not preoccupy yourself with thoughts of doom. I cannot bear it — we have had so little time together and I anticipate more.

You know when things are so difficult for me and I get lonely and insecure — in need of some family love, some need of knowing I am loved and there is some stability somewhere, I think of you. I dream of being in the apartment, your apartment, where I was always surrounded by love and where my memories of true family were formed. Your, Bretels and Oma's presence are always there. I think of sitting on the couch, I remember since my beginning.

the desk, your armchair, the table. The corner of photos. And forever books I looked over millions of times. The bookcase with photos on it. Even the sewing basket. And Oma's Bust done by Ezekel. I can envision every detail unchanged. I can go on and on. How often I sat in the kitchen on the bench. I helped Mom clean every crack and crevice so many times. How often I wanted to come to you and touch the memories, feel the furniture. The memories flood my mind and make me smile. I treasure every piece in your home. I cannot even express how strongly it all makes me feel. The thought that those things might be gone, sold, abused (like Mom's things) breaks my heart. I know the apartment will not last forever, but the contents should. The important books should go to the University - there they will be looked after as your monument.

I have one book you contributed to - "Studies in Medieval + Renaissance History" inscribed "Für Anna + Eli von Seff Weihnachten 1968." I was able to save it at Mom's death and have kept it since. I would not let anyone take it away. I don't have much from Mom. "E" took Dad's family books and much else disappeared.

I am going to remarry again – carefully. If I cannot have a child, I will adopt one. I feel ready for that now. That child must know our family roots, and you are the one who knows all. I need to know more. Perhaps on occasion, you can send me bits and pieces.

I regret that I am not stronger. If I were, I would be able to go to Bermuda with you and be your companion. But next year I shall help you find someone perfect to go with. I know many Bermuda speaking people. It is most important that you continue to go for your health. When you come home in the fall, we shall start looking.

I wish I could do more for you. I would like to plan a short trip to N.Y. to see you this spring. I will bring Stephen down for you to meet. Let me know how you would like me to plan it.... best day of week, best time. I can stay with friends overnight.

Well Jeff, it was good to speak with you tonight. Continue to take good care of yourself.

All my love,

Christine

New York, January 17, 1988

Dear Christine,

I was pleased to learn that "E" and Christopher visited you (and your epileptic cat) for one week , January 3 through January 10. Must you have enjoyed these days, cold as they were !

On Sunday (1/3/88) at 5 PM Jimmy picked the two men up and most probably drove them up to Bolton Landing; it must have been late in the evening when they arrived. "E" looked very tired when he left here though he has had already a long weekend (three days) behind him.

On the subsequant Sunday (1/10/88) he returned to me at 5:30 PM after having delivered Christopher at his home. "E" was in high spirits and, after a brief pause in his room, called Marcy to tell her about the success of his mission.

Christine, I suppose that you must have received my Xmas card (it was not the one I had selected for you 15 years ago - the usual rush of the season) and the fotos attached to the card. Do you think that you may reply to my questions concerning the pictures ? I should very much appreciate it.

Love

P.S. I attach a copy of my letter for Marcy enclosed in an addressed envelope - I am certain that she will like to be familiar with my letter to you.

June 25, 1988

Dear Christine,

attached I am sending you the itinerary of my journey to Germany, July 20 - Sept.08.

Essentially, it is identical with the one for my trip with Marcy which, unfortunately, did not work out so well. As to my companion in 1988 : "E" did meet her in our apartment at the beginning of March. Gloria, a second cousin of mine, was of course very much impressed by "E". When she came to N.Y. at the end of February, it was a pressing family affair which she had to discuss with me since I am the oldest in her family, too. Also, she has been suffering from the impossible Minnesota climate and had to consult a physician here. At that time we did not mention my annual "Kur" in Germany; this plan developed subsequently.

Your letter of June 14 gave me much joy. I was really pleased that you liked the collection of your photographs - I never knew that I possessed them. Now, this collection raised your curiosity about myself and your family. In reply to that desire I would suggest the following :

After my return home (Sept.8) I shall transmit to you a copy of an extensive published biography of mine. It was printed in "International Biographical Dictionary of Central European Emigrés 1933-1945", Vol. II, part 2: L-Z / The Arts, Sciences, and Literature. [K.G.Saur:] München, New York, London, Paris 1983. My biography appeards on cols. 1096-1097. When sending you the printed text I shall add typed explanations : as every "Who's Who", this dictio nary uses so many abbreviations that it is useful for the reader to get acquainted with the statements.

To get such explanations in order

As soon as you have finished studying these facts - some are the answers to the questions you have raised in your letter - I shall reply to some questions which you have put forth in your letter and which are outside my printed record. They are : (1) How I met Gretel ? ; (2) Was "Oma" (= Elschen) married twice ? - No, you confused your mother (Anna) with your grandmother; Anna was married for the first time with Franz Seligmann - I have a collection of pictures of which you should keep for Christopher; (3) How did Gretels father - Bernhard Heimann - dye of ? It was a cruel brain stroke which I shall have to explain to you; (4) Your father "Eilhard" was adopted by his grandaparents Mitscherlich (Freiburg i.Br.) but Eili was brought up by the parents of his mother in Strassburg (Alsace); (5) The mother of Eili was not adopted a "baroness" but descended from an old Hessian family (dating back to c. 1500) by the name "Rühle". In Frankfurt a park was called after her family.

F. Eins (an impressive young man)

Finally, I want to address more present and urgent issues which you have enumerated in your letter :

(1) What will happen if I am in an emergency ? : I wonder. One of the reasons for taking "E" into my home was exactly that there waa a person who I or other people could turn to. Now, that he is no longer connected with Lorraine Marshall - he ended that position on April 15 - there are apparanetly two alternatives :

(a) "The Westchester Road Runner", 209 E. Post Road, White Plains, N.Y.; Tel.: (914) 682-0637 or

(b) Charley Bevier : (914) 328 - 8467

(2) As to your homw : I understand that on June 1st you received a lather large amount of money from which

(a) you paid the first mortgage of your house and

(b) bought for "E" a new car in which he will travel together with Christopher in this country; "E" mentioned at random temporary stops in Salt Lake City, Utah, where friends of him whom he met last year in Zimbabwe are living; Los Angeles where there are other friends besides Vincent; also Knoxville, Tenn. - In connection with the new automobile : what will "E" do with the bycicle he had stored in 900 West End Ave. and now put it in Jimmy's car who was driving him up to Blton Landing ?

(3) As to your plans to come to N.Y. : I would suggest that you make plans for the early autumn (October) after I am back and doing a lot of business with the lawyer of Dodi and myself. Then we can talk about all the topics I have enumerated in my letter.

TW

Please, give my regards to "E" and Christopher and accept as always

love

from

June 14, 1988

Dear Jeff,

I am sorry it has taken me so long to write, I have been very busy.

How was your birthday?

Thank you so much for your letter. The photos are wonderful. You did an absolutely wonderful job in dating them. I do so appreciate your thoughtfulness. The family tree is perfect. I miss not having your background on it. Please, one day, let me know more about you. I do wish we could spend some time together – I have so many questions that only you can answer. Which town are you from, where were you educated, when did you and

Brekel marry, how did you meet. Were you the first to arrive in the States. How did you get the jobs at College and when. what books have you written

A multitude of questions. And my grandparents – wasn't Ona married twice. What did my grandfather die from, when. And Mon and Brekel – educated where. How did everyone meet Helmuth (How is he, I do not have his address. I would like to write him) And my father. He was adopted? Was his mother really a baroness.

I hunger for more information. One day we must talk.

Are you well? Perhaps you should let me know a bit of where you shall be in Europe.

I fear loosing contact with you. What if there is an emergency. Does anyone know how to reach you.

As for me, I have bought a house. I don't know how, but it worked. I am opening a Real Estate business. I am working hard and am finding a place in this world. I have finally gained some weight, and am feeling healthy. Time is moving so quickly, and I have so much to do. I'd like to write a book I've been thinking about, and I'd like to go back to University and get my degree, and I'd like to spend some time in N.Y. and learn more about painting restoration from Berger

(dad's friend who has invited me down to study with him and the new processes). And I'd like to be very successful in my business here so I can do it all.

I would like to spend a little time with you. I love you very much, and have always loved and respected you as far back as I can remember—

When you return from Europe, I shall make time, at your convenience, to see you. I shall be looking forward to that.

Keep in touch,

With much love,

Christine

New York, April 16, 1988

Dear Christine,

your warm letter from past Thursday was probably an unnecessary answer to my picture postcard of last Sunday.

Today you will see that I did not exaggerate when telling you how difficult it was to decide which snapshots I should send you. I finally decided that from heaps of family pictures you should have the ones concerning you alone. Since most of them have documentary value I further concluded to send you the snapshots together with a magnified detail of your family tree by registered mail.

It would be valuable for us both if some day you would correct my chronizisation. I thought so after you did it at Christmas when receiving the first impetuously chosen samples. I never realized how many pictures of you I possess (and will get be lost).

Do not worry so much about my health. Whether I can fit a May visit of yours into my crowded schedule seems to be dubious. Thus, let us be in contact by mail - you know, I am not good on the telephone.

Go on enjoying this Spring - as the weatherman and all my acquaintances think, it is a rare event in this country.

Love

Thurs. April 14, 1988

Dear Jeff,

This is the time of the year that I think mostly about my past. I drove past Edith Patrick's farm, and I remembered Brekel and you walking on the road, I thought of you upstairs working while Brekel & I spoke downstairs. I miss you all so much.

Are you alright? Feeling well? I do want to see you before you leave for Europe this year — perhaps in May. We don't spend enough time together.

Believe it or not — I am doing gardening. Imagine a City girl like me racking dirt. It is lovely. I know Mother and Brekel loved it so much up here — I feel

them around me and I know they would be pleased with my love style.

Perhaps one day, if it is not too much for you, you can visit me. Oh, I would love that. But I know it would be a strain for you. As long as you know you are always welcome in my home. One day you might decide to take the trip, I am here.

I am missing you,

Take care,

Keep in touch,

All my love,

Christine

New York, March 23,1981

A. Christina Wasser, née Mitscherlich - FAMILY TREE

Hans Heimann

b. Eisenach (Germany) 9/10/1891

d. (in World War I) Dachowo 2/17/15

Anni Heimann *

b. Frankfurt (Main) 5/30/06

d. Greenwich (Conn) 3/14/76

Gretel Heimann

b. Frankfurt (Main) 10/27/07

* Anni - her name in her birthcertificate; it was changed to "Anna" during her baptism (probably, 1934)

\+ Franz Seligmann

b. Frankfurt (Main) 11/30/05

d. Frankfurt (Main) 1/5/31

\+ Eilhard Wilhelm Mitscherlich

b. Freiburg (Breisgau) (Germany) 8/24/01

d. Stamford (Conn.) 8/22/79

Bernard E.

b. New York 1939

d. " " "

Bernard Eilhard Jr. **

b. New York 12/15/41

\+ Edith née Langjahr

b. Kirchheim/Neckar (Germany) 12/17/42

Anna Christina

b. New York 9/8/46

** Middlename at birth and baptism "Eilhard Jr." (nicknamed "E") was changed after birth of youngest son to "Christopher" and appears since then in documents as Bernard C. Mitscherlich

as to children of "E" + Edith see next page

Bernard E.** Mitscherlich + Edith née Langjahr

Bernard Jr.	Marcel Ann	Dawn Marie	Christopher
b. New York 4/4/63	b. New York 5/21/64	b. Stamford 6/11/69	b. Stamford 3/6/72

Dear Jeff,

Bretton Lodge. 3/14/88

I was thinking of you and thought I'd say hello.

How are you? The weather is getting warmer, spring is coming. Isn't it wonderful. Whatever our problems are — spring seems to ease them a bit, doesn't it.

I've been very busy. I am in the process of trying to buy a house. It looks good. I do so want some roots. And I am starting a business — Real Estate. (of course I still have my restoration). It is a hard time for me, but challenging and exciting. I have great hopes and a very positive attitude — good ingredients for success. You shall be proud of me.

I think of you often and with great fondness. Is everything O.K.? Are you well? Take care of yourself, and keep in touch.

All my love,

Christine

Bolton Landing, 1/20/88

Dear Jeff,

I received your letter and I thank you for thinking of me.

Christopher was visiting me a day or two after Christmas. He came alone and stayed until Jan 3. E picked him up on the 3rd in N.Y.C. I understand that E went to California during the week of Jan 3 – Jan 10. (I am not certain of the dates). I have not seen E since the Fall. He does not like the cold North Country weather.

Yes, I did receive your Christmas Card and photos. I thank you for them. I do remember the circumstances under which the photos were taken:

#1, June, 1955 in front of my Academy. I was 9 yrs. old, so I imagine it was E's graduation, by the way my parents were dressed.

#2, Inwood Park. I am not sure of the occasion, but I'm about 10 yrs. old

and E, 15 yrs. — Spring 1956 or so.

#3, is my High school graduation. Lilo Vaughn is in photo (she just recently passed away) 1964. You and my beloved brebel look wonderful. Of course Mother is in the picture. What a nice photo! How I miss our family!

#4, Me looking very young at 17 years old, graduation.

I shall treasure these pictures.

I hope you continue in good health. It has been a very cold winter — I hope you are bearing well under the strain. It is hard here too, up North. But I do love it.

I think of you often with much love —

Your,
Christine

Bell Point Realty

REALTOR

Lake Shore Drive • Bolton Landing, New York 12814 • 518/644/2500

Three changes before organic material in

January 29, 1987

Dear Jeff,

How are you? I am so glad to hear of Bertie's move into your house. I know it shall work out well for you both.

I am anxious to see you. How wonderful it shall be to see both my relatives together.

I know 1987 shall be a good year for you — I will worry less now that you are not alone.

All my love, as always. And the best of luck with your new tenant.

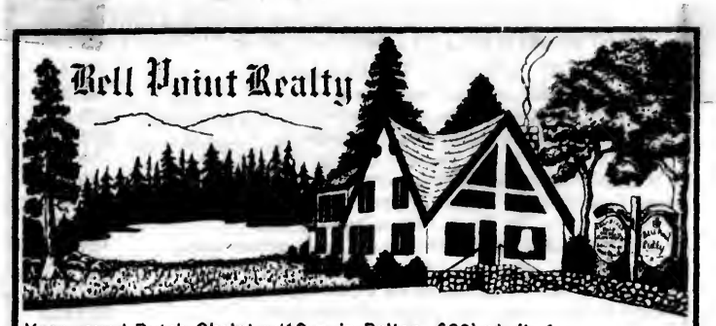
I hope to see you in February.

Tentatively, at end of month

Love,

Christine

Jeff - I designed this logo for advertising. This is somewhat what my office looks like.



Year round Dutch Chalet w/10 a. in Bolton, 630' rd. ft. 1 a. pond. Has separate apt. $119,500
110 a. in Bolton including entire mtn. top. Tremendous views of Lake George, Trout Lake and Schroon River. 110,000
17 a. 1000' rd. frtge. Brook. Approved bldg. lot. Can be lumbered. 33,500
1 a. beautiful residential lot next to park, possible lake view. Town water & sewer. 33,500
125' Lake shore. 3 acres beautiful bldg. lot. Clear, deep water. 150,000
Approx. 4 acres. Res. bldg. lot, magnificent 125' lake shore. 150,000
500+ a., town of Putnam. Magnificent lake views, 3 acre zoning. 450,000
Two ½ acre bldg. lots. Beach and dock rights. ..... each 65,000
220' rd. front., 1½ acres on 9N, highly visible, suitable for many uses. 95,000
Two 2.3 acre lots, breathtaking views of Lake George and mountains, easily accessible. ..... each 60,000
75 acres in Bolton Landing. Tremendous lake and mountain views. 3 a. zoned. 235,000
Beautiful residential bldg. lots Lake George. Walk to beach and school. 29,500
Residential bldg. lot with pond in Lake George. Walk to beach and school. Can be subdivided. 49,900
Modular home in Bolton 2/3 acres, mtn. views, brook, excellent buy at 64,500
Duplex 100' prime lake shore, sandy beach, dock, fabulous view. 350,000
Motel, 330' store front. Developable, high density, commercially zoned. 485,000
Approved res. bldg. lots, 2 mi. from Gore Mountain. ..... 11 - 17,000
Lake Luzerne, 100 a. mountain. Beautiful views. Can be subdivided. 75,000
117' Lake George shoreline, wonderful bldg. lot. 190,000
35+ surveyed acres in Bolton, magnificent lake views. Excellent investment for developer. 200,000
4 cottages, 1 acre, 112' on Lake George with dock, terms. 395,000

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Bell Point Realty

Box 540, Lake Shore Drive
Bolton Landing, New York 12814

REALTOR

Dear Jeff,

October 13/14, 1986

I know when this letter reaches you you will not have returned from Europe, but I wanted it to be home at your arrival.

Thank you so much for remembering my Birthday, it is always so good to hear from you.

I had a very successful summer. I worked long hours and it paid off. I completed my Brokers Course, and earned enough money to survive the winter — with the thought of pursuing my Restoration and art work. Winters are slow in Bolton, so with my studio above my Realestate office, I can do both.

It is still lovely in the Adirondacks, and I hope I can visit N.Y. a bit more this year. We should spend more time together, I miss family. And there is so much I'd like to know about our family — only you can tell me. You still

have not sent a picture of yourself — but I did find one with Mom and dear Grete and you. I treasure it.

I hope you are well. (Rest well after your long journey.) Please call me if you need anything. I think of you often with great affection.

As always,
your loving Niece,
Christine

Keep in touch.
Send my love to ~~Dottie~~ Dottie. (I always misspell it, sorry) How is she.

Oct. 18, 1985

Bell Point Realty

REALTOR

Lake Shore Drive • Bolton Landing, New York 12814 • 518/644/2500

Dear Jeff,

I was so happy to hear from you. It is sad to me to hear of your loneliness. Poor Dodi! Are you O.K. I am worried about you. I wish you could come to Lake George. Perhaps you could come for a visit — I would enjoy your company.

I've had some hard times — but now am resolving a lot of problems and getting on my feet again. The Realestate has been good — I am able to make a living on this profession. In addition I am setting up my Restoration studio this winter. I look forward to painting again.

"E" & Edith have gotten a divorce. Both are with others. Bernie Jr. is graduating college this year. Nancy is working and going to Art school. Daron is in High School

and I have trouble communicating with her. She's a bit wild and in her own world. Christopher — the youngest (13 yrs.) is my love. I took him to Lake George for the summer and I wish you would meet him. He is sensitive, loving and good. No one is really there for him and he is lonely. But most important he wants to learn — I told him about the family, and you especially, and he has such an interest in knowing his great uncle. I too need to talk and learn more about you and everyone. I know so little.

I do still see Rolf Rossing (who owns Bell Point Realty). He is good to me and has helped me a lot — But I too am lonely for family.

Please keep in touch with me — it has been too long a separation.

I love you,

Christine

New Address:
P.O. Box 55
Bolton Landing, N.Y.
12814

Dear Jeff,

April 12/13, 1983
AM

I am not good at good-Byes.

It was wonderful for me to spend time with you - even under these bad circumstances. I am glad you invited me.

I worry about you - there is so much work ahead. Know that I am always available to help. You must take care of yourself, above all!!

I am glad you have Dottie. She's a lovely, good woman. I hope to get to know her better in the future.

When I again come to N.Y., I hope we can all get

together for dinner.

I love you,

Christina

April 12/13 AM

Dear Dottie,

Thank you so much for worrying about my comfort during my stay.

Jeff couldn't have a nicer friend.

I look forward to our next meeting — under better circumstances. I hope it shall be soon.

I pray that your sister recovers to fufill her dream of Europe.

Please take care of yourself also.

Thank you again

Christina

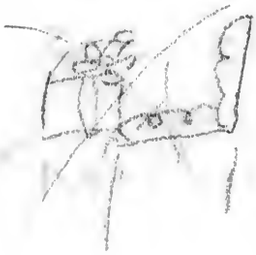
Dem Seff zum 75 ten

von: Reim Dich oder ich Fress Dich

Das Gewissen:

Das ist auch an dem 75 sten nicht mehr ganz

das der Geschenke Keines sei



kein Stuhl, kein Stock

und nichts dergleichen

Kann Dir die Gretel überreichen

Die Gretel: Nun steht sie da, der arme Tropf

und schüttelt traurig nur den ~~ihren~~ Kopf.

Das Gewissen: Ja, warum kann sie denn da

nichts besorgen?

Gretel: Ja, morgen oder übermorgen!

Gewissen: An dem Geburtstag kommt es nicht

Selbst wenn sie's hundertmal verspricht.

das kennen wir, das kennen wir

An seinem Fünf und sieben zigsten

Sollt man desteas bequem an sitzen.

Der Seff

Gewissen: singt:

Der Seff der schenkt und schenkt und schenkt
Und was tut sie den ganzen Tag?

Gretel: Ach!

wieder des Gewissens: Chor singt:

„Das ♡ alleis, das tut er nicht
wenn sie Dir auch
den Himmel auf Erden verspricht."

Gewisse. Versprechen haben weder Hand noch Fuss
Sie sind nichts mehr als ein
~~Gretel wieder~~: Geburtstags Gretel wieder: Kuss Gruss

Alle treten ab

Vorhang

April 1, 1983

Dear Jeff,

Have made arrangements for D.J. Will be in town on Monday afternoon — April 11. Can I call you when I arrive?

I will be taking my car and must accept your offer to help with my expenses. I am very poor now, and cannot afford such a trip. The expenses with the car would run at least $100 round trip.

I do so look forward to seeing you. Let me know if my arrangements are O.K.? I can stay with you 2-3 days.

Love,
Christine

New York, March 23, 1983

Dear Christine,

our letters crossed. Yours of March 15 arrived today, mine of March 21, dispatched as "special delivery" mail, went out yesterday.

As you will have noted, our thoughts concerning a meeting, also crossed. You are by now aware what my conditions for our get together are. They have to be slightly modified.

Just yesterday Mr. Miller told me that he has stored an entire suitcase with garments of your mother in a wardrobe in Gretel's room. This most probably heavy piece together with some other items that you may want to take home may make your baggage a bit heavy when you are leaving the city. Therefore, it might seem to be advisable if Mr. Ronning, at the end of our meeting, were to drive you back.

Perhaps, this piece of information will make it easier to determine the time of your coming here - please, don't delay it too much.

With best regards and wishes

yours,

New York, March 21, 1983
(Beginning of Spring - Two
Months after Gretel's
death)

Dear Christine,

I have to thank you still for your touching lines of January 24 and February 6. In turn, I am sending you attached a copy of my announcement of Gretel's death in the N.Y. Times. You may note that you were mentioned as the only person of her maternal family.

The purpose of my today's letter is to alert you to the fact that we shall have to get together pretty soon for two to three days. I would suggest that you stay in my apartment ; I can offer you a place for sleeping on the couch in the living room. Unless you have a lady friend in New York with whom you should like to stay.

Mr. Ronning may take you to New York in his car prior to our meeting or fetch you at the end of it. However, it is out of the question that you come to the city as his escort on one of his business meetings in Long Island and then be waiting for a call from him or some such arrangement.

We do have to discuss such a variety of subjects that require your undivided attention. I am even not sure that we shall be able to resolve all questions which have come up after I spoke with the lawyer who will draw up the testament. A second meeting may become necessary. Needless to say that all expenses you will incur in the course of our meetings, such as bus fares for example, will be borne by me.

Think my request over as quickly as possible and let me know the dates that suit you best at your earliest convenience. To make plans for the rearrangement of my apartment turned out to be more complicated than I expected and the time for your appearance runs out quickly. On many decisions concerning belongings which I have to abandon for you have of course priority over all other recipients.

Expecting an early written reply and wishing you good luck in your present endeavors, please accept best regards

from

March 15, 1983 [received with my letter of 3/22]

Dear Jeff,

I think of you often with great love and concern. I have tried to call on a few occasions, unsuccessfully.

Are you alright. Please don't loose contact with me — you are my only family now. I worry about you.

I will be coming to N.Y. in a few weeks. Is there any chance that we could meet? Do you need anything? Please let me know if I can help you with anything.

Spring seems to be coming and I hope it will help to make you feel better. Lake George is so beautiful. All the snow is melting and I feel a re-birth in the air. Life goes on, and we learn to live with all our pain. Perhaps we could help

each other.

Please let me know you are O.K.

I love you,

Christine

February 6, 1983

Dear Jeff,

It is about 3:30 AM Thursday — no actually it is Friday morning. I was just sitting up, thinking — and I thought of you.

I worry about you. I know how attached you were to Gretel and I imagine it must be terribly difficult for you now.

I saw Edith yesterday and told her. She took it better than I had anticipated. Everyone, of course, loved Gretel and is shocked.

I can't think of anyone else up here to notify. If you think of something I should do, please let me know.

I think of you often with great concern and love. You are my only family now. You have been under a great strain and now must take care of yourself.

I am here if you need me.

Love,

Christine

Jan. 24, 1983

Dear Jeff,

Again I want to apologize for missing the funeral. Had I known — no broken bone in the world would have stopped me from being there.

I loved Bertel very much as I do you. Now you are my only family. I worry about you.

Please take care of yourself and get some rest. I wish I lived closer, so I could help you. As I said on the phone — know that I love you, and I am here if you need anything. I can always come to N.Y. to help.

All my love & sympathy in your time of grief,

Love,
Christine

Dear Gretel & Jeff,

January 3, 1983

Thank you so much for the lovely calendar. It is absolutely beautiful.

My thoughts are constantly with you. I would have loved to call many times - but it becomes too expensive, so I will have to become a better writer.

Gretel, how are you? I am so concerned and worry so much. I know you are in good and loving hands - yet I wish I could also be with you. Perhaps I could make a visit one day. Please let me know how you are.

Another Christmas! The weather was just beautiful here. I miss my family ~~and~~ but have such wonderful memories it makes the holidays easier.

I love you both dearly and miss you terribly. I look forward to visiting you in the near future.

All my love and prayers,

Christine

October 14 (?) 1982

Dear Christine

Hopefully my suit case will find its way to N.Y. It is one favor I ask from you.

Since 2 weeks. Had to call Ronning, told him that you just should not call on Sunday and Monday because I expected call from Jeff's home coming

After this I will not bother you any more, asking favors. You are busy with your things and so are we but we go out of our way still to do things

No birthday greetings Too much trouble

You did not even know that it was the 75.

The only person who did not care,

But this is not new,
I did not even
expect it any ~~bad~~ more
you have other things
on your mind.
Don't expect me to
be 150 times this summer to be
interested in "On Rolf-
off Rolph," choosing
every week.

July 11, 1982

Dear Gretel & Jeff,

How are you both. I know you must be very busy now that Summer is approaching.

I must say, I think often of my visit with you. I miss family so much and that our short visit made me feel at home again. I wish there were more opportunities.

Poor Gretel, Roy & I must have made you crazy with our last visit. Thank you for letting us come to you. It was so nice. And the pendering evening was nice also. We ended up staying in N.Y. but not deciding until 1 AM. We just couldn't drive back.

The weather today - for the first time in a week - has been sunny and warm. Summer is coming!

Well, I just wanted to say hello, tell you both I love you, and wish you well.

I shall be in touch -

Love,

Christine

P.S. Gretel, I left my hair curler there. If I don't come to N.Y., perhaps you could bring it to Lake George.

April 6, 1982

Dear Bertel,

How are you, your eye? How is Jeff - all recovered from his flu?

Well, my life has been struggling and I have made many decisions. One is, I have moved in with a room mate - Marilyn Fowler. We live in Warrenstyng and I have 2 rooms. a bedroom and a Studio. It isn't paradise but the rent is ½ and until things get easier I have no choice. She is a nice girl my age, very pretty, an Artist and struggling like I am. I have been doing some restoring and hopefully one day, it will support me.

My separation with Howie is in the process. The papers are at the lawyer and everything has been divided.

My situation with Rolf Loxing

is not too good. I don't think we are going to last much longer. He wants his freedom and I want someone to settle down with. Our relationship is turbulent and we are both unhappy. The next weeks will tell more.

So, I hope you are both well. Spring is on its way and soon, Gertel, you will have your summer in the Adirondacks again. It certainly is beautiful here.

Take care of yourselves and keep in touch.

All my love,

Christine

My Address is still P.O. Box 44, Lake George 12845

Phone # same - 623-2097

HOWARD WASSER - For Gretel's birthday 81

12-4-81

Dear Gretel,

I hope this letter finds you and Seffy in the best of health & well rested after your long journeys. The weather this Fall has been cold & damp, so you haven't missed anything in Lake George.

I knew that your birthday was in the Fall, but I didn't know the exact date. Christine has taken over list of "dates to remember", and I didn't have a chance to copy them. So I hope you'll forgive me for being so late, but I do wish you a very happy birthday, and so does Brutus.

I've been very busy now that the basketball team has started to play. I am again coaching the junior team, as well as serving on 2 educational committees, and I'm the junior class advisor, and still I have my teaching duties. So I've been occupied most of the time, leaving little free time. Maybe its better to be so busy, so there's little time to think about problems.

Anyway, I saw Edith last about 2 weeks ago. She seemed OK, and all her chores were done. As soon as I have time I'll go up there again.

So Gretel, I send you my love, and I hope you've had a wonderful birthday. Regards to Seff.

Howie

Howie Birthday (2/3/82 = 36th)

Howard I. Wasser
Lake Shore Drive
Bolton Landing, N.Y. 12814

Hoping that you enjoyed the snow and ice in the country and that you are now looking forward to a beautiful Spring and Summer with their attendant pleasures.

Gretel & Seff

[Birthday Greetings / For Howie [To wish you happimess on your birthday and through the coming year] G.& S.

April 21, 1981

Dear Jeff,

I am so sorry it has taken me so long to write. I explained to Uncle - when I called - that it seemed I only had received your letter 1 week ago. But the postmark on your letter was March 23, so I guess I must have had it about 15 days. Tell Uncle it was not 4 weeks!! (I do not have the envelope any longer to show her.) She's so cute!

I thank you so much for your thoughtfulness. I do not have many photos of any of us. I would love to see the ones you have. I do not recall any of them and thank you for the ones you mailed. I had never seen them either. As I once told Uncle - Dad, in his last weeks of life - threw out most of our photos. So thank you again and

again for your concern. As for the family history – my appetite is unending for all information about everyone. I appreciate backgrounds of Mom, Dad, Gretel, and you too – I actually know so little. It was quite a revelation to learn that Mom converted in her 30's. I had thought it was sooner. I know so little.

Upstate, here, is quite an experience. I feel like a 21 yr. old just learning about life. I haven't told too much to Gretel, but it has been a strain. I guess you should know a bit. Howie is fully wonderful and I love him – but we have our problems.

Probably everything is my fault — I just want to become mature, independent and happy. There's a world out there and I want to taste some. And Howie is totally disinterested. There's a lot of growing I have to do, and I can't be stopped. So, I've rented a little house for a few months. I'd like to try to live alone — (I've never even spent one night alone) I don't want to loose Howie, but I've got to experience more. Howard has been kind & is trying to understand. He is so possessive it is hard for him to let go a little. But, hopefully it will be good for him also.

And of course financially we have our problems. I have given much thought to selling

Mom's Dad's big China Closet - I love it, but it is so massive for my small house. Also I have been offered about $4000 for it. That would pay a lot of debts. This is all the maturity I have to learn. I don't want to be possessive, material things are wonderful - but there are priorities. Will Ortel be too upset if I sell the piece? I hate to hurt her.
(By the way, the house I'm renting is in Bolton - a little North of where I am now. It shall be from April 15 - June 15. So I shall be with Howie when Ortel comes up here.)

So you see many things are

happening — and if I don't write or call as much as I'd like to — please be patient with me.

I am so pleased that you and Gretel are generally well. Gretel says you've had some problems with weather changes — I hope that you feel better with the warming season. I want you both to take care of yourselves — you're all I have and are most important to me. Tell Gretel to call me — if she doesn't write and perhaps if you have some time (I know how busy you must be with your trip impending) but do keep in touch — I love to hear from you.

All my love,

Christine

New York, March 23, 1981

Dear Christina,

attached I am sending you a collection of tabulations and copies of snapshots from our own collection of family pictures. The implications of the enclosed samples are the following :

A. Christina's Family Tree : this is merely a segment of a much larger tree (in my possession); its purpose is to serve as a guide for sifting family pictures of several generations which you will be shown in the future. The enclosed segment embraces exclusively the children and grandchildren of your mother.

B. Christina's Childhood (9 months - 11 years) Pictures : please, let me know which one you own or which one you would like to get from us (if we can force ourselves to part with them at all or at this moment).

C. Two samples of the 1955 series of snapshots (which are more numerous than the others) : (1) Your parents with Oma and (2) you in your nine years old beauty.

To give an idea of the expansiveness of our family pictures : the ones listed under "B" above represent a not yet exhausted group "F" of the family photos. Starting at present with yours (group F of the total collection), we shall work our way back to the earliest photos of your mother and your aunt (group A) and then to those of your mother either alone or with her respective husbands (group C).

I would of course be most happy to receive some reply to my letter (questions), improbable as the latter seems to be. Still, try !

And give Howie our love and accept the warmest greetings from Gretel and

yours

April 27, 1978

Gretel -

Moving Friday. So busy I don't know if I'm coming or going — or where.

Things will be settled by next week - I hope.

Everything O.K.?

Notice pictures of my Shop — Dad took them. Now everything is green in front.

Speak to you soon —

over →

Love to you and Jeff—

Christie

November 25, 1947

Gretel,

Happy Thanksgiving. Hope you and Jeff are well — haven't heard from you. When are you both coming!!!

Enclosed photos — Brutus with squash and those photos the developer messed up — much better now.

Love,
Christine

17. Jan. 1977

Lieber Seff + Gretel, ich habe einige-
male versucht Euch telefonisch zu
erreichen ohne Erfolg. So danke ich
Euch für den Scheck auf diesem
Wege. Mir geht es soweit ganz
gut. Nur bin ich durch dieses
schreckliche Wetter ans Haus ge-
bunden. Samstag aber war ich doch
bei Erika, es war sehr nett ich
habe wenigstens wieder Menschen
gesehen. Nicht mehr viele alte
Bekannte da, nur ein paar aber
die Neuen sind auch sehr interessant.
Schauspieler + Schauspielerinnen 2 Prof.
u. s. w. Einer der Prof. hat Euch
sogar heimgefahren, weil er im
Neurochellwohnt. —
Anbei einige Fotos die ganz gut
sind. —

Die alte von Luft + B.H.
habe ich bei Amas Sachen
gefunden. Gretel will sie
sicher haben?
Nochmals herzlichen Dank
Euer
Lili.

June 1, 1976

Dear Howie, dear Christine,

many, many thanks for your visit on Sunday, the most wonderful present at the occasion of my 71st birthday, and the telephone connections finder, an equally marvellous gift to be placed next to our living room phone and finally for your charming birthday card with the friendly wishes from you three. * Please, transmit to your father my gratitude for his good thoughts.

As always yours,

* And not to forget the delicious cookies.

hallmark

Whenever an uncle's
As special as you
Any greeting for him
Has to be special, too,
So this brings best wishes
And lots of love
Because you're an uncle
Who's thought the world of.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

All our love and
best wishes –
Christie
Howie

Jeff,
After all these years, I still haven't forgotten your love of little Papers.
Happy Birthday
Jove

WASSER
2575 Palisade Dr.
Bx, N.Y. 10463

BRONX, NY 104
PM
28 MAY
1974

ALWAYS U
ZIP COD

Dr. Josef Sordek
900 West End Av.
New York, N.Y.

EILHARD MITSCHERLICH

PAINTINGS • RESTORING

600 WEST 218TH STREET
NEW YORK

LORRAINE 9-3663

September 9, 1964

Dear Jeff and Gretel,

Thank you very much for the card and money. I have to confess though that I opened the envelope on Monday instead of Tuesday. I couldn't wait.

My Birthday was really nice. Mom and Dad got me earings, (little pearls) and books and a suit and cookies. Mom sort-of gave me her pearl ring but I think we are going to share it. On Tuesday night Jimmy (the one everyone hates) took me to the "ice Follies" and then out to a night-Club. Everything was really great.

Nothing really exciting has happened to tell you about. The summer was nice but I'm glad it's over. I've been looking foward to this fall for a very long time.

Thank you again for the present

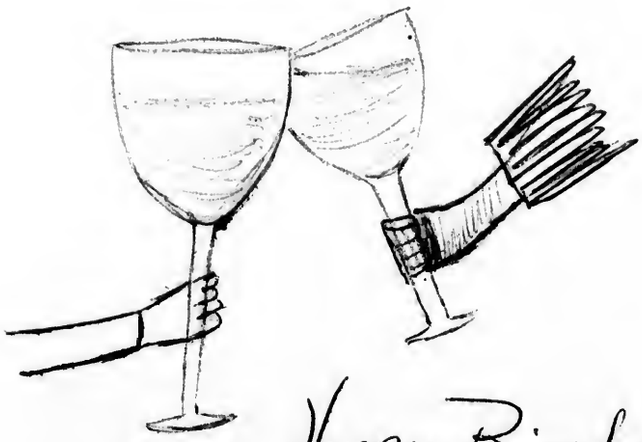
and I'll see you soon.

Love,
Christine

For Christine (birthday 9/8/64)

Yet our thought,if we may stress,
is on next year and your success
in studies and what else you start :
"Good luck" to you - from our heart !

If it's 39 instead of 38
add this candle



Happy Birthday for my No. 1
uncle
From your No. 1 Niece (I hope)

ELIZABETH SETON SCHOOL

Commencement Exercises

Monday, the eighteenth of May

One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four

5/18/1964

Christine's

Spelled out name.

Charming

✠

His Excellency

The Most Reverend Joseph M. Pernicone, J.C.D., D.D.

Auxiliary to the Cardinal Archbishop of New York

presiding

Program

✠

Elizabeth Seton School March — *S. Constantino Yon*

PROCESSIONAL

Thou Art So Fair — *Arranged by Boris Rybka*

The Class of Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-four

SALUTATORY

Mary Elizabeth McBride

AWARDING OF HONORS — CONFERRING OF DIPLOMAS

His Excellency
The Most Reverend Joseph M. Pernicone, J.C.D., D.D.

VALEDICTORY

Beatrice Rose Catenacci

The Heavens Are Declaring — *Ludwig van Beethoven*

The Class of Nineteen Hundred and Sixty-four

BLESSING

His Excellency
The Most Reverend Joseph M. Pernicone, J.C.D., D.D.

The National Anthem — *Key-Smith*

Ensemble

RECESSIONAL

The Graduates

✠

Marlene Anne Acosta
Morella Alvarez
Susana Alvarez
Judith Ann Balint
Maria Elizabeth Barbieri
Katherine Frances Bird
Joan Mary Brown
Jacqueline Ann Campion
Beatrice Rose Catenacci
Gertrude Patricia Clark
Jean Perpetua Corcoran
Jeanette Theresa Darby
Barbara Evelyn Deane
Lillian Mary De Marco
Patricia Ann Doyle
Denise Roberta Dunlavy
Gayle Victoria Fallerman
Monica-Jane Mary Foody
Janet Sheffield Halsey
Elizabeth Isaias
Paula Ann Kenel
Jane Elizabeth Kennedy
Jan Adele Kindermann
Doris Marie Lange
Patricia Ann Libutti
Miriam Ruth Long
Mary Elizabeth McBride
Barbara Ann Meyer
Anna Christina Mitscherlich
Kathleen Florence O'Connor
Patricia Ann O'Donnell
Kathleen Evelyn O'Rourke
Irene Mary Piekarz
Emilie-Mary Puzio
Jane Frances Seligman
Palma Jean Sylvestri
Barbara Lynn Tracy
Isabelle Grace Trevisani
Joan Francine Urband
Joanne Celeste Vialotti
Nancy Elizabeth Ward
Joan Margaret Weisman

La Cathédrale de Chartres — *Corot*

Happy
Birthday,
Uncle

Dear Jeff,

Have a very happy Birthday and may all your dreams come true this coming year.

Love,

Christine

2042

PHOTOGRAPHIE GIRAUDON - PARIS

IMPORTÉ D'ITALIE - PRINTED IN ITALY
EDIZ D'ARTE DORDONI M. - MILANO

To Jeff

Mitscherlich Family

March 25, 1988

Dear Dawn,

would you be good enough to give the attached letters to Marcy ? They arrived at Bad Orb after Marcy had already left.

Also please tell her that I am feeling very badly about this inexcusable delay of returning her mail. What apparently happened was that upon my return home pressing day-to-day business in my New York base of operations I forgot Marcy's escapade in Germany and her adventurous flight from there.

Many thanks for your kindness and best wishes for a happy Easter !

attached :
three letters
addressed to Marcy

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Ave.; 11 F
New York, N.Y. 10025

September 24, 1987

Miss Marcele Mitscherlich
29 Scofield Road, no. 2
Stamford, CT 06906

Marcy :

Attached I am sending you the letters from your friends which arrived at the hotel in Bad Orb after your escape.

As I told your father in my letter to him, dated August 23, I opened the letters addressed to you since I was curious about the people you are associated with at home. By opening the leyyers I violated your right to privacy which is an illegal and punishable act. If you feel like it, you can sue me for it.

As I also told your father, I had copies made of the first two letters (the second from Mat I was not able to decipher) with the intention to circulate them among people who have a right to share with me the knowledge about your acquaintances.

In turn, I shall sue yourfor a financial obligation to me resulting from your breach of contract (re: companionship). I am willing to settle your debt out of court if you hand me $ 500.00 in cash. This sum would represent your rent for September which I advanced to you in my MHT check of $ 1,692.00, dated July 13. For Tom - an affluent executive whose salary was raised three times in this year alone - a $ 500 check is a minor (tax deductible) expense while my by far greater check was quite an effort for an impoverished retired teacher.

With greetings

<u>encl</u>. 3 letters

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Ave.; 11 F
New York, N.Y. 10025

November 15, 1987

Dear Edith,

thus far I have kept you out of my life with "E" . If two people are sharing an apartment frictions are to be expected. I am certain that I can cope with them and I seemed to have succeeded. -was

With Marcy so prominently in the picture things have changed. Now, I need your advice and eventually your help.

Attached I am sending you a copy of my letter to "E", dated August 23,1987. Needless to say that I did not receive any reply. He is a busy executive who needs, when coming home from work, relaxation and not confontation. What his reaction to Marcy's escapade in Germany is, I would not know.

The more I am curious to learn what you thought about this affair after her escape. At the beginning of our preparatioms for the journey Marcy assured me that you were "excited" about it; that meant (in her limited vocabulary) that you were apparently expecting an enrichment of her personality by this unique opportunity.

My own conclusion as to her personality I stated in my letter. Marcy belongs where the "action" is. Germany, its people, art and history and I (re: information about her paternal family) did not fit into her mental horizon. One of her playmates at the "Black Goose Grill" dismissed that experience so aptly with a pungent term.

I should very much appreciate any information or comment on my letter. You may of course tell her that I sent you a copy of it.

Best thanks in advance and greetings from

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New York, N.Y. 10025

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With greetings

encl. 3 letters

Mrs. Edith Mitscherlich [Draft] 11/8/87

Dear Edith,

thus far I have kept you out of my life with "E" ~~and his family~~. If two people are sharing an apartment, frictions are to be expected. I was certain that I can cope with them and I seemed to have succeeded.

With Marcy so prominently in the picture things have changed. Now, I need your advice and eventually your help. ~~Perhaps, ypu are willing to extend both to me.~~

Attached I am sending you a copy of my letter to "E". (dated Aug. 23, 87) Needless to say that I did not receive any reply. He is a busy executive who needs, when coming home from work relaxation and not confrontation. What his reaction to ~~her~~ Marcy's escapade in Germany is I would not know.

~~However~~, The more I am curious to learn what you thought about this affair after her escape ~~from Germany~~. At the beginning of our preparations for the journey ~~she~~ Marcy assured me that you were "excited" about it; that meant (in her limited vocabulary) that you were ~~are~~ apparently expecting an enrichment of her personality by this unique opportunity ~~to experience the background of her both families~~.

My own conclusion as to how you were moved by I stated in my letter. Germany, its people, art and history and I (re: information about her paternal family) did not fit into her mental horizon; One of her playmates at the "Black Goose Grill" dismissed that experience so aptly with a pungent term.

I should very much appreciate any information or comment from you on my letter. ~~from you~~.

Marcy belongs where the "action" is.

You may of course tell her that I sent you a copy of it.

Best thanks in advance and greetings from

VALENTIN
240 WASHINGTON AVE.
BKLYN. NY 11205
APT. 3A U.S.A.

103

MISS MARCELE MITSCHERLICH

A GAST IN:
STEIGENBERGER KURHAUS/HOTEL
D-6482 BAD DRB/SPESS
GERMANY (FED. REP.)

AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

Winslow Homer, *In The Jungle* (1904)
Watercolor Over Pencil
The Brooklyn Museum

4 AUGUST 1987 -

LIEVE MARCY-

INSTINCT = GENIUS

I RECIEVED YOUR LETTER TODAY WHICH WAS A SURPRISE BECAUSE USUALLY THE ONLY MAIL I GET, BILLS ASIDE, IS FOR THE GUY WHO USED TO LIVE HERE - THINGS LIKE "PRACTICAL HORSEMAN MAGAZINE". I'M SORRY TO HEAR THAT YOU'RE LONELY BUT THAT WILL ALL CHANGE SOON AS TOMORROW AT THE BREAK OF DAWN IM GOING TO HAVE DISPATCHED TO YOU AN ENTIRE AMERICAN VILLAGE (AND AN AMIABLE ONE AT THAT!) WHICH WILL ABIDE BY YOUR EVERY CAPRICE. THE GOOD FOLKS FROM TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA - POP. 65,773 - SHOULD ARRIVE EARLY NEXT WEEK. AWHILE BACK AT THEIR LAST TOWN MEETING I TOLD THEM ALL ABOUT YOU. AND MARCY - THESE PEOPLE ARE DYING TO MEET YOU! MAYOR BEN DOVER (CALL HIM BENJI) WILL MOST LIKLY PRESENT YOU WITH A KEY TO HIS WONDERFUL CITY AND THERE IS EVEN TALK OF MAKING YOU ARCH BISHOP! SO CHEER UP AND WIPE THE SNOT FROM UNDER YOUR NOSE AND GET READY FOR 65,773 DEVOTED TRAVELING COMPANIONS!

Place Stamp Here

I CANT BELIEVE YOUR STAYING AT A PLACE CALLED 'BAD DRB' IS THAT ON THE LEVEL? ARE YOU REALLY A'GAST'? HA

BACK HERE IT IS ONCE AGAIN HOT AND HUMID AND NOT EVEN A GOOD KIND OF STICKY. SO LOOK, JUST TRY TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WHAT YOU CAN. YOUR UNCLE SOUNDS RATHER INSENSATIVE. IF IT BECOMES UNBEARABLE MAKE LIKE "OH! I THINK I LEFT THE STOVE ON. I SHOULD REALLY GO AND CHECK THAT"

PAINT AN EXTRA HUNG ANGEL FOR ME I'D WRITE MORE BUT IM NOT SURE YOU'LL GET THIS. GIVE ME A NEW ADDRESS AND I'LL SEND A BUNCH OF STUFF.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF,
LOVE GINO

Thurs (3/26/87)
morning
table

Good MORNING -

I'm am getting so excited about the trip!

I Hope the weather is good so that you can visit Dodi.

See you soon

Love
Marcele.

agony. She could not reach in order to beg them not to write her; Tom, in turn, could not do it either. Violating her privacy (which is illegal and punishable) I read both epistles and had copies made of them). Now I gained some insight into her peripheral life back home: (1) the vulgarity in thinking and vocabulary of Haty (Rosemary?) and (2) the romantic surrealism of Valentine of Brooklyn who adores her "genius" and her moods - advising her to give me a taste of the letter. His plans to make her an "arch-bishop" challenged my limited experience. At any rate, copies of both letters (the second of M. is illegible) have been prepared and will go to her mother and/or Down, to Tom and to each of the authors of the epistles.

After my return I shall not speak about my adventure in companionship (you would not listen, anyhow). I shall prepare a report to my lawyer to get his advice on handling the financial aspects of this experience with Hazy.

Again ~ love

Jeff

* (p. 1): After ~~my~~ Mary has left Brad Dab ~~the~~ three letters arrived here: two from Cleary / Stamford and one from Valentine / Brooklyn whom - in her final

November 25, 1987

Dear Seff,

Was sorry to hear that you were not given an explanation as to the rapid departure of Marcy leaving Germany.

Marcy first told me about the trip in the early part of Spring. I was very enthusiastic about it, especially, since I always had a high respect for you. Thought she could learn about art and see things she now will never have the opportunity to see. Unfortunately, the letter I wrote her was not yet mailed. I had no idea that she would leave in such a short time. She called me once she was back home, it was a surprise to me.

I wish she would have consulted me instead of her father and Christine. She knew I would not have been in accord with her decision to leave you after she committed herself to stay with you. I realize that the plans should have been more explicit as to what is expected from Marcy. This whole situation is unfortunate especially since you cannot communicate with "C".

Wish we could have spoken about this before the trip and perhaps you could have spared yourself of this situation.

I'm pleased to hear that you are well. If there is anything that I can help you with, let me know.

Respectfully,
Edith

Edith Hatfield
111 Woodbine Road
Stamford, CT 06903
(203) 322-6531
329-5159 office

Dear Gretel & Jeff, 18. Dec. 1975

Thank you for the beautiful birthday wishes and for the money. Went yesterday and bought Bernie slacks, which I'm sure he will enjoy. Have not decided what I would like to get for me. Wanted to get dungarees but I think I'll get corduroy slacks.

We'll be looking forward to seeing you both on Christmas. Till then, thank you both again.

Love
Bernie & Edith

P.S. I'm enclosing a picture of Dawn & Bernie. We didn't get Marcy's yet.

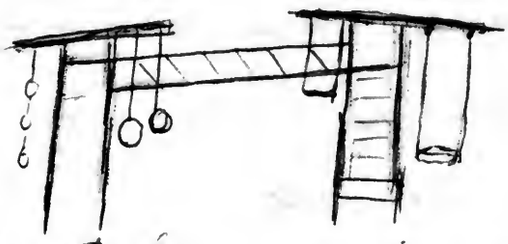
Stamp

To Gretel
& Seff

Stirling, Ill.; Thomas Grand
March 2, 1975

Dear Siff + Gretel

Thank you for the beautiful birthday card and the $10.00. We bought Christopher a physical Fitness swing set.



The set has a swing, a climbing rope, a bar, a set of rings, and a ladder to hang on across the top. I all looks beautiful and it was a wonderful idea until I found out that is 9½' tall has to go at least 20" in the ground and everything came in a small long box in maybe 100 or more pieces.

most likely we will have to cement it into the ground. For the time being we just dug 20" down and put it into the ground. Christopher and the rest of the children love it. Maybe it was worth all the trouble. Anyway I just wanted to write to let you both know what your birthday money was used for.

So for Christopher let me say "Thank you" for the gift.

We all hope that you Jeff will feel better. Mommy keeps us informed how both of you are. Stay well.

Love

All of us.

(Jim Lewis)
n Fenwick [illegible]

Thank you
very very . . .
Much!

5/2/45

Dear Seff,

Thank you very much for the beautiful photos. The house certainly changed alot. Where there is a store now, was our living room. We also had beautiful gates on both sides of the house, and the sidewalks where not paved.

Hope you can come up to see us before your next trip. I do like to talk to you so much about it. Give my regards to Gretel. Love, Edith

To a beautiful

ant (aunt) and a

great Untle!

P.S. I got a record

player.

(Jason Murray)

July 9, 1974

Dear Jeff,

Thank you for the postcard and the note. We were all very happy to have you, and you are welcome to visit us anytime. I really enjoyed talking with you. You are so interesting and you have been to so many beautiful places.

I hope that your coming trip will be a very happy one. Can't wait until you can tell me about it.

It is very nice of you that you will look for a shirt for "E". I gave Mommy the measurements for it.

Once again have a very happy and safe trip. Hope that the Spa will help you and that you will feel better then.

Happy Journey

Love

Bernie, Edith & children

Dear gretel
I hope you have
a very nice birthday.
and I hope you
have a nice time at your
party
love Marcele Ann M.

Dear gretel I hope you
will have a nice time
please come here soon
love Bernie

Dear Gretel

Oct. 28, 1942

May you have a Birthday
That's perfect
each minute
With many good reasons
For happiness in it!
Best wishes for a happy
birthday Edith

Have a wonderful year and many more
Happy Birthdays Love Your Nephew
love Dawn Love Christopher

Many Good Wishes On Your Birthday!

14974
MADE IN U.S.A.

25A816-5

6/21/69

Dear Gretel,

We all want to thank you for the beautiful carriage. It's what we really needed, and mommy bought such a nice one. We can make a car bed out of it and the wheels can be folded so they fit in the trunk of the car.

Hope you are enjoying yourself. Love

Bernie, Edith & children

P. S.
Received two beautiful cards from Jeff. We were very happy to hear from him.

Baby's Name Dawn Marie Mitscherlich

Arrived on June 11, 1969

Weight: 8 lbs. 10 1/2 ozs.

Parents GUESS WHO ????

Diamond Point,20.Juli 1965

Lieber Eili,

mit gleicher Post schicke ich Dir ein kleines Büchlein,das Dir hoffentlich die beabsichtigte Freude machen wird.

Es sind zwei lateinische Kommentare (lectiones) zu den oft übermütigen roemischen Dichtern Catull und Properz von Deinem Ahnen Christian Wilhelm Mitscherlich. Er hat sie offenbar noch als jüngerer Mann und als ausserordentlicher Professor in Goettingen geschrieben,wo sie 1786 erschienen sind. Aber in dem kleinen Werkchen deutet sich schon der bedeutende Gelehrte an,der dann spaeter die beiden Baende über die Dichtungen des Ovid schrieb,die ich oft zu Rate ziehe als Vorbild philologischer und heute noch nicht übertroffener Exaktheit und Vielseitigkeit gründlichen Wissens.

Wie Christian Wilhelm im Vorwort zu seinen gelehrten Studien (datiert August 1886) sagt, sei er zwar mehr zustaendig für den griechischen (im Mittelalter und in der Renaissance oft lateinisch übersetzten) Dichter Statius, aber die alten gedruckten Ausgaben,Kommentare und Handschriften von Catull und Properz in der Universitaet Goettingen und die Anleitung seiner Lehrer Henk und Wernsdorf haetten ihn veranlasst,sich mit den beiden roemischen Dichtern zu beschaeftigen,die offenbar Statius zum Vorbild nahmen und den er deshalb in der Ursprache zur Erklaerung heranzog.

Ich fand das Büchlein im Katalog eines bewanderten und bescheidenen Antiquars und erhielt es zum Glück noch zur rechten Zeit für Deinen Geburtstag. Wie sagte doch (mit kleiner Modifikation) Goethe ? "Was Du ererbt von Deinen Vaetern hast,geniess es,um es zu besitzen".

Alle anderen guten Dinge für's kommende Jahr - Gesundheit,Zufriedenheit und Erfolg - kann ich Dir leider nicht beilegen; aber ich wünsche sie Dir vom Herzen.

Herzlichst

9/6/63

Dear Gretel & Seff,

Now that the summer is almost over I am finally writting you a few lines. How have you both been?

The baby has grown quite alot since you have seen him last. I was by the doctor with him yesterday and he was quite satisfied with him. The little Prince, as we call him now, weighs 17 lbs. 11 oz. and is 27 inches long. I will enclose a photo from him, but I'm sorry to say that it isn't a very good one. He is quite provoked by the ball that you gave him and also by the little rabit.

Christine made her driver's test a few weeks ago. I must say, she drives very well. Today she drove to the shopping center all by herself to go some clothes for school, which will start on Tuesday of next week.

Bernie finished school approximately a few weeks back and I'm not to provoked about his mark. I must say that he did undertake quite alot, but I would have been much happier

If he would have made at better. In fact, we are having quite alot of trouble in getting him into senior year with two deficiencies. We all hope that they will take him.

Mommy, as you know, is working by Gaman. All that I can say about Gaman is, that she is so avaricious.

I do hope that we will see you both soon in good health.

Love
Edith, Bernie
and the little prince

12. August, 1963

CHRISTINE MITSCHERLICH
600 WEST 218 STREET
NEW YORK 34, N. Y.

Dear Jeff,

Well, I have lots of news! (and problems) I took your advice and started asking colleges for bulletins and applications. As it stands now Fairleigh Dickinson seems the most in my reach. I don't know though, what kind of average it takes to get accepted, or what credits. They ask on the application to write in 300 words my life story. Do they really read it? If so that should come in my advantage, because then maybe I can write another side of my marks – if it would help.

I realize that New York University is beyond my marks and I probably won't be accepted but anyway I made an appointment for an interview. If for no other good - I can at least gain some experience on handling interviews.

Beside Fairleigh Dickenson, I have no other idea on a college more my level. I could probably be accepted to Long Island U. and Pace College but from what I hear they are not too good. I have to think about a good college to transfer from because it's still in my head to go to a high standing Ivy league college. And I will - if it kills me, which

CHRISTINE MITSCHERLICH
600 WEST 218 STREET
NEW YORK 34, N. Y.

it won't.

I have a very good chance to take Geometry in the fall. Either that or a CEEB prepatory course, which may also be very good. The requirements for most Colleges, I have noticed, is taking the English Composition Achievement test. Maybe, with help, I could raise my score up to 60 points more. I don't know which is better — to take Geometry or get a high mark on the English ????

Do you notice, I still need a lot of help and I was hoping maybe

we could have another talk or a letter to help me before school starts again and I have more, more problems. Your suggestions are well needed!

How is Lake George? If the weather is as it is in New York, it must be wonderful.

My regards to everyone and please tell Gretel I will write soon.

Love,
Christine

Diamond Point,N.Y.,August 27,1963

Dear Christine,

I feel very badly that I did not annwer your letter sooner. I was so pleased to hear from you and to learn what crosses your mind; it is indeed a lot and no ready answers can be given to your thoughtful questions.

As to the colleges to apply to,I think it avisable to select Fairleigh Dickenson,N.Y.U. and Pace. I do not know what makes you think that Fairleigh Dickinson is most in your reach; but I suppose you have reasons to believe so. Also,I think it worthwhile to try N.Y.U. and to expose yourself to an interview if only as your rightly observed,to get experience in coping with them. I still assume that you stand a good chance with N.W.U.,unless they have changed their policy of admission. Finally,as to Pace. From what I have heard about this place - I do have colleagues who taught there - it is not at all an inferior institution. One disadvantage is its location and the lack of a campus; but this,at the same time,is an advantage to yóu because to go there would not involve communting to the same extent as would be the case,if you were enrolled in one of the colleges on Long Island. For reasons whe have considered Adelphi would be most probably preferable to L.I.U. Perhaps,a thorough look at the expenses connected with attending a college may decide the ranging of the three colleges I should put highest on the list.

If Fairleigh Dickinson wants a 300 words sketch of your life, be sure that they read it. What they would like to know is whether you have a meaningful motivation to go to College like preparing for a career. Statements of this sort do not bind you to a specific curriculum unless you maintain that it is Chemistry or Teaching that you are after and even then you do not lose the liberty of changing your mind. Furthermore,you may be frank,without being aggressive,in pointing out that you did not feel to have been in an appropriate environment in your high school and that you think you could have done better elsewhere. Then,you should mention that you were raised by parents with more than high school education - that your mother

had prepared to study medicine and that your father,descending from a family abounding in talents in various fields,is restoring works of art (dealing in them being secondary) - and that you also faintly remember an uncle being professor of Economics at Queens College. In short,that culture is more to you than a word in the dictionnary.

Concerning the choice between Geometry and English Composition, you may have to inquire about it yourself,before I shall have a chance to do so upon my return to the city. Generally,there is great stress these days on all things related to Mathematics; but then, English Composition is also regarded as an important qualification. Since you are good in the latter area and may raise your average by taking a course of this sort,I would decide in favor of it,unless more Math. is required.

There are indeed so many things we shall have to ponder and I shall be most happy to do that at the first opportunity. Now,summer draws to an end - the calendar says so,but theclimate indicates differently since the beginning of July when we have had one cold wave after the other - and I shall take some time off,away from here,to rest and that means,far from my typewriter I was pounding for two solid months and the books. Gretel will stay on here and continue with her recovery from city life; she looks again healthy and strong after doing her chores on the farm and breathing the mountain air. Edith (Miss Patrick) is also in good form but Bernie,although unchanged in his pleasant ways,cannot keep up with the vigor of the people around him. They all remember you and want to be remembered to you.

About one week ago,a pleasant youn man,then vacationing at Scroon Lake,was stopping in our place and inquiring whether you were here. It so happened that Gretel was with Edith in Warrensburg and I could not be of much help,remembering only,at his return visit,that you had planned to be possibly in this area in August. I was in the middle of my work and I must have cut a strange figure,unshaven and in sloppy attire as I am while sitting at my typewriter. He believed me,generously,that I was your uncle. I trust that you have explained to him meanwhile the circumstances which compelled me to be at first

distrustful and also not very hospitable to him,being alone in the house and unprepared for a visitor.

Let me hope that you have had a good time this summer,studying notwithstanding,and that you came out of this season refreshed and in high spirits. Give my love to everybody - the family has grown too big to be cited individually - and take your shares(not the smallest) of my good thoughts of everybody and,of course,of Gretel's too.

Fondly yours,

Dear Jeff,

Thank you very much for the card. I wish I could thank you personally but it seems when I'm home, you're not or when you're home I'm not. Nora said she would see you tomorrow so I guess Nora will do the thanking in person for me. (at least that's what I was promised!)

Happy Valentine's Day,

Love,

Chris

2/14/63

Easter, 1963

To Grete & Seff.

We are hoping that both of you have a very happy Easter. Unfortunately, the baby can't thank you for the gift you gave him (her) but till it can Bernie and I would like to thank you for it.

Thank you for everything.

Love
Bernie
& Edith

To Seff, & Grete

P.S. Thank you once again for the book, and I'm sure that it will be delightful reading in the hospital.

Love Edith

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ALFRED MAINZER, INC.
LONG ISLAND CITY
NEW YORK

95 BL

Montag 7/30/62

Meine liebe Grebel,

ich bin wie gelähmt und kann mich nicht entschliessen irgend etwas zu tun. Und dabei ist es kalt und scheussliches Wetter. Ich zerbreche mir den Kopf, warum die Kinder so geworden sind. Keine Interessen, Keine Bücher, Keine Musik, Kein Sport, Keine Natur, Keine Pläne.

„E. war hier vorige Woche und Edith auch. Eili ist mit „E. zur Air Force gegangen und die Air Force kommt überhaupt nicht in Frage. Nur den Allerbesten wird die Chance zum studieren gegeben und das stellt sich erst nach 3 Monaten Training heraus. Und wenn man das Officer Examen nicht besteht, muss man 4 Jahre als „privat" bleiben.

„E. sagte zu Eili, dass er garnicht mehr an Heiraten denkt, er weiss nur nicht wie er das Edith klar machen soll. Und dann ist da oben ein

Mädchen das ihm nachläuft und
er weiss noch nicht, ob er sich für
sie interessiert. Ich habe mich für
meinen Sohn schrecklich geschämt. Edith
war sehr niedergeschlagen wegen der
Air Force und ich habe versucht ihr
klar zu machen dass „E." nicht weiss
was er will. Ich hoffe nur dass
sie mit ihm bricht bevor er es
tut. Ich hatte sicher recht mit
meiner Annahme: dass E. den ~~Misf~~
Misserfolg in der Schule hatte und
dachte, er steht besser da verheiratet.
Und er kann jedem sagen, er wollte
nicht mehr studieren weil er unbedingt
heiraten wollte. Dasselbe wie voriges
Jahr. Was er tun will? Er weiss
nicht. Vielleicht Liberal Arts. Was er
damit machen will weiss er nicht.
Wo er studieren will, weiss er nicht.
Einen job will er nicht annehmen. Er

möchte gerne studieren.
Wir sind vollkommen verzweifelt. Morgen gehen wir nach Fordham reden. Wir wissen noch nicht einmal ob sie ihn wieder nehmen. Ob es nicht viel zu spät ist für das Statistik Examen. Ich will noch einmal versuchen nächste Woche wenigstens zu erfahren. Was der Anlass war voriges Jahr dass er nicht mehr lernen konnte und was sich ~~aus~~ inzwischen geändert hat. Wir wollen versuchen raus zu kriegen ob er sich nicht mehr konzentrieren kann, ob das lernen zu schwer ist oder ob er es garnicht versucht. Wir sind vollkommen hilflos. Es ist das Gleiche wie voriges Jahr: da hat E auch gesagt: what do you want me do. Und wenn wir versucht haben ihm zu erklären dass wir wissen wollen was er von sich aus tun will, keine Antwort. So hat er

vorigen Mittwoch wieder gesagt: what do you want me to do. Dabei ist er höflich und zuvorkommend aber irgendetwas ist krank.

Und sonst: Frau Strauss ist viel besser. Was zum Weehend in New Jersey. Ich hatte Frau Oppenheim Blümchen und ein kleines Geschenk gebracht. Habe sie aber nicht gesehen, nur abgegeben. Sie war aus. Ich werde Geburtstag Neumarks nicht vergessen. Wie geht es Leff, Edith und Berney und Dir. Die Wohnung ist in Ordnung, aber eines noch nicht aufgeräumt.

Mari muss vielleicht doch operiert werden. Ab und zu blutet er noch ein bisschen. Sein Ohrlappen ist nicht in Ordnung, ein Äderchen geplatzt. Füllt sich wie ein Ballon an. Vaughns Hund hatte dasselbe und ist schon operiert worden am Ohr.

Lebt wohl und erhalt Euch. Das Leben hier ist belämmert.

Kurt A.

Donnerstag 7/19/62

Meine liebe gute Gretel,
statt mich zu bessern werde
ich immer schlimmer. Jeden
Tag will ich schreiben und
tue es nie. Dank für die
beiden Briefe. Es war sehr
schön in Diamond P. Das
Schlimme ist nur dass man
so rasch wieder zurück muss.
Fili hat das Geld bekommen
ohne Schwierigkeit. Aber nun
sitze ich wieder und rechne
und rechne. Wenn ich kein
Geld habe bin ich verzweifelt

und wenn ich Geld habe bin
ich noch verzweifelter.
Die schöne Farm, wir
träumen den ganzen Tag davon.
Aber 45.000 ist einfach ein
Halunzinnspreis. Macht der
Thursday das Ganze so teuer?
Auch wenn Pasco 5 unter
geht oder sogar 10 ist es
immer noch zu teuer. Er
soll sehen ob er jemand
für diesen Preis findet und
wir beten dass er niemanden
findet. Wenn wir wieder kommen
und das Haus ist noch da

2.

schauen wir es uns genau an.
Jetzt geht die Post weg. Ich
will wenigstens den Brief soweit
wegschicken. Aber ich schreibe
gleich weiter: Kuss A.

Dear Gretel,

We all wish you speedy recovery. If you need any help after you come home let me know. I'm sorry that there is misunderstanding between all of us. Unfortunately, the children suffer the most.

If there is any way that we can help you call us anytime. Hope Jeff will still be able to go to Europe and if he does we wish him a safe return. If we don't hear from you have a very nice summer and take care

Edith

NATIONAL GALLERY
BRUSSEL, Paulus Theodorus van
(1754–1795)

CARD No. 1015
Flowerpiece
(3225)

Printed in Great Britain for the Trustees

LOTTE SCHIFF

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ NEW YORK 34, N. Y.
580 West 215 St.

Meine lieben Gretel und Seff,

unter der Zahl der Gratulanten zu Euerm Jubiläum will ich nicht fehlen, sondern Euch von Herzen dazu gratulieren und das Allerbeste für eine glückliche Zukunft in Gesundheit und Wohlergehen wünschen.

" Many Happy Returns " lässt sich bei der Einmaligkeit Eueres Festes ja nicht sagen, aber ich hoffe und wünsche Euch, dass Ihr - und mit Euch die ganze Familie - die Goldene in Glueck und Verliebtheit feiern konnt!

Ich habe Euch ein ganz kleines Andenken an diese meine Gluckwünsche zugedacht, doch kann es leider erst später kommen. Durch meine Inanspruchnahme ist Einkaufen ein Zeitproblem, was ich in diesem Fall bald zu lösen hoffe.

Feiert schön, lasst Euch nochmals alles Gute wünschen und Euch herzlich umarmen,

Eure Lotte

Dear Jeff,

Thank you for the package with the little men. My Mother put it away until Christmas.

Hope to see you soon

Love,

Marcy

Thank you Love

Bernie

Dawn? Love? 2e77

Chris? Love? 2e77

Dear Gretel + Staff,

Thankyou for sending those turkeys. They were delicious, It was a very nice surprise. We all hope you had a nice Thanksgiving.

Love
Marcy
+
Family

P.S. On the Front cover is a modern Santa. Try making it!

Easter

Dear Seff & Gretle,

How is my rabbit? This is just for fun.

I hope you have a happy Easter

Love

Marcy

and, of course, love from the rest of us.

Dear Edith,

Thus far I kept you out of my life with "E" and his family. Sometimes there are difficulties but this is to be expected (partly clashes of "generations").

Enclosed I am sending you a copy of my letter written in Bad Ems (near Frankfurt). It is my story of what happened when Mary fled Germany.

You have of course your own opinion. In my after thoughts I remembered that you, when she first told you about my plans for her trip to Germany, were "excited". I comprehended, why. When we left N.Y. she was determined to get through that experience - perhaps with "enthusiasm". Hard to say. The affair is more complicated than what meets the eye.

After this letter, copy of mine to "E", you will

two more - both copies of letters from her "friends" which I illegally opened in the justified hope to learn something about her relations outside the one to Tom (Guillani). Which explain peripheral "interests".

With best regards Jeff

2nd letter + copy of "Mat" Rosencranz (?)

I happen to know that you object, when meeting with your children, to "vulgarity" of expression. This copy shows you a proponent of that vulgarity in mind and vocabulary. If I understand him right, the "real" thing as compared to her trip to Germany ("B.") must be sex as practiced by him and with him. Perhaps, I am wrong.

3rd letter with copy of card by Valentine/Brooklyn.

Here is the opposite of what I sent you last time. From someone who "adores" her "ingenuity" (see my letter to her father). She needs that line

For Edith M./Stamford - Eschwege, 4.9.87

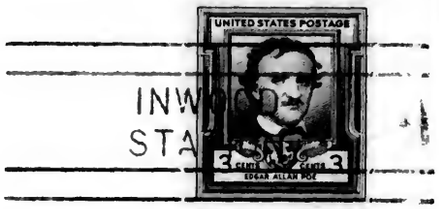
(3rd letter ctd.)

too because she is uncertain of herself. I do not want to tell you the result of my "psycho-analysis" - but I (often all 60 years her senior) should know what makes her tick.

I do not want to belabor her ~~to~~ amazing talent, her good sides (trying to support herself, e.g.) or her bad ones (of which I had a terrible occasion). Yet - in defense of her uncertainty she can - as most woman (except Gaetel) - "throw her weight around" - something that can impress "men". She did it with me - as he suggested that she should do - and first I fell for it. E.g. I showed her my guide to Germany ("Fotos/1967"). She bit her lips - "out-dated". Had I had time in N.Y. I would have bought a new one. Fortunately, I did not. Yet - such remarks coming from her mouth (2 heads above me) in ~~poor~~ English (!) can sound impressive.

A.Mitscherlich
600 West 218 Street
New York,N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
SEP 2
11-AM
1951



Dr. Josef Soudek
c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, N.Y.

Charron:
Larousse kein Datum
In Lanson, Littérature Francais
steht:

Editions: De La Sagesse, en
trois livres, Bordeaux, 1601.
Paris, 1604
Petit Traité de La Sagesse,
1606

Genügt das?

Bartholomäusnacht
La Saint-Barthélemy
23-24 August 1572

Édit de Nantes; 1598
Henry IV

Révocation; 1685
Louis XIV

Ich konnte noch nichts von Verbrennung der Hugenotten Werke und Montchrétien's finden. Aber ich suche nachher weiter und versuche auch den Montchrétien zu übersetzen. Schicke es dann bestimmt gleich.

1. Sept.

Lieber Leff,
ich könnte verstehen, dass Du sehr böse auf mich bist. Kannst Du mir verzeihen? Die Hitze hat mich einfach kaputt gemacht. Jedes Mal wenn ich mich zum Schreiben oder sonst hinsetzte, schlief ich ein und konnte nichts dagegen tun, als ob ich Schlafmittel genommen hätte.
Heute ist es zum ersten Mal kalt und ich bin wie erlöst. Dieser Sommer war zu schlimm.
Den Kindern geht es gut. Mutter

ist auch erhalt.
Eili: geschwollener Ellbogen,
(Bursitis) sollte operiert werden
ist aber mit einer bestimmten
Salbe von Omgstore unten
fast gut geworden. Dann
ist er auf Steinen ausgerutscht
und hat sich Arm geprellt.
Arzt, Vertreter lustig, den
Eili nett findet sagt, dass
er übernächster Woche wieder
arbeiten kann. Herz und
alles ist vollkommen in
Ordnung. Soll abnehmen, hat
es aber nur 2 Tage ausgehalten.
„E„ kann nun natürlich doch
nicht kommen. Kein Geld,

was mir immer lästiger wird. Ich muss unbedingt etwas dagegen unternehmen.
Tausend vielen Dank für Briefe und Pillen. Ich werde morgen mal eine halbe probieren und sehen was passiert.
Hat Dr. Hittfogel, Junge Unamerican Committee, nicht in Frankfurt? Habe ich ihn gekannt?
Erhalt Ihr Euch?
Wie geht es Miss Patricia und der Farm. Vergesst ja nicht viel Haar mitzubringen.
Alles Gute, Eure A.

New York/Juli 1952

Lieber Seff :

Die "Bekenntnisse des hl.Augustin" sind

(1) mir wohl bekannt und Du brauchst sie mir nicht schicken

(2) mir nicht bekannt und ich möchte sie gern haben

(a) in englischer Sprache,weil ich sie dann gleich bekommen kann

(b) in deutscher Sprache,weil es mir nicht eilt

(3) mir nicht bekannt und ich möchte sie auch nicht kennen lernen.

Deinen Brief habe ich erhalten;daß Du an mich denkst

(1) ist sehr lieb von Dir und wird geschätzt

(2) wäre mir noch lieber,wenn Du ein Moskitonetz beigelegt hättest

(3) interessiert mich nicht sehr

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,

Lieber Seff,

es ist wahr, ich bin so unbeschreiblich müde, dass meine Kraft nur zum allerwichtigsten reicht und das ist sehr wenig. Ich habe

eine schreckliche Unordnung.
Behemtinsse Augustin würde
ich gerne lesen, ich bin
oft sehr beschämt, wie
wenig ich weiss. Ich habe
mich daran gewöhnt englisch
zu lesen. Es ist doch
sowieso übersetzt. Es ist
nicht mehr so heiss,
wenn es nur so bleiben
würde. Kinder sind in
Ordnung. Christine hatte Sonntag
6 Stunden hohes Fieber und
dann war sie wieder gesund.
Wahrscheinlich die Hitze.
Habt Ihr Euch „ein frisches"
erholt? Vergesst nicht Harz!
Ich überlege mir, was ich
tun kann, wenn beide Kinder
in der Schule sind. Hast Du
was? Nun für Euch herzliche A.

A.Mitscherlich
600 West 218 Street
New York,N.Y.

NEW YORK, N.Y.
JUL 3
7 30 PM
1952

BRONX CO
STAT

Dr.Josef Soudek
c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point,N.Y.

Moses, Fritz

PHONE: (212) BO 3-1809

FRITZ MOSES
ATTORNEY AT LAW

113-14 72ND ROAD
SUITE 6-P
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

29. Mai 1970

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Soudek,

ich hielt es aus zwei Gruenden fuer unnoetig und zwecklos, auf Ihren Brief vom 27. Oktober 1969 zu antworten. Erstens hatten Sie sich mit unserem Unterbevollmaechtigten RA Dr. Schmidt-Knatz unmittelbar in Verbindung gesetzt und zweitens sind schriftliche Erklaerungen ueber die von Ihnen angeschnittenen Fragen ueber die deutsche Rechtsanwaltsgebuehrenordnung nutzlos, da Sie ganz verstaendlicherweise darueber, einschl. der auf diesem Gebiete angewandten technischen Ausdruecke, nicht informiert sind.

Aus einer Mitteilung von RA Dr. Schmidt-Knatz ersehe ich, dass nunmehr die Auszahlungen an Sie als Testamentsvollstrecker der Frau Else Heimann und - hinsichtlich seiner Gebuehren - an ihn saemtlich vollzogen sind.

Sie haben erhalten von der Behoerde und als Gebuehrenzuschuss gemaess dem Urteil	DM 827.12	DM 18.190.00
minus Gerichtskosten	213.50	610.32
		DM 18.800.32

(DM 610.32 von RA Schmidt-Knatz am 6.4.1970 auf Ihr Konto bei der Effektenbank ueberwiesen.)

Sie haben an Dr. Schmidt-Knatz als Honorar DM 2.000,- gezahlt, und zwar auf unser Befuerworten wegen der ungewoehnlich grossen und langdauernden Arbeit, die mit diesem Prozess verbunden war, obwohl mit ihm nur ein Erfolgshonorar von 5%, also rund DM 1.000,- vereinbart war. In dieser Hinsicht verweise ich auf Ihren Brief vom 8. Juni 1964, in dem Sie sich ausdruecklich mit unserem Vorschlag einverstanden erklaeren, "einen Frankfurter Anwalts als Unterbevollmaechtigten heranzuziehen und ihm fuer die Wahrnehmung unserer Interessen mit 5% des Erfolgshonorars au vergueten". Eine Kopie dieses Briefes sandten wir Ihnen auf Ihren Wunsch, glaube ich, im vorigen Jahr.

Das Honorar fuer unsere Dienste allein - ohne Korrespondenzanwalt - betraegt 15% des von der Behoerde gezahlten Betrages;

15% von DM 18.800,32 =	DM 2.820,-
Barauslagen fuer Auslandsporti und Photokopien seit 1964 $10.40 oder	39.72
	DM 2.859.72 = $ 783.48

Ich bitte Sie um Ihren Scheck ueber diesen Betrag an meine neue, am Kopf des Briefes vermerkte Adresse.

Mit bestem Gruss

Fritz Moses

FM/Ha.

FRITZ MOSES

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

PHONE. 261-2727

4. Februar 1970

Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Betr.: RE Else Heimann Erben
- Oelgemaelde -

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Soudek,

trotz unseres Schreibens vom 7. Januar 1970 steht immer noch unsere Honorarrechnung vom 6.10.1969 ueber DM 2.768,22 zur Zahlung offen.

Sie haben schon vor laengerer Zeit die Entschaedigungszahlung erhalten, so dass wir heute erwarten duerfen, dass Sie fuer Begleichung unserer Honorars umgehend Sorge tragen werden.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

Fritz Moses

Buchh/Ha.

c/c Mr. & Mrs. Mitscherlich

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

FRITZ MOSES

PHONE: 261-2727

7. Januar 1970

Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Betr.: RE Else Heimann Erben

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Soudek,

nach unseren Aufzeichnungen steht noch unsere Kostenrechnung vom 6.10.1969 ueber DM 2.768,22 zur Zahlung offen.

Wir bitten um Begleichung.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

F. Moses

Buchh/Ha.

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

6. November 1969

Widerruf der der Firma Moses & Haas,
50 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004
erteilten Vollmacht zur Vertretung in
Verfahren auf Grund des Wiedergutmach-
ungs - und Entschaedigungsgesetzes vor
Behoerden und gegenüber Banken.

Hiermit erklaere ich als Testamentsvollstrecker der Erbengemeinschaft nach Frau Else Heimann (Testamentsvollstreckerzeugnis des Amtsgerichts Frankfurt/Main vom 12.3.1960, Akz. 51 VI 2049/50 - in 51 VI 514/60), dass ich die der Firma Moses & Haas, 50 Broadstreet, New York, N.Y. 10004 am 11. April 1960 erteilte Vollmacht mit sofortiger Wirkung widerrufe.

Die Vollmacht gab den Herren Moses und Haas die Befugnis, Verfahrens- und Unterbevollmaechtigte zu bestellen, für mich auf Grund des Wiedergutmachungs- und Entschaedigungsgesetzes und nach dem Lastenausgleichgesetz zustehende oder in Zukunft erwachsende Ansprüche zu erheben und mich in Verfahren vor Gerichten und Behoerden sowie gegenüber Privatpersonen und Banken zu vertreten.

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

27. Oktober 1969

Herrn
Dr. Fritz Moses
70-20 Austin Street
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Betr.: RE-Sache Else Heimann Erben - Ihre Schreiben vom 6.10.69 - Ihr Zeichen: Buchh/Ha

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses,

Ich komme heute zurück auf Ihr Schreiben vom 6.10.69 und die Kostenberechnung vom gleichen Datum.

Es faellt mir schwer, Ihrer Kostenberechnung zu folgen oder sie gar als "Erledigung meines Schreibens vom 21.9.69" anzunehmen. Ich hatte naemlich in dem besagten Schreiben festgestellt, dass ich in meinen Akten kein Schreiben von mir finden kann, in dem ich einem 15% igen Honorar für Sie zugestimmt habe. Das von Ihnen berechnete Honorar von DM 2.728,50 ist also nicht, wie Sie sagen oder Ihre Buchhaltung behauptet, das "vereinbarte" Honorar.

Für die Bemühungen von Herrn RA Dr. Schmidt-Knatz setzen Sie einen Betrag von DM 1.200,-- ein. Wie aus der Abschrift seines Briefes an Sie vom 1.10.69, die Sie mir freundlichst beilegten, hervorgeht, hat Herr Dr. Schmidt-Knatz ein Honorar von DM 2.000,-- als für seine Taetigkeit angemessen erachtet. Obwohl die Kammer die Gebühren festzusetzen hat und sich erst daraus ergeben wird, wieviel ihm nach Ansicht der Kammer zusteht, hat Herr Dr. Schmidt-Knatz die Berechnung einer dreifachen Gebühr beispielsweise angenommen. Dann würden ihm DM 1.654,-- zustehen, zu denen wir ihm zusaetzlich die Umsatzste er und Kosten auszuzahlen haetten, also etwa DM 2.000,--. Davon würden, um beim Beispiel zu bleiben, DM 800,-- von der Gegenseite bezahlt werden. Die von Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz berechneten DM 1.200,-- waeren also die ihn betreffenden hypothetischen Anwaltskosten, die wir wirklich zu tragen haetten. Sie konnten sie aber nicht als endgültige Ziffer in eine Kostenabrechnung einsetzen.

Wenn Sie es aber taten, dann haetten Sie eine gleiche Berechnung für das nicht vereinbarte 15% ige Honorar für Sie selbst anstellen müssen. Auch Sie werden die Haelfte der von der Kammer angesetzten Anwaltskosten erhalten. Was immer dieser Betrag sein wird - nehmen wir beispielsweise an: DM 800,-- -, haetten Sie ihn von Ihrem Honorar abziehen müssen. Das aber haben Sie nicht getan.

Sie haben auch keine Stellung zu dem Vorschlag von Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz genommen, dass die Erben nach Frau Else Heimann ihn ermaechtigen moegen, das vorgeschlggene Honorar von DM 20000,-- bei der Ueberweisung des den Erben zugesprochenen Be-

trags in Abzug zu bringen. Wie ich aus dem Schreiben von Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz entnommen habe, sind die DM 18.190,-- auf einem Ander-Konto (ich vermute auf uns lautend) bei seiner Bank eingegangen. Ich kann mir nicht denken, dass Sie etwas dagegen einzuwenden haben, wenn wir Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz ermaechtigen, diesen Betrag nach Abzug seines Honorars an unsere Konten bei der Deutschen Effecten- und Wechsel-Bank in Frankfurt (Main) zu überweisen. Umgekehrt wird er uns den Betrag vergüten, den ihm die Oberfinanzdirektion als Haelfte der von der Kammer festgesetzten Anwaltsgebühren auszahlen wird.

Aus den auf unseren Konten von Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz überwiesenen Betraegen koennen wir unter Umstaenden Ihnen Ihr Honorar auszahlen. Ich hatte auf diesem Verfahren in meinem Brief an Sie vom 21.9.69 als Voraussetzung jeglicher Zahlung an Sie bestanden. Ausserdem sollte zu einem spaeteren Zeitpunkt klargestellt sein, (1) was für ein Honorar Ihren Leistungen angemessen ist und (2) wieviel wir von der Gegenseite als Beitrag zu unseren Anwaltsgebühren erhalten.

Mit bestem Gruss,

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

FRITZ MOSES

PHONE. 261-2727

6. Oktober 1969

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Betr.: RE-Sache Else Heimann Erben

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Soudek:

In Erledigung Ihres Schreibens vom 21.9.1969 ueberreichen wir Ihnen in der Anlage:

1) unsere Kostenrechnung ueber	DM 2.768,22
2) Schreiben der Herren RA Schmidt-Knatz, Frankfurt, vom 1.10.1969, deren ~~Kosten~~ Kosten in den beiden Verfahren betreffend: DM 2.000,- minus DM 800,- vom Land zu erwartender Anwaltskostenzuschuss	" 1.200,-
	DM 3,968.22

Zur Auszahlung kommen insgesamt DM 18.190,-

./. Gesamthonorare u. Auslagen " 3,968.22

verbleiben den Erben . . . . . DM 14,221,78

Bitte, teilen Sie uns mit, wohin der Nettobetrag ueberwiesen werden soll. Sofern auf das Konto bei der Effecten - und Wechselbank in Frankfurt/Main, bitten wir um Angabe der Konto-Nummer fuer die Erbengemeinschaft.

Hochachtungsvoll

Fritz Moses

Buchh/Ha.

Dr. FRANZ SCHMIDT-KNATZ
GERHARD LINDHEIMER
Rechtsanwälte und Notare
Frankfurt a. M., Marienstr. 2
Telefon 287731

Abschrift

Frankfurt am Main, den 1. Oktober 1969
SK/Me.

Moses & Haas
Attorneys at Law
70-20 Austin Street
Forest Hills, New York 11375/USA

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege !

In der Rückerstattungssache Else H e i m a n n bestätige ich den Eingang Ihres Schreibens vom 24. 9.1969 nebst beigefügten Anlagen.

Vorweg erlaube ich mir darauf hinzuweisen, daß ich mich mit Ihrem Vorschlag laut Schreiben vom 15. 6.64 bezüglich der Abgeltung meiner Bemühungen nicht einverstanden erklärt habe. Dieserhalb bitte ich mein Schreiben vom 7.7.64 zu vergleichen. Es war schon damals in keiner Weise vorauszusehen, welcher Arbeitsumfang mit der Wahrung der Interessen der Mandantschaft verbunden war. Unter Berücksichtigung dieser keineswegs einfach gelagerten Rückerstattungssache, die nach mehr als vierjährigen Bemühungen zu einem für unsere Mandantschaft erfreulichen Ergebnis geführt hat, halte ich ein Honorar von DM 2.000,-- zuzüglich Auslagen und Umsatzsteuer für meine Tätigkeit als angemessen.

Ein Betrag dieser Größenordnung dürfte die Auftraggeber nicht all zu erheblich belasten, da die hälftigen Gebühren nach der Rechtsanwaltsgebührenordnung von der Gegenseite zu tragen sind. Bekanntlich hat die Kammer festzusetzen, ob sie in diesem Falle zwei oder drei volle Gebühren für angemessen hält. Bei drei vollen Gebühren würde sich ein Betrag von DM 1.654,-- ergeben und demgemäß die Hälfte hiervon rund DM 800,-- betragen.

Ich schlage deshalb vor, es mögen unsere Auftraggeber mich ermächtigen, das vorgenannte Honorar von der auf meinem Anderkonto bereits eingegangenen Summe von DM 18.190,-- in Abzug zu bringen und den verbleibenden Betrag alsdann auf das mir noch anzugebende Konto zu überweisen. In gleicher Weise werde ich dann verfahren, sobald die von der Gegenseite zu erstattenden Kosten bei mir eingehen.

Ausfertigung des Erfüllungsbescheides der OFD Frankfurt/Main vom 2. 9.1969 füge ich bei.

Mit kollegialer Hochachtung

Dr. Josef Soudek

900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025, 21. Sept.1969

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses,

Ihr Brief vom 9.9. ist über Diamond Point geleitet und mir von dort aus hierher nachgeschickt worden.

Frau Mitscherlich ist noch immer in Diamond Point und ich hatte bisher keine Gelegenheit, mit ihr den Inhalt Ihres Schreibens zu besprechen. Was ich im Folgenden sage, stellt daher meine eigene Meinung dar und ist für die Erbengemeinschaft nicht bindend. Wir sind uns nur darin einig, dass wir keine Stellung zu dem Beschluss der Wiedergutmachungskammer des Landgerichts in Frankfurt nehmen koennen bis die Kosten- und Honorarfrage zu unserer Zufriedenheit beantwortet ist.

In Ihrem Schreiben haben Sie uns den im Beschluss erwaehnten Geschaeftswert erklaert, wofür wir Ihnen danken. Ihre Antworten auf unsere Fragen nach den uns aus dem Beschluss erwachsenden Kosten und den Honoraren der Anwaelte sind dagegen unzulaenglich und bedürfen weiterer Klaerung.

1. Die "Kosten des Verfahrens": Auf Seite 1 des Beschlusses stellt das Landgericht fest: " 3.) Von den Kosten des Verfahrens tragen die Parteien jeder die Haelfte." Anliegend reiche ich Ihnen die uns überlassene Kopie des Beschlusses zurück, sodass Sie den Wortlaut des Beschlusses nachprüfen koennen. Da im spaeteren Text auf diesen Punkt nicht mehr Bezug genommen wird, werden Sie wohl in Frankfurt zurückfragen müssen, um uns den genauen Betrag angeben zu koennen. Ihre Vermutung, dass es sich bei den "Kosten des Verfahrens" um die nach der deutschen Gebührentabelle festgesetzten Anwaltskosten handelt, leuchtet mir ein. Dagegen verstehe ich nicht, wieso die Kosten, wie Sie sagen, "über die DM 17.000,-- hinaus gezahlt werden müssen". Wenn, wie der Beschluss lautet, die Parteien je zur Haelfte die Kosten zu tragen haben, müsste der Antragsgegner (das Deutsche Reich, vertreten durch die Oberfinanzdirektion) nur die Haelfte der Ihnen und Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz nach der deutschen Gebührentabelle zustehenden Honorare zahlen, waehrend wir die andere Haelfte zu zahlen haetten. Mit anderen Worten: die Haelfte der Anwaltskosten würden wir aus den uns zugesprochenen DM 17,000, -- zu begleichen haben. Die Berechnung der vom Landgericht erwaehnten Kosten ist daher, entgegen Ihrer Annahme, von groesstem Interesse für uns.

2. Wenn meine Überlegungen zutreffen, schulden wir Ihnen und Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz Honorare, die vom Landgericht gemaess der deutschen Gebührentabelle festgestellt werden. Erst wenn ich die vom Landgericht berechneten Ziffern sehe, kann ich beurteilen, ob Ihre Berechnung der Anwaltshonorare und der zusaetzlichen Spesen korrekt ist. Zu diesem Punkt Ihres Schreibens moechte ich drei weitere Überlegungen hinzufügen:

(a) Bezüglich der Honorare für Sie und Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz beziehen Sie sich auf ein Schreiben von mir vom 8.6.64, in dem ich einer Abmachung zugestimmt haben soll, dass Sie 15% und Herr Dr. Schmidt-Knatz 5% des Rückerstattungsbetrages als Honorar erhalten werden. In meinen Akten finde ich keine Kopie eines Schreibens von mir an Sie vom 8.6.64. Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr verbunden, wenn Sie mir ein Photostat meines Schreibens zugaenglich machen wollten. Aber selbst wenn ich mich damals wirklich mit einer solchen Honorarberechnung einverstanden erklaert haben sollte, würde ich sie jetzt in Frage stellen aus Gründen, die ich Ihnen nach Einsicht in mein Schreiben erklaeren werde.

(b) Auch was Sie bezüglich Auslagen Ihrerseits und die beim Honorar von Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz zu berücksichtigende Mehrwertsteuer sagen, ist mir nicht verstaendlich. Falls nach amerikanischem Recht ein amerikanischer Anwalt das Recht haben sollte, Spesen über das Honorar hinaus zu berechnen, müssten Sie mir schon einschlaegige Auskunft über die hiesige Gebührenordnung geben. Ebenso moechte ich Aufklaerung darüber erhalten, was die deutsche Gebührenordnung bezüglich der Mehrwertsteuer auf ein Anwaltshonorar vorsieht.

(c) In Ihrem Brief vom 9.9.69 sagen Sie, dass "von dem Erloes von DM 17.000, -- das Honorar von Dr. Schmidt-Knatz und von uns abgezogen wird ". Wer, nach Ihrer Meinung, zieht diese Honorare ab ? Und wie wird dieser Abzug durchgeführt werden ? Nach meiner Vorstellung würde, falls wir den Beschluss des Landgerichts annehmen sollen, der Rückerstattungsbetrag von der Oberfinanzdirektion an die Konten von Josef & Gretel Soudek (2/3) und von Frau Mitscherlich (1/3) bei der Deutschen Effecten- und Wechsel-Bank in Frankfurt überwiesen werden. Nur unter der Bedingung, dass die Auszahlung in dieser Weise durchgeführt wird, koennen wir dem Beschluss zustimmen. Aus den uns auf unsere Konten in Frankfurt überwiesenen Betraegen werden wir dann Ihnen und Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz die Honorare zuzüglich der erwaehnten Spesen und Mehrwertsteuer, falls sie rechtmaessig von uns zu tragen sind, auszahlen. Babei haben Sie die Wahl, ob Sie Ihr Honorar und die Vergütung von Spesen in DM oder in Dollars bekommen wollen.

Mit bestem Gruss,

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

21. September 1969

Herrn Rechtsanwalt
Dr. Franz Schmidt-Knatz
6 Frankfurt (Main)
Marienstrasse 2

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Schmidt-Knatz !

Anbei überreiche ich Ihnen Kopien eines Schreibens von Herrn Dr. Moses an mich vom 9.9.69 und meiner Antowrt vom 21.9.69 zur gefaelligen und vertraulichen Kenntnisnahme.

Auf Seite 2 meines Schreibens unter 2,a erwaehne ich, dass ich Bedenken habe gegenüber einer angeblichen Vereinbarung der Anwaltshonorare, wonach die Firma Moses & Haas 15% und Sie 5% des Rückerstattungsbetrages erhalten sollen. Mindestens seit Oktober 1966 haben Sie allein unsere Rückerstattungssache bearbeitet und die Firma Moses & Haas hat nur Botendienste geleistet. Aber auch vorher ist der Fall hauptsaechlich von dem verstorbenen Herrn Dr. Haas mit meiner und Ihrer Unterstützung bearbeitet worden und Herr Dr. Moses hat nur gelegentlich die ihm vorgelegten Unterlagen weitergeleitet. Das alles würde ich vorbringen, falls die Honorare nicht nach der deutschen Gebührenordnung berechnet würden.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung,

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

FRITZ MOSES

PHONE: 261-2727

9. September 1969

Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Betr.: RE nach Else Heimann

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Soudek,

Die Fragen, die Sie in Ihrem Brief vom 6.9.69 stellen, beziehen sich nicht darauf, ob der Beschluss des LG Frankfurt/Main anzunehmen oder ob gegen ihn Beschwerde einzulegen ist, sondern lediglich auf das Honorar.

Was die Beschwerde betrifft, so wissen Sie aus meinem Brief vom 15.8.1969, dass ich der Ansicht bin, dass eine Beschwerde nicht in Frage kommt. Anderer Ansicht kann man nur sein, wenn man glaubt, dass die Entziehung der anderen Kunstwerke, als die Tiepolos, von uns zur Zufriedenheit des Gerichts bewiesen werden kann. Was die Hoehe des Wertes der Tiepolos betrifft, so hat das Gericht das Gutachten des Sachverstaendigen uebernommen, gegen das Sie auf unsere Anfrage keine Einwendungen hatten.

Zur Beschleunigung der Angelegenheit wuerde ich empfehlen, dass Sie umgehend uns Ihre Stellungnahme bekannt geben, so dass ohne Verzoegerung die weiteren Schritte zur Auszahlung eingeleitet werden koennen. Was Ihre Fragen betrifft, so ist zu sagen:

1) Geschaeftswert bedeutet, dass die Kosten fuer Gericht und Anwaelte auf der Grundlage des Geschaeftswertes berechnet werden. Der Betrag von DM 31.750,- ist der Gesamtbetrag des Wertes aller Gemaelde.

2) Von dem Erloes von DM 17.000,- wird das Honorar von Dr. Schmidt-Knatz und von uns abgezogen. Dr. Schmidt-Knatz erhaelt 5%, wir erhalten 15% (siehe Ihr Schreiben an uns vom 8.6.1964). Tatsaechliche Auslagen sind ebenfalls zu ersetzen. Diese betragen fuer uns ca. $ 20,-; fuer Dr. Schmidt-Knatz betragen sie die deutsche Mehrwertsteuer, die er zahlen muss, sonst unbedeutende Betraege fuer Porti.

Was die Bezugnahme in dem Beschluss auf die "Kosten des Verfahrens" betrifft, so duerfte es sich dabei um Anwaltskosten der Parteien gemaess der deutschen Gebuehrentabelle handeln. Da ich den Beschluss nicht vor mir habe, kann ich genaues nicht sagen. Jedoch sind diese Kosten, die ueber die DM 17.000,- hinaus gezahlt werden muessen, Betraege, die an Dr. Schmidt-Knatz und uns fuer ihn und uns gezahlt werden. Unter diesen Umstaenden duerfte Sie die Berechnung, die ich ohne den Beschluss nicht machen koennte, nicht interessieren.

Ich bitte Sie um umgehende Stellungnahme und Ruecksendung des Beschlusses, da wir keine Kopie zuruckbehalten haben.

FM/Ha.

Mit bestem Gruss

F. Moses

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

zur Zeit (bis zum 10.9.69):
c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824

6. September 1969

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses:

Bei meiner Rückkehr von einer laengeren Europareise fand ich Ihr Schreiben vom 15.8.69 mit der beigelegten Kopie des Beschlusses der Wiedergutmachungskammer des Landgerichts Frankfurt vom 31.7.1969.

Ich habe Ihren Vorschlag und den Beschluss der Wiedergutmachungskammer inzwischen mit Herrn und Frau Mitscherlich eingehend besprochen. Wir koennen zu beiden so lange keine Stellung nehmen bis zwei Punkte, die teilweise durch den Beschluss aufgeworfen werden, nicht voellig geklaert sind:

(1) Was bedeutet der in dem Beschluss erwaehnte "Geschaeftswert von DM 31.750, - " (Punkt 4 auf Seite 1) ?

(2) Wieviel wird uns von den uns zuerkannten DM 17.000, - an Kosten aller Art abgezogen werden ? Wir denken dabei an zwei Arten von Kosten:

(a) die Haelfte der Kosten des Verfahrens (Punkt 3 auf Seite 1 des Beschlusses) und

(b) die uns von Ihnen und anderen Anwaelten wie Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz berechneten Honorare.

Ich waere Ihnen daher sehr verbunden, wenn Sie uns über diese Punkte aufklaeren wollten.

Die Kopie des Beschlusses werde ich Ihnen zurückreichen, sobald wir das Studium der schwer verstaendlichen und verwickelten "Begründung" beendet haben.

Ihrer Antwort entgegensehend, verbleibe ich

mit bestem Gruss,

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

FRITZ MOSES

PHONE: 261-2727

15. August 1969

Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Betr.: RE nach Else Heimann

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Soudek:

Das Gericht hat in der Rueckerstattungssache wegen der Bilder DM 17.000,- zuerkannt, und zwar wegen Entziehung der Tiepolos.

Ich bin der Ansicht, dass eine Beschwerde gegen den Beschluss nicht in Frage kommt.

Ich bitte um Ihre umgehende Stellungnahme und auf alle Faelle Ruecksendung des Beschlusses.

Mit bestem Gruss

Fritz Moses

Anlage: Beschluss der WG LG Frankfurt vom 31.7.1969, zurueckerbeten.

Dr. Schmidt-Knatz
6.Aug 1969

hat die Wiedergutmachungskammer des Landgerichts Frankfurt (Main) am 31. 7. 1969 **b e s c h l o s s e n** :

1.) Der Antragsgegner wird verurteilt, an den Antragsteller

17.000, - (DM siebzehntausend DM)

nach Massgabe des Bundesrückerstattungsgesetzes zu zahlen.

2.) Wegen der weitergehenden Ansprüche wird der Antrag zurückgewiesen.

3.) Von den Kosten des Verfahrens tragen die Parteien jeder die Haelfte.

4.) Der Geschaeftswert wird auf 31.750, - DM festgesetzt.

- Gründe -

WiK 2120 (N)
Wi-Ffm-16 485 N
ZAA 345 577

Dr. Schmidt-Knatz
zugen 3. AUG 1969

Beschluss

In der Rückerstattungssache

des Professors Dr. Josef Soudek, 900 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10025, USA.,
- als Testamentsvollstrecker im Nachlaß Elsa Heimann geb. Schiff -

Antragstellers,

Proz.Bev.: Rechtsanwälte Dr.Franz Schmidt-Knatz und Gerhard Lindheimer, Frankfurt/Main, Marienstr.2,

gegen

das Deutsche Reich, vertreten durch die Oberfinanzdirektion Frankfurt/Main, Adickesallee 32,
- H 15 416 -

Antragsgegner,

hat die Wiedergutmachungskammer des Landgerichts Frankfurt (Main) am 31.7.1969

beschlossen:

1.) Der Antragsgegner wird verurteilt, an den Antragsteller

17.000,- DM (siebzehntausend DM)

nach Maßgabe des Bundesrückerstattungsgesetzes zu zahlen.

2.) Wegen der weitergehenden Ansprüche wird der Antrag zurückgewiesen.

3.) Von den Kosten des Verfahrens tragen die Parteien jeder die Hälfte.

4.) Der Geschäftswert wird auf 31.750,- DM festgesetzt.

-Gründe-

G r ü n d e .

Der Antragsteller ist der Testamentsvollstrecker über den Nachlaß der am 11.7.1959 im Staate New York verstorbenen Elsa Heimann geb. Schiff, im folgenden Erblasserin genannt. Sie war Ende 1938 wegen der rassischen Verfolgung durch das NS-Regime aus Frankfurt/Main nach New York ausgewandert. Ihr Umzugsgut wurde erst abgefertigt, als sie Deutschland schon verlassen hatte. Ihr damaliger Bevollmächtigter in Frankfurt/Main war der in diesem Verfahren als Zeugen vernommene Steuerberater Dr. Muno. Dieser reichte am 16.1.1939 zugleich mit den Umzugsgutlisten u.a. eine " Schätzung des Herrn Ettle über Gemälde" an die Devisenstelle S in Frankfurt/Main mit dem Antrag auf die Ausfuhrgenehmigung des Umzugsgutes. Aus den Listen ergibt sich, dass alle diejenigen Gemälde verschickt werden sollten, um deren Rückerstattung es hier geht mit Ausnahme der beiden Oelgemälde von Tiepolo (Bl. 16 d.De-

Die Schätzung des Herrn Ettle befindet sich nicht mehr bei den Devisenakten. Aus anderen Verfahren ist der Kammer bekannt, dass der bereits verstorbene WilhelmEttle, Inhaber des "Kunsthauses Wilhelm Ettle" in Frankfurt/Main, s.Zt. als Sachverständiger der Devisenstelle fungierte. Als solcher begutachtete er Kunstgegenstände von Emigranten auf ihren "nationalen Kunstwert" . Sofern sein Gutachten dies bestätigte, wurde die Mitnahme des betreffenden Kunstwerks nicht genehmigt, es mußte vielmehr im deutschen Kunsthandel verwertet werden.

Am 25.7.1939 genehmigte die Devisenstelle das Umzugsgut (Bl. 26 Dev.Akten), das jedoch noch bis 1940 bei Danzas lagerte (Bl. 27 Dev.Akten).

Am 22.12.1958 meldete die Erblasserin rückerstattungsrechtliche Ansprüche u.a. wegen Verlustes "einer Kunstsammlung" an, beschlagnahmt in der Wohnung (der Erblasserin) Frankfurt /Main Böhmerstr. 53 als deutsches Kulturgut" (Bl. 2 Amtsakten).

Der Anmeldung fügte sie eine Aufstellung (Bl.7) bei, in der sie die einzelnen Gemälde der beschlagnahmten Kunstsammlung aufgeführt hatte. Ausserdem erwähnt die Erblasserin, dass

dass MOCH weitere Kunstgegenstände aus dem versandfertigen Lift beschlagnahmt worden wären und daß der Lift mit dem Umzugsgut später in Triest zur Versteigerung gekommen wäre.

Mit Schriftsatz vom 23.8.1962 trug der Antragstellervertreter für seine inzwischen verstorbene Vollmachtgeberin unter Bezugnahme auf deren handschriftlichen Informationen (in Fotokopie Bl. 63 a, 161 ff der AmtsAkten) vor, dass es sich bei dem aus dem versandfertigen Lift nachträglich beschlagnahmten Gemälden um zwei Werke von Tiepolo gehandelt hätte.

Der Antragsgegner hat dem Anspruch widersprochen. Eine Entziehung der Kunstsammlung sei nicht nachgewiesen: Die noch in den Umzugsgutliften vom Januar 1939 aufgeführten Gemälden könnten nicht schon im September 1938 beschlagnahmt worden sein, und die in der Umgugsgutliste überhaupt nicht aufgeführten Gemälde könnten sich nicht im Lift befunden haben.

Daraufhin hat der Antragstellervertreter seinen Vortrag korrigiert: Der betagt gewesenen Erblasserin sei ein Irrtum unterlaufen und es müßten die Gemälde von Tiepolo in der Wohnung, alle anderen jedoch aus dem Lift beschlagnahmt worden sein. Da die Tiepolos die wertvollsten Stücke gewesen seien, könne ohne weiteres unterstellt werden, daß sie Deutschland als "nationales Kulturgut" nicht hätten verlassen dürfen.

Auch dem ist der Antragsgegner entgegengetreten: Eine Beschlagnahme der Kunstgegenstände käme nach der allgemeinen Lebenserfahrung vor der am 31.12.1938 erfolgten Auswanderung bezw. vor einer Ausbürgerung der Erblasserin nicht in Betracht. Es könne nur davon ausgegangen werden, dass die Erblasserin nach den damaligen Devisenbestimmungen von der Ausfuhr ausgeschlossene Kunstgegenstände, wenn überhaupt, an den Kunsthandel veräusserte.
Der Antragstellervertreter hat unter Vorlage einer eidesstattlichen Versicherung des Schwiegersohnes der Erblasserin hierauf entgegnet, die Gestapo habe bei der Erblasserin als Schatzmeisterin der Frankfurter jüdischen Loge eine Durchsuchung durchgeführt und hierbei auch Kunstgegenstände der Erblasserin entzogen.
Mangels gütlicher Einigung hat das Landesamt für Vermögens-

Vermögenskontrolle und Wiedergutmachung die Sache durch Beschluß vom 23.2.1967 wegen der Kunstsammlung an die Kammer verwiesen. Diese hat die bereits erwähnten Devisenakten -48 96/38- und die Akten der Entschädigungsbehörden Wiesbaden Az.: - 359o8 - beigezogen und dem Antragsteller aufgegeben, die gesamte Korrespondenz der Erblasserin bezüglich ihres Umzugsgutes vorzulegen, was geschehen ist. Ferner hat die Kammer als Zeugen Dr. Muno vernommen und bei dem Sachverständigen Dr. Eich ein Gutachten über den Wiederbeschaffungswert der streitigen Gemälde eingeholt.
Der Antragsteller hat Einwände gegen das Gutachten nicht erhoben, weshalb davon auszugehen ist, dass er den von diesem geschätzten Wert der Kunstsammlung, insgesamt 31.75o.- DM verlangt.
Der Antragsgegner hat geltend gemacht, dass auch die beiden Tiepolos im Umzugsgut gewesen sein könnten, ohne auf der Liste zu erscheinen. Er verbleibt bei seinem Antrag auf Zurückweisung, weil eine Entziehung nicht nachgewiesen sei.

Nachdem die gemäß § 27 Abs.4 BRüG, Art. 67 REG erforderliche mündliche Verhandlung vor der Kammer stattgefunden hat, kann im übrigen entsprechend den Vorschriften über das Verfahren der Freiwilligen Gerichtsbarkeit entschieden werden, wobei der Inhalt der gesamten Akten zugrunde liegt.
Der form- und fristgerecht angemeldete Rückerstattungsanspruch ist begründet, soweit die Entziehung der beiden Oelgemälde von Tiepolo geltend gemacht wird. Im übrigen ist er zurückzuweisen.
Die Kammer erachtet für erwiesen, dass die in der Liste der Devisenakten aufgeführten Kunstgegenstände sich im Umzugsgut befunden hatten, die dort nicht aufgeführten Gegenstände hingegen nicht.
Der 1938 unter dem Druck der Verfolgung gewissenhaft und sorgfältig angefertigten Umzugsgutliste kommt, wie der Antragsteller ohne weiteres einräumt, entscheidende Beweiskraft zu. Infolgedessen befanden sich sämtliche Gemälde mit Ausnahme der beiden Tiepolos im Umzugsgut. Das Schicksal ~~xxx~~ dieser beiden ~~einerseits~~ und sämtlicher anderen Gemälde war daher verschieden verlaufen, wie ihr einen und wie im anderen Falle läßt sich aufgrund eindeutiger Beweise nicht feststellen.

feststellen.

Fest steht nur, dass die Erblasserin die Gemäldesammlung, deren Rückerstattung hier verlangt wird, besessen hatte. Das wird durch die Devisenakten, durch ihre ergänzenden Erklärungen (Bl.63 a, 161 AmtsAkt.) und die ihres Schwiegersohnes Eilhard Mitscherlich belegt und von dem Antragsgegner nicht angezweifelt.

Fest steht weiterhin, dass die Erblasserin die Gemäldesammlung eingebüßt hatte, die beiden Tiepolos, weil sie sie nicht mit dem Umzugsgut mit in die Emigration mitnehmen konnte, die anderen, weil kein Stück des gesamten Umzugsguts die Erblasserin in den USA erreichte. Soweit nicht noch vor Absendung Gegenstände in Deutschland entnommen wurden (z.B. Tafelsilber, Schreibmaschine, Nähmaschine und anderes nach dem Inhalt der Devisenakten) mußte der Lift als durch Wassereinwirkung havariertes Gut Anfang 1941 in Triest versteigert werden (Korrespondenz Bl. 16 - 29 d.A.).

I. Ein Rückerstattungsanspruch wegen der im Lift befindlich gewesenen Gemälde wäre nur dann gegeben, wenn diese nachträglich ebenso wie das Tafelsilber und die sonstigen in den Devisenakten erwähnten Gegenstände entnommen worden wäre. Die Erblasserin hat zwar nachträgliche Entnahme von Gemälden aus dem Lift behauptet und Eilhard Mitscherlich dies vom Hörensagen versichert. Beweiswert kommt dem jedoch nicht zu. Denn die Erblasserin war zur Zeit der Abfertigung ihres Umzugsguts nicht mehr in Deutschland: Sie emigrierte am 21.12.1938 und erreichte New York 29.12.1938 (vergl. Bl.7 der E-Akten) .

Wenn die Gemälde, wie die Erblasserin behauptet hatte, aus dem Umzugsgut beschlagnahmt worden wären, so hätte sie hiervon nur schriftlich erfahren können -so wie ihr z.B. Dr. Muno die Silberabgabe und die Verweigerung der Erlaubnis zur Mitnahme von Schreibmaschine und Nähmaschine mit-geteilt hatte (vergl. Korrespondenz Bl.42 und 45 der Amtsakten). Anhaltspunkte dafür, dass die Erblasserin hierüber Nachrichten empfangen hätte sind nicht gegeben. Eine bloße Vermutung der Beschlagnahme der Gemälde besitzt keinen Beweiswert. Hätte die Erblasserin eine Nachricht hierüber in den USA erhalten, dann wäre der Verlust dieses Beweismittels nicht verfolgungsbedingt und könnte nicht im Rahmen des Art. 49 REG zu Gunsten des Antrag-

Antragstellers Berücksichtigung finden.
Die nachträgliche Entnahme der Gemälde aus dem Umzugsgut ist also nicht nachgewiesen. Sie ist auch nicht, wie der Antragstellervertreter meint, deshalb naheliegend, weil die Erblasserin (vergl. Bl 163 Amts-Akt.) ansonsten die Transportfirma nicht wegen der Herausnahme von Büchern sondern von den weit wertvolleren Gemälden aus dem havarierten Lift und Uebersendung an sie angeschrieben hätte.
Die vorgelegte Korrespondenz ist unvollständig, (vergl. Bl. 163 Amts-Akten, 16 - 19 Kammerakten). Daß die Erblasserin außer wegen der Bücher nicht auch wegen anderer Bestandteile ihres Umzugsgutes im gleichen Sinne geschrieben hatte, ist nicht auszuschließen. Aber selbst wenn dem nicht so wäre, so überzeugt der vom Antragstellervertreter gezogene Schluß nicht. Denn ohne jede nähere Kenntnis des Zustandes des Lifts konnte die Erblasserin jedenfalls bei Feuchtigkeitsschäden nicht annehmen, daß die Bücher noch die Versendung lohnten, wohingegen sie andererseits ohne weiteres annehmen konnte, dass die Porzellan- und Steingut- Glas- und Kristallsachen (Bl.13 in den Devisenakten) zumindest die Feuchtigkeitsschäden überdauert hatten. Wenn die Erblasserin also davon ausgegangen war, dass ihre Bücher die Versendung noch lohnten, dann spricht dies für eine Mitteilung an sie über den Zustand ihres Umzugsgutes nicht aber dafür, dass die Gemälde schon in Frankfurt/Main vor der Absendung dem Umzugsgut entnommen gewesen sein müßten, denn insbesondere sie sind dem Verderb durch Wasserschäden ausgesetzt. Für diesen Fall ist eine Rückerstattung nicht gegeben.

II. Was die beiden Gemälde von Tiepolo anlangt, so steht fest, dass sie nicht Bestandteil des Umzugsgutes waren. Die Möglichkeit, dass die Erblasserin von sich aus die Gemälde nicht in die Emigration mitzunehmen sich entschlossen und sie in irgendeinerweise veräußert hätte, scheidet nach der Überzeugung der Kammer aus: Die Erblasserin besaß ausweislich der Devisenakten in Deutschland ein großes Vermögen, dass sie -soweit es nicht, nämlich in Höhe von 25 %, durch die Reichsfluchtsteuer aufgezehrt wurde,- nach den damaligen Devisenbestimmungen in Deutschland nahezu vollständig zur Verfügung erklassen mußte. Das einzige was zur Zeit der Auswanderung der Erblasserin nach den Devisenbestimmungen in die Emigration mitgenommen werden konnte, war

~~war~~ die Wohnungseinrichtung. Bei dieser Sachlage hatte die Erblasserin das größte Interesse, die Gemälde von Tiepolo nicht zu veräußern, sondern sie als Bestandteil des Umzugsgutes in die Emigration mitzunehmen, um auf diese Weise sich den Bestandteil ihres Vermögens an Kunstgegenständen erhalten zu können. Der Grund dafür, daß sie dies gleichwohl nicht versucht hatte, ist nach der Überzeugung der Kammer, in einem Eingreifen von Organen des Antragsgegners zu suchen, welches unter Berücksichtigung der erleichterten Beweisführung des Art.49 NRG auf eine Entziehung hinführt: Zwar fehlt in den Devisenakten das Gutachten des Sachverständigen Ettle, dessen Inhalt sich jedoch aus dem sonstigen Sachverhalt, insbesondere aus den Devisenakten ableiten.
Die Erblasserin hatte an der Stelle der Umzugsgutliste, an welcher die Gemälde aufgeführt sind (Bl. 16), durch einen handschriftlichen Vermerk auf das Gutachten hingewiesen. Dieses Gutachten stammte also aus der Zeit vor dem 21.12.1938, zu welchem Zeitpunkt sie Deutschland verlassen hatte. Ihr Hinweis und die Tatsache, dass die Ausfuhr ohne Streichung der Gemälde genehmigt wurde, ergibt, dass die Schätzung Ettle für die in den Devisenakten aufgeführten Gemälde für die Erblasserin günstig war, d.h. Ettle hatte sie nicht als nationale Kunstwerte deklariert. Andererseits ergibt die Tatsache, dass die Erblasserin um die Ausfuhr der Tiepolos nicht nachgesucht hatte, dass insoweit das Gutachten Ettle den nationalen Kunstwert bestätigte, wenn nicht die Gestapo die Gemälde von Tiepolo, wie Eckhard Mitscherlich allerdings nur vom Hörensagen in seiner eidesstattlichen Versicherung zum Ausdruck gebracht hatte, beschlagnahmt hätte. Letzteres wäre ohne weiteres als Entziehung zu werten.
Aber ~~wäre~~ selbst wenn die Erblasserin insoweit geirrt haben sollte, indem sie die Durchsuchung der Gestapo mit den Maßnahmen des Sachverständigen der Devisenstelle Ettle in der Erinnerung durcheinander gebracht hatte, liegt eine gemäß §§ 2a, 16 BRüG den Antragsgegner zum Schadensersatz verpflichtende Entziehung vor. Dafür, dass die Umstände des Verlustes der Gemälde aus der Wohnung der Erblasserin nicht richtig in Erinnerung geblieben waren, spricht die Tatsache, dass ihr die Tätigkeit des Ettle in diesem Zusammenhang völlig ~~xx~~ entfallen war; sie hatte ihn in ihrem Wiedergutmachungsverfahren nirgendwo erwähnt.

erwähnt.
Im Falle der Schätzung der Tiepolos durch Ettle ist davon auszugehen, daß er ihren nationalen Kunstwert festgestellt hatte und demgemäß ihre Verwertung im deutschen Kunsthandel. Andernfalls hätte die Erblasserin die Ausfuhr der Gemälde beantragt.
Die Kammer hat bereits in ihrem rechtskräftigen Beschluß vom 12.10.1966 (WiK 1835 N) entschieden, daß eine Auflage zur Veräußerung im deutschen Kunsthandel einen Fall der Entziehung i. S. des § 2 a BRüG darstellt. In dem Verfahren WiK 1835 N hatte ein Beamter der Devisenstelle Verkaufsauflage erteilt, allerdings ohne eine bestimmte Kunsthandlung zu benennen.
In unserem Falle ist davon auszugehen, dass Ettle als Sachverständiger der Devisenstelle die Veräußerung an die Kunsthandlung Ettle bestimmt und vorgenommen hatte. Denn dies war das für den Sachverständigen Ettle typische Verhalten, dass er in seinem schriftlichen Gutachten hier ähnlich wie in dem Falle Rosenthal (Auszug aus dem Devisenakten Bl.47 unserer Akten) dargestellt haben dürfte. Aus der Sicht der Erblasserin war es die Fortnahme ihrer Gemälde durch einen Funktionär des NS-Regimes.
Der Antragsgegner räumt ein, dass eine Veräusserung der Gemälde von Tiepolo an den deutschen Kunsthandel naheliegt. Davon ist nach der Ueberzeugung der Kammer bei Kunstwerken "nationalen Wertes" jedenfalls seit Erlaß der erschwerten Devisenbestimmungen vom 12.12.1938 auszugehen.
(Die von Ettle in seinen Gutachten Bl.47 d.A. erwähnte "Verordnung der Ministerien" vom 6.6.1939 enthält nicht den maßgeblichen Zeitpunkt. Die Kammer konnte eine Verordnung oder einen ministeriellen Erlaß dieses Datums zu dem Komplex "nationale Kunstwerte" nicht ausfindig machen. Es besteht deshalb die Möglichkeit, dass das von Ettle zitierte Datum nicht zutrifft).
Wenn aber die erzwungene Veräusserung der Gemälde von Tiepolo an den deutschen Kunsthandel naheliegt, dann kann der Anspruch auf Rückerstattung nicht daran scheitern, dass aus Gründen der Verfolgung Einzelheiten hierzu nicht mehr festgestellt werden können und auch die Erblasserin selbst widerspruchsvolle und unklare Angaben gemacht hatte. Vielmehr hat die Kammer gem. Art. 49 BRüG wegen der verfolgungsbedingten Beweis-

Beweisnot den nach den bekannten Kollektiv-Verfolgungsmaßnahmen und nach den besonderen Indizien dieses Falles wahrscheinlichsten Geschehensablauf zugrunde zu legen.
Am wahrscheinlichsten ist die erzwungene Veräußerung der beiden Tiepolos an Ettle. Daß Ettle selbst die Veräusserung an die ihm gehörende Kunsthandlung durch seine gutachtliche Stellungnahme von der Erblasserin erzwungen hatte, ändert nichts an der H aftung des Antragsgegners gem. § 2a BRüG, denn Ettle war als Sachverständiger der Devisenstelle mit amtlichen Befugnissen versehen. Dies jedenfalls ergibt sein gerichtsbekannt in einer Vielzahl von Fällen geübtes Verhalten, daß auf Bl.47 der Gerichtsakten sich dokumentiert und von der Devisenstelle anerkannt wurde. Das wäre offiziell nicht möglich gewesen, wenn es nicht dem Willen der Organe des Antragsgegners entsprochen hätte, sodass Ettle als dessen Sachwalter aufzufassen ist, der im Sinne des Antragsgegners, wenn auch zu seinem Vorteil gehandelt hatte. Daß der Antragsgegner einen eigenen Vorteil durch eine Entziehung gem.§ 2 a BrüG erstrebt haben müßte, ist nicht erforderlich.
Dem Antragsteller war deshalb der von dem Sachverständigen ermittelte Wiederbeschaffungswert der beiden entzogenen Tiepolos per 1.4.1956 gem. § 16 des BrüG zuzusprechen.

Die Nebenentscheidungen beruhen auf § 27 Abs. 4 BrüG, Art. 68, 72 BEG, §§ 91,92 ZPO, die im Rückerstattungsverfahren entsprechende Anwendung finden.

Baumann Schulze-Falck Merdche

Ausgefertigt
Justizangestellte
als Urkundsbeamtin der Geschäftsstelle
des Landgerichts

MOSES & HAAS
70-20 Austin Street
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

22. April 1969

Herren

Rechtsanwaelte
Schmidt-Knatz & Lindheimer

Frankfurt/Main
Marienstr. 2

Betr.: RE-Sache Else Heimann

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege:

Ich bitte zu entschuldigen, dass ich auf Ihren Brief vom 18.3.1969 nicht gleich geantwortet habe. Ich glaubte, dass nichts Neues zum Tatbestand beigetragen werden konnte, und dass, was immer an Widerspruechen gesagt worden sein mag, ganz erklaerlich durch den Zeitablauf und das Alter der Frau Heimann ist. Ueberdies ist es fuer die Frage, ob eine Entziehung erfolgte, gleichgueltig welche Version richtig ist. Lediglich fuer die Frage wie die Entziehung erfolgte, ist dieser Punkt von Bedeutung; i.a.W., verschiedene Versionen moegen im allgemeinen den Beweiswert der Erklaerung beeintraechtigen. Das aber ist hier aus den angegebenen Gruenden nicht der Fall.

Ich habe jetzt die eidesstattliche Vers. von Herrn Mitscherlich und Herrn Soudek vom 27.6.1966, Ihnen mit Brief vom 28.6.66 gesandt, mit dem Gutachten des Herrn Eich vom 16.1.69 verglichen. Es scheint mir, dass das Gutachten von Herrn Eich den Beweis, dass Frau Heimann die Bilder tatsaechlich besessen hat, sehr verstaerkt. Die Beschreibung der Bilder durch Herrn Mitscherlich stimmt offenbar ueberein mit der eigenen Kenntnis des Herrn Eich ueber die Bilder der betreffenden Maler.

Ihr Brief vom 15.4.69 zeigt mit, dass die Nichteinsendung eines neuen Schriftsatzes tatsaechlich richtig war, zumindest weil Sie offensichtlich in der Verhandlung sehr geschickt den Tatbestand erklaert haben. Ich denke, wir muessen nunmehr auf die Entscheidung der Berichterstatterin warten.

Mit kollegialer Hochachtung

FM/Ha.

Dr. FRANZ SCHMIDT-KNATZ
GERHARD LINDHEIMER
Rechtsanwälte und Notare
Frankfurt a. M., Marienstr. 2
Telefon 237751

Abschrift

Frankfurt/M., den 15.4.69 SK/Stk

Moses & Haas
Attorneys at Law
70-20 Austin Street
Forest Hills, New York 11375 /USA

Betr.: RE-Sache Else Heimann -

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege !

In der Rückerstattungssache Nachlaß Else Heimann wurde heute vor der Berichterstatterin der Wiedergutmachungskammer über das Beweisergebnis verhandelt.

Der Terminsvertreter der OFD brachte nunmehr vor, es sei nicht erwiesen, daß der seinerzeitige "Kunstbeauftragte" Ettle, von dem im Schriftsatz der OFD vom 10.3.69 Abs. 1 die Rede ist, für das Deutsche Reich bzw. die Gestapo tätig geworden sei, er könne auch von der Verfolgten beauftragt gewesen sein. Ich habe demgegenüber darauf hingewiesen, daß nicht der mindeste Anlaß dafür vorliege, anzunehmen, daß ein verfolgter Eigentümer namhafter Ölgemälde von sich aus an eine Person herantrete, die im Interesse des Reiches nach bester Möglichkeit bestrebt sei, derartige Kulturgüter dem berechtigten Eigentümer zu entziehen. Im übrigen verwies ich auf die eindeutige Aussage des seinerzeitigen Devisenberaters, Dr. Muno, der aus Vergleichsfällen wußte, daß allein in seiner Praxis eine Mehrzahl von Fällen sich zugetragen haben, in denen die Gestapo durch Vermittlung ihres Vertrauensmannes in der Devisenstelle sofort von sich aus vorgegangen war, um namhafte Bilder vom Versand durch Umzugszug auszuschließen. Abgesehen davon handele es sich bei dem ersten Akt der Entziehung, nämlich der Wegnahme von Bildern aus der Wohnung Böhmerstraße, zweifelsfrei nicht um eine Mitwirkung des "Kunstsachverständigen" Ettle, sondern um eine Konfiskation durch die Gestapo, die durch Nachforschung nach den finanziellen Mitteln der Loge anläßlich des Besuchs in der Wohnung auf die Bilder aufmerksam geworden war.

Ich habe den Eindruck, daß die Berichterstatterin von dem neuerlichen Einwand der OFD nicht überzeugt worden ist.

Es wird eine Entscheidung schriftlich ergehen.

Mit kollegialer Hochachtung

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

FRITZ MOSES

PHONE. 261-2727

24. Maerz 1969

Prof. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Soudek:

Wunschgemaess erhalten Sie in der Anlage Ihre Originaltestamente zurueck, und zwar:

a) Joseph Soudek datiert 31. Maerz 1941

b) Gretel Soudek " 21. Maerz 1941

Sobald diese Testamente ungueltig werden, bitten wir um Mitteilung, damit wir die Akten bei uns vernichten koennen.

~~Mit bestem Gruss~~

Fritz Moses

Anlagen
-/Ha.

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

26. Februar 1969

Moses & Haas
Attorneys at Law
70-20 Austin Street
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Betr.: RE Else Heimann Erben

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses:

Anliegend reiche ich Ihnen mit Dank zurück die Abschriften des Briefes von Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz und des ihm beigelegten Gutachtens von Herrn Dr. Paul Eich vom Städelschen Kunstinstitut in Frankfurt für das Landgericht über die Wiederbeschaffungswerte (1.4.56) der Frau Heimann entzogenen Bilder.

Entschuldigen Sie bitte die Verzoegerung in meiner Rückgabe der Schriftstücke. Ich habe sie natürlich erst Herrn und Frau Mitscherlich zum sorgfaeltigen Studium überlassen und wir haben die Angaben von Herrn Dr. Eich mit unseren eigenen Aufzeichnungen über die Wertobjekte verglichen; das hat begreiflicher Weise einige Zeit in Anspruch genommen.

Mit bestem Gruss,

Anlagen

FRITZ MOSES

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

PHONE: 261-2727

6. Februar 1969

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Betr.: RE Else Heimann Erben

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Soudek:

Anliegend sende ich Ihnen Kopie des Briefes unseres Korrespondenzanwalts mit dem Gutachten. Das Gutachten erbitten wir nach Kenntnis zurueck, da auch wir es Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz zurueckgeben muessen.

Ob die Oberfinanzdirektion anbeissen wird, bleibt abzuwarten.

Mit bestem Gruss

Fritz Moses

Anlagen
FM/Ha.

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

4. Februar 1969

Moses & Haas
70-20 Austin Street
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Betr.: Ihr Schreiben vom 15.11.68: Testament;
Ihre Schreiben vom 9.12.68 und 29.1.69:
Rückerstattungssache Else Heimann Erben -
Entzogene Bilder

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses:

Ich bestätige Ihnen dankend den Erhalt Ihres Schreibens vom 15.11.68, der Abschrift eines am 4.12.68 an Sie gerichteten Schreibens von Herrn Dr. Franz Schmidt-Knatz, die Sie mir am 9.12.68 zugehen ließen, und schließlich Ihres Schreibens vom 29.1.69 an mich, dem eine Kopie Ihres Schreibens an die Rechtsanwälte Schmidt-Knatz & Lindheimer vom gleichen Datum beigelegt war.

1. Zu Ihrem Schreiben vom 15.11.68: Bei Durchsicht meiner Akten stellte ich fest, daß Sie mir seinerzeit zwei Testamente ausgearbeitet haben: das erste am 30.8.37 und das zweite am 31.3.41. Ich vermute, daß sich Ihre Anfrage auf das letztere bezieht. In Rücksicht darauf, daß sich seit 1941 so vieles geändert hat und ein neues Testament überfällig ist, möchte ich Sie bitten, mir das in Ihrem Safe befindliche Testament zurückzusenden.

2. Zur Abschrift des Schreibens von Herrn Dr. F. Schmidt-Knatz vom 4.12.68: Aus dem Schreiben von Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz sah ich zu meiner Befriedigung, daß die Bearbeitung des Antrags auf Wiedergutmachung der Frau Heimann entzogenen Bilder wieder in Gang gekommen ist. Sein Bericht über die Verhandlung vor der Wiedergutmachungskammer des Frankfurter Landgerichts hat mich natürlich sehr interessiert.

3. Zu Ihrem Schreiben vom 29.1.69: Wie ich aus Ihrem Schreiben ersehe, hat das Landgericht den von Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz vorgeschlagenen Kunst-Sachverständigen (Herrn Dr. Paul Eich vom Städelschen Kunstinstitut in Frankfurt) beauftragt, ein Gutachten über den Wert der entzogenen Gemälde abzugeben. Hier wieder hat es mich interessiert, von Ihnen zu erfahren, daß (1) die Heranziehung des Sachverständigen darauf schliessen läßt, daß das Gericht die Entziehung der Bilder als erwiesen ansieht (wohl aufgrund der im Bericht vom 4.12.68 erwähnten Aussagen von Herrn Dr. Muno); daß aber (2) das Gericht seine Ansicht wieder ändern kann, und daß (3) die Erstattung des Gutachtens des Sachverständigen längere Zeit in Anspruch nehmen kann. Ihren Vorbedacht bezüglich des zweiten Punktes haben Sie ja auch in Ihrem Schreiben an Herrn Dr. Schmidt-Knatz, von dem Sie mir eine Kopie beigelegt haben, zum Ausdruck gebracht.

Mit bestem Gruß,

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

FRITZ MOSES

PHONE: 261-2727

29. Januar 1969

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Betr.: RE Else Heimann Erben

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Soudek:

Die muendliche Gerichtsverhandlung vom 3.12.68 (siehe den Ihnen gesandten Durchschlag des Briefes unseres Korrespondenzanwalts vom 4.12.68) hat offenbar Erfolg gehabt.

Das Gericht hat einen Sachverstaendigen Dr. Paul Eich, wissenschaftlicher Assistent am Staedelschen Kunstinstitut in Frankfurt am Main, beauftragt, ein Gutachten ueber den Wert der von uns als entzogen genannten Gemaelde abzugeben. Das bedeutet, dass das Gericht die Entziehung als erwiesen ansieht. Es steht dem Gericht aber frei, diese Ansicht immer noch zu aendern.

Es duerfte laengere Zeit dauern, bis das Gutachten erstattet wird. Nach Erstattung werden Sie von uns hoeren.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

Fritz Moses

FM/Ha.

MOSER & WEISS
70-20 Austin Street
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

COPY

29. Januar 1969

Herren

Rechtsanwaelte u. Notare
Schmidt-Knatz & Lindheimer

Frankfurt am Main
Marienstr. 2

Betr.: RE Else Heimann Erben

Sehr geehrte Herren Kollegen:

Wir danken Ihnen fuer Ihren Brief vom 4.12.1968 und die verschiedenen, danach gesandten Kopien.

Ihre Verhandlung am 3.12.68 scheint sehr erfolgreich gewesen zu sein. Ich hoffe nur, dass das Gericht in der Endbesetzung die Ent~~scheidung~~scheiden ebenfalls anerkennen wird.

Mit kollegialer Hochachtung

FM/Ha.

Dr. [illegible]DT-KNATZ
GE[illegible]MER
Rech[illegible]tare
Frankfu[illegible], Mainzenstr. 2
Telefon 237751

Abschrift

Frankfurt am Main, den 27.1.1969 SK/Stk

Moses & Haas
Attorney at Law
50 Broad Street
New York N.Y. 10004/USA

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege !

In der Rückerstattungssache H e i m a n n ist überraschend schnell von dem Sachverständigen ein Gutachten erstattet worden. Ich überreiche es mit der Bitte um Rückgabe und ggf. Stellungnahme.

Das Gutachten kommt zu einem Gesamtwert von DM 30.570.--, wobei ich bei Position 2 den Mittelwert von DM 1.000.-- zugrunde gelegt habe. Ich glaube, daß dies ein sehr guter Erfolg werden kann, falls sich die Oberfinanzdirektion auf den Boden dieses Gutachtens stellt. Unter Berücksichtigung der noch vor kurzer Zeit durchaus schwachen Aussichten in dieser Rückerstattungssache zu einem zufriedenstellenden Ergebnis zu gelangen, dürfte mit diesem Gutachten auch die Erwartung der Mandantschaft unter Berücksichtigung der außergewöhnlich schwierigen Beweislage und bei objektiver Beurteilung weit übertroffen werden.

Mit freundlichen kollegialen Grüßen

gez. Dr. Schmidt-Knatz

Rechtsanwalt

KUNSTINSTITUT
6 FRANKFURT 70
DÜRERSTRASSE 2

An das Landgericht
- Wiedergutmachungskammer -
6 F r a n k f u r t /Main

16. 1. 69

Betr.: Rückerstattungssache Prof. Dr. Soudek (Nachlass Heimann) ./.
Deutsches Reich, Wik 212o (N)
Bezug: Beweisbeschluss am 18. 12. 1968

In der Rückerstattungssache Prof. Soudek (Nachlass Heimann) ./. Deutsches Reich soll ein Gutachten über die Wiederbeschaffungswerte von 5 Ölbildern, 4 Miniaturen und 2 Aquarelle per 1. 4. 1956 erstellt werden. Da weder die Bilder noch Fotos der Bilder zur Verfügung stehen, können die Zuschreibungen und Erhaltungszustände nicht überprüft werden.

Es handelt sich um folgende Bilder:

1. Carl Friedrich Lessing " Die Flucht "; Oel
2. Chr. J. Schütz " 2 Pferde", Oel
3. Breithand " Kind " Aquarell
4. Ornaglio, Demenico, Landschaft, Aquarell
5. 4 Miniaturen
6. Claude Lorrain, Landschaft, Oel
7. Giovanni Bat. Tiepolo, 2 Oelskizzen.

1. Carl Friedrich Lessing (1808 - 1880)" Die Flucht"

Dieses Bild wird in den Gerichtsakten auf den Bl. 7, 63 a, 144,161 "Die Flucht ", auf Bl. 184 " Die Entführung" und in dem Devisen - akte 4869/38 Bl. 16 " Ritterpaar " genannt. Nach der Devisenakte war das Gemälde mit C.F.L 1841 monogrammiert und datiert.
In dem K talog einer Ausstellung der Werke C.Fr. Lessings, Berlin 1880 ist ein Bild unter Nr. 186 ohne Massangabe und Datierung aufgeführt, das den Titel " Entführung" (Walther und Hildegund?) führt. Gemeint sind Walther von Aquitanien und Hildegund von Burgund, die vom Hofe des Hunnenkönigs fliehen. Fr. von Boettieher, Malerwerke des 19. Jahrhunderts, Dresden, 1895 Bd. 1, S. 846 Nr.39 nennt zwei Bilder von Lessing aus dem Jahr 1841 mit dem Titel " Walter u. Hildegund". Es ist durchaus möglich, dass das Bild der Sammlung Heimann eine Fassung dieses Themas war, und dass auch die Bezeichnung " Ritterpaar " durchaus zu Recht besteht.

Bilder Lessings sind nicht sehr gefragt, jedoch besteht für die reinen Landschaften ein grösseres Interesse als für romantische Schilderungen. D her wird man für dieses Bild keinen höheren Wiederbeschaffungswert annehmen können als DM 2.800.-

2. Chr. J Schütz: " 2 Pferde"

Aus den Akten geht nicht klar hervor, um welchen Maler es sich handelt. Auf Bl. 7 der Gerichtsakten wird er mit den abgekürzten Vornamen Ch. G. (Christian Georg, es gibt 3 Maler dieses Namens: 1718 - 1791; 1758 - 1823; 1803 - 1821), auf Bl. 182 Chr. J. (nicht nachzuweisen), auf Bl. 184 Theodor Schütz (richtig: Theodor Schüz, 1830 - 1900) und in dem Devisanakte 4896/38 Bl. 16 H. Schütz (wahrscheinlich Heinrich Schütz, Tiermaler in München, geb. in Offenbach/M. 1875). Nach der Beschreibung des Bildes auf Bl. 184 fällt Chr. G. Schütz oder ein anderer des gleichen Namens aus, da sie alle als ausgesprochene Landschaftsmaler bekannt geworden sind. Von den beiden verbleibenden Malern Theodor Schüz und Heinrich Schütz würde letzterer als Tiermaler am ehesten in Frage kommen, da der Beschreibung nach auf Bl. 184 die beiden Pferde deutlich das Bild beherrschen und die Landschaft eine nur untergeordnete Rolle spielt. In diesem Falle würde man den Wiederbeschaffungswert per 1. 4. 1956 von DM 800.- für gerechtfertigt halten.

Sollte es sich jedoch um ein Bild von Theodor Schüz handeln, wäre ein Wiederbeschaffungswert von DM 1.200.- anzunehmen.

1) richtig: Beithan

3. Emil Breithand[1] (geb. 1878) " Kind", Aquarell

Dieser Maler ist kaum im Handel. Man wird ihn ausserhalb Frankfurts weniger bewerten als hier am Ort. Für eine Wiederbeschaffung hätte man 1956 in Frankfurt/M. DM 150.- aufwenden müssen.

4. Ornaglio, Domenicio, Landschaft, Aquarell

Die in den Akten auftauchende Schreibung " Ornaglio " scheint auf einen Lesefehler zurückzuführen zu sein. Im Künstlerlexikon von Thieme - Becker ist ein Künstler namens "Ornaglio" nicht aufgeführt. Der Name des Künstlers ist Demenico Quaglio.

Dieses Bild ist in der Devisenakte 4896/38 Bl. 16 nicht aufgeführt. Es wird sich um ein Aquarell des 1786 in München geborenen Malers Domenico Quaglio handeln.
Der Wiederbeschaffungswert würde im Jahre 1956 DM 300.-
betragen haben.

5. 4 Elfenbeinminiaturen, Porträts

Auf Bl. 184 werden diese 4 Bildnisse als Porträts der Biedermeierzeit um 1830 charakterisiert. Da sie ohne Künstlernamen aufgeführt sind, durch den sie aus der Menge der auf uns gekommenen Biedermeier-Miniaturen herausgehoben würden, wird man als Wiederbeschaffungswert für 1956 DM 320.-
schätzen müssen.

6. Claude Lorrain (1600 - 1682), Landschaft.

In der Gerichtsakte Bl. 185 wird das Bild als eigenhändiges Werk des Claude Lorrain beschrieben, gleichzeitig wird jedoch die Einschränkung gemacht, dass es von anderer Seite als Schule des Claude angesehen würde. Unter dieser letzteren Bezeichnung wird es auch in der Devisenakte 4896/38 Bl. 16 geführt.
Aus dieser verschiedenen Beurteilung ist zu erkennen, dass es sich keinesfalls um einen mit Sicherheit anerkannten Lorrain handelte. So wird man auch den Wiederbeschaffungswert für das Bild eines guten, aber anonymen Lorrain - Nachfolgers oder Nachahmers einsetzen müssen, der 1956 für DM DM 9.000.-
zu bekommen war.

7. Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (1696 - 1770), 2 Ölskizzen, Pendants) Brunnenszenen

Auf Bl. 185 der Gerichtsakte wird angenommen, dass es sich bei diesen beiden Bildern um Studien zu den Malereien, die Tiepolo in der Würzburger Residenz ausführte, handeln solle. Diese Annahme lässt sich durch die W ndmalereien nicht erhärten:

1. gibt es in der Würzburger Residenz keine ausgesprochenen Brunnenszenen
2. ist es unwahrscheinlich , dass vorbereitende Studien gleich als Pendants angefertigt wurden.

Überhaupt ist dieses Thema in dem übrigen Werk des Malers ein ausgesprochener Aussenseiter. Doch ist ohne die Ölskizzen zu kennen ausser den vorgebrachten Bedenken gegen die Zuschreibung an Tiepolo nichts einzuwenden.

Den Wiederbeschaffungswert müsste man für 1956 mit

DM 17.000.-

für beide Ölskizzen zusammen festlegen.

Dr. Paul Eich

(Dr. Eich)

Abschrift

Dr. Franz Schmidt-Knatz Ffm, den 4. 12.1968

Moses & Haas
New York, N.Y.

Sehr geehrter Herr Kollege!

In der Rückerstattungssache Else Heimann-Erben wurde im Termin vom 3.ds. vor der Wiedergutmachungskammer des hiesigen Landgerichts als Zeuge der frühere Steuerberater der Erblasserin, Dr. Muno, vernommen. Sachdienlich war vor allem seine Aussgae, wonach ihm aus eigener Wissenschaft bekannt sei, dass seinerzeit die Gestapo sowohl aus Wohnungen Verfolgter als auch aus verpackten Umzugsgütern Gegenstände kulturellen Wertes entnommen habe. Ob dies bei Frau Heimann der Fall gewesen sei, könne er nicht sagen, dies aber auch nicht ausschliessen. Er schilderte alsdann noch die Verfahrensweise einer bestimmten Vertrauensperson der Gestapo, die in der damaligen Devisenstelle tätig gewesen ist mit Namen Stippler. Dieser habe sehr gute Beziehungen zur Gestapo unterhalten. Er habe diese auch aus persönlichen Gründen zu Einsätzen bewegen können.

Immerhin hat sich auch in Würdigung meines erneuten mündlichen Vortragea bei der Kammer dann die Meinung gebildet, es wäre zu prüfen, ob ein Sachverständigengutachten über den Wert der entzogenen Bilder von Frau Heimann einzuholen sei. Ich habe daraufhin mich erboten, innerhalb von 2 Wochen eine Mehrzahl von Sachverständigen in Vorschlag zu bringen.

Wie ich inzwischen feststellen musste, so sind Sachverständige auf diesem Gebiete rar, doch hoffe ich wenigstens zwei ausfindig zu machen und vorschlagen zu können.

Ich glaube, dieses Ergebnis des vorgenannten Termins ist wider Erwarten erfreulich.

Ueber den Fortgang berichte ich alsbald.

Mit koll. Begrüssuhg

gez. Schmift-Knatz
Rechtsanwalt

Können Sie einen Sachverständigen?

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
70-20 AUSTIN STREET
FOREST HILLS, NEW YORK 11375

FRITZ MOSES

PHONE: 261-2727

November 15, 1968.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Soudek,

We have a testament of yours in our safe deposit box. It was executed years ago. Please inform us in writing whether it is still in effect, and we shall retain it, or if not, whether we shall destroy or return it to you.

Very sincerely yours,

F. Moses

I, JOSEPH SOUDEK, of the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, do hereby make, publish and declare this as and for my Last Will and Testament, hereby expressly revoking and annulling all former wills and codocils by me at any time heretofore made.

FIRST: I direct that my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon as practicable after my death.

SECOND: I give, devise and bequeath all my property, of whatsoever nature and wheresoever situated, to my wife, GRETEL SOUDEK, nee HEIMANN, and appoint my said wife sole Executrix under this my Will and direct that she be not required to give any bond or other security as such Executrix.

THIRD: In the event that my said wife should predecease me or die with me in a joint accident:

(a) I give and bequeath unto my Executors, hereinafter named, the sum of Eight Thousand Dollars ($8,000) in trust to safely keep and invest the same and to keep the same invested and to receive the income and profits thereof and to apply the net amount of the same to ELSE HEIMANN, nee SCHIFF, mother of my wife, GRETEL, residing at 23 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8 E, France, for and during her natural life, and I do hereby authorize and empower my said Executors and/or Trustees to pay to ELSE HEIMANN from the corpus of said trust herein created the whole thereof or such amounts of money from time to time as they in their sole discretion may deem advisable. Upon the death of said ELSE HEIMANN, provided this trust shall not have terminated sooner, I give and bequeath the principal of said trust then remaining to the sister of my wife, ANNI SELIGMANN, nee HEIMANN,

residing at 23 rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8 E, France, and my sister, GRETE RUDNIK, nee SOUDEK, residing at U. Smaltovny 1375, Prag VII, Czechoslovakia, in equal shares, or if either should have predeceased ELSE HEIMANN to the survivor, or if neither should have survived ELSE HEIMANN to DR. HELMUTH SPRINZ of New York or his next of kin.

However, if my mother-in-law, ELSE HEIMANN, should predecease me, this trust shall fail and the amount which would have been required to establish the trust become part of my residuary estate.

(b) I direct that all the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, of whatsoever nature and wheresoever situated, be divided into three (3) equal parts, provided ELSE HEIMANN, ANNI SELIGMANN and GRETE RUDNIK survive me, or into as many equal parts as the number of the aforementioned parties who may survive me, and I give, devise and bequeath each and all of said parts to my Executors, hereinafter named, in trust to safely keep and invest the same and to keep the same invested and to receive the rents, interest and profits thereof and to apply and pay the rents, interest and profits after payment of all necessary and proper charges, from each one of said parts to each of the parties named heretofore, to wit, ELSE HEIMANN, ANNI SELIGMANN and GRETE RUDNIK, or as many as may have survived me, during the life of each; and I hereby authorize and empower my said Executors and/or Trustees to pay to the life beneficiaries from the principal of each trust herein created the whole thereof or such amounts of money from time to time as they in their sole discretion may deem advisable. Upon the death of any of the said life beneficiaries the principal of the trust created for the use of the deceased beneficiary, if there be any still remaining at such time,

shall go absolutely and forever to the other life beneficiaries in equal parts, share and share alike. Upon the death of one of the two surviving beneficiaries the principal of the trusts, created for their use, if there be any still remaining, shall go absolutely and forever to the last survivor.

(c) I hereby nominate and appoint FRITZ MOSES and DR. HELMUTH SPRINZ, or the survivor of them, Executors and Trustees under this my Will.

(d) I authorize and empower my Executors and Trustees to retain and continue in their absolute discretion any securities and other investments which I may own or in which I may be interested at the time of my death and to sell, dispose of or convert the same or any part thereof and to make reinvestments at such times and in such manner and upon such terms as my said Executors and Trustees may deem advisable without restrictions to such securities as are authorized by the laws of the State of New York. I further authorize and empower my said Executors and/or Trustees to sell and convey for the purpose of division or for converting real estate into personalty or for any other proper purpose the whole or any part of my real estate at public or at private sale, upon such terms and conditions as to credit or otherwise as they deem proper, and upon such sale or sales to make a good and sufficient conveyance of the property thus sold; and also to mortgage the same and to extend existing mortgages thereon and to execute and deliver bonds, mortgages, extension agreements and any and all instruments for such purpose upon such terms and conditions as my said Executors or Trustees may deem best;

and to execute and deliver leases of the same, or any part thereof, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem advisable; and to borrow from time to time for whatsoever purposes they may deem necessary monies upon their bond as Executors and/or Trustees hereunder secured by mortgage or mortgages on any real or personal property.

(e) I hereby direct that if in pursuance of any of the provisions of this my Will my Executors or my Trustees shall divide my estate or any part thereof into fractional shares or parts, they shall in so doing use their own uncontrolled judgment and absolute discretion with respect to the same, and their decision with respect to such proportion and value, either of the whole or any part of my said estate, shall be final and conclusive, and they shall not in any event be held personally accountable or responsible for any error of judgment with respect thereto. I further authorize and empower my said Executors and/or Trustees, in making such divisions or distributions, whether the same be preliminary, partial or final, to make the same in their absolute discretion in specie or kind without converting the whole or any part of my said residuary estate into cash and without requiring authority or consent so to do of any party in interest, in which event my said Executors and Trustees shall not be liable or responsible to my said estate or to any persons beneficially interested therein.

(f) It is my will that neither of said Executors and/or Trustees shall be liable for the act of the other.

(g) I hereby direct that my said Executors shall not, nor shall my Trustees, or the substitutes or

successors to any of my Trusttes, be required to give any bond or bonds for the faithful performance of their respective duties hereunder, by reason of non-residence or by any other reason.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, JOSEPH SOUDEK, have to this my Last Will and Testament (consisting of five pages on which I have signed my name) hereunto set my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1937.

(signed) JOSEPH SOUDEK
(L.S.)

Signed, Sealed, published and declared by the above named testator as and for his Last Will and Testament in the presence of us and each of us who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses this 30th day of August, 1937.

(signed) LORITA PRICE residing at 601 W. 113 St., N.Y.C.

(signed) MARIELUISE VOGEL residing at 611 West 148 St., N.Y.C.

(signed) CECILLE GOLDIN residing at 51 Clark St., B'klyn, N.Y.

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

18. Juni 1968

Herrn
Dr. Fritz Moses
50 Broad Street
New York, N.Y. 10004

Betr.: Ihre Schreiben vom 19.3.68;
1.5.68; 9.5.68 und 12.6.68

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses :

Ich komme heute zurück auf Ihre Schreiben, die ich in den vergangenen drei Monaten von Ihnen erhalten habe.

Die Unterbrechung unserer Korrespondenz war teilweise bedingt durch den in Ihrem Schreiben vom 1.5.68 angekündigten Umzug Ihres Büros. Wir haben Ihnen wunschgemaess am 9.5.68 eine Botin geschickt, die uns die von Ihnen in Ihrem Schreiben vom gleichen Datum angegebenen Akten der abgeschlossenen Wiedergutmachungsfaelle von Herrn und Frau Mitscherlich und von den Erben nach Frau Else Heimann überbracht hat. Haben Sie besten Dank für die Rückgabe der Akten.

In Ihrem Schreiben vom 1.5.68 erwaehnten Sie, dass Sie uns nach Abschluss Ihres Umzugs Ende vorigen Monats Ihre neue Adresse angeben werden. In Rücksicht darauf habe ich bisher mit meinen Antworten auf die früheren Schreiben zurückgehalten. Da aber Ihr jüngstes Schreiben vom 12.6.68 Ihre alte Adresse zeigt, richte ich meine heutigen Antworten dorthin in der Annahme, dass sie Sie dort erreichen werden.

Meine Antworten beziehen sich auf Ihre Schreiben vom 19.3.68 betreffend den Ausbildungsschaden meiner Frau und vom 12.6.68 betreffend den Lastenausgleich für Else und Sadie Heimann Erben. Um Ihnen die Einordnung meiner Antworten in die entsprechenden Akten zu erleichtern, schreibe ich Ihnen zwei gesonderte Briefe, die ich dieser allgemeinen Übersicht über unsere Korrespondenz beilege.

Hier moechte ich nur kurz einen Punkt in Ihrem Schreiben vom 12.6.68 erwaehnen, der den Lastenausgleich an die Erben von Frau Else Heimann betrifft. Ihn in meinem beigelegten Brief bezüglich dieser Angelegenheit zu behandeln waere m.E. unzweckmaessig, weil er meine Antwort unnoetig komplizieren würde. Sie teilten mir in dem erwaehnten Schreiben mit, dass Ihnen Frau Mitscherlich am 14.5.68 geschrieben hat und dass Sie ihr nach Beendigung Ihres Um-

zugs antworten werden.

Soweit mir bekannt ist, hat Frau Mitscherlich in ihrem Schreiben verschiedene Bedenken über Ihre Abrechnung der aus dem Lastenausgleich der Erbengemeinschaft nach Frau Else Heimann erflossenen Betraege erhoben. Die Aufteilung dieser Betraege unter den Mitgliedern der Erbengemeinschaft ist von Ihnen am 14.10.66 festgelegt worden und entsprechende Schecks wurden von Ihnen an die drei Erben überwiesen. Als Testamentsvollstrecker habe ich einstweilen keine Aenderung an der Verteilung der Betragge vorgenommen. Das wird erst geschehen, wenn die Bedenken von Frau Mitscherlich über die Art des Abzugs Ihres Honorars und über die Verteilung der Restbetraege unter den Erben durch Ihre Antwort zur Zufriedenheit von Frau Mitscherlich zerstreut sind. Ich sehe keinen Grund, mich in die Korrespondenz zwischen Frau Mitscherlich und Ihnen einzuschalten. Ausserdem sind, wie Sie in Ihrem Schreiben vom 12.6.68 bemerken, noch nicht alle Betraege aus dem Schuldenausgleich eingegangen. Ein verfrühter Schritt meinerseits waere nur geeignet, neue Verwicklungen heraufzubeschwoeren.

Mit Verweis auf meine zwei beigelegten Schreiben verbleibe ich

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung,

2 Anlagen

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

18. Juni 1968

Herrn
Dr. Fritz Moses
50 Broad Street
New York, N.Y. 10004

Betr.: Ausbildungsschaden Gretel Soudek

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses :

In Ihrem Schreiben vom 19.3.68 teilten Sie mir mit, dass Sie auf Ihr Schreiben an die Behoerde in Wiesbaden vom 5.2.68 eine Antwort, datiert 13.2.68, erhalten haben, aus dem hervorging, dass ich mich selbst mit der Behoerde in Verbindung gesetzt und von ihr eine Antwort erhalten habe.

Bis zum Erhalt Ihres Schreibens vom 19.3 war mir nicht bekannt, dass Sie am 5.2 der Behoerde geschrieben haben. Ich habe von Ihnen keine Kopie Ihres Schreibens bekommen und ich weiss daher nicht, warum Sie sich an Wiesbaden gewandt haben. Ich kann nur vermuten, dass Sie von der Behoerde erfahren wollten, ob in der Bearbeitung des Antrags meiner Frau auf Entschaedigung für Berufsschaden weitere Fortschritte gemacht worden sind.

Mit meiner eigenen Korrespondenz mit Wiesbaden hatte es folgende Bewandtnis. Ich habe am 20.11.67 dorthin geschrieben, um mich nach dem Stand der Bearbeitung des Berufsschadens meiner Frau zu erkundigen. Der ausschliessliche Grund für diese Rückfrage war der, Ihren wiederholten diesbezüglichen Anfragen Nachdruck zu verleihen. Die Behoerde antwortete mir am 22.11.67, aber der Brief kameerst Ende Februar in meinen Besitz, da er zuerst versehentlich falsch adressiert war und dann erst am 19.1.68 an meine Adresse geschickt wurde. Die Antwort der Behoerde war die gleiche, die Sie auf Ihre mehrfachen Rückfragen bekommen hatten, naemlich dass der Antrag noch immer in Bearbeitung sei.

Waehrend ich auf die Antwort von Wiesbaden wartete, fiel mir ein, dass moeglicher Weise ein Antrag auf Überprüfung nach dem Schlussgesetz haette verlangt werden sollen. Ich fragte Sie daher am 7.12.67 an, ob ein solcher Antrag von Ihnen gestellt wurde. In Ihrer Antwort vom 13.12.67 klaerten Sie mich dahingehend auf, dass ein solcher Antrag nicht gestellt zu werden brauchte.

Ich gab mich daher mit Ihrer Auskunft und mit der der Behoerde zufrieden! Ich nehme deshalb an, dass die Bearbeitung des Antrags meiner Frau noch nicht beendet ist und dass wir

bedauerlicher Weise weiter auf einen Bescheid warten müssen.

In der Hoffnung, dass Sie meine Auskunft befriedigen wird, verbleibe ich

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung,

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

18. Juni 1968

Herrn
Dr. Fritz Moses
50 Broad Street
New York, N.Y. 10004

Betr.: Lastenausgleich- Else Heimann
Erben

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Moses :

Ich bestaetige Ihnen dankend den Erhalt Ihres Schreibens vom 12.6.68 und der zwei ihm beigelegten Kopien des Bescheids des Ausgleichsamts in Frankfurt a/M vom 26.4.68 über den neu errechneten Grundbetrag, der den am 25.8.65 errechneten Grundbetrag um DM 1.900,-- übersteigt.

Aus Ihrer Erklaerung des Bescheids entnehme ich, dass die der Erbengemeinschaft nach Frau Else Heimman weiter zustehenden DM 1.900,-- ab 1.1.72 zur Auszahlung kommen und dass sie ab 1.1.67 mit 4% verzinst werden.

Ich sehe keinen Grund, weshalb ich Sie mit der Auszahlung und Überweisung dieses Betrags belasten soll. Ich moechte annehmen, dass mir das Ausgleichsamt den genannten Betrag zum angegeben Zeitpunkt (1.1.72) auf Verlangen auf mein Konto bei der Deutschen Effecten- und Wechsel Bank in Frankfurt oder auf mein Konto bei der First National City Bank in New York überweisen wird. Jedenfalls danke ich Ihnen für Ihr freundliches Angebot, mir in dieser Sache behiflich sein zu wollen.

Es mag Sie interessieren zu erfahren, dass mir der Bescheid des Ausgleichsamts bezüglich des zusaetzlichen Grundbetrags keineswegs überraschend kam. Am 6.3.68 sandte mir das Ausgleichsamt die Kopie eines Schreibens an Sie vom 12.2.68, aus dem ich entnahm, dass das Vermoegen von Frau Heimann neu berechnet wurde mit dem Ergebnis, dass es hoeher war als ursprünglich angesetzt (DM 26.000 gegenüber DM 12.300) und dass die Hauptentschaedigung an die Erbengemeinschaft nach Frau Else auf Grund des 19. Aenderungsgesetzes neu festgesetzt werden musste (Seite 3, Absatz 5). Das Ausgleichsamt legte mir nahe, mich deshalb mit Ihnen in Verbindung zu setzen und von Ihnen zu erfahren, was in dieser Angelegenheit noch zu unternehmen sei. Angesichts der inzwischen geplanten Verlegung Ihres Büros war es leider nicht moeglich, dem Vorschlag des Amtes Folge zu leisten. Ihr Schreiben vom 12.6.68 zeigt mir, dass das Amt von sich aus die Neuberechnung vorgenommen hat mit dem von Ihnen mir mitgeteilten Ergebnis.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung,

4

Stadt Frankfurt am Main

Der Magistrat

– Ausgleichsamt –

Gz.: 2.34- H 54434

6 Frankfurt am Main, den 26.4. 1968
Barckhausstraße 1–3

An die Herren
Moses u. Haas
New York
N.Y. 10004

Ausfertigung für
Antragsteller

~~Bescheid — Teilbescheid —~~

Gesamtbescheid

über die Zuerkennung von Hauptentschädigung nach dem Lastenausgleichsgesetz

I. **Unmittelbar Geschädigter:** Heimann, Else - verst. 11.7.1959 -
(Name, Vorname; bei Frauen auch Geburtsname)

wohnhaft – zuletzt – in New York 25
(Postleitzahl, Wohnort, Straße und Hausnummer)

II. **Antragsberechtigter am 1. April 1952:** w. o.
(Name, Vorname; bei Frauen auch Geburtsname)

wohnhaft – zuletzt – in –
(Postleitzahl, Wohnort, Straße und Hausnummer)

III. **Antragsteller** (soweit nicht personengleich mit I oder II):
(Name, Vorname; bei Frauen auch Geburtsname) (Postleitzahl, Wohnort, Straße und Hausnummer)

1. Mitscherlich, Anna geb. Heimann — New York 34, N.Y., 600 West-Ave
2. Soudek, Gretel geb. Heimann — New York 24 N.Y., 900 West-End-Ave
3. Dr. Soudek, Josef — " "
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

~~Bei Abwesenden (Kriegsgefangenen, Vermißten usw.): Antrag ist gestellt für den unter~~
~~Genannten von , wohnhaft in~~
(Ziff.) (Nr.)

~~Genannten von , wohnhaft in~~
(Ziff.) (Nr.)

A. Zuerkennung des Anspruchs auf Hauptentschädigung

Über die beantragte Zuerkennung von Hauptentschädigung nach dem Lastenausgleichsgesetz ergeht ~~auf Grund des Beschlusses des Ausgleichsausschusses vom~~ – folgender ~~Bescheid — Teilbescheid~~ – Gesamtbescheid –:

1. Die Antragsberechtigung nach § 229 ~~§ 230 — § 230a — § 234 Abs. 2~~ LAG liegt vor. Der Bescheid vom 25.8.65 wird hiermit zum Teilbescheid erklärt.
2. Der unmittelbar Geschädigte wird nach dem für seinen ~~Vertreibungsschaden~~ Kriegssachschaden ~~Ostschaden~~ aus Teil B der Anlage ~~1~~ 1 a . . . – sich ergebenden Schadensbetrag 53.196.20 RM in die Schadensgruppe 21 (Schaden bis 58.000.- RM) eingestuft. – Die beim Schadensbetrag nicht berücksichtigten Schäden an Sparanlagen betragen — RM. –

Formblatt LA 16–67

Nr. LA 16–67 – Bescheid/Teilbescheid/Gesamtbescheid über die Zuerkennung von Hauptentschädigung
Behörden- und Industrie-Verlag GmbH., 6 Frankfurt am Main 1

3. Aus — dem Schadensbetrag ~~— und — den Schäden an Sparanlagen (§ 249a LAG —~~ errechnet sich für den am 1. April 1952 Antragsberechtigten (II) — nach Teil C der Anlage ~~— 1 — und —~~ 1 a . . . ~~— in Verbindung mit Anlage — 2 — 2a —~~ ein Endgrundbetrag von . . . . . 20.000.- DM

Hiervon wurden bereits mit Bescheid~~(en)~~ vom 25. 8. 1965 zuerkannt — 18.100.- DM

Durch diesen Bescheid werden zuerkannt . . . . . 1.900.- DM

Darin ist ein Mehrgrundbetrag nach § 250 Abs. 5 LAG enthalten von . . . . . 1.900.- DM

~~— Der insgesamt zuerkannte Endgrundbetrag setzt sich nunmehr aus einem Altgrundbetrag (früherer Endgrundbetrag im Sinne~~ des § 250 Abs. 5 LAG) von insgesamt ..... DM ~~und einem Mehrgrundbetrag~~ von insgesamt ..... DM zusammen. [1]) —

— Die Anlage 1 ~~— und — 2~~ — des Bescheides vom ..... ist nunmehr auch Anlage zu diesem Bescheid. —

4. Zu dem Endgrundbetrag tritt ein Zinszuschlag von 1 vom Hundert für jedes angefangene Kalendervierteljahr.

— Der Zinszuschlag wird — für den Altgrundbetrag — ab 1. Januar 1953 — ~~ab~~ .....

— und — für den Mehrgrundbetrag — ab 1. Januar 1967[2]) ~~— ab~~ ..... — gewährt. —

~~— Da Schäden vor dem 1. Januar 1953 und nach dem 31. Dezember 1952 eingetreten sind, wird der Endgrundbetrag für die~~ Gewährung des Zinszuschlags aufgeteilt. Hierzu wird auf — Nr. 12 der Anlage 1 — und — Nr. 11 ~~der Anlage 1 a . . .~~ [2]) — verwiesen. —

5. Bei Teilbescheiden: Die ~~Zuerkennung der~~ endgültigen Hauptentschädigung bleibt vorbehalten; hierüber ergeht weiterer Bescheid.

6. Bei Erbfällen nach dem 31. März 1952:

Dieser Bescheid wirkt auch für und gegen diejenigen Erben (Erbeserben) des nach dem 31. März 1952 verstorbenen Antragsberechtigten, die einen Antrag auf Zuerkennung von Hauptentschädigung nicht gestellt haben.

B. Begründung

Die Voraussetzungen des § 248 des Gesetzes über den Lastenausgleich (LAG) über die Gewährung der Hauptentschädigung sind gegeben.

Durch unanfechtbaren (~~— Teil — Gesamt —~~) Bescheid nach dem Gesetz über die Feststellung von Vertreibungsschäden und Kriegssachschäden vom 21. April 1952 in der Fassung vom 3. Mai 1967 (FG) wurden Schäden in der aus Teil B der Anlage 1 — die Bestandteil dieser Begründung ist — ersichtlichen Höhe festgestellt.

Wegen der Zusammenfassung der Schäden (§ 245 LAG) und der Berechnung des Grundbetrages (§§ 246 ff. LAG) wird auf die Anlage 1 Bezug genommen.

Soweit Spareinlagen im Sinne § 249a LAG zu berücksichtigen waren, ergibt sich die Berechnung des Sparerzuschlages aus der dann beigefügten Anlage 2.

Dementsprechend war gemäß § 250 LAG der sich aus §§ 243—249a LAG ergebende Grundbetrag als Hauptentschädigung zuzuerkennen, was hiermit geschehen ist.

C. Belehrung über Rechtsbehelf

Gegen diesen Bescheid kann binnen eines Monats nach Zustellung, vom Vertreter der Interessen des Ausgleichsfonds binnen eines Monats nach Bekanntgabe, Beschwerde bei dem

Beschwerdeausschuß für den Lastenausgleich, 6 Frankfurt am Main, Barckhausstraße 1-3

eingelegt werden.

Die Beschwerde soll beim Ausgleichsamt eingereicht werden; die Frist ist jedoch auch gewahrt, wenn die Beschwerde rechtzeitig unmittelbar bei dem Beschwerdeausschuß eingereicht wird. Die Beschwerde kann schriftlich oder zur Niederschrift angebracht werden und ist zu begründen. Sofern die Begründung nicht gleichzeitig mit der Beschwerde erfolgt, kann sie in angemessener, gegebenenfalls festzusetzender Frist nachgeholt werden.

Ein Rechtsbehelf gegen diesen Bescheid ist nicht gegeben, soweit durch vorangegangene Bescheide, deren Beträge in diesem Bescheid lediglich wiederholt sind, bereits entschieden ist.

Ein von einem Beteiligten eingelegter Rechtsbehelf wirkt für und gegen alle übrigen Beteiligten.

Die Einlegung eines Rechtsbehelfs hat aufschiebende Wirkung.

Nichtzutreffendes streichen

[1]) Nur ausfüllen, wenn sich in einem früheren Bescheid auf der Grundlage des 19. ÄndG LAG bereits ein Mehrgrundbetrag ergeben hat.

[2]) Sind die Spätschäden nach dem 31. Dezember 1952, aber vor dem 1. Januar 1967 eingetreten, sind die Worte „— und — Nr. 11 der Anlage 1a . . . —" zu streichen. Für den Verzinsungsbeginn, der in diesen Fällen für den auf Früh- und Spätschäden entfallenden Mehrgrundbetrag gleich ist (1. Januar 1967), ist insoweit die den Mehrgrundbetrag enthaltende Textzeile der Nr. 4 maßgebend.

D. Aufteilung bei Erbfällen nach dem 31. März 1952

Erben (Erbeserben) des Antragsberechtigten am 1. April 1952 (II) sind:

Name, Vorname:	wohnhaft in:	Anteil:
1. Mitscherlich, Anna	New York	1/3
2. Soudek, Gretel	" "	1/3
3. Dr. Soudek, Josef	" "	1/3
4. Lt. Erbschein des Amtsgerichts Ffm. vom 19.12.1959.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		

Diese Aufteilung wird der Erfüllung der Hauptentschädigung so lange zugrunde gelegt, als nicht dem Ausgleichsamt gegenüber eine andere Aufteilung nachgewiesen wird.

E. Erfüllung des Anspruchs auf Hauptentschädigung

1. Die Zuerkennung des Anspruchs auf Hauptentschädigung enthält nicht zugleich eine Entscheidung über die Erfüllung dieses Anspruchs. Über jede Erfüllung wird später gesondert entschieden; sie muß jedoch bis spätestens 31. März 1979 abgeschlossen sein. Aus diesem Bescheid über die Zuerkennung der Hauptentschädigung kann noch nicht entnommen werden, daß der zuerkannte Betrag auch in dieser Höhe erfüllt wird. Die wichtigsten Besonderheiten, die die Höhe der Erfüllung beeinflussen, sind nachfolgend aufgeführt. Daher können Vermögensdispositionen in Erwartung der Erfüllung in aller Regel erst nach Erteilung des Erfüllungsbescheides getroffen werden.

2. Reihenfolge und Umfang der Erfüllung richten sich (vorbehaltlich Nr. 3 bis 8) nach der „Weisung über die Erfüllung des Anspruchs auf Hauptentschädigung (HE-Weisung)" des Präsidenten des Bundesausgleichsamtes. Vorbehaltlich einer anderweitigen Regelung durch Rechtsverordnung können Ansprüche auf den Mehrgrundbetrag einschließlich des darauf entfallenden Zinszuschlags nach § 252 Abs. 5 LAG nicht vor dem 1. Januar 1972 erfüllt werden; das gilt nicht in den Fällen der Nr. 3 bis 5.

3. Wenn dem Antragsteller (III) oder einem der unter I oder II aufgeführten oder einem sonstigen Rechtsvorgänger ein Aufbaudarlehen gewährt worden ist, wird dieses auf den Anspruch auf Hauptentschädigung nach Unanfechtbarkeit oder Rechtskraft dieses Bescheides mit besonderem Umwandlungsbescheid angerechnet (§ 258 LAG). Aufbaudarlehen nach § 254 Abs. 3 LAG für den Bau einer Miet- oder Genossenschaftswohnung werden nur auf Antrag angerechnet.

4. Zahlungen an Unterhaltshilfe nach LAG oder SHG sowie an Entschädigungsrente, die dem unmittelbar Geschädigten (I) oder seinen Rechtsnachfolgern wegen Vermögensschäden oder Existenzverlust gewährt werden oder wurden, werden auf den Anspruch auf Hauptentschädigung mit besonderem Anrechnungsbescheid angerechnet (§§ 278a, 283 und 283a LAG).

5. Bestehen oder entstehen Rückforderungsansprüche, können sie mit dem Anspruch auf Hauptentschädigung verrechnet werden (z. B. nach § 350a LAG).

6. Wenn ein Aufbaudarlehen oder in der Vergangenheit Kriegsschadenrente gewährt worden ist oder Forderungen zu verrechnen sind, setzt eine Erfüllung die Erteilung eines Umwandlungs-, Anrechnungs- oder Verrechnungsbescheides voraus. Angerechnet werden auch den Aufbaudarlehen (Nr. 3) und der Kriegsschadenrente (Nr. 4) entsprechende Leistungen.

~~7. Nach den Unterlagen des Ausgleichsamtes — wird — wurde — Kriegsschadenrente —~~
~~gewährt — an ..... zuletzt — wohnhaft in .....~~
~~Bei laufendem Bezug von Kriegsschadenrente steht Hauptentschädigung für die Erfüllung nicht oder nur in beschränktem Umfang zur Verfügung.~~

8. Die Erfüllung des Anspruchs auf Hauptentschädigung kann von demjenigen, der für einen Abwesenden die Zuerkennung der Hauptentschädigung nach § 234 Abs. 2 LAG beantragt hat, nicht verlangt werden (§ 251 Abs. 3 LAG).

9. Eine diesem Bescheid vorangegangene Abrechnung von Erfüllungsbeträgen (insbesondere die Aufteilung des Erfüllungsbetrags auf Zinszuschläge und Grundbetrag) wird durch diesen Zuerkennungsbescheid nicht berührt.

Begl.: Schneider
(Verw. Angest.)

Je eine Ausfertigung erhalten:

STADT FRANKFURT AM MAIN
(Dienstsiegel)

Im Auftrage

gez. Pernroth
(Unterschrift)
(Amtsrat)

Formblatt LA 16–67

4

Anlage 1 – a – b – c –
zum – ~~Bescheid~~ – ~~Teilbescheid~~ – Gesamtbescheid –
über die Zuerkennung von Hauptentschädigung

Antragsteller: Mitscherlich, Anna u.a.

wohnhaft in: New York

Einlagebogen
Berechnung des Grundbetrags einschließlich des Mehrgrundbetrags[1])

zu 2.34 - H 54434
(Aktenzeichen)

A. Schadensfeststellung

Wegen der Schadensfeststellung wird auf den Feststellungsbescheid vom 12. 9. 1963 verwiesen.

B. Zusammenfassung der Schadensfeststellung

1. Hinsichtlich der Zusammenfassung der festgestellten Schäden des unmittelbar Geschädigten für die Berechnung der Hauptentschädigung nach §§ 242, 243, 245 LAG wird auf Anlage 1 — (vgl. Anlage zum Bescheid über die Zuerkennung von Hauptentschädigung vom 25. 8. 1965) — verwiesen.

   Der sich danach ergebende Schadensbetrag von . . . . . 53.196.20 RM
   wird der Berechnung des sich nach dem 19. ÄndG LAG ergebenden Endgrundbetrags und des darin enthaltenen Mehrgrundbetrags nach Teil C unverändert zugrundegelegt.

C. Berechnung des Endgrundbetrags und des darin enthaltenen Mehrgrundbetrags

2. Nach dem Schadensbetrag (vgl. B) wird der unmittelbar Geschädigte in die Schadensgruppe 21 eingestuft.

   Ausgangsgrundbetrag nach § 246 LAG (19. ÄndG LAG) mithin . . . . . 20.000.– DM

3. Kürzungen des Grundbetrags:

   a) nach § 249 Abs. 1 LAG

Vermögen am 21. 6. 1948 —	25.200.– DM		
Davon ab 40 v. H. . . . . —	10.080.– DM		
Endvermögen	15.120.– DM		
Ausgangsgrundbetrag . . . . . +	20.000.– DM	=	35.120.– DM
Vermögen am 21. 6. 1948 —	25.200.– DM		
Schadensbetrag . . . . . +	53.196.20 RM		
doppelter Erhöhungsbetrag nach § 246 Abs. 2 LAG[2]) . . . . +	3.800.– DM		
Anfangsvermögen	82.196.20 DM	:2 = —	41.098.10 DM
Kürzungsbetrag			0.– DM
höchstens jedoch 50 v. H. des Vermögens am 21. 6. 1948 —			– DM — 0.– DM
		bleiben . . .	20.000.– DM

   b) nach § 249 Abs. 2 LAG

	Betrag und Währung	umgerechnet auf DM	
Entschädigungszahlungen für festgestellte Schäden	–	– DM	
Wiederbeschaffungskosten für Wirtschaftsgüter, die durch Kriegsereignisse erneut verlorengegangen sind	–	– — DM	
bleiben		– DM	
Höchstbetrag der Kürzung: Ausgangsgrundbetrag (Nr. 2)	– DM		— – DM
Ausgangsgrundbetrag ohne Berücksichtigung der teilentschädigten Schäden . .	— – DM	= – DM	
verbleibender Grundbetrag			20.000.– DM

Vordruck BAA 14/64a—67

Nr. BAA 14/64a-67 – Einlagebogen Berechnung des Grundbetrags einschl. Mehrgrundbetrag
Behörden- und Industrie-Verlag GmbH., 6 Frankfurt am Main 1

Übertrag ..... 20.000.- DM

4. Teilung des Grundbetrags bei Erbfällen vor dem 1. April 1952 (§ 247 LAG):
Der im Bescheid zu II angegebene Anspruchsberechtigte ist Erbe des vor dem 1. April 1952 verstorbenen unmittelbar Geschädigten (Nr. 5 des Feststellungsbescheids) zu ..... Anteil: von dem verbleibenden Grundbetrag (Nr. 3) entfallen demnach auf ihn . . . . – DM

5. Zuschlag zum Grundbetrag (§ 248 LAG) — Entwurzelungszuschlag für am 1. April 1952 antragsberechtigte Heimatvertriebene, Sowjetzonenflüchtlinge (§§ 3, 4 BVFG), die bis zum 31. Dezember 1969 ständigen Aufenthalt im Bundesgebiet einschließlich Berlin (West) genommen haben, und für bis 1. April 1952 evakuierte Kriegssachgeschädigte ohne neue Lebensgrundlage — 10 v. H. . . . . + ... – DM

Summe . . . . 20.000.- DM

6. Verminderung des Grundbetrags nach § 249 Abs. 3 LAG[3])

a) um den Zeitwert der Ermäßigung der Vermögensabgabe nach §§ 39 bis 47 LAG:

..... – v. H. von ..... – DM[4]) = ... – DM

b) um das 33fache des Herabsetzungsbetrags der Vermögensabgabe nach § 47a LAG:

33 × ..... – DM = ... + ... – DM

c) um das 17fache des Minderungsbetrags der Vermögensabgabe nach § 47b LAG:

17 × ..... – DM = ... + ... – DM — ..... – DM

bleiben . . . . 20.000.- DM

7. Sparerzuschlag gemäß § 249a LAG nach der Berechnung in Anlage — 2 — 2a

(bei Erbfällen vor dem 1. April 1952: ..... Anteil wie in Nr. 4)[5]) . . . . . + ... – DM

Summe . . . . 20.000.- DM

Aufgerundet auf volle 10 DM (§ 250 Abs. 2 LAG) . . . . 20.000.- DM

8 Abzüge nach — § 6 Abs. 4 der 11. LeistungsDV-LA — Nr. 16 Buchst. c HE-Sammelrundschreiben

für .....

..... — ..... – DM

9. Endgrundbetrag der Hauptentschädigung nach § 250 Abs. 5 LAG . . . . 20.000.- DM

Darin enthaltener Altgrundbetrag nach Anlage 1 (vgl. Nr. 1) . . . . . — ..... 18.100.- DM

Mehrgrundbetrag nach § 250 Abs. 5 LAG . . . . 1.900.- DM

D. Aufteilung des Mehrgrundbetrags bei Früh- und Spätschäden[6])

10. c) Mehrgrundbetrag der Hauptentschädigung für Früh- und Spätschäden (Endsumme Nr. 9) . . .. – DM

b) Für Schäden, die nach dem Ergebnis der Schadensfeststellung bis zum 31. Dezember 1952 entstanden sind (Frühschäden), ergibt sich nach Anlage 1 — b — c — ein rechnerischer Mehrgrundbetrag von . . . . . – ..... – DM

c) als Unterschiedsbetrag, der auf den Spätschaden entfällt, verbleiben . . . . – DM

11. Der Zinszuschlag ist gemäß § 250 Abs. 4 und 5 LAG zu gewähren

a) **ab 1. Januar 1967**
für einen Teil des Mehrgrundbetrags (Frühschäden nach Nr. 10 Buchst. b) von . . . . – DM

b) **ab** .....
für einen Teil des Mehrgrundbetrags (Spätschäden nach Nr. 10 Buchst. c) von . . . . – DM

Nichtzutreffendes streichen

[1]) Bei Zusammentreffen von Früh- und Spätschäden ist der insoweit erforderlichen Berechnung des auf den Frühschaden entfallenden Mehrgrundbetrags als Bezeichnung zuzusetzen „für Frühschäden allein" (vgl. jedoch Fußnote 6).

[2]) Entfällt bei Schadensbeträgen bis 7200 RM.

[3]) In Erbfällen zwischen dem 20. 6. 1948 und dem 1. 4. 1952 ist unter a, b und c jeweils nur der auf den Anspruchsberechtigten entfallende Anteil einzusetzen (§ 3 der 9. LeistungsDV-LA).

[4]) Falls Vermögen sowohl in Berlin (West) als auch im übrigen Bundesgebiet belegen war, ist der Zeitwert in der Begründung gesondert berechnet.

[5]) Hat sich der Sparerzuschlag infolge Kürzung nach § 249a Abs. 3 Satz 2 LAG auf Grund des 19. ÄndG LAG geändert, handelt es sich insoweit um einen Mehrgrundbetrag (Mehrgrundbetragsanteil) im Sinne des § 250 Abs. 5 LAG.

[6]) Eine Aufteilung kommt nur dann in Betracht, wenn der Spätschaden nach dem 31. Dezember 1966 eingetreten ist, da nur insoweit der Mehrgrundbetrag für Früh- und Spätschäden einen unterschiedlichen Verzinsungsbeginn hat.

FRITZ MOSES
ALFRED HAAS

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10004

HANOVER 2-5842

CABLE ADDRESS
FOREIGNLAW, NEW YORK

May 9. 1968

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Dear Dr. Soudek:

Enclosed we are sending you the compensation files regarding you, Mr. and Mrs. Mitscherlich, and also the heirs of Else Heimann.

We are retaining the restitution file concerning Mrs. Else Heimann with regard to the pictures because this matter is still pending.

The same applies to the compensation file of Mrs. Gretl Soudek, in which case the claim for education is not yet completed. We do not know its exact status because you did not reply to our letter of March 19, 1968.

Very sincerely yours,

Fritz Moses

encls.
FM/Ha.

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

May 8, 1968

Moses & Haas
Attorneys at Law
50 Broad Street
New York, N.Y. 10004

Gentlemen :

Referring to your letter of May 1, 1968 we want you to know that we are very much interested in all letters and documents in your possession concerning the German restitution and compensation claims of Mrs. Else F. Heimann, the heirs of the deceased Mrs. Heimann, Dr. Josef Soudek, Mrs. Gretel Soudek, Mrs. Anna Mitscherlich and Mr. Eilhard Mitscherlich.

This letter is to authorize you to give the messenger said papers and documents.

With best thanks for your courtesy,

sincerely yours,

Dr. Josef Soudek
Representative of the heirs after Mrs. Heimann (Erbengemeinschaft)

- - - - - - - - - - - - -
Mrs. Gretel Soudek

- - - - - - - - - - - - -
Mr. Eilhard Mitscherlich

- - - - - - - - - - - - -
Mrs. Anna Mitscherlich

FRITZ MOSES
ALFRED HAAS

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10004

HANOVER 2-5842

CABLE ADDRESS
FOREIGNLAW, NEW YORK

1. May 1968

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our files relating to the German restitution and compensation claims which we handled for you and which are now completed contain certain papers in which you may be interested and which should be kept by you and not be destroyed, such as the communicationsto and from the German authorities. We, therefore, would like to turn them over to you.

Please come to our office after you have telephoned us, so that we may give you these papers. Your call is necessary not only because it is not practicable to send these papers through the mail, but also because you yourself should decide which of the papers you are interested in and which may be destroyed.

As we shall move with our office by the end of this month - you will be informed of our new address later - it is necessary that you get in touch with us at once so that the files be given to you not later than within the next 2 weeks.

Best regards,

very sincerely yours,

Fritz Moses

FM/Ha.

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

19. Juni 1967

Widerruf der der Firma Moses & Haas,
50 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004
erteilten Vollmacht zur Vertretung in
Verfahren nach dem Lastenausgleichsge-
setz vor Behoerden und gegenüber Banken.

Hiermit erklaere ich als Testamentsvollstrecker der Erbengemeinschaft nach Frau Else Heimann (Testamentsvollstreckerzeugnis des Amtsgerichts Frankfurt/Main vom 12.3.1960, Akz. 51 VI 2049/50 - in 51 VI 514/60), dass ich die der Firma Moses & Haas, 50 Broadstreet, New York, N.Y. 10004 am 8. Februar 1963 erteilte Vollmacht mit sofortiger Wirkung widerrufe.

Die Vollmacht gab den Herren Moses und Haas die Befugnis, Verfahrens- und Unterbevollmaechtigte zu bestellen, für mich auf Grund des Wiedergutmachungs- und Entschaedigungsgesetzes und nach dem Lastenausgleichgesetz zustehende oder in Zukunft erwachsende Ansprüche zu erheben und mich in Verfahren vor Gerichten und Behoerden sowie gegenüber Privatpersonen und Banken zu vertreten.

Josef Soudek

Notary Public, State of New York
Qu. 41-4777685 County
Registered filed in New York County
Term Expires March 30, 1969

LEGALISIERT IN
NEW YORK AM
JUN 20 1967
GENERALKONSULAT DER
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

Gesehen im Generalkonsulat der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in New York

zur Legalisation der vorstehenden Unterschrift des öffentl. Notars

Hans Herzfeld
New York

Im Staat New York

New York, den JUN 20 1967

(Unterschrift)

Regierungsamtmann
beim Generalkonsulat der Bundesrepublik Deutschland in New York, gemäß § 37a Konsulargesetz ermächtigt.
(Amtsbezeichnung)

gemäß § 37a Konsulargesetz ermächtigt.

Gebührenfrei
ausschliesslich für Zwecke
der Wiedergutmachung von in
der Zeit von 1933-1945 aus
nationalsozialistischen Mass-
nahmen erwachsenen Benachteili-
gungen.

Rtp 22/61

FRITZ MOSES
ALFRED HAAS

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 1, N.Y.

HANOVER 2-5010

CABLE ADDRESS
FOREIGNLAW, NEW YORK

11. Mai 1967

[illegible] Boudek
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Boudek:

Wir haben auf unser Schreiben vom 10. Oktober 1966 in der Sache der Altsparerentschaedigung (Dresdner Bank) und auf unser Schreiben vom 3. April 1967 in der LAG Sache (Zinsen auf Schuldverschreibungen) von Ihnen keine Nachricht erhalten.

Ueber die Erledigung der Sache bei der Dresdner Bank steht noch das Honorar fuer uns offen. Die Dresdner Bank hat wiederholt gebeten, das Konto aufzuloesen und wir haben daher die ganze Angelegenheit, den Betrag von DM 447.21 auf das Konto der Erben bei der Deutschen Effecten- und Wechselbank einzuzahlen.

Sobald wir die Gutschrift der Effectenbank haben, werden wir uns erlauben 15% Honorar fuer uns zu entnehmen, und zwar

15% aus DM 353.52 (siehe unser Schreiben an Sie vom 10.10.66) = DM 53.07

Das Konto fuer die Erben bei der Effectenbank in Frankfurt ist nur ein Durchgangskonto. Gelder koennen auf diesem Konto nur fuer ganz kurze Zeit stehen bleiben. Wie wir Ihnen am 3. April 1967 mitteilten, stehen jetzt DM 540,- und DM 447.21 minus DM 53.07 darauf.

Wir bitten umgehend um Nachricht, wohin das Geld ueberwiesen werden soll und an wen. Wenn wir bis zum 24. Mai 1967 von Ihnen keine Nachricht haben, werden wir das Geld nach hier transferieren lassen und Ihnen, Herr Dr. Boudek als Testamentsvollstrecker, den Scheck einsenden.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

Buchh/Ha.

P.S. Wenn Sie jedoch bei irgend einer deutschen Bank ein Privatkonto errichten wollen (auf wessen Namen auch immer) bitten wir um Nachricht und Aufgabe des Kontos, damit Betraege dorthin ueberwiesen werden koennen.

FRITZ MOSES
ALFRED HAAS

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.
HANOVER 2-5042

CABLE ADDRESS
FOREIGNLAW, NEW YORK

11. Mai 1967

Mr. & Mrs. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York 25, N.Y.

Betr.: Gelder fuer die Erben nach Else Heimann

Sehr geehrte Herr und Frau Soudek:

Wir haben auf unser Schreiben vom 10. Oktober 1966 in der Sache der Altsparerentschaedigung (Dresdner Bank) und auf unser Schreiben vom 3. April 1967 in der LAG Sache (Zinsen auf Schuldverschreibungen) von Ihnen keine Nachricht erhalten.

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15% aus DM 353.82 (siehe unser schreiben an Sie vom 10.10.66) = DM 53.07

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Wir bitten umgehend um Nachricht, wohin das Geld ueberwiesen werden soll und an wen. Wenn wir bis zum 24. Mai 1967 von Ihnen keine Nachricht haben, werden wir das Geld nach hier transferieren lassen und Ihnen, Herr Dr. Soudek als Testamentsvollstrecker, den Scheck einsenden.

Mit vorzuglicher Hochachtung

Buchh/Ha.

P.S. Wenn Sie jedoch bei irgend einer deutschen Bank ein Privatkonto errichten wollen (auf wessen Namen auch immer) bitten wir um Nachricht und Aufgabe des Kontos, damit Betraege hin ueberwiesen werden koenner

26. April 1967

An den
Herrn

Regierungspräsident
Entschädigungsbehörde

6200 W i e s b a d e n
Nebenstelle:
Wilhelmstr. 18

Betr.: Entschädigungssache Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
V 4 - 48977/05/A/-/Sou.

Sehr geehrte Herren:

Wir bestätigen Ihre Zuschrift vom 19.4.1967.
Es trifft zu, dass durch den gerichtlichen Vergleich vom 29.6.1961 die jetzt beanspruchte zusätzliche Entschädigung bereits in voller Höhe zuerkannt worden ist. Dies war bei Abfassung unseres Antrages vom 10.6.1966 übersehen worden. Wir bitten, dies zu entschuldigen und nehmen hiermit den Antrag zurück.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

J.He

Der Regierungspräsident
in Wiesbaden
-Entschädigungsbehörde-
V 4 - 48977/05/A/-/Sou.

6200 Wiesbaden, den 19. April 1967
Wilhelmstraße 32 · Telefon 39581
Nebenstelle: Wilhelmstr.18
Sprechtag ausnahmslos nur noch Mittwoch von 9-12 Uhr

In der Antwort bitte vorstehendes Geschäftszeichen u. Datum angeben

Herren Rechtsanwälte
Moses & Haas
50 Broad Street
New York 4 N.Y. -USA-

Betr.: Entschädigungssache Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
Bezug: Ihr Schreiben vom 2.3.1967

Sehr geehrte Herren Rechtsanwälte!

In vorbezeichneter Sache muss ich Ihnen leider mitteilen, dass mir Ihr Schreiben vom 1o.6.1966, auf das Sie sich in o.g. Schreiben beziehen, unverständlich geblieben ist. Sie beziehen sich dabei lediglich auf meinen Bescheid vom 19.7.196o und lassen den Vergleich vor dem Landgericht Wiesbaden vom 29.6.1961, mit dem weitere Entschädigung in Höhe von DM 7.995.- gewährt wurde, völlig ausser Betracht. Ich darf darauf hinweisen, dass die von Ihnen begehrte Verlängerung des Entschädigungszeitraumes in vollem Umfang in dem genannten Vergleich berücksichtigt worden ist.

Unter diesen Umständen bitte ich, Ihre Auffassung überprüfen zu wollen und eine entsprechende Stellungnahme zu den Akten zu geben.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung
Im Auftrag
(Scharf)

2. Maerz 1967

An den

Herrn Regierungspraesidenten
-Entschaedigungsbehoerde-

(62) W i e s b a d e n

Betr.: Berufsschaden Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
V 4 (I6W) 48977/05/A/-/Sou

Sehr geehrte Herren:

Wir nehmen Bezug auf unseren Anfrag vom 10. Juni 1966 auf Zahlung weiterer DM 7.995,-.

Da wir auf diesen Antrag bisher nichts von Ihnen gehoert haben, erlauben wir uns die Anfrage, wann mit der Bearbeitung und dem Erlass eines Bescheides gerechnet werden kann.

Mit vorzueglicher Hochachtung

-/Ha.

FRITZ MOSES
ALFRED HAAS

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

HANOVER 2-5842

CABLE ADDRESS
FOREIGNLAW, NEW YORK

10. Oktober 1966

Dr. J. Soudeck
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Soudek:

Die Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt hat sich jetzt bereit erklärt, Ihre Verfügungsbefugnis über das dort bestehende Konto des Nachlasses Else Heimann anzuerkennen, nachdem wir der Bank eine Ausfertigung des Sie als Testamentsvollstrecker ausweisenden Rü-Beschlusses vorgelegt haben. Es handelt sich um einen Betrag von DM 353,82 zuzüglich 5% Zinsen ab 28.10.1964 (Zinsen bis dahin sind in dem Guthaben bereits enthalten).

Wegen des Transfers des Betrages werden wir das Erforderliche veranlassen, sobald Sie uns den beiliegenden Entwurf mit Ihrer Unterschrift versehen zurückgesandt haben.

~~Mit bestem~~ Gruss

Anlagen
J.HE

PS. In der Rü-Sache wegen der entzogenen Bilder hat die OFD Frankfurt einen Schriftsatz folgenden Inhalts eingereicht.

" Der Zeuge Mitscherlich bekundet in seiner e.V. vom 27.6.66, dass er aus gelegentlichen Berichten der Verfolgten wisse, dass 7 Bilder und 4 Miniaturen beschlagnahmt wurden, und zwar teils in der Wohnung Böhmerstrasse und zum Teil aus dem bereits versandfertigen Lift.

Zeuge selbst ist bereits Anfang 1938 ausgewandert. Gegen eine Beschlagnahme von Vermögensgegenständen aus dem Umzugsgut spricht jedoch die Tatsache, dass die damals sehr genau geführten Devisenakten keine Hinweise über eine Herausnahme enthalten. Es kann daher mit grösster Wahrscheinlichkeit davon ausgegangen werden, dass die im Umzugsgut aufgeführten Oelgemälde und Miniaturen nicht der Beschlagnahme anheimgefallen sind.

Bezüglich des Bildes "Die Flucht" sowie der beiden Oelgemälde "Brunnenszenen" fehlt es nach wie vor an der Vermutung einer Entziehung. Möglicherweise könnten die Bilder auch zum Kauf dem Kunsthandel angeboten worden sein.

Beweismittel, die auf eine Beschlagnahme schliessen könnten, sind jedenfalls bisher nicht beigebracht worden. Auch die oben erwähnte e.V. ist insoweit nicht ausreichend.
Die in den diess.Schreiben vom 8.6.1965 und 9.9.1965 abgegebene Stellungnahme kann daher leider nicht geändert werden."

Wir bitten um Ihre und die Stellungnahme von Frau Mitscherlich und fügen für diese Abschrift bei.

Hu

10. Juni 1966

An den

Herrn
Regierungspräsidenten
- Entschädigungsbehörde -

62 W i e s b a d e n

Betr.: Berufsschaden Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
Aktz.: V 4 (16W) 48977/05/A/-/Sou

Sehr geehrte Herren:

Wir beantragen unter Bezugnahme auf Art.III.,2,1) § 75 BEG n.F. in Verbindung mit § 12 (2) der Siebenten Aenderungsverordnung zur 3.DV-BEG.,

dem Ast wegen Schadens im beruflichen Fortkommen über den ihm durch Bescheid vom 19.7.1960 zuerkannten Betrag von DM 1.599.- hinaus eine weitere Kapitalentschädigung von DM 7.995.- zu gewähren.

In dem Bescheid vom 19.7.1960 ist der Entschädigungszeitraum bis 30.9.1936 begrenzt worden, da Ast. in den folgenden Jahren bis 1942 im Durchschnitt bei einem Umstellungskurs in Höhe des amtlichen Wechselkurses zwischen RM 8./und 9.000.- jährlich verdient habe und damit bis auf eine geringfügige Differenz im Rahmen des Vergleichseinkommens von RM 8.640.- geblieben sei.

Diese Feststellung fand ihre Begründung in § 75 BEG a.F., wonach eine Lebensgrundlage dann vorliegt, wenn sie dem Verfolgten und seinen unterhaltsberechtigten Familienangehörigen eine Lebensführung ermöglicht, die Personen mit gleicher oder ähnlicher Berufsausbildung "in der Regel" haben. In der Bescheidbegründung heisst es hierzu, dass Ast. schon frühzeitig nach seiner Auswanderung ein Erwerbseinkommen gehabt habe, das sogar höher gewesen sei als das in seiner früheren Stellung bezogene Einkommen.

Auf Grund dieser Feststellungen hat die Entschädigungsbehörde die Erlangung der ausreichenden Lebensgrundlage bereits am 1.10.1936 angenommen, und zwar in Uebereinstimmung mit der Rechtsprechung des BGH (Siehe Brunn-Hebenstreit Anm. 6 zu § 75 und die dort zitierten Entscheidungen.)

Diese Rechtsprechung ist durch die Gesetzesänderung überholt,- (so auch Brunn-Hebenstreit a.a.O.),-und es ist nicht mehr zulässig, zu Gunsten oder zu Ungunsten des Verfolgten von den Tabellensätzen abzuweichen.

Bei Zugrundelegung dieser Sätze hat Ast. nur im Jahre 1937 das Vergleichseinkommen von RM 8.640.- um RM 455.- überschritten. Damit hat Ast. jedoch nicht "nachhaltig" die ausreichende Lebensgrundlage wieder erreicht, da er in den folgenden 5 Jahren ständig weniger verdient hat als das Vergleichseinkommen.

In den Jahren 1938 und 1939 entsprach das Dollarerwerbseinkommen des Ast. bei einem Umrechnungskurs von 2,49 RM 8.487.- bzw. RM 8.252.- jährlich und blieb damit RM 153.- bzw. RM 388.- unter dem Vergleichseinkommen.

Im Jahre 1940 wurde Ast. am 31.5. 35 Jahre alt. Das Vergleichseinkommen für dieses Jahr beläuft sich daher auf RM 9.480.- (5 Monate à RM 720.- und 7 Monate à RM 840.-). Demgegenüber betrug bei einem Umrechnungskurs von 2.50 das Erwerbseinkommen des Ast. RM 7.900.-.

Für 1941 und 1942 beträgt das Vergleichseinkommen RM 10.080.-. In diesen beiden Jahren hat Ast. bei einem Umrechnungskurs von 2.50 RM 8.054.- bzw. RM 9.348,80 verdient.

Die zusätzliche Kapitalentschädigung für die weiteren 75 Monate der Entschädigungszeit beträgt RM 533.- monatlich, insgesamt RM 39.975.- = DM 7.995.- .

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

J.HE

E r k l ä r u n g

Als Testamentsvollstrecker des Nachlasses von Frau Else H e i m a n n, geb. Schiff, erkläre ich, dass die Erblasserin am 21.6.1948 keine Vermögenswerte besessen hat, abgesehen von folgenden Vermögensobjekten:

1. Ein Bankguthaben von RM 1.792.00 bei der Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt, das wohl versehentlich vom Deutschen Reich nicht als Judenvermögen eingezogen war,

2. RM 200.- Reichsschatzanweisungen von 1943, die ebenfalls bei der Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt aufbewahrt waren und nicht beschlagnahmt worden sind.

Mein Testamentsvollstreckerzeugnis ist vom Amtsgericht in Frankfurt am Main am 12.3.1960 unter dem Aktenzeichen 51 VI. 2049/59 ausgestellt.

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this Day of June. 1965

Notary Public.

MOSES & HAAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
50 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK 4, N.Y.
HANOVER 2-5842

FRITZ MOSES
ALFRED HAAS

CABLE ADDRESS
FOREIGNLAW, NEW YORK

26. Mai 1964

Prof. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York 25, N.Y.

Betr.: Rückerstattung nach Else Heimann

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Soudek,

wir bestätigen Ihr Schreiben vom 20. Mai, glauben aber nicht, dass wir bei Abfassung eines Entwurfs für die eidesstattl. Versicherung ohne weiteres von der Annahme ausgehen können, dass die Listen schon vor September 1938 angefertigt worden sind. Die Aufstellung enthält zuviele Einzelgegenstände, die nicht aufgeführt worden wären, wenn es sich nicht um zur Verpackung fertiges Umzugsgut gehandelt hätte (z.B. 4 Rollen Klosettpapier, 2 Stangen Kernseife, 2 Pakete Seifenflocken, etc.).

Zusammen mit dieser Umzugsgutliste scheinen auch 2 Listen betreffend Reisegepäck eingereicht worden zu sein, das bestimmt erst unmittelbar vor der Abreise gepackt sein kann. Am Schlusse der Reisegepäckliste, die mit RM 1.738,85 abschliesst, ist auch vermerkt: "Dazu Liste 3 Umzugsgut RM 1.365,37" - Gesamtbetrag RM 3.104,22. Diese Liste 3 ist eine der drei Umzugsgutlisten. Die Liste 1 enthält die hier fraglichen Bilder.

Unter diesen Umständen halten wir es für zweckmässig, die Amtsakten nebst den dazu gehörigen beigezogenen Devisenakten einzusehen, um festzustellen, welche Originalunterlagen vorhanden sind, ob sich daraus die Daten der Einreichung ergeben, ob das Gutachten Ettle vorliegt, usw. Die Einsichtnahme müsste durch einen Anwalt in Frankfurt/Main erfolgen. Wir glauben, dass wir mit einem der Ffm Anwälte, die uns auch in anderen Verfahren als Unterbevollmächtigte vertreten, eine Vereinbarung dahin treffen können, dass für die in Frankfurt notwendig werdende Wahrnehmung Ihrer Interessen ein Erfolgshonorar von 5% erfällt. Wir bitten um Ihre Zustimmungserklärung.

Mit bestem Gruss

Fritz Moses

J/Ha.

Der Regierungspräsident
in Wiesbaden
- Entschädigungsbehörde-
DV-c-5- 48977/05/A/-/Sou.

(16) Wiesbaden, den 12. März 1962
Wilhelmstraße 32 · Tel. 23625, 27672 u. 29701

Sprechtag ausnahmslos nur noch Mittwoch von 9–12 Uhr

In der Antwort bitte vorstehendes Geschäftszeichen u. Datum angeben

Herren
Rechtsanwälte
Moses & Haas

50 Broad Street

New York 4, N.Y.

Betr.: Entschädigungssache nach dem BEG des Dr. Josef S o u d e k
Bezug: Ihr Schreiben vom 28. 2. 1962 - Buchh/Ha.

Sehr geehrte Herren Rechtsanwälte!

Auf das o.a. Bezugschreiben teile ich Ihnen mit, daß ich bereits am 23. 10. 1961 die Staatskasse - Buchhalterei 7 - in Wiesbaden beauftragt habe, den Ihrem Mandanten zugesprochenen Entschädigungsbetrag von DM 554,95 an ihn direkt unter seiner Anschrift in New York zu transferieren. Ihr Mandant müßte demnach längst in den Besitz des Geldes gekommen sein.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung
Im Auftrag

28. Februar 1962

An den

Herrn Regierungspräsidenten
Entschädigungsbehörde

W i e s b a d e n
Schillerstr. 2

Betr.: Bescheid vom 13. Okt. 1961 / Dr. Josef Soudek
V 4 - 48977/05/A-/Sou.

Sehr geehrte Herren:

Die auf obigen Bescheid zugesprochenen DM 554,95 sind nach unseren Feststellungen noch nicht zur Auszahlung gekommen.

Mit unserem Schreiben vom 29. August 1960 haben wir Ihnen mitgeteilt, dass der Mandant ein Ausländer-DM-Konto Nr. 458 500/110 bei der Deutschen Effecten- u. Wechselbank in Frankfurt am Main, Kaiserstr. 30 hat.

Wir bitten höflich um Nachprüfung, wann und wie Auszahlung erfolgt ist. Besten Dank.

Mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

Buchh/Ha.

AR 6285 7/9 Josef Sudek Collection Series: II/3/A 1967 August - 1981 March

MOSS, Lawrence

March 31, 1981

Dear Larry,

this letter will impress you as preposterous as the matter to which it relates.

My lines of today are, believe it or not, a reply to yours dated September 16, 1980. Six months or more have gone by since you have written me. Admitted : I am a poor correspondent and I have always been it. But not this bad.

What happened - and this is the preposterous matter - is that only a few days ago I found your package with the xerox copy of Langholm's book on Price and Value besides another xerox copy and the above mentioned letter. It arrived at least one month before my return from my most recent journey to Germany (October 17) and it was buried under one of the piles of mail waiting for me. Though I went to Germany to recover from a bad winter (1979/80), for some reasons to be related at another time I came home pretty much exhausted.

Therefore I did not thoroughly search the mail and thus something escaped my eyes which when I finally discovered it left me speechless in a dual sense : How could you ever gone [have to such length of generosity as you have done by having this book xeroxed for me ? To say "thank you" would be an offense; reciprocity for such gift is unimaginable.

Without it I would have missed for a long time to come a study which - in my opinion and as far as this highly specialized field ist concerned - must be considered as one of the most important and almost monumental achievements. Enthusiastic as John W. Baldwin of John Hopkins (whom I so highly respect regardless of his benevolent attitude toward my Aristotle study in the Transactions of the Philosophical Society) writes about Langholm's book in SPECULUM, October 1980, pp. 807-809, I would go even further than he did. All about that as soon as we begin to discourse on your questions as to topics of that book which you have raised in your letter.

Also, would you kindly bring me up-to-date on that matter of Mrs. Pribram's introduction to her husband's book ? When you are speaking of your collaboration with Karen on Mises did you refer to her article on "Economic Calculation" in Economic Inquiry (Oct. 1980) ? She has sent me an offprint but I have not answered yet.

Please, accept graciously my today's lines and greetings from

yours as always,

Babson College

Graduate Programs

Babson Park (Wellesley)
Massachusetts 02157
617-235-1200
Cable: Babcoll

September 16, 1980

Dr. Josef Soudek
New York, N.Y.

Dear Josef,

I am enclosing a copy of Odd Langholm Price and Value in the Aristotelian Tradition. It is an important source book of quotations especially on the varying translations of "indigentia" from which the germ of varying intellectual traditions emerged.

I need translations of several important passages if the book is to help me find such distinctions as "intensive" versus "extensive" demand filtering into the study of law. More about this later after you have had some time to look this over.

Thank you for the information on Pribram. I shall have more to report to you later about the book's progress. Mrs. Pribram is torn between having me attempt a short introduction and writing it herself. The publisher prefers a fellow economist and so I must please the widow without compromising my own standards. Help!

Karen and I tried out hands at preparting a joint venture. We presented a paper on Mises at the joint-meeting of the AEA and History of Thought Society. It was not easy to work together in this way The paper was good considering the logistical problems but I think only one of us can hope to work it over for publication and send it to the other for final comment. I suppose you never tried the joint authorship approach--it is tricky at times.

Regards to Mrs. Soudek and I look forward to your thoughts about this research can be of value to us in pursuing more recent (i.e., 17th century) intellecutal traditions. Also, would you break the various scholastic traditions according to the criteria Langholm has used?

Sincerely,

L. Moss

New York, April 22,1980

Dear Larry,

having been swamped by important mail in the past few days my reply to your stimulating letter of April 11 is regrettably delayed as are my heartfelt thanks for the surprising batch of articles somehow related to my essay on Aristotle's theory of exchange. While deeply immersed in my research on Renaissance Aristotelianism, I ignored the literature which was growing on and around my challenge to economists and classical scholars to rethink the theses on economic subjects Aristotle presented - after a pause of one millenium - for the past 800 years to scholars of varying persuasions. The more I am grateful to you that you made some English written samples available to me. For the time being I needed "urgently" the one article by Lowry because I was unaware of it when an economist from Omaha, Nebr., asked me for some clarification and information concerning my studies of Bruni's Latin Economics version.which Lowry had mentioned. About all that at another time when both of us feel a bit more relaxed.

At present I better address myself to two of your questions in your letters concerning the posthumous work by Karl Pribram (prononnced : Prshibram). Yes, I did know him and of him; we were fellow countrymen, i.e. both of us were born in Bohemia. He hailed from a very highly esteemed Jewish family (mostly physicians) in Prague where he also studied jurisprudence of which Economics was required special field. Well trained in economic theory of the "Vienna" type at about the time of Boehm-Bawerk (another of our fellow countrymen), he turned like the latter toward government services preferring internal trade in the Commerce Department of the Habsburg Monarchy and reflected very much on mercantilist thought (if you need information, please ask me). My wife believes to remember that before his emigration to this country (1933) he was connected with my alma mater (Frankfurt/Main); we must,apart from meetings in other places, have him there and I recollect vaguely his spouse. Incidentally, you will find information on his activities in this country in the 1956 Handbook of the A.E.A. (Review, vol. 47, no.4 (July,1957), 239). He was close to those in the Brookings Institute who were engaged in studies of foreign trade policies; besides writing on such matters he was pondering philosophical aspects of economic science. That he was extremely erudite goes without saying; unlike others in his position he was uncommonly modest and often appeared to be quite withdrawn.

Now, to the Latin quotation from Botero. Your translation is correct. I leafed through my copy of Botero's "The Reason of State" in the translation by Waley (London,1956) but I was unable to trace the expression virtus nutrivita. The adverb "nutritiva" is not classical Latin; there it would be "nutritoria". It is probably medieval Latin though Botero liked to quote Roman classics, not always successfully. The contradistinction referred to goes back to ancient Greek moral philosophy but was extensly debated by the Schoolmen.

Regarding your forthcoming lecture on Mandeville at the Huntington Library I would think that a spirit of cosmopolitanism pervades the entire 1945-1945 literature on international cooperation of which you must have seen pretty much at Tufts. Since this literature now has been worked into the special aspects of all texts on "International Economics" (see Eco 25 at Queens), it might be wholesome to go back to one of the earliest thinkers on this issue, viz. Gunar Myrdal, An International Economy (N.Y., 1956), particularly since Myrdal was accustomed to deliberate economic issues in their history-of-economic-thought perspective. Perhaps, you may link up the mentioned book by Myrdal with his earlier on the "Political Element.." 1932 (if it should have been translated) and his later "Beyond the Welfare State", New York, 1960.

With greetings from house to house and best wishes for a successful coping with your manifold tasks,

yours as always,

Babson College

Babson Park (Wellesley)
Massachusetts 02157
617-235-1200
Cable: Babcoll

April 11, 1980

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, NY

Dr Josef Soudek:

It is now a month since I received your "urgent" note and since Pride myself on having neary every article (in English) in my files, I simply have no adequate excuse for not writing sooner. I have however been traveling extensively both lecturing government bureaucrats about how the market system works and presenting professional papers and so on. This and several secretarial turnovers have left me deluged with work. I seriously hope that this tardiness will not dissuade your from asking for me or my staff to get you anything of this nature. I shall guarantee you a quicker delivery time in the future.

I read your Bruni work with great admiration. What puzzles me is exactly what did the manuscript say about economics and did it mislead scholars about Aristotle's economics?

I also recently read two of Viner's works that have been published posthumously. The first is published by the American Philosophical Society (your group--no?) and consists of several first-rate lectures he delivered at Yale in the sixties. I especially was taken in by Viner's claim that Hobbes influenced the Jansenists who in turn influenced Mandeville. The other work by Viner is reprinted as a special issue of H.O.P.E which traces the early Church fathers position on charity, property and so on. One highlight is the last chapter taking to pieces the Weber claim that there was something implied in the Protestant concept of "calling" that promoted capitalism. According to Viner noone referred to this connection in the seventeenth century although there was speculation about what it is about the Protestant countries that aids them in trade. I shall send you acopy of a rough and ready conference paper I am reading this Friday (18 April) to the History of Economic Society. Please read it with the tentative nature of some of the conclusions in mind. Marc Weber

I am preparing a paper on Mandeville for a very important seminar at the Huntington Library in L.A. this Fall (October). Any leads at all would be helpful. I am especially interested in the development of the Austrian school and the general notion of cosmopolitanism which is a species of liberalism but as I am finding it is a rare species indeed. Cosmopolitan sentiments abound in Hume and Smith but is there any such thing as a really cosmopolitan economist who puts world economic welfare above national advantage?

I am special outside editor for Johns Hopkins for a book that Karl Pribram left after his passing many years ago. Did you know Pribram? Parts of the manuscript go into great detail about scholastic and later thought. The footnotes are sometines the most valuable part because of all the foreign source references. I am enclosing a copy of my letter to the editor Tom where they are asking me if the Latin is correct. Could you send me a quick verdict as to whether the words make sense?

Good luck on the J.E.L. piece. You should prepare a rejoinder, it would be so good to see you reclaim some ground on these issues.

Best wishes to Mrs. Soudek.

Sincerely,

Lawrence S. Moss

LSM:Ph
Encls.

I send you a package separately. Please let me know if it has arrived!
J. Hon

March 11, 1980

Dear Larry,

I have to thank you still for sending me an offprint of your stimulating article on audio-visual aids in the teaching of Economic from the Journal of Economic Literature (Sept. 79). I was amazed at the plentiful store of material accessible to teachers on all levels and I was equally enriched by your observations of the available films. Thirty years ago I attempted to use films in my course on International Economics (Eco 25). After a brief period of experimentation I had to give up this attractive approach : my audience was not receptive for this as yet unknown way of learning (or rather disturbed by the impossibility of taking class notes, their main source of preparing for exams [the only process of learning they were able to grasp]).

Today I am writing you to ask you for a very great favor : Could you possibly send me a xerox copy of the article by S. Todd Lowry on "Recent Literature in Greek Economic Thought", Journal of Economic Literature, XVII, 1 (March 1979), pp. ? [one footnote is on p. 65]. As I do not know how many pages are to be xeroxed, I may possibly ask for too much (pardon me !). A short while ago a fellow economist in a midwestern university wanted to get some information from me on matters treated in the article (with which I am unfamiliar). Beginning with my retirement (1971) I discontinued subscribing to most journals - as you know I am spending every year three summer months in Europe for the sake of my health (including preparations for the journey and re-acclimatization to the city, I am practically five months absent from New York) - and in Winter, even a fairly mild one as the just ending, I am not allowed to go up to Columbia Library (which is a near intolerable restriction). Therefore, I have to beg for your help - where else could I find it at my age ?

With warmest thanks in advance for your kindness and with friendliest greetings from us both,

your as always,

December 4,1979

Dear Larry,

the envelope with an assortment of printed matters should have arrived together with or shortly after this letter. By mistake the sequence was reversed and I therefore have to explain the meaning of the three items :

(1) The offprint represents an occasional paper ("A 15th Century Humanistic Bestseller"), a sequel to my study on the mss. tradition of Bruni's Latin version of the (pseudo-) Aristotelian Economics; this study has become meanwhile, as I was assured and I observed on my annual Europe journeys, a "classic" in the literature on ms. tradition. Only one point was understandably overlooked by non-Economists. For this reason I inserted into the offprint

(2) A xerox copy of the last page of my "study" in which I pointed out that the pseudo-Aristotelian work had, outside the German "Cameralists", no direct connection with the modern science of "Po litical Economy" which originated in the middle of the 16th century in Italy and France. I even know the hour of its birth which I determined in a thorough research paper; I did not publish it yet because a qualified Renaissance scholar pointed out to me that in this paper I presupposed in my readers more knowledge of the philosophy and philology of that time than can be expected. Whether I can fill that void (with so many unpublished research papers lying around) I do not know; but I made sure that you and Karen will get to see it in due time.

(3) The fascinating article from the N.Y. Times on Hayek's (in Germany still "von Hayek") views on modern conservatism may have been noted by you; I sent a copy of it to you and Karen (who was unaware of it) in the event that you have missed to read it.

A fourth item I did not enclose : it contains German excerpts from the preface of Hayek to the Memoirs by L. (von) Mises which he had written after his arrival in N.Y. The book has been published recently in Germany and I shall order it for me (and my friends) after the holiday. Then, early in January, I shall translate the excerpts from Hayek's preface for Karen and you. When she visited with us on Thanksgiving - and thereby acquainting us with her seductive daughter - she was surprised to hear about the memoirs of Mises. I wanted to know whether she or you are aware of them or knew whether they have been translated or are even in the process of being published in English. I requested her to get in touch with you on this matter.

All these things were on the point of being mailed to you both with my comments in the Spring before my departure for Europe in the middle of July. Exactly then microbes attacked my body and the antibioticum which ate them up sapped my strength more than the little biests. Thus I carried in my head my good intentions and thoughts of you both when I spent one month in a Bavarian spa and the remainder of my trip on meetings with old friends in Germany and England. I strained myself to do all this but at age 74 one can not say how many more journeys one can undertake in the remaining years.

Hoping to hear from you and also to read such pleasurable treatises as the one on Hobbes (which I failed to acknowledge for reasons similar to the ones mentioned) I remain with regards to Barbara and from Gretel

yours as always,

New York, December 21, 1976

Dear Larry,

during the Thanksgiving weekend Karen and her husband visited with us. It was a great joy to my wife (Gretel) and myself to see them and, since Jessica suffered from a cold that day and could not be presented, to see at least pictures of her taken by her father. I have had a long talk with Karen, partly touching on your common interests, and I begged her to tell you what I have confided to her about the disasters in my life during the past 15 months. Perhaps, she done that already.

Speaking about "pictures" : in the perface of your Longfield book you mention Jushua is a "handsome" kid. Do you think, Gretel nd myself may get a picture of him ? We would appreciate it and no less, if another one of Barbara - whom I never met - and/or Larry could be attached to it.

Right after my return from Europe I looked at your book, caressing it as if it were <u>my</u> brain-child and not yours. I read again the touching

inscription which Gretel had copied for me and - what a surprise ! - the printed acknowledgment of my role in your life. Gretel had overlooked it when first leafing through the entire book and being so overwhelmed by your inscription. Now, we have seen it and we both thank you from the bottom of my heart that you have had your acknowledgment printed. Karen will explain to you, why this is so important to us.

I am still working off mountains of unanswered mail, documents and typescripts accumulat d over the past five months. As soon as this will be over I shall write you about scholarly topics which are on our mind. Probably, shortly after Christmas.

Meanwhile, with warmest greetings from us both to Barbara and you I remain

yours as always,

Dr. Josef Soudek
at present : Hotel Weisses Haus
D-7847 Badenweiler/ Germany (Fed.Rep.)

September 10,1976

Dear Larry,

Mrs. Soudek just wrote me that you have sent me a copy of your Longfield book with a most tpuching inscription. Because of my absence from home the books was forwarded from my house to my wife's address in the country (Gretel Soudek, c/o Edith Patrick, Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824). The arrival of your book represented to me a very significant event (though not unexpected) and your inscription a very highly appreciated gift. Many, many thanks for both.

As my present address indicates, I am staying in that very spa in the Black Forest which I am visiting for the third consecutive year in order to get some relief of my chronic afflictions (emphysema, arthritis). Last year (summer 1975) I have had to forgo the kind of treatments which I am receiving now because then I was hospitalized and eventually operated in the reknown University Clinic of the hearby equally famous town of Freiburg/Breisgau (where once Erasmus resided for some time). In a few days I shall be leaving for an extended trip through Bavaria from where, by the end of October, I shall return to N.Y. via Frankfurt and London.

As also mentioned, my wife stays during that time in upstate N.Y. in a farmhouse near Lake George. There she went (for almost 30 years) every summer with me and only in the past 7 years alone since she has been unable to travel as much as I still do. Yet this year she is spending her time up there in the country to recover from a most unfortunate mishap on July 4th. Early in the morning of that day she slipped in her bedroom and broke her left upper leghone (ordinarily called a "broken hip"). For almost five weeks she was, after an apparently successful operation, confined to bed in St. Luke's Hospital (near Columbia University) under most dismal circumstances. Besides caring for our apartment, I visited her daily and thus would hardly find time to prepare my annual trip to Europe. It was a sort of miracle that I finally was in a position of leaving N.Y. after getting her up to the country.

This misfortune was (for the time being) the last in a long chain of disasters in my wife's and in my own family - disasters

of such tragic dimensions that I lost (figuratively) my faculty of communicating with anyone except members of the family. I tried everything possible to comfort my wife in her fully justified despair, yet I was unable to prevent her "accident". I do mention all this to make you understand my enforced silence in the past months and to beg your forgiveness. Ever and ever again I read your letter and the attached material from your pen but I was lacking the strength of answering you; perhaps, I would have found the words to formulate my reaction to your writing but I did not have the heart of relating my misfortune. I realize that you, as everybody else, has to carry his own burden; luckily, you are young enough to cope with the hurdles of personal life.

Now, that I have at least hinted at what interrupted my correspondence with you I do hope that, after my return home, we may continue where we left off. Would you do me the favor of informing Karen about what I just wrote ? She, too, did not hear from me or even receive the ms. copy of her Locke book which I had intended to return to her with my comments. I feel very badly about it. Though I have rightfully not heard from her I do hope that she is enjoying her baby daughter.

With best wishes for the success of your book and kindest regards, of course from us both, to Barbara and you I remain

yours as always,

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
JAMES WILSON DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
CHARLOTTESVILLE
22901

ROUSS HALL

January 14, 1976

Professor Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, New York 10025

Dear Josef:

Thank you and Mrs. Soudek for your warm seasons greeting and also for your letter of 28 December. I wish you both the best for the coming year and am relieved to hear that your kidney attack did not require an operation though I know how painful it is waiting around for it to pass. It must have been a trying ordeal for you indeed and such a dreadful way to visit Germany. Let us hope that you have paid your dues for many more years of productive scholarship.

In several months time I shall send you the first edition of Mountifort Longfield: Ireland's First Professor of Political Economy (LaSalle, Ill., Green Hill, 1976). This is a great and exciting event for me and certainly represents the accomplishment of a long and cherished goal. I think the book ~~ends~~ reads well and will be favorably reviewed. The publisher will only print 1000-1500 copies but even with advertisements in History of Political Economy and the Journal of Political Economy this printing should prove adequate. I think the influence of my interpretation will be gradual, first editions of textbooks like Spiegel will take notice and then individuals at a later date will return to consult the original. At any rate while not bowing to the fashions of the profession I did make publication of my writing harder but I think the "quality control" I have maintained made it worth the effort and extra difficulty in finding a publisher.

My work on the Austrian School now occupies a good portion of my research time and actually represents for me the third phase of my academic career. What has happened is that with the presentation of the Nobel prize to Hayek a variety of research foundations have decided to fund research on the Austrian writers and so I was picked to manage a series of books entitled "Studies in Economic Theory" (the publisher is Sheed and Ward of Kansas City). My interest in the Austrian School dates to my college years when I studied with Mises and befriended Rothbard. Through the years I have studied a variety of schools of thought and am now convinced that the Austrian School can be revived if (and only if?) it broadens its base and makes common cause with the writings of economists who emphasize the "coordination of activities" as ~~the~~ essential feature of a successful economic system rather than the maximization of some statistical index (e.g., Shackle, Buchanen and Alchian).

In a world of uncertainty

I have already brought three manuscripts into gallies and six books should be published by summer. I shall send you the ads on the series in

time but I do want to tell you about my translation project. At present I am courting donors for the purpose of hiring a translator and bringing out the writings of the middle-period Austrian writers such as Illy, Schams, and Strigl. At present I am working on the translation of three important essays by Mises written between 1920-1931 and which reveal a sophisticated mastery of the cash balance (i.e., neo-Wicksellian) approach. Whatever the verdict about the future vitality of the Austrian School I do think their contribution will finally receive the attention/recognition it deserves.

In my journey's through the Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie (circa 1920's-30's) I think I saw your name on several occasions. Any personal prejudices or remembrances you might have on this period will help me tremendously at this point. Whose thought is most important? Was the Zeitschrift... an semi-official organ of the Austrian's? Would Schmoller's Yahrbuch accept their stuff. Was your work on cycles strongly influenced by the notion that an increase in the money supply produces discoordinating distortions in relative prices?

I shall enclose some materials which might interest you but more important I look forward to any reflections you might have on the development of economic thought between the wars in Germany-Austria.

Best wishes for a prosperous New Year.

Yours,

Laurence S. Moss

LSM/jbm

Dr. & Mrs. Laurence S. Moss
531 1st Street
Charlottesville, Va. 22901

(together with New Year greetings)

December 28, 1975

Dear Larry,

the pleasantly exciting news of the Conference on Austrian Economic Theory reached me still in Europe, shortly before my departure from Munich (October 16). Mrs. Soudek, distrusting the mail, did not send me the prospectus but intimated briefly the highlights of the Conference. Needless to say that I should have liked to attend the meeting but, even if things had gone well, this would have been impossible in view of the time schedule of my "vacations".

But things did not go well this time. On my flight to Zurich by the middle of July I suffered a kidney attack (a tiny stone did not find the proper way of leaving my body) and thus I spent most of my stay in Germany - meant to alleviate my assorted chronic afflications of a different kind - in the hospital. The torture of nearly unbearable pains culminated late in August in a surgical removal of the misplaced particle. My wife was unaware of all that (she needed her traditional recreation at the up-state farm which I did not want to interfere with). Yet after she had learned the truth upon my return she could only cooperate with my physicians in making me rest. You must have sensed my situation (or was it black magic ?) because you expressed in your charming inscription on the Conference announcement your concern for my health.

Presuming that I have as well recovered as is to be expected in a man of my age (70) and met the major part of my obligations resulting from such experience I can gradually turn to my scholarly pursuits again. Thus, I may refer to the initial statement of your inscription that you will assess me of the intentions of the meeting as expressed in your opening lecture at the Conference. Karen, also completely unaware of my health condition, wrote me an extensive letter and filled in a part of the background of the Conference. Yet, I very much should like to know more about "what you are up to" (as you put it).

May I express this desire as an opening salute for 1976 which by all discernible signs promises to become a most fulfilling year for your aspirations ? Or so I hope for you and myself, remaining

as always your

CONFERENCE ON AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC THEORY

At Ramada Inn, Charlottesville, Virginia

OCTOBER 18-19, 1975

Dear Joe,
Thought you might like to see what I am up to. I shall write one of these days in detail.
Best regards to you and Mrs. Sandeh.
Hope you are both in good health.
Jay

Program and Schedule of Events

SATURDAY OCTOBER 18, 1975

9:00 - 10:15 A. M.	Social Hour; coffee and danish
10:30 - 12:30 P. M.	Lecture: "On the History and Definition of the Austrian School," Laurence S. Moss (University of Virginia)
12:45 - 2:00 P. M.	Luncheon Buffet
2:15 - 4:15 P. M.	Panel discussion: "Austrian Economic Theory as a Critique of Current Areas of Analysis," Dominic Armentano (University of Hartford) Gerald P. O' Driscoll (University of Iowa), Roger W. Garrison (University of Virginia), Mario J. Rizzo (University of Chicago)
4:30 - 5:30 P. M.	Free time (swimming in indoor pool)
5:30 - 6:15 P. M.	Cocktail Hour
6:30 - 10:00 P. M.	Banquet dinner and guest lecturer: "The Didactic Function of Economic Theory: The Austrians and their Alternatives," James Buchanan (Virginia Polytechnic Institute)

SUNDAY OCTOBER 19, 1975

7:00 A. M. - 9:00 A.M.	Breakfast
10:30 - 12:30 P. M.	Panel Discussion: "The Political Economy of the Austrian School," Murray N. Rothbard (Polytechnic Institute of New York) Israel M. Kirzner (New York University) Ludwig M. Lachmann (New York University)
12:45 - 2:00 P. M.	Special Luncheon
Afternoon activities:	Informal touring of Thomas Jefferson's home and the historic part of the University of Virginia

WOULD YOU LIKE TO ATTEND ?

In order to attend the conference you must write to: Professor Laurence S. Moss, Department of Economics, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 22903 and request a personal invitation (which includes all meals and one night's accomodation). The conference is sponsored by the Charles Koch Foundation and all requests for invitations must be made in writing before 5 OCTOBER 1975.

May 25, 1974

Dear Larry,

many, many thanks for sending me so promptly an offprint of your article on Isaac Butt in the 1973 Fall issue of H.O.P.E. Although I remember the article in its ms. shape, I wonder how it will read in the definitive printed form. At any rate, the offprint will be a valuable addition to my collection of Mossiana.

While leafing through a heap of notes and newspaper clippings these days, I came across the news item in the N.Y. Times of one year ggo which I had saved for you. However, my memory did not serve me right this time. Prof. Black received a notable grant from the Ford Foundation, but for a purpose different from the one I thought to remember. Attached I am sending you a xerox copy of the news item nevertheless.

Yet another thought occurred to me as I was pondering, how to raise the guarantee of $ 2500 which the University Press at Dublin demands (this kind of insurance or subsidy has become a fad among European publishers when offered a ms. by an American author - as I know from a recent rather painful experience). Have you ever considered the "Social Science Research Council" (230 Park Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10017) ? The Council has, among others, a "Committee on Faculty Research Grants". I do not know who the present chairman of this committee is nor whether the subsidy needed by you would come into the juris-

diction of this committee. Perhaps, you know somebody at the Council or one of your colleagues is in touch with it. The Council turned recently to area studies and Dr. Withers received several travel grants to Latin America from the subcommittee for this area; yet the person, Dr. Withers knows there would not be your man. However, you can refer to Dr. Withers if you feel like (I received a grant from the Council some 30 years ago and the present staff members may have forgotten me, though they are sending me regularly their (news) Items). One way to approach the Council, if you have no better one, is to write to Miss Eleanor C. Isbell, staff associate, and ask her for advice such as whether a personal visit at the Council would be advisable while you are in the N.Y. area and who at present the economist on the mentioned committee is.

Meanwhile, let's go on searching our mind and keeping our chins up. With best wishes for a useful outcome of our efforts and your work,

yours as always,

NEW YORK TIMES,
June 10, 1973
p. 63

Ford Foundation Awards $250,000 for Study by Irish

Special to The New York Times

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 2—The Queen's University of Belfast has been awarded a grant of $250,000 by the Ford Foundation for research in social science in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic over the next three years.

The award was announced by Prof. R. D. C. Black, head of the department of economics at the Queen's University. He said that all six Irish universities and their colleges would participate in studies of the economic and social issues raised by the recent entry of Britain and the Irish Republic into the European Economic Community.

Professor Black will head a committee of economists, sociologists and political scientists from Northern Ireland and the Republic that will supervise the studies.

He said that he hoped that the research would "give people the kind of basis which could be helpful in discussion and policy-making."

May 11, 1974

Dear Larry,

what a wonderful surprise it was to receive your bulky package containing the voluminous 1974 Spring issue (no.5) of the Virginia Essays in Economics with your article on "Some Public Choice Aspects of Hobbes's Political Thought", the syllabus of your Spring 1975 seminar on the Austrian School and, most of all, your personal letter bringing me up to date on your work and far-flung plans.

Many, many thanks for your communations, for the outpourings of your mind and for the touching inscription on the cover of the Virginia Essays. In fact, an overdue letter to you was already on my mind and it would have been written one of these days since, with the onrush of Spring, my body and mind are beginning to function again almost normally. My intended letter would have been a reply to (1) your letter of March 29, 1973 (!) in which you have raised a host of intellectual issues and also discussed plans for the publication of your doctoral dissertation and (2) the announcement of your wizadry in producing, together with Barbara, Joshua Louis who, I figured out, will be one year old in eight weeks from now. His arrival last year was celebrated in mind by Mrs. Soudek (who had received the announcement of J.L.'s arrival at the end of September 1973 in Diamond Point, N.Y. and transmitted to me its pleasant content at once to Europe) and by myself with no little pride of your versatile skills. Now, not all your communications received in the past year are outdated and they, together with the recent ones, will be answered in an extensive letter to be written within the next fortnight.

The purpose of todays lines is - besides expressing my heartfelt thanks for the past and recent letters - to provide you with a few facts as to my present status and plans for the coming summer. As already indicated, the health of my wife and of myself is at the moment better than for a long time. This winter was, however, strenuous for me : practically since my return from last years Europe-journey (June 15-October 15) I was plagued by some mysterious infection (no flu, thanks Heaven) first of my respiratory and then my digestive system (not to mention arthritis, emphysema and the like for the treatment of which I am spending the summers in Europe). Fortunately, my wife was spared the annual attack of flu and thus was able to take good care of me. Nevertheless, I shall go to Europe again - this year for three months only (middle of July to middle of October) - while my wife will be spending the summer in traditional fashion on the farm in the Adirondacks (c/o Miss Edith Patrick, Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824). If you can arrange to come to Long Beach before July 15, then my wife and I would be able to meet you, lovely Barbara and the amazing Joshua Louis. Will you let me know soon, whether such meeting is feasible ?

Now, a few brief remarks as to the content of your letter and of the attached papers :

(1) doctoral dissertation : I still maintain that every effort ought to be made that you have it published by the Irish University Press and/or Kelly rather than serialized in articles. Somewhere I saw it announced that R.C.D. Black will edit a series on the history of Irish economics; unluckily, at the moment I cannot locate the newspaper clipping which I saved for you. Please, wait, unless you know about that matter ;

(2) your article on Longfield's value theory : I was glad to learn that it will be published eventually after the agony you have gone through with the "readers" for H.O.P.E. ;

(3) your article on Burr : Karen told me, when visiting with me last Christmas, that it has been published in the Autumn 1973 issue of H.O.P.E. Since my subscription to H.O.P.E. has lapsed while I was in Europe (I shall straighten that matter out before leaving for this summer's trip), I have not seen the article. Do you happen to have an offprint of it which you could spare (of course, nicely inscribed) ? ;

(4) your planned work on the Austrian School : was pleasant news to me. I shall comment on this project in my next letter : a group of general and principal issues has to be thought over ere you embark on further research. But it is good that, in preparation for your project, you will attend that conference in N.H. in June in the presence of so many still living Austrian luminaries and also read in Atlanta a paper on Mises's "Monetary Theory" (what an assignment ! - you remember that I consider this as one of his most valuable contributions to Modern Economics but also one which, when to be presented, calls rather for a book than a compressed paper). I sincerely hope that your paper, together with the others, will be published either in a separate volume of essays or at least in the Journal of the Southern Economic Assn.;

(5) your articles on Hobbes and your seminar syllabus : will be studied soon most thoroughly and the requested comments on them forwarded to you in the foreseeable future.

Until my comments will have materialized in my forthcoming letter, please, accept the best wishes for further satisfactory progress in your work, and most friendly regards to Barbara and yourself from my wife and

yours as always,

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
JAMES WILSON DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
CHARLOTTESVILLE
22901

May 7, 1974

Professor Joseph Soudek
West End Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Joe,

Too much time has passed between our last correspondence and I do hope yours and Mrs. Soudek's health is at its best despite the trials of city life. I am enclosing a copy of my recent paper on Hobbes which I suspect you will be interested in aside from the fact that one of your past students wrote it. The journal which ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ presently includes the text is a local one, and a second copy is being considered by the editors of H.O.P.E.. (Incidently, the Longfield article on his value theory will appear two issues from now).

My Longfield book is still circulating

among the publishers who have a fondness for hoarding the text beyond the duration of ordinary decency. Irish Univ. Press will publish it if I can find an American publisher who will purchase 300 copies (in other words Irish Press wants someone to subsidize the book for the amount of $2,500.) Of course I do not believe that my book will be that restricted in sales and therefore at Kelley's prompting I sent him the manuscript (now recalled from Ireland). He is now being noncommittal about it all and I am now considering breaking it into journal articles.

As you no doubt realize my ability to remain in the academic world depends upon the quantity of publications I accumulate (book reviews do not count). One book would of course do the trick but in the absence of the book I must accumulate an arsenal of publications. What this means is that a premium is attached to projects that take but a year to complete and a discount on all others. The academic world is in a bad state as the least scholarly among us

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rise to the top. I do think times will improve within the next five years and we could talk about this further at a later date if you wish.

As far as my relations with H.O.P.E. go I am something approximating a regular contributor. I am doing a Review Article (not a book review) on Samual Hollander's massive "The Economics of Adam Smith". (Toronto 1972) I will send you a copy of the paper. They wrote to me asking for the review and I ofcourse have enjoyed the ego boost as always.

I intend to spend the next two years on the Austrian School and its contribution. I am enclosing the Seminar course I shall give at Virginia in the Spring of 1975 in honor of von Mises, another of my beloved teachers. I have restricted by bibliography to English sources but still have omitted

much of value. Any suggestions you may have on course content will be much appreciated. Besides the course itself, I shall participate in two events of great moment: first, I am invited as a participant to attend a conference on Austrian Economics to be held in N.H. this June. Six days in the presence of Hayek, I. Kirzner, Lachmann, and Rothbard promises to be stimulating. In October I shall deliver a paper before the Southern Economics Association on von Mises' moretary theory. This shall be part of a panel devoted to Mises' contribution and the other speakers include Baumgarth on Mises' political economy, Rothbard on Mises' economic calculation challenge, Kirzner on Mises' capital theory, and Fritz Machlup will chair the panel. This will be held in Atlanta and I am excited about going.

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I hope I have not bored you with these details of my academic life. Please write to me and tell me what your are doing, etc. I shall be in N.Y. part of the summer residing on Long Beach Long Island, with my talented and charming son, Joshua Louis, and beloved companion Barbara. There must be a way we can all meet for lunch. You are a New Yorker and I hold you responsible for picking a Saturday afternoon spot. I'll call you in July (will you travel this summer?)

I remain

yours truly,

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March 29, 1973

Dear Josef,

Thank you for taking the trouble to read my Longfield paper with such care and kind concern. I have taken your annotated copy and placed it in my Longfield-book-tray awaiting my full energies in a week or so (after midterms etc.). I plan to use many of your stylistic changes (perhaps most) and certainly check out that reference to the auction idea in Senior. I think I saw it in the Outline once -- I shall check my copy soon.

Your comment on Say and his neglected influence is not only true but also somewhat disturbing to me. This is the one serious omission in my Longfield work. I have relied too heavily on secondary source material when it comes to Say though I have myself read everything he wrote that is now translated. I even have the Cours Complet D'Economie Politicue in my office but have not stumbled through it. My paper on Isaac Butt (which you have seen) does include discussion of Say based on my own readings-- yet despite my reading I have not been convinced that Longfield's essential contributions are in any way dependent on the Frenchman. As you can surmise, I believe that Say became an important influence on the value theory of the Irish economists after Longfield via Butt.

If you have had a chance to look at my rent chapter you will notice a note to Torrens. His influence on Longfield and vice versa is even greater that I have noted but I am not as yet prepared to tell the whole story.

Where I shall improve my manuscript prior to publication is with regard to Lauderdale and Longfield's theory of profit-have you ever seen Lauderdale's discussion of machines and productivity? I'll be glad to send you a copy.

If from Malthus comes the demand schedule and Lauderdale the productivity theory of profit and together we get Longfield's non-Ricardian theory of income distribution, then Morton Paglin is right about a Lauderdale-Malthus tradition but wrong in not including Longfield. I have included a note on this point in the text of my manscript but have not developed this in much detail.

As you have probably noticed about my writing I try to stay away from providing a general survey type of account of the history of economic thought. It is not that I don't like to generalize and philosophize -- who doesn't -- but I feel that our field has been damaged too much so by this Schumpeterian approach. Schumpeter could

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get away with it, you can get away with it, I am twenty-eight and can't. In a certain sense I have not earned the right to set down my general reflections--this will come later. For the present I say very little without a footnote and documentation in my holster. Thus the whole point of this digression is that I have been sketchy on Say's influence because I have not been able to find anything conclusive about that influence. I will however add a note showing how Longfield's definition of economics follows Say and not Whately.

The Fall 1972 issue of H.O.P.E. is packed full of good work on the "marginal revolution". The greatest gem of all is Jaffe's work on L. Walras and his role in marginal economics. One of the articles also maintains that Menger was a bit more accomplished in mathematics that has hitherto been suspected. Do you have this issue? They are selling it separately but I certainly hope that you have not let your subscription lapse. (Beware of the H.O.P.E. staff they do not let you know your subscription has expired and they just stop sending the magazine).

I have heard not a thing about my Longfield supply and demand paper and the attitude of my anonymous critics. I can assure you that even if they accept it I will alter the text so as to incorporate your suggested improvements especially where they sharpen my argument.

Hartwell has sent me a note stating that he has a "quite hopeful letter back from the Irish University Press" but that is all ~~He says~~ A long Author's Questionaire was enclosed to find out about my degrees etc. It does not ask for people who support my work so I have no reason to give them your name. What do you think of the Irish University Press? What does this form mean? Are they interested moderately or a great deal? I can hardly stand the suspense. It looks like I am back to the title "Mountifort Longfield: Ireland's First Professor of Political Economy".

Virginia has renewed by contract for another three year period so I expect to be around here until the Spring of 1977. This is ofcourse good news. With a two course a term schedule I have time for research.

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As far a research goes, I am doing some work on the history of statistics with regard to the development of economics. Naturally I am even more impressed with Sir William Petty than I have ever been before. Letwin in his Origins... is very unkind ~~to him~~ and Marx has distorted him. completely. Petty's search for a "par" between land and labor was presented as a "digression" but actually goes to the heart of his style of Political Arithmetic. If the subsistence wage could be measured in acres of land (by discovering the number of units of land recuired to produce the "easiest gotten food") they by surveying the country one could mathematically deduce either a) the maximum number of inhabitants the country was bapable of supporting or b) the number of inhabitants actually in the country (a popular question among Pol. Arithmeticians up untill the 1800's and the actual taking of population census'; or c) the difference between a and b representing the so-called aggregate surplus or aggregate rent which makes possible the growth of towns and cities (enter Cantillon!). Naturally I do not as yet know whether Petty was interested in a, b or c, and it may be the case that he was interested in d. I will have more mature thoughts on this problem in months to come.

reduced the guesswork

Something entirely different when searching for the "par"

I am also doing work on Thomas Hobbes and the general logical structure of contractarian thought. As you know I was nominated for a National Humanities Award for Summer Research on this topic but this year the state cut back on Federal Revenues so I am out 2,000 dollars. I still get my usual Faculty Fellowship, so summer will not be a complete financial disaster.

Enough about me and my escapades. Tell me about yourself. Are you still working on the transmission of manuscripts around Europe? You must take advantage of the H.O.P.E. journal and publish some of your own thoughts about the history of our science. Please tell me about the status of your own work.

Regards to Mrs. Soudek and I look forward to your reply.

Yours,

Larry

New York, March 4, 1973

Dear Larry,

Many thanks for your touching letter of February 23 which afforded me most of the requested clarifications. In a later response to this letter I shall say more about your answers.

Today I shall be taking up point three of our correspondence, viz. your lengthy study on "Mountifort Longfield's Supply and Demand Theory of Price ..." which, as you will see, I read very attentively and, what you will not see, with greatest suspense and enjoyment. Attached I am returning the copy of the study which you kindly mailed me in November (can you spare another clean copy for my own use ?) with two sets of notes on my part.

(1) "Suggestions" : they are written with ball point for better legibility and they are really meant to be what the term implies. I am submitting to you for consideration formulations which appear to me more concise or felicitious than your own. They are not "criticisms" in any way, merely alternatives to your expressions. Don't forget - I never do - that you are handling a highly complex subject matter resisting facile presentation. All I want to do is to offer you a helping hand; no hard feelings will arise if you stick to your own words or accept a third solution suggested by someone better suited for the job than I am.

(2) Marginal notes : they are written in pencil and contain suggestions concerning substantive matters relative to the development of economic thought. Quite often I found doctrines apparently derived from J.B. Say without your stating so explicitely. (Incidentally : in my opinion Say remains until today the most underrated economist and influence in 19th century literature; while still teaching, I was looking desperately for a disciple who could fill this gap [as you do now for Longfield] - a job which, however, requires such fluency in French as Jaffee brought to his work on Walras).

(3) Acknowledgments in the unnumbered note (*) on page 1 : Before you finally will submit your paper to a journal (H.O.P.E. ?), the list of persons will have grown to such length as in your Butt paper. However, if you intend to retain the first names - Soudek, Dorfman, Simon - then you should be more specific as the sort of assistance these three people have given you for the sake of historical correctness as well as of the autobiographical significance such notes possess for later generations. (One day, Laurence Moss may easily become the topic of a doctoral dissertation !). Mindful of these circumstances, I would suggest a text like this : "I want to express my thanks to Professors Josef Soudek, Joseph Dorfman and the late Matthew Simon. Prof. Soudek first drew my attention to Longfield and the need of a new study on him; Prof. Dorfman supervised my dissertation on Longfield named below and extended to me assistance at every stage of its progress; the late Prof. Simon provided valuable suggestions for an earlier draft of this paper....". While making this suggestion (more it is not) I realize that the planned introduction to your book will have the story in greater length;

you wrote me most charmingly about it in your letter of February 6. Yet, just as the article would be an appetizer for your book so would this note be a piece in anticipation of the Introduction to your book.

With all good wishes for the progress of your work and warmest greetings from house to house,

yours as always,

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February 23, ~~1972~~ 1973

Dear Josef,

Thank you for your letter of Feb. 17, 1973. I am hastening this reply to simply clarify some ambiguities in my earlier letters. I shall follow your mold and answer your querries in the order in which they appeared.

1. Hartwell has verbally committed himself to write an introduction. I have made that common knowledge around my department and thus it would be rather clumsy for him to "back out". Also Hartwell is a truly dedicated and generous human being; my only uncertainty is as to the contents of the introduction. I would like him to write about the historical-social situation 1800-1870, etc., and why Longfield's analysis would be of interest to economic historians as well as our breed. I selected Hartwell because I want Longfield's name known to as wide an academic community as possible. Future corrés. will have more to say about this man and my relation to him. I think you would love him: he is a true European scholar (originally an Australian and school teacher, subsequently editor of Journal of Eco. History, and now widely known scholar of the industrial revolution. He is pro-Hayek in his interpretation and sympathetic to capitalism (as against socialism) as a means of preserving individual liberty and making the best of resources.)

2. Publisher Kelley is not out of the question. Dorfman (see #3 below) may be of some help but inasmuch as Kelley listens to Dorfman and Dorfman has not as yet suggested that I write to Kelley, I am confused about how and when to approach him. It may be that Dorfman a) wants me to find a University press (and I would prefer this) and b) will suggest Kelley when all seems lost. On the other hand, Kelley is now a subsidiary of a New Jersey pub. firm and Kelley-the-man may not have the power to make unilateral decisions as it was in the old days. Dorfman may know that profit maximization is the new Kelley's primary motivation and wants to save me a disappointment. Finally, it may be the case that Dorfman is simply waiting for me to ask him. I am somewhat hesitant about asking for

he explained that

favors of this type and have not done so to date.

3. Dorfman has not supplied me with a formal letter because ~~no~~ a publisher should not get a "form letter" indicating that my book is circulating like so much "script". Instead he recommends that I quote him as saying the book is an "outstanding, comprehensive treatment of a long-neglected nineteenth century Irish economic theorist." Certainly he is very flattering.

4. My article on Butt is signed and sealed and will appear in the Fall 1973 issue of HOPE. The melodrama surrounds my Longfield paper on supply and demand -- this is what they want to be revised. The problem is that my paper was written before Bowley's article and I have revised the paper and sent it back by referring to Bowely over and over again. Who is so opposed to my supply and demand paper on Longfield? I don't know. Could it be Black? Black was my anonymous critic on my Butt paper. He suggested that I consult two other pamphlets written by Butt which I did and I added some footnote material. He finally accepted the paper because I do substantiate his earlier work about the existence of a utility theory tradition in value theory at Trinity College, Dublin. So my Butt paper was written with Al Schweitzer's philosophy in mind. My supply and demand paper is not congenial to Black. On the one hand ~~he~~ Black no longer insists that Longfield had a diminishing marg. utility theory but says that his "intensity of demand" does imply something more. I flatly disagree. My overall point of view is that Butt, more than Longfield, made utility an essential element of Irish value theory, Longfield was trying to purge it from the ~~value~~ problem of market price. If Black is the one giving this hard time (I don't think this paper was sent to Black yet though the revised copy may still be sent to get ~~still~~ another "outside opinion"-- this is done quite frequently) and if he is instrumental in getting it refused then I can predict his reaction to my book and must prudently avoid a publisher who would send him the manuscript. Black was not very generous when I needed his dissertation first time around and he is very much Viner-like in his work ~~to~~ which suggests that he is a hard man to please. To date I don't have any idea about Black and the

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liklihood of him forestalling my work on Longfield. If anything I should say that he accepted my Butt paper. But again, the Butt paper was a very different type of thesis than my work on Longfield and I think the utility theory issue is of prime importance. There are other journals, but H.O.P.E. is the journal of my field and I really need this outlet of expression right now. I thank you for encouraging me to seek other journals and I shall do so if H.O.P.E. refuses the manuscript. If H.O.P.E. does not want Longfield's supply and demand ~~xxxxx~~ analysis then I will consider revising it and follow your instructions (which you promised to send to me). The paper must be scaled down to only an appetizer and I shall sit tight with the second chapter waiting for the whole book to be published if HOPE refuses.

I have a student outside right now and must end with one last remark. Your last letter left me absolutely elated and hopeful about the future. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Larry

P.S. I look forward to your next letter.

L.M.

New York, February 17, 1973

Dear Larry,

four days ago I received the announced typescript of your book on Longfield based on your doctoral dissertation. Preceding it, on November 27, I received a bulgy envelope containing the typescripts of your three articles on (1) Isaac Butt, (2) Mountifort Longfield's Supply and Demand Theory of Price, and (3) Private Property Anarchism. I was deeply impressed by the prodigious volume of your literary output and most grateful for your sending me copies of your writings.

The first envelope also carried a letter dated November 24, 1972. I thank you so belatedly but no less heartily for this epistle which afforded me a first glimpse at your scholarly thoughts and plans since you have settled down in Virginia. And just as much I am thanking you for your elaborate letter of February 6, 1973 with the two items attached, viz. (1) the syllabus of your graduate course on the Development of Economic Thought and (2) the xeroxed copy of Marian Bowley's article on "The Predecessors of Jevons", sent to you by the H.O.P.E. editor for a partial revision of your Isaac Butt article (am I right in so connecting these two pieces ?).

In both letters you have raised so many different points that today I shall take up only a few which seem to me more urgent than others (which does not involve evaluation of their significance).

To begin with point <u>one</u> : your "magnum opus" - thus far. I presume the "definitive" title of it is "Mountifort Longfield's Contribution to Economics and its Place in the Development of British Economic Thought" rather than the earlier one "Mountifort Longfield: Ireland's First Professor of Economics". Here are the circumstances surrounding the fate of your book which I would like you to clarify for me :

(1) The preface by Prof. Hartwell : I take it from your more recent letter that Prof. Hartwell has agreed (i.e. committed himself) to write a preface or introduction to the book. If that is so, then this fact would have some bearing on numbers 2 and 3 below.

(2) The prospective publisher : Thus far you have mentioned and only once (in your letter of late November) the possibility of "capturing" an Irish publisher as Hartwell suggested. You were then not too sanguine about this chance. However, to judge it by the experience of a former student of mine (Irene H. Butter), it is not so absurd a possibility as it first may appear. Mrs. Butter wrote at Spengler's suggestion a doctoral dissertation on Dutch Economics covering the period 1800-1870 and got some years after her graduation from Duke (1969) a distinguished Dutch publisher (Martinus Nijhoff) interested in it by that sort of "chance" Hartwell was obviously thinking of. For the latter purpose it may be advisable to go back to the original title of the book. Apart from this "chance" : is Augustus Kelly entirely out of the question ? Would you know or merely think that Black would be a hindrance to Kelly considering your book for publication ? Unless you

had a negative reply from Kelly, I would think that Black's edition of Longfield would call for a complementary study like yours notwithstanding what Black may have written in terms of introductions to his edition and before. Furthermore, have you ever consulted Dorfman as to have your extended dissertation published ? Dorfman has good connections among publishers and not only with the Columbia U. Press and he would certainly lend you his support after having accepted your dissertation. Along the same line as a try with an Irish publisher would be a knock at the door of the Oxford University Press, namely local patriotism.

(3) Endorsement of your book : I wonder what Dorfman's reaction has been to your request for such letter as you have had in mind. If Hartwell writes the preface, then you would not need more of an endorsement at the beginning of dealings with publishers. Dorman and myself should come later into the play, if at all. Ordinarily, if publishers can be brought to the point of considering to enter upon a publishing venture, then they show the typescript to one or two "readers" pf their own choice without divulging their identity to you. On "suggestions" by these readers I shall say more in the next point of my today's letter.

(4) Breaking up your book into separate chapters : You were mentioning this possibility in your letter from November and again in your recent letter. As you probably know, I am against this procedure, much as I appreciate the impatience of a young author. To get a first book into the press may take comparatively long time and that peculiar "chance" I spoke of before. Yet, why not wait rather than have one or two chapters printed and let it go at that ? If you want to fill the time of waiting, an article like the one you have written already and have sent me in November (no. (2) in the first paragraph) was the proper thing to do. I have read the article carefully and provided it with some suggestions for reworking it; this essay would stand a thorough revision if you were to use it as a "stop gap" measure. You are whetting the appetite of the scholarly audience without giving away too much of the substance of your book. Yet, why considering H.O.P.E. again for this article ? Karen whom I asked about it at Christmas maintained that your reason for this thought was the fact that there are not too many outlets for articles of this sort. Would not "Economica" be a proper place for your essay on Longfield's price theory as it was before for one of Black's articles ? Or the "Quarterly for Political Economy" ?

My Point <u>two</u> (and last for today) concerns your study on Isaac Butt. What I would like to know about it and what I should like to add by way of commenting on its "fate" is the following :

(1) Acceptance of it by H.O.P.E. : In your letter from November you told me that the article was accepted for the Fall 1973 issue. Karen confirmed your statement. Then, in your recent letter, you were uttering doubts as to the acceptance in view of revisions which the editor, probably prompted by one of his "readers", demanded; among them that you bring one section of your article in line with Marian Bowley's essay on Jevons's Predecessors (see below). You said you have complied with the request. Then, why should H.O.P.E. not stick to its original commitment ? In your place, I would not give up this opportunity and get this point of acceptance clarified. And that brings me to the sore field of "readers' suggestions".

(2) Usefulness and folly of "readers" : Unlike European editors, American editors rely very heavily on the expertise of alleged "authorities". The result is the generally lower level and often complete lack of originality in American contributions to the Social Sciences as compared to the European ones. In the best of circumstances, concurrence of editor and his readers makes for greater smoothness of presentation and style and absence of sloppiness in factual information than you would find in Europe but also eagerness on the part of authors to conform with what has been said by "experts" (= holders of chairs in the respective discipline who dispose of appointments as churchmen in elevated positions do of benfices). Seen in this harsh and cynical light, one may just as well accept the advice given by Albert Schweitzer in his autobiography to the novices: that they always "agree" with their superior until the young scholar has climbed up to the rung of (tenured) associate professorship. Afterwards, the author can and ought to afford the license of discord. Don't let the comments by H.O.P.E. editor and his advisers make you "cry" (as you claimed they have done); just laugh them off and twist your pen to the point where your conscience creaks.

(3) Recommendation of Bowley's article : stands in contrast to the just characterized and common "suggestions" in that it was pointed out to you because it supports your own thesis. I read Bowley's article, thus far unknown to me, with the same delight as your frequent marginal glosses stressing how well the salient features of Longfield's work were taken. What you could do and, I surmise, actually have done is to add to your reference to her Nassau Senior book the observation that Miss Bowley (a) has admittedly shifted her position vis-à-vis Longfield and (b) is thus now concurring with your own interpretation. This, incidentally, is one of those Jevensonian coincidences which startled Jevons so often in reflecting on his own accomplishments (for which the rediscovery of Gossen is merely one though spectacular example).

Many more points you have touched upon will be belabored in a subsequent letter. This one has to be finished now for a variety of reasons, among them my perennial health tribulations. But I do want to mention yet to you that my wife enjoyed no end your meditation about the relation between you and me (for her this is an old and cherished story which I shall relate to you next time) and your good news about Barbara's present and future role in your life. We both, my wife and I, would love to meet her and no less yourself whom my wife knows only from my many repeatedly told anectodes. For the time being , please, accept these greetings and good wishes from house to house and, if conditions allow, honor soon with a reply

yours as always,

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ROUSS HALL

February 6, 1973

Dear Josef,

Thank you and Mrs. Soudek for that lovely Seasons card. I was especially sorry to hear about the strain of city life and even more appalled that the two of you continue to endure it. There are several areas within a pleasant train ride from to Columbia that do offer an attractive style of living. The constraints on your mobility could be overcome by consulting a rental agent who will handle these matters for you. I know that this is easy for me to say, inasmuch as I am younger, but still your own health and well-being ought to come before any allegience you owe to the upper West Side. Please forgive me if my advice seems out of order, but I do look forward to many more years of your friendship and advice, and am frankly jealous of any environmental factors that might impair your physical stamina.

Recently I have grown somewhat nostalgic and pensive about the last ten years of my life. You and perhaps only three other scholars (Herbert, Mises, and Rothbard) have had such a profound effect upon my life that if I ever write my autobiography I shall entitle it "Four Who Made a Revolution". Of the four, if I had to pick the one who transformed me into a productive member of the intellectual community, I would have to choose you. In this sense I owe you an enormous amount of gratitude and sincere thanks. To whatever extent I approach the ideal of pure scholarship to that extent I reflect your influence.

What puzzled me the most (upon looking back) is the fact that the true character of our relationship was not always obvious to me. I do not think that during 1963-4 you expected to remember my name past the next semester and certainly not for the next ten years! I admired you and your work greatly but I always felt slighted in the sense that you distributed those coveted grades not in accordance with "corrective justice" but in accordance with "distributive justive" and thus my C or B was really equivalent to another's A. What puzzles me (and also some of your other "best" students) is whether your really believed that the Phoenix crowd was actually endowed with a burning taste for academic debate. Personally I have always considered my other profession as a magician and entertainer more demanding than most of these "traditional" skills. You theory of justice when applied to the distribution of grades has always puzzled me and perhaps someday you will explain it to me. Whatever you did "worked" in the sense that I was provoked into proving my abilities to you and somehow or other out of the chaos of my teenage life emerged an individual with a passion for economic theory and doctrine.

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How did you know how to handle me? How did you know what type of treatment would be best for me in the long run? You did know and I am forever in your debt. For many years I have gone along thinking that "Dr. Soudek misunderstood me" -- that you consulted my college records to learn that I was a transfer student from night school and judged me on that basis! But now I am convinced that regardless of your original motives you were the first professor to really take an interest in me and my abilities. To require that college professors be forbidden from entering into emotional relationships with their students and that they merely dispense short-answer tests and take an average of the grades is, in my opinion, to subvert the very essence of a successful student-teacher relationship. For many years I have be guilty of misjudging the first professor who took an interest in me as both a human being and as a potential scholar.

I make these confessions to you now because my Longfield work has reached a plateau in its long development. I have just finished the manuscript of a full-length book entitled Mountifort Longfield's Contributions to Economics and its Place in the Development of British Economic Thought. Professor Max Hartwell of Oxford Univ. has agreed to write the introduction inasmuch as I see no reason to burden you with this task-- I will be more than happy if you would read the manuscript and make some general observations. I have already written to Dorfman for a letter of endorsement which I shall zerox when I begin my search for a publisher. I would like your endorsement also in the form of a "to whom it may concern letter...", such a note simply informs the publisher that you think the manuscript is worthy of publication it does not commit you agree with my treatment, etc.

My book is a revised edition of the basic analysis of my dissertation plus a long final chapter on Longfield's policy-oriented work on land reform, etc. In the final chapter I have included some observations on why Longfield came to reject Locke's theory of property when that theory is applied to land titles, I have already sent a copy of this chapter to Karen for reference. It is my opinion that within the so-called "laissez-faire" school there is a fundamental cleavage between two types of justifications of private property; the Lockean natural rights doctrine and the Bentham utilitarian doctrine. I would not say that the two approaches are inconsistent with one another but they do represent radically distinct points of emphasis. A Bethamite-type is a completely different type of free-market advocate than a neo-Lockean-type. It is almost like W. James' distinction between "soft hearted" and "hard headed" philosophers. But all of this belongs most properly to another work.

I originally looked forward to the day when I would send

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you a published copy of my book and you would find evidence of my indebtedness to you on the acknowledgement page. That day will hopefully be soon but just in case my work goes unappreciated or there is a long delay in reaching the other side of a printing press, I have taken the liberty of making you a copy of the book and mailed it in two parts to your N.Y. address (West End ave.). Please accept it as a temporary version of my book and let us hope that I can soon replace it with a final version in hard cover.

The second chapter of the book is a revised version of my paper on Longfield's supply and demand theory now in your possession. The reason it had to be revised is that Bowley decided to publish an article entitled "The predecessors of Jevons--the Revolution that Wasn't". She now claims that 1) Longfield did not try to link "intensity of demand" with marginal utility; that 2) the utility tradition in economics is carried forth in the Wealth of Nations and 3) that Say by identifying "price" as the measure of utility shunted the car of economics on the wrong track by obscuring the distinction between marginal and total utility. Thus Bowley of 1972 is a different Bowley from the one I discuss in that chapter. So the editors of H.O.P.E. promply returned my paper requesting that I revise it in the light of Bowley's recent contribution. The penciled corrections bring Bowely's work in line with my own and you see that she has actually come around to adopt my position though of course we have never corresponded, etc. I have sent a revised copy of the paper back to H.O.P.E. magazine and hope the Duke crowd will publish it. I really thought that they would be delighted with my approach but I am not quite certain that they are sending it to readers who are capable of appreciating the quality of the work. Some of the comments I have received make me want to cry, but if not H.O.P.E. then I shall send it elsewhere. This I do not want to do because we must support H.O.P.E.--this magazine will do more for the history of economic thought than 100,000 dollars of Ford Foundation money. I shall always respect the editors etc., for the great service that they have done for our specialty etc.

As you know I tried my best to link Longfield to some of the early utility theorists but with not much success. Although Longfield makes several brilliant contributions to the utility doctrine they are not essential to his major set of contributions. The analytic structure of his theory of distribution reflects his supply and demand approach to markets (inelastic supply juxtaposed with elastic demand). The supply and demand approach owes to Malthus and like Malthus it was a way of defining an elastic demand curve without stopping to consider the utility considerations that in turn explain demand. The major influences on Longfield come out of law and probably Locke and Bentham. Locke's Essay was

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ROUSS HALL

required reading at Trinity college, and there is more here than I in fact know about. Perhaps in future correspondence you can help me on these questions.

I am enclosing a copy of Bowley's recent article for your study. (Incidently if there are any journal articles you want let me know and I'll be glad to get them to you -- it is really no trouble inasmuch as I practically have a zerox machine in my office and our department has a private library of journals besides what is available at the library).

There is an old Cuban saying "Write a book, plant a tree, and have a baby". Well the book is written and I am negotiating a house and most important of all, Barbara and myself shall be parents sometime in July. This move to Charlottesville has made all the difference in our lives. Life has so much to offer one that I have vowed to make every moment exciting. I only wish we could all meet sometime so that Barbara and I could meet you and Mrs. Soudek. What a lovely time we could have. Barbara is an exceptionally talented human being and our association has proved of great worth to us both. I would like you to meet her.

There is much more that I could tell you. Forgive my "train of thought" approach to letter writing but if typing paper came in rolls I would not know where to stop. A final word on economic thought at the Univ. of Virginia— we are probably second to Duke. John Whittaker has just published his book on the early life and work of Marshall and it is full of doctrine, history, etc. Whittaker is a high powered mathematical economist who is quite a fine historian of doctrine as well. The two qualities when fused together make him an appropriate student of Marshall's writings (I think Macmillan is the publisher). I am handling the graduate course on the history of economic theory and am enclosing my ~~reading list~~. course outline. I have just discussed the Soudek-Gordon controversy about Aristotle and really find Gordon's position somewhat misleading. I do not like the way he pulls quotations from a variety of texts and disregards the problem of "justice" and how it applies to exchange. Hollander's supporting article is marred by the fact that it is really a paper about St. Thomas and not what its title suggests. You must not let Gordon have the last word! How about a challenge to Gordon in the form of a reiteration of your basic thesis!

You should receive my Longfield manuscript within two weeks. Let me know if for some reason it doesn't arrive -- I have taken the precaution of having it mailed "registered".

Regards to Mrs. Soudek.

Yours,

Larry

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ROUSS HALL

November 24, 1972

Dear Josef,

I hope that this letter finds you and Mrs. Soudek well and eager to enjoy this Thanksgiving holiday. I also hope that your summer was as enjoyable as ours was and provided you with its intended effects.

Here are three papers that I have done in the past few months. The Isaac Butt has been accepted for H.O.P.E. (Fall '73), the Longfield on value I submitted to H.O.P.E. and do not as yet have a reply, and the third on anarchism is a paper that I delivered before the S.E.A. a few ~~months~~ weeks ago. As you can see, the absence of N.Y.C. has not impaired my literary efforts!

My work on Longfield is nearing completion -- at least the additional benefits from another month's work are not apt to ~~xxx~~ compensate me for the costs involved (I literally think in these terms!!!!) I have a well organized ~~and~~ scholarly book called "Mountifort Longfield: Ireland's First Professor of Economics". Professor Max Hartwell of Oxford (former editor of Journal of Economic History) has taken some interest in the work and thinks there might be some chance of capturing an Irish publisher. I am less optimistic. I shall finish the book by January and personally reconcile myself to the fact that unless I break it up into journal articles I am not going to get it published. "No big market, no publisher"--that is the final test of the demise of the non-utilitarian-oriented educational business.

At present I am studying calculus and its historical development. I am especially curious about the link-ups between the study of motion and the study of value. Have you seen a study by Ernest A. Moody, "Galileo and Avempace" in Journal of History of Ideas, vol. XII. If you haven't seen it and want me to zerox my copy, I shall.

Regards to Mrs. Soudek and please write soon.

Yours, Larry

Prof. Lawrence Moss
c/o Mr. Samuel Moskowitz
136-10 Juwel Avenue
Flushing, N.Y. 11367 (?)

Park-Villa
6482 Bad Orb
Kurparkstraße 15

8/2/72

Dear Larry,

my wife reported to me in great detail the lengthy conversation which she had with you on July 19. Thanks for your thoughtfulness of calling my home and of letting me in on your doings and plans. I was so happy to learn that you still like your new environment, that you are publishing the results of your thoughts and searches and that you are about to travel with your wife in Europe which should stimulate you in a variety of ways.

As to the two articles which you mentioned to my wife, I think the best would be to send me offprints right after November 1 to my home - the secretaries classify everything, except first class mail, as "junk" (referring mainly to publishers' announcements). Warmest thanks in advance for your kindness.

You expressed the desire to meet me while on your trip through Europe, especially in the three weeks which you are planning to spend in Germany and mainly, I understand, near Munich. As my wife indicated to you already, such meeting would be hard to arrange. At present, until August 15, I shall be in this place for my annual treatments; it is a modest spa near Frankfurt where I lived for so many years (without being aware of this spa which then was tiny as well as confined to people of my present age and therefore a far cry from my then youthful mind). After my departure I shall be travelling in Hesse - seriously, to "rest up" from the strenuous treatments - and then in Southern Germany, primarily near the Bodensee and the old city of Constance. Sightseeing there is only one part of my preoccupation, the other is meeting with scholars dedicated as I am to medieval and Renaissance studies. The latter purpose of my trip is yet in the process of timing and therefore I cannot predict, when I shall be where.

But, according to my wife's report, you will also come to England (weren't you there before ?) and, I presume, spend some time in London - a city which I intensely love. While there, you should make an effort to get in touch with Mark Blaug who, as you undoubtedly know, has been for years connected with the London School of Economics which,

at any rate, is worth your visit. On my annual stays in London (now for the fourth time, this October) I was too busy with other matters, among them family affairs and visits with old friends, to find the time for searching for Mark. If you should see him, please, give him my regards. You will not be lost for subject matters to discuss; in recent years he applied his fine mind to the economics of education (but I never found the leisure to read the results of his deliberations).

I trust that Mrs. Moss has accomplished in her course what she set out to do and you utilized your stay at Flushing to avail yourself of the N.Y. libraries which are an invaluable asset. It is one of the few things that tied me to the city which otherwise repelled me in recent years and did a lot of harm to my health; yet I did not get around to seriously preparing my relocation, I merely thought a lot about it while winding up my affairs with the College (my books though not my papers are still in my office) and with government agencies. If I should finally move, you will hear about it. Prior to that date, we do have other common interests which require communication of the one or the other sort.

Let me wish you both a pleasant and enriching trip through Europe and a happy return to your native shores.

Yours as always,

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December 20, 1971

Dear Prof. Soudek,

Best regards to you and your wife over the holidays. Barbara and I are happily settled into one of the most exciting ways of life we have ever encountered. Parties, lectures, close associations between faculty and students all contribute to the absolute beauty of one of the most ~~beautiful~~ distinguished Universities in America. This is probably the last refuge of academic gentlemen in America among the better schools. Last night we went to a black tie dance with the faculty, etc. Cars can be left unlocked without an overriding (i.e., paranoid) New York fear of being robbed. Checks can be cashed simply by stating "I am a member of the Univ. of Va."

My own work is coming nicely. I finished a book called Term Projects in Economic Statistics and sent it to two interested publishers. (Incidently, Paul Fischer is my co-author). One of my colleagues this semester was Max Hartwell (editor of the Journal of Economic History from Oxford who visits here for one semester each year). He twisted my arm into seeing my dissertation and mentioned something about preparing it for publication which I am now considering by contacting fresh publishing houses. This week, I plan to do a short paper on how the maginal utility theory of imputation was passed on from J.B. Say to Isaac Butt via M. Longfield. I promise to

send you a copy for criticism. Butt was no doubt quite well versed in his Aristotle but I hesitate to explore these connections with my somewhat limited background in these areas. Perhaps you can suggest something definite.

Barbara is also doing nicely, she is finishing college and taking some brilliant courses. Without a doubt our college is one of the finest in the country (I have audited several of her lectures).

I am teaching the Graduate level his of thought from Aris. to Marx this Spring. I plan to give the same lectures (improved of course) that I give to the ~~xx~~ undergrads except to use the original works as readings. Did you know that his. of thought is required for a Ph.D. degree here. My colleague William Breit, ~~is~~ one of the finest teachers and colleagues I have met. His recent book Academic Scribblers is an enjoyable treatment of modern American strands of thought and is beginning to sell quite well. His dissertation was on the Wage Fund doctrine so you can see how ~~we~~ well we complement one another ~~quite well.~~

May I recommend a book which you must not miss for pure intellectual stimulation: James Buchannan's Cost and Choice, Markham Press. Here we have perhaps the only comprehensive review of the objectivist vs. subjectivist notions of cost and their relevance to modern "empirical" economics. Buchannan written in the last 10 years. (who was a former professor here -- he is now at Virg. Polytech. Institute) has written a stimulating theoretical book which pays tribute to the labors (no pun intended) of the modern utility theorists like Thirlby, Mises, Rothbard, etc.

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The book begins with a general review of the problem of value as set up by Smith and how Ricardo-Mill-Marshall moved one way while Wicksteed-Robbins-Mises etc. moved another way. Your would find this short book enjoyable reading.

Please write to me when you have the time. You advice and assistance in the past haw proved invaluable to me and I look forward to our future correspondence.

Yours,

Laurence S. Moss

c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824, September 3, 1967

Dear Larry,

I have to thank you still for your good letter of August 27. Fortunately, your handwriting, unlike my own, is so legible that it did not disturb me reading your letter, but to learn that your typewriter was stolen grieved me very much.

Many thanks also for the most interesting catalogue of the Johnson Reprints with the listing of the Roscher book (which I must buy, the high price notwithstanding) and for two other great favors you did me. I received about one month ago from Kelley an advance print of his most recent catalogue of his reprints which I needed to bring me up to date and also the Q.C. book collection and then, thanks to your intervention, the copy of Marx's "Contribution", which Amberas had sent me promptly (I informed him of that) and which was resting peacefully in the Department because "somebody" had decided that this parcel was no urgent mail. I presume that Larry Roth has told you about the confusion caused by this delay in the Paul Klapper Library.

Your discovery of an entire literature on the Malthus-Longfield-Hearn-Marshall tradition in the Scottish Journal of Political Economy was most interesting. We shall discuss the significance of it for your own research. Your discovery proved once more what I know for some time from my own work, i.e. that Scotland and its notable culture is less known in this country than the civilization of some tiny backward island in the Pacific. This in itself calls for radical correction.

I am writing this letter in haste. Three weeks ago my publisher sent me the copyedited ms. of my very extensive monograph on the handwritten copies (15th century) of Leonardo Bruni's Latin version of the pseudo-Aristotelian Economics for a final revision. Of course, with a deadline of September 5, set by the printer. This work was backbreaking and I barely made the date. Now I shall leave here immediately after the Labordayweekend to get some real rest in the higher Adirondacks from my typewriter and from an oncoming attack of hayfever. Shortly before the Fall term begins, I shall be back in the city.

Then, we shall see one another and I am looking forward to it very eagerly. With all good wishes,

yours as always,

August 27, 1967

Dear Dr. Sandeh,

I hope that you are enjoying the remaining weeks of your vacation. Rumor has it that the population explosion this fall at Queens will reach unprecedented heights, I am sure our economics department will not be immune to this influx. No doubt we shall all (day and evening) find our classes filled to capacity. I know that much of the profit you have received from your relaxing summer will be spent just disciplining the enrolled "mob". Perhaps "tuition" used less a means of restricting enrollment and used more as a method of creating a feeling of respect for the academic milieu, can work as part of the solution.

In tune with these objective conditions, I plan to spend more time in Economics 3 on population theory. I have ordered a scholarly yet entertaining book for outside reading entitled, Pre-Malthusian Doctrines of Population by Charles Emil Stangeland (1904). I am convinced, after pondering one of your own suggestions, that the key to understanding the classical economists is to examine the place in their analysis for demographic

change.

By now, you have no doubt received your order from Ambaras which was originally sent to Queens College. By way of a series of persuasive phone calls, I convinced the secretary of our department to send the order to you at your summer address. Buying books "mail order" is often like exchanging in "futures"; because of the tremendous delay, you have to anticipate what your academic needs will be like well into the future.

Similarly, I have asked Kelley to send you his copious listing of books. They are all fine reprints selected for republication by J. Dorfman (although Kelley himself is quite sophisticated about the needs of our profession). Enclosed you will find Johnson's catalog which on page 67 shows the Roscher offering. Incidently Columbia has not as yet purchased it.

As for my own work, a conversation with Peter Kennan persuaded me to make international Trade Theory my second specialty. In accordance with Columbia's new and revised requirements, I shall be tested orally in only two fields, the history of thought and international Trade.

This year I have to work very hard on course requirements and will have to shelve

my research on Longfield. This all comes at an inconvenient time because I have just discovered several articles in the Scottish Journal of Political Economy that support my Malthus - Longfield - Bean - Marshall thesis. This Journal seems to publish the type of research I did on my masters. I have hopes of sending them an article on the evolution of value theory sometime in the future. In recent months, I found that both Macleod and Léon Walras use the expression "intensity of demand". This is all very suggestive but still a puzzle.

I have an idea about how to interpret English value theory between 1800-1871 that will highlight two analytic traditions. It would place Ricardo, the Mills, McCulloch into one group and Lauderdale, Malthus, Longfield, Macleod, etc, into another. Again I should like to discuss this with you soon.

In closing, I must excuse the form of this letter. On August 2, an uninvited burgler entered my apartment and made off with my typewriter and television and several other objects of marketable value. Thus I am forced to write rather than type.

Sincerely yours,

Laurence Moss

Murray, Ruth and Ross

June 15, 1992

Dear Jeff;

Safely home after a wonderful holiday. Our trip was everything we had hoped for. Our one disappointment not enough time in Holland. needed a day in the Hague a most interesting city with so many places to investigate.

We were unable to contact your cousin. Did write to her with all the news from your letter. As we always visit West Yorkshire when in England we look forward to visiting with her by phone on our next trip

You must be so pleased with your successful eye operation. Having your sight back will make your trip to Germany this summer a most enjoyable one.

Have a wonderful summer look forward to hearing from you soon.

Love Ruth.

32 Winston Crone
Toronto, Ontario
April 30, 1985

Dear Jeff:

Thank you for your annual birthday greetings. We were so pleased to hear from you as our card and message at Christmas time was returned by the post office. When our phone call was not answered we were concerned you may be ill and in hospital. Everything is in its proper prospective now we know you are coping at home.

In July we will be going to England for four weeks holidays. Each day a new idea is added to the list of things to do and see while we are there. We'll never manage everything but enjoy dreaming about it. I could stay all our holidays in London.

This past year has made many changes for me. My trip to the Dr in January and my stay in hospital a year ago has restored my health. How wonderful to feel this well again. My full time employment is now three days a week. This gives me time to enjoy some of my hobbies which one is seeking for the Alexander family prior to 1878. I have found two Great Great Uncles but about 1841 have lost Great Great Grandfather I think in London England. With luck I hope he will turn up in one of the censuses.

Will you travel to Germany again this year? Enjoyed your card and message from last September.

Our family are all keeping well and busy. Scott will be off on one of his excursions the end of August. This time Cyprus for a year. I tried pushing the idea of Germany with no luck. We hope all goes well this is the longest he has been away.

We often think of your visits to Canada. Would it be possable for you to come again? You are welcome to stay with us.

With the warmer weather we do hope you will enjoy better health.

Best wishes from all.

Love

Ruth

April 4, 1984

Dear Ruth,

you can hardly imagine how much I relished your Valentine greetings with the pictures of yourself with Ross and your sons (David, Wayne, Scott) and their lovely wifes (Barbara, Laura), not to forget your (or Rosses) dog.

I felt badly that I was unable to reciprocate the telephone call from Ross shortly after Xmas. Without Gretel (whom I lost on January 21,1983 through incurable leukemia at age 75) I cannot operate the machine and our Con Edison office is not efficient in finding a number in Toronto. Can't you give it to me occasionally ? I was deeply touched by the attempt of Ross to talk to me.

So - you have a four day weekend on your birthday ? We have all sorts of holidays but not this one. Instead we have had to bear the worst winter I can remember and the most cruel windstorms; while I am writing, one is hitting my windows.

Dear Ruth, what better can I wish you but that life should go on bestowing on you such blessings as your husband and children ? Soon I shall write you more extensively, also about Gretel - this is not a suitable topic for your birthday, except her attachment to all of you.

Fondly

Feb 8, 1984

Dear Jeff;

Greetings on Valentines day and enclosing pictures of the family. Although not photogenic I hope you will enjoy seeing them.

Sorry we phoned on Christmas day at an inappropriate time we were so looking forward to a visit with you by phone. One of these days soon will repeat the performance and have a chat with you.

Looking forward to a four day holiday the week end of April the 7th. By that time it should be some warmer.

Must get off to work so will close for now.

Best wishes -

Love

Ruth.

april 12, 1983

Dear Jeff

How pleased I was to arrive home on Thursday and your lovely card was here. It has been such a long time since we had heard from you. We decided if we did not hear by the week end we were going to phone. Your card came just in time.

Everyone is fine here. David and Wayne travel just about every week with their jobs but we see them everyweek end. Scott is now working and quite happy with his job much more than going to school. We do hope one of these days he will finish his schooling. With all the people out of work that boy always can get a job.

We were looking forward to a spring holiday in Germany. Disappointed that Ross could not have holidays till the end of July so we had to cancel this trip for another year.

Our winter project for a second year has been our stamp collections. We enjoyed two stamp shows and looking forward to another one in July. I am pleased with my English collection and my Canadian first day covers. But steel have so many countries to sort and catalouge. Ross is working on Canadian stamp only.

Jeff this is about all the

news from the Murray family. We hope you will write us soon bring us up to date on the activities in your life in the last year or so.

Love
Ruth.

Thank you for the birthday wishes

Ruth Murray, Toronto

December 29,1981

Dear Ruth,

your Christmasgreeting, though delayed by our post office, was greatly appreciated and no less your very lovely letter - the Eskimo boy at the head of the paper probably standing for the expected showless cold. Whatever your weather finally was I would not know but I am certain that you enjoyed the family gathering. We had no snow either and the preceding rain stopped in time for the feast.

As to your story of Scott : it seems that his journey to and in Europe was very similar to mine. I too spent three months in Germany (middle of July to middle of October) and I too had to cancel my intended excursion to England (mainly London) from where I had planned to return home. Yet it was not the love bug that made me change my plans (such motivations are lying behind me for quite some time). It was merely the intolerable weather over there (I mean Nothern Europe). After my cure at a spa in the high Black Forest (unluckily too high for my condition), where I saw the sun at least occasionally, during the following period of resting from the strains of treatments in the middle of Germany (not far from Frankfurt where Gretel was born) it was raining incessantly for five weeks, the rain coming steadily from the United Kingdom. Thus literally soacked wet

and disgusted I returned home to be united with Gretel who had gone through the same rain storms on the farm in upstate New York as I did.

Though the weather in the city was not too engaging, our physician could at least lift the functioning of our bodies and our spirits with vitamin injections. Sufficiently strengthened I got then busy with Christmas mail - the Murrays were of course on the list, too - but the promised letter concerning the lovely family pictures you have sent us last year did not materialize. Hopefully, soon it will.

Until then please accept our good thoughts and best wishes from

your

Ross & Ruth Murray - Toronto 12/30/80

Dear Ruth and Ross, all Christmas-Mail was delayed this year. But your mail was certainly worth the waiting. Your card greetings was really beautiful, the letter of Ruth was heartwarming and the four pictures of the family were precious indeed. Soon we shall write you and tell you our guesses as to the identity of each person in the pictures.

32 Winston Grove,
Toronto, Ontario,
Dec. 21, 1980,

Dear Gretal + Jeff;

We do hope our holiday greetings finds you both well.

This year has been a busy one for our family. Just after the new year Wayne's wife was diagnosed as having Sarcodious. She has been on medication and the last report one lung is clear. We do hope before much longer we will have further good news on her health.

David and Barbara are still renevating their home. For

David these building projects give him a change from his job.

Scott is still at school and trying to decid what avenue he will take. Of the three boys this is the one that cannot decid what he would ~~like~~ like to do. Last summer he worked for the Armed service at Oromacto in New Brunswick on pay roll.

Ross had extensive dental surgary the end of August for three weeks he had his jaws wired closed. Needless to say there was discusions among family and friends as to wether the wrong member of this family had their jaws wired.

Our last two weeks of holidays we enjoyed with friends in Leeds England. Driving the Lake District, North Sea, Holly

Island, York etc. We both had a good rest with tea every morning in bed and no rush to be in anyone place at a given time. We came home ready to face the cold winter.

I do hope all is well with you and best wishes for the New Year.

Love
Ruth

New York, April 2, 1980

Dear Ruth,

we do not know how many days it takes a letter from New York to arrive at Toronto. If we are lucky then our warmest wishes at the occasion of your birthday (April 7th) should be in your hands on that day. Perhaps, though we doubt it, our Easter greetings will also come in time for Easter Sunday as they will be mailed together with these special wishes for you.

At any rate, you may see from both cards that we are thinking of you and your family. Your happiness in the commencing new year of your life will, after all, be tight up closely with that of your sons and ... ? We merely know that David is married but thus far you did not mention a grandchild. Would it not be high time that you, even at your girlish age, be a grandmother ?

Such and similar joys we are wishing you for the year to begin and a happy birthday to start with which has always been and is this year, too, remembered by

yours,

December 28, 1979

Dear Gretel + Jeff:

Greetings from our home to yours. It is always an exiting time as we look forward to our annual family get to gether. Reflecting on the past year and praying for peace and good will in the coming year.

We enjoyed our holiday this year with friends from England. It was such fun giving them a small view of our vast country. We are toying with the idea of going back to England next year. Just we will have to see what Scott plans on doing. The last two summers he has enjoyed being in the army with three weeks in the

North West Territorys in August.

Pictures of our family will be along in the new year. Our camera seems to have given up. We hope Santa will bring us a new one.

We hope you both have been sleeping well. Wishing you all the blessings of the new year Love Ruth!

Austin Marshall

April 27, 1978

Dear Ruth,

your letter of April 10 was both, a saddening and a cheering up message. If one has lived long enough as Gretel and I did - Gretel is now 70 and I shall soon be 73 years of age - one knows that life has both sides to it, a dark one and a light one. The attached xerox copy of a letter of mine will be more explanatory on this point.

But first : we were most distressed to learn that our dear Blanche Alexander should no longer be on earth. Hers was a fulfilled life, as you said yourself, and to see so many offsprings grow up, in itself must have been for her a tremendous source of satisfaction, Yet, we shall miss her just as you do.

And now to the lighter side of your present life : We were pleased no end to read that Ross and you will embark on a long overdue trip through the United Kingdom (at least Scotland and England), most probably on a six weeks arrangement. I assure you that - moody weather and other unpredictable circumstances notwithstanding - it will be an experience worth a lifetime of memories. Since the summer of 1969 I was several times in England and I was always wishing very intensely to see Scotland too - David will intimate to you what mementos of the founder of modern Economics, a born Scotsman, I would have liked to visit there - , but then, England (mainly the Eastcoast) was immediately more important for my purposes. Fortunately, every time I was able to spend a few days in London, for me the most exciting and endearing metropolis I have ever seen (unlike e.g. Paris). Had it not been for the English climate (I am suffering from a mild though sometimes very painful arthritis), I should have settled there after finishing my professional job in New York. Last year (1977) I stayed in an uncommonly windswept London for 10 days (October 6 - 16); this year London happens to be not on my European itinerary. But presuming, as I do, that you will be on a programmed six weeks tour in the United Kingdon, there might be a merit in your telling me (if you should know it yourself) the hotel (with address, of course) in which you will be lodging there and during what period. One never knows, how my plans may be changed, once I am in Europe. At any rate, our thoughts will follow you and, as far as London goes, my imagination.

Finally, concerning the attached xerox copy of a letter of mine to "Bea" (identified in a note to the letter) : This copy was the "letter" I was hinting at in our Christmas Greetings and Birthday Wishes. The last portion of the letter relates to the

before mentioned "darker side" of life and a copy of such letter was hardly suited to accompany greetings at such pleasant occasions as Christmas, Easter or birthdays. For the greater part I reported in the letter to "Bea" - who, like myself, is suffering from emphysema - about the treatments I am receiving annually in Germany for the relief from this chronic ailment. Only in the closing paragraph (encircled in red) I detailed the trials we, Gretel and myself, have had to undergo in the years 1975 - 1977 and which we did not disclose to our friends outside the city. My belated "confession" will explain to you to some extent why a planned trip to Toronto, at least on my part, did not materialize. However, neither such plan nor our thoughts of you and your family were abandoned.

The more we were so pleased to learn from your recent letter that you conceived of our occasional greetings as tokens of a still lively friendship between you and us. Needless to say that we would welcome a word from you in reply to this communication or otherwise *.

Meanwhile, keep well and accept warmest wishes for yourself, Ross and the rest of the family from Gretel and

yours

* P.S. We also should appreciate it very much to get a more recent picture of you (alone or together with Ross and/or the family); after all, it is some time ago that we have seen you in person and it is reasonable to expect that you - now a mother of three grown-up sons and at least of one daughter-in-law and at a carefully hidden age - should have changed your appearance.

32 Winston Grove,
Toronto, Ontario,
April 10, 1978,

Dear Gertal & Jeff;

How pleased I was to receive your good wishes on my birthday. It gives one a warm feeling that good friends remember me each year. Thank you for your note and card.

It has been a difficult time these past weeks as Mother passed away March 16th. We were fortunate her health was such she was able to enjoy all her activities up to the last. With nine grandchildren and five great grandchildren there always seem to be one of them at her apartment. She did so enjoy having them.

Since January Ross and I have been planning our summer holidays. We fly to Scotland August the 30th for three weeks. Our car will be at the airport and the first day will be in and around Glasgow trying to manage the car on the other side of the road.

On to Edenburgh and Sterling. We will drive down the west cost of England giving up the car for a week in London. David has just left another book for me to read on London; at the last count I think he has given me six. By the time we have read these we should know all about the places we will be seeing on our trip.

We hope you both are keeping well. How nice it would be if you could make another trip to Canada we would love to see you again.

David, Wayne and Scott are all keeping well. Wayne and Laura live not to far from us so we see them quite often. David is busy re-modeling his house. So far he has taken down two walls and put in a new bathroom. Scott is busy with school and trying for a summer job.

Gretel and Jeff we also hope you both are keeping well. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Love
Ruth.

* Bea (= Beatrice) Schwartz was until recently (she retired on February 1, 1978) the secretary of the chairman of the Economics Department at Queens College of the City University of New York (CUNY); through her I kept in contact with

** Professor William Hamovitch (a born Canadian who received his training at Montreal) is my successor as chairman of the Queens College Economics Department with whom I have had to remain in contact through his secretary; in this connection I had planned to send him three offprints of

*** "A Fifteenth-Century Humanistic Bestseller [Bruni's Latin Version of the pseudo-Aristotelian Oeconomica]" in "Philosophy and Humanism", Renaissance Essays in Honor of Paul Oskar Kristeller (Leiden [Holland] : Brill, 1976), pp. 129 - 143 (a sequel of my "Bruni and his Public").

1.

12/22/75

Dear Shelah & Jeff.

We hope you both are keeping well and enjoying your retirement.

All the family are home for the holidays, it is an exciting time for all the Murray family.

To day we are getting our first big snow storm we now have over six inches of snow.

Scott has been out of school for over six weeks his teachers are on strike and by the news to-day may go on till the end of January. When will it all end?

Planning a trip up north after Christmas. Weather

is with Andrews family for Christmas.

Best wishes at Christmas and wishing you much health and happyness for the New Year

Love Ruth.

New York, April 3, 1975

Dear Ruth,

we have to thank you still for your gracious lines and your kind wishes for our Christmas. We were so happy to hear about your family and to learn that you finally have acquired a daughter, even if only "in law". She should have brightened your holiday and enlivened the spirit of your house.

We should have liked to requite your greetings at once or, if possible, even to anticipate them by the expression of our good thoughts of you all. But as it happened, the mail poured down on us (instead of the snow) and we were inundated so quickly that we have had to give up our intention of reciprocating promptly. After all, soon I shall be 70 years of age while Gretel is still trailing by 30 months behind me. Yet we do not count the time but the blessings that are ours : we both are enjoying my retirement (now four years in effect) and this with our five senses still intact. The winter in New York was mild; in fact, too much so as we have had no snow or cold waves. Gretel was enviously thinking of you up North, particularly those of you at Burks Falls who must have had plenty of snow. Winter began seriously only one month ago when in fact Spring should have started. But why should the weather be more normal than the inhabitants of this earth ? The continuous crises in all four corners of the globe are indeed depressing and frustrating in so far as we cannot do anything to alleviate them.

The more we are thankful that we are in comparatively satisfactory health. Gretel was most probably still benefiting from the strength she had accumulated during the summer on the farm. I, in contrast, was bothered from all sorts of minor discomforts during the winter - a season I do not take as well as Gretel does. But my main weak spots, arthritis and emphysema, are not worsening and are being made more bearable through my annual trips to Europe. Last summer I spent one entire month (August) at Badenweiler, a splendid spa right at the foot of the Black Forest enjoying the envigorating air from the mountains and woods. Before and after this stay for intensive treatments I was travelling in quiet places in Southern Germany where the atmosphere is still clean and I finally left Europe by the middle of October from Zurich which I had not seen for 36 years. In addition to these leisurly pursuits during the hot months I am, when home, still at work on scientific projects (only refraining from teaching on which my physicians were frowning at the time of my retirement).

Perhaps that will give you an idea of the changes that have have occurred in our life since the unforgettable days at Lake Bernard. What has not changed at all is our attachment to you, dear Ruth, and to your family in all generations. And that is the reason why I postponed my response to your cheering Christmas-Letter not to Easter but to your birthday. May it be as happy a one as we wish it to be and may the new year of your life

be as fulfilling as the best ones in your past.

Give our regards to everyone who remembers us and take the best one yourself from

yours as always,

December 21, 1970

Dear Ruth,

Many thanks for your good lines for Christmas. We were sorry to hear that your mother was in the hospital some time ago and that you are dubious whether she can manage her house by herself. But if that was her wish, I think you should let her do it.

Of course, that Aubrey's wife was hospitalized at the same time and in the same place, must have put a strain on you; yet she is (we suppose) still young and she should get over whatever ailment she was suffering from more easily.

On the other hand, your men seem to cause you less worry. How Gretel was envying Ross and Scott for teading on show while putting the lights on the tree in front of your house; we have had no snow in the city thus far. If Scott is a bit on the fickle side, don't take that too serious; he is still a boy and the youngest of all which in itself is enough to get spoiled.

From us you will hear more after the holidays. We both were away from the city from the middle of July to the middle of October; Gretel was up on the farm to recover from a hard year - the last of my 28 of services at the College - and I was again in Germany, but this time in the Northern part because the physicians thought the treatments there would be more effective than the ones I have had last year. But after coming home, we both found it difficult to readjust to the city and I, in particular, I am not quite as well as I expected to be. But then, I do have prepare to for retirement which will start actually in Feb-

ruary and which should give me more leisure for correspondence. Right now, I have got to finish a learned paper before the end of the year and that adds to the other burdens.

So, please, be patient and accept meanwhile, for yourself and your family, all good thoughts and wishes from Gretel and

yours,

32 Winston Crescent,
Toronto 560, Ontario,
Dec. 13, 1970.

Dear Jeff + Gretah;

We also hope you both have been keeping well since we last heard from you.

Ross and Scott are putting the lights on the trees by the front of the house. We have a foot of snow. It came since Friday.

It has been a trying time here since summer. Mother was in the hospital for six weeks and another

three weeks with us. She is now up north time will tell if she can manage her home. At the same time Mary, Aubreys wife was in the same hospital. We do hope by spring their health will be back.

David graduated in May and is working. He started night school this fall. Wayne is first year engineering. Scott is enjoying keeping us all busy with his projects. He has a new one about every three days.

We hope you are keeping well Gretal after the summer.

holidays. Were you able to get away as well Jeff we do hope you are not working quite as hard.

Best wishes for the holiday season.

Love
Ruth.

32 Winston Crescent,
Toronto 18, Ont.,
April 8, 1969.

Dear Jeff & Gretel:

We were pleased to receive your book, my card and your letter. Telling us of your trip to Europe. Sorry Gretel will not be able to go with you. But the stay at the farm will be a good rest and to be with friends while you are away.

Do take time each day to rest and enjoy your trip.

All are well here. The boys will soon be writing Mom and then to work for the summer. David will be going back to the law firm. Wayne has a new job working with industrial physics. He hopes to go on with this after high school.

Our thoughts and best wishes go with you. We look forward to hearing from you on your

trip and work when you return.

Love
Buck.

32 Winston Grove,
Toronto, Ontario.
Dec. 21, 1968.

Dear Jeff and Gretal:

Due to my home activity along with working this Christmas I am sorry I did not get your card and letter away sooner. The days just do not seem long enough for me to accomplish all I would like to do.

It was with joy and sadness when your letter came. Jeff we do hope you will take a rest and restore your self back to good health.

Ross is enjoying this holiday season with much improved health. It has taken well over a year and a trying January to bring this about.

David, Wayne and Scott are fine and doing well at school.

Mother will be with us this Christmas and we will be going to Aubreys for the day.

We think of you both so often and do hope one day soon you will come to Canada to visit us. There is no news of the lodge it still seems to be in a state confusion.

The hour is late and I must get this in the post.

To your Uncle go our love and best wishes for health and happiness.

I feel we will be looking forward to hearing from you in the new year of your improved health and also the pleasant developments in your life.

Love,
Ruth.

New York, December 17,1968

Dear Ruth,

You have not heard from me for a long time. My letter planned for this summer in reply to your lines of last Christmas did not materialize.

It was of course the unrelenting pressure of work which followed me into our stay in the country,too; but it was not this alone. In face of the accumulated fatigue through unabated professional strain and the exciting events in the nation my health gave way and so I just muddled through the past twelve months. In the not too distant future, perhaps soon after the turn of the year, you may learn of some more pleasant developments in my life.

At present I am confining myself to these greetings born from frequent thoughts concerning you and your family, particularly Ross' unsatisfactory physical condition, and from the desire to let you know that we both are remembering you at this season as much as in the three others.

With kindest regards to Ross and your boys

fondly yours,

December 20,1967

Dear Ruth,

Many thanks for your good lines. They cheered and grieved us at the same time.

We were so saddened to learn that Ross has not been well for the past six months. Ordinarily, one should recover reasily from an appendectomy (as we both know from experience) and one does, provided that it is followed by a period of rest. But if Ross drives himself so hard as you said, then of course the pay-off comes later and it is the more painful. We hope you can convince him that the present rest, inconvenient as it might be to him, will restore his health if afterward he only would restrain his ambitions for a while. We have little doubt that he will accomplish his goal eventually; if not at once, then a bit later. A delay does not matter so much while you are still young while good health is important at all times. Perhaps, he can see our point. At any rate, we wish for the sake of you all that he soon will get over his momentary weakness and that he will be able to resume his activities refreshed but cautiously so as to make the coming year a happier for himself and for his family.

On the other hand, your report about your sons sounded excellent and we were the happier about their gratifying progress. You and Ross have every reason to be proud of such fine children; we gladly share your you about them.

What you were telling us about the changes around Lake Bernard interested us much indeed. You may be sure that we are still dreaming of visiting the new cottages one day and to do so together with you. Let's hope our mutual dream will come true in the not so distant future.

You have not heard from us for some time. It was certainly not forgetfulness on our part. The sole reason for my silence was the fact that I was terribly busy for the past two years. What kept me so occupied I shall tell you as soon as I have a breathing spell. Please, have some patience with me. At least, we remained well in spite of so much hustle and bustle.

For the moment, take our warmest thoughts which keep wandering in your direction and all good wishes for a pleasant holiday and the best of luck in the coming year.

Kindest regards to all of you from Gretel and

31 Brendwin Rd.,
Toronto 9, Ontario.
May 16, 1965.

Dear Jeff & Shital,

Sunday night five sad Mathus arrived back in Toronto. How intelligent adults could allow one person to upset our week end away is hard to understand. I felt as if I was going to completely fall apart by the time I arrived home. Not only did some of us become quite sick, but all I could think of was how upset I had made you both. I do feel I must take the responsibility and ask you both to forgive me. I had so looked forward to

being with you. That is the last week end away we will ever have like that. This one Mother will not be going away with us again.

Ross, Wayne and Scott were at the airport to bring me home. Now Scott wants to know when he can go in a airplane. It took us an an hour to get through customs. The men went over everything we had in our bags.

Friday night I went to the Musicale at Davids school. He had worked for weeks as stage director. It was quite an enjoyable music night.

Yesterday was quite

warm and we were able to work at our garden. To-day is cold again.

Love and kisses

I must close for now. Thank you so much for a wonderful Saturday with you. I only wish I had been at your home on Sunday as well. But I do hope before to longe I will be able to to see you again.

Take care of yourselves.

Love

Ruth.

Diamond Point,N.Y., September 4,
1964

Dear Ruth,

Your letter from early June gave us so much joy that I am really sorry for replying to it so late.

We were so happy to hear from you and to get a report about the entire family which sounded very godd indeed. That Ross has changed his position at the beginning of the year was first rate news to us; we were most satisfied to learn that the period of adjustment to his new place - an event,trying for everyone and at all times - was over at the time of your writing and apparently with good success. That David went so far North sounded quite exciting to us; you may remember that we are perennially dreaming of a trip to the Hudson Bay and we surmise that it must be at least this far north that David has been stationed. We do hope that you could affford spending one week with him in the Summer as you had planned,if only to see that there are girls there,besides bears,and that he had a good time with the former. Wayne most probably did better on his exams than you feared when writing us and Scott,we imagine,enjoys being coddled by everyone. It is about time that we saw a picture of him; would you consider our wish ?

Also,it was good news to us to learn from you that your mother is doing well and that in late Spring and early Summer she apparently was visited by practically all her grandchildren besides by Aubrey and Mary as well as by you and Ross. The Smithes,we would guess,are anyhow nearby all year round. Thus,all parties concerned should be satisfied with the present arrangement.

When you were writing,you had just returned from your four day stay at Ottawa,and every word reflected the stimulation of this excursion to your Capital City. We really are admiring your initiative in undertaking all these journeys and we sincerely hope that next year we shall benefit from it when you are paying an overdue visit to New York - overdue,that is,from our viewpoint. We suppose you will arrange your trip so that you will also have a glimpse of the World's Fair which we have not seen yet. If all goes well,then we shall take a look at it before we can join you at this occasion. Unlike you and Ross, we have been lately very much bound to our home and that is probably another way of saying that we have grown older and somewhat sluggish, in our actions at least if not in our thoughts and wishes.

Even if we should try hiding the fact that we are going on in years our respective families do not let us forget.it. In May and June we were incessantly celebrating pleasant occasions in Gretel's family: our nephew (now 22),the son of Gretel's sister,finished College and, shortly before that,he became father of a second child,thus making us once more grandaunt and granduncle,and our niece (now 18),the daughter of Gretel's sister,graduated from High School and will now nater Col-

lege. This string of enjoyable events added to the traditional pressure of a crowded schedule in my professional life at that time of year. In the course of this commotion I missed sending our birthday greetings to Ross,much as we were thinking of it; please,tell him, how sorry we are for this omission.

At the beginning of July we were moving up to the farm in the Adirondacks where we were spending our summer,as has become our habit in so many years,and from where I am writing you. Gretel still needs this activity in farm life,mainly tending small animals and thus keeping busy in the fresh mountain air,to strengthen her health for the ensuing nine months in the city; to our pleasure,she took them quite well in the year past. I,in turn,make good use of the bucolic atietude in my studies and writing. We shall remain here until the end of September and then,upon our return to the city,begin another hectic adademic year. We have not given up hope of changing this routine in the forseeable future,for one season at least,and,whenever we ponder that thought,then Ontario comes to our mind with all the pleasant recollections of years gone by.

Keeptwell,Ruth,give our regards to Ross and take the fondest thoughts from

31 Brendwin Rd.,
Toronto, Ontario,
June 1, 1964.

Dear Jeff & Betal;

Yesterday I arrived home from a four day trip to Ottawa. I did so enjoy it especially the tour of the parliament buildings. This week starts the debate on our flag and would have liked to sat in on a session on that. It is such a controversial subject. Next year I hope to get back to New York and am looking forward to seeing you back.

Thank you for my birthday card and letter. It was so nice to hear from you.

The school year is just about over. Have you made plans for your holidays?

This year David will be working for the Department of Forestry about 450 miles north of here. Ross will be driving him up the last week in June.

We have not made too many plans for holidays this year. Ross changed jobs in January and it has been a trying time for us all. After 22 years with the other Company it took quite a time to adjust. But things seem to be settling down now and if all goes well we are going to try and go north to be with David for a week. Being so far north the only thing I can think of that David might miss are girls There are times when I think he has them more on his mind than school work.

Wayne and Scott are both fine. Wayne starts his exams this week. I do hope he does well.

We were all north for the longe week end. Mother is coming along well. Wayne is going to be with her for a week or so this summer. Aunty had one week of his holidays and went north to be with Mother. Mary went up for a week end at the same time with the three children so with the nice weather and we can get home more it makes Mother quite happy.

Well Jeff and Shetal I must close for now. Hope this letter finds you both in good health.

Love

Ruth & Ross.

31 Brendwin Rd.,
Toronto 9, Ontario,
April 28, 1965.

Dear Suffie Gretel;

May is just about here and again Mother has made plans to put her four men to house work while she takes a week end away from home

Thursday May 6th at 15 to 7 I leave by plane for NEW YORK. We should be there by 9. Staying at the hotel New Yorker for four days.

I do hope you two are up to another visit from me.

Sorry I did not let you know sooner. But we just seem to be on the go all the time.

Thank you for our birthday cards. It is so nice someone remembers.

We'll see both of you next week.

Love

Ruth.

Diamond Point,N.Y.,August 26,1963

Dear Ruth,

I have to thank you still for your good letter of July 14 which was forwarded here to our summer place. When it arrived I was in the middle of strenuous work and I have not interrupted it until now. Gretel,in turn,was busy with her chores on the farm and with resting.

We appreciated it very much that you told us so many interesting details about your very active life then. I presume that by now you have returned from Burks Falls with your two boys. Well,we can see that it is somewhat difficult to find a good solution for your mother's problem. In a way,it is understandable that she does not want to move from her place and to live with one of her children - it would raise all sorts of complications on both sides. On the other hand,she cannot expect her children to live with her; all of you have families on your own and thus more than visits are out of the question. Perhaps,while you were up there,evidently with your sister and Aubrey,you might have thought up some way out of this dilemma.

But is not your sister living pretty close to your mother ? We were quite surprised to learn that she is now studying and preparing for a teaching career. It is so long ago,that we met the Smithes; but we think to remember that they have had at least two daughters. Does this then mean,that her children are now old enought to give her sufficient time for pursuing her studies ? Recently,I have had among my students a number of women in their late 30's and early 40's with youngsters in school who decided to continue their college education and to enter some such career as your sister plans to do. I found them good students who really enjoyed to be back in classroom and to prepare for a profession on their own.

You did not mention Aubrey; if you write us next time,don't forget to tell us something about him. Is he still in Niagara Falls ? We so often think of him,particularly if we are seeing here a young man,a game warden who lives near this farm and somehow resembles Aubrey in various ways.

Also surprising to us came your mention that David went to New Mexico. Was it for camping or in connection with school activities ? He must be quite some young man by now. I did not know that he was not too fond of girls; but this is normal for a serious young man of his age and one day he may more than make up for it. What was his problem with the foot ball team ? Is he not fond of sports - I always thought the contrary - and perhaps bookish ?

How are Wayne and Scott coming along ? Scott must have had a wonderful time up at Burks Falls,being so young and probably coddled by everybody,most of all by his grandmother.

But the great sensation,by now,will of course be Ross. You never explained to us in what capacity Ross was undertaking his fascinating trip. Was it as a tourist or was he both,on a business trip and, what cannot be avoided on such occasion,a visioor to that area that recently has become so much a vogue in travelling ? At any rate,he must have beheld some views and now can narrate endlessly about the various impressions he had gathered on his journey.

Not much is to be reported about ourselves. The operation I have had mentioned to you in Spring left me a little more tired than I first realized. But in Spring,although my load at the College was reduced,I felt more fatigued than usual and thus,when the end of the academic year came around,I decided that we would take a more conservative course this summer than originally planned. Gretel too was somewhat worn out after all the family affairs I also had spoken of and after so many months in the city attending,as she did,her husband's health. Thus,we went again to the farm in the Adirondacks as so many years before,although only at the beginning of July.

The summer was very uneven; July was very hot and August very cold. We were shivering when thinking of what kind of weather you must have had up in Burks Falls with the cold waves moving right through the country and on their way towards us. I was working so hard to complete one of my projects I have had in preparation for some years. It glued me to my typewriter all the time while Gretel relaxed in this bucolic environment as she is in the habit to do so as to strengthen her own health which was in need of some fortification. Now,as the calendar indicates - we would not know by the climate which is rough and like autumn - summer is gone. I shall take a little rest,away from here - and that means,far from my typewriter and the books -,before returning to the city. Gretel will stay another month here so as to round out her recovery.

Please,write soon again; we are so happy to hear from you. Give our regards to Ross and all others in the family mentioned and take the fondest thoughts from Gretel and

31 Brendwin Rd
Toronto #9, Ont
July 14, 1963

Dear Shelah + Jeff:

Sorry that I have not written sooner but we just seem to be snowed under with so many things to do.

We try to go home as often as possable. Mathie will not leave the house it is hard to get her away for a day. She wants some of us to go and live with her. But that is just impossable so time will tell. We were lucky to get someone to stay with her till July and we will all be home for the latter part of

the summer.

Ross leaves for Greene July 26th. It is quite an exciting time here getting him ready and David off to New Mexico Aug 1st.

Wayne, Sarah and I will then go north for three weeks.

How have you been? I hope we all hope you are feeling fine now and having a good rest this summer.

David and Wayne made their year. Although David liked the girls better this year and could have had his mind more on school work. He made the foot ball team. ~~Much against my~~

Ross and I were not so pleased about him playing. In the end we both went out to cheer the team on. Evidently Mother cheered to hard for her son and he did not want me to go to another game.

My sister is staying with us for five weeks. She is going to the University of Toronto taking philosophy. She hopes to teach high school.

I must close for now. We hope you both enjoy your summer holidays and do let here from you soon

Love Ruth + Ross.

May 9th,1963

Dear Ruth,

Your good letter of April 9 remained unanswered for one month. Please,forgive us.

I set out at once to write you and then again and again,but I was hardly able to say what I wanted to. The news of your father's death came to us so much as a shock and we were really lost for words. Of course,we can imagine,how terrible it must have hit you to hear about it after you have had spoken to him the same evening. Only much later one can feel gratitude if a good man like your father was saved illness when the inevitable call came. We feel your sorrow with you and your mother and all those who are missing him as much as we are.

Easter week was quite hectic with us as was the time prior to it. We were expecting a baby in the family; it came on Easter Sunday. Our only nephew,the son of Gretel's sister,married late last summer and it was his wife,our acquired niece (age 18),who gave birth to a son. This coming Sunday he will be baptized.

Winter was harsh here,perhaps even a bit more so than in Canada. Gretel took it well and she stayed all the time in the city. I was not so well. Late last November I underwent some surgery in the hospital and,although the matter was not serious,I did not recuperate fully until Easter. Therefore my silence.

We were happy with the good news about Ross and your boys. Is it not exciting to think that Ross will go to Greece in summer ? If David,at the same time,will be in New Mexico,then you will be alone with Wayne and Scott. Will you join your mother at home or stay in your house ? But whhre-ever you will be,it seems that Scott will keep you pleasantly busy.

We hope we shall hear from you soon and also about your plans. Meanwhile,give our best regards to Ross and accept kindest thoughts from

yours,

31 Brendwin Rd.,
Toronto #9, Ont.,
April 9, 1963.

Dear Jeff + Gretel;

Mother has asked me to write to you and I have just put it of for a week.

My Father died Wednesday March 27. It was quite a shock to us all. He had not been sick. The Sunday before he had been here with us. Monday and Tuesday he was with Audrey and went home Tuesday afternoon. That night he phoned to tell me he was home. I still found it hard to realize it realy has happened.

Mother is staying up home and I am taking the children up for Easter week.

How have you both been?

We are all fine here.

David and Wayne have just finished their exams. Report cards come after the Easter holidays. Wayne is doing so much better at school this year.

Ross is going to Greece this Summer. He will be leaving July 27. From Montreal. David will be going to New Mexico for three weeks at the same time.

Brent is fine and the joy of our life. He is far different than the other two boys. He just seems to be all over the house at one time.

Well Jeff and Gretel must close for now. Hope this letter finds you both in the best of health.

Love Ruth.

31 Brendwin Rd.,
Toronto, Ontario
May 26, 1961.

Dear Jeff & Gretal:

We arrived in Toronto about 9-30. I was pleased to see Ross at the station to meet me. After our week end and the train trip we were almost to tired to get off the train.

Ross did a wonderful job of looking after everything. Now the baby says Da Da so you can see Daddy rates high as a baby sitter.

David enjoyed his weekend camping and is now working on his diary. Wayne

feels it is time for him to be away. So he is planning a fishing trip with Ross for to-morrow.

The first three days of this week we had warm weather. To-day was cold and we are to have snow to night.

Again I would like to thank you both for the enjoyable evening I had at your home. May it not be to long before we have you here to visit us.

Love,
Ruth.

31 Brenalwin Rd.,
Toronto 19, Ont.,
May 1st. 1961.

Dear Jeff & Gretal;

Enclosed just a few snaps to let you see how our family is doing. David is taller than Ross & I. Wayne gets to be more like his Grandfather every day. Scott well he is not like either David or Wayne.

May 20 I will be in your city for the week end. This time we are staying at the Hotel President. Will phone you on Saturday. I can't say what time but if you are out I will call later.

Must get the boys off to bed now am looking forward to talking to you both soon.

Love
Ruth.

31 Brendwin Rd.,
Toronto #9, Ontario,
Sept , 1959.

Dear Jeff & Gretel;

Your letter was here when we arrived home from our holidays. We were so sorry to hear of the loss of Gretels Mother. Having met her in May I know the loss that your both must feel. The time away in the mountains will help Gretel for the winter months ahead.

Our trip this summer we enjoyed. David and Wayne were confused with the french in Quebec. Ottawa they like especially parlament hill. The changing of the guards went on for at least two hours. I think that was for the benefit of the tourist.

We were fortunate to have our family home together this summer. Being Mother and Dads 40th wedding anniversary we were together to celebrat. it.

David and Wayne are back at school. This year David is getting more homework. Ross will be starting classes the first of October. This along with his work and scouting will keep him on the go

all winter. He enjoyes it all so much he would hate to have to give any of it up

When seeing Grandma this summer she ask me to be remembered to you also Mather and Dad. Grandma has been in good health this year. Aubrey took her out in the boat at the lake and she enjoyed it so much.

Would you send our best to Gretel when you write her. We are so pleased she is better now.

Don't work to hard at school this year Jeff.

Sincerely;

Ross & Ruth.

31 Brendwin Rd.,
Toronto, Ontario,
June 15, 1959.

Dear Jeff & Gretel;

After a wonderfull week end and a fifteen hour trip on the train, here I am tiresy at home.

I enjoyed my trip to New York. The highlight of it was seeing you both. Thank you very much for an enjoyable evening. I am looking forward to making the trip again next time with my family.

We phoned Dr & Mrs Leibrecht the Tuesday I came home. We were invited to visit them on Thursday of that week. Ross and I enjoyed

them very much. Last Sunday they came for dinner. We had a very nice time. Nane had pictures of her family for us to see and we talked of a week end at the cottage on Lake Bernard. Nanes Father is coming to visit them on July 16th.

Ross is back from his weeks holidays. He went fishing up north. But did not have to much luck with the fish.

I enjoyed our visit to the United Nations. But we did not have enough time. Two new stamps came on sale that morning so was able to get David and Wayne first day issues for their collection.

Dad and Mother wish to be remember to you. Dad

wants to know when you are coming for the winter. Gretel.

David and Wayne are having exams at school so I must get them to bed early.

Thank you again for being so kind to me in New York.

We hope this letter will find you both well.

Sincerely,
Ross & Ruth.

Please say hello to Gretel's Mother for me Ruth.

May 10,1959

Dear Ruth,

we do hope very much that you will carry out your good intention of coming to New York for the coming week-end as you have written in your Christmas letter. We are looking forward to at least hearing your voice and,perhaps,even seeing you in person. Our telephone number is ACademy 2-7206.

I did not reply to your pleasnat anncuncement at once because I had no idea in December whether you will finds us both in New Zork. Fortunately,Gretel was able to stay with us since she left the country last November. Recent check-ups have shown that she has been restored to health again after almost two years of treatment. But she will have to take a good rest in summer which we plan to spend again in up-state New York. Thus,our trip to Canada will have to be postponed for the time being.

We were so happy with the pictures of Daniel and Wayne. You can be really proud of your two sons and Ross ought to be satisfied that they are looking much like himself. Also we were delighted to learn that Ross has made good progress with his own professional plans which we never doubted he would do. Do the Alexanders still remember us ? Well,we shall give your our personal greetings for them when we shall speak to each other.

Waiting impatiently to hearing again your voice we have missed for so long a time,

fondly yours,

MARCH 1965 – NOVEMBER 1965

NEWMAN, PHILIP C.

Phil Newman's Chapter [III] on The Middle Ages

The Medieval Environment

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with reference to Henri Pirenne, Economic and Social History
and " " Medieval Cities

The Rediscovery of Aristotle

H. Rashdall, The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages, ed. by F.M. Powicke & A.B. Emden. Oxford: University Press, 1936; vol. 1, pp. 351-360

St. Thomas Aquinas

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On Property

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B.W. Dempsey, The Functional Economy (Prentice-Hall, 1958), 164-183

On Value and Price

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On Money (Nicholas Oresme)

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The Decline of Scholasticism

(1) Late Scholastics

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(2) The Reformation

Whittaker, Schools and Streams, 20-30; R. Lekachman (ed), The Varieties of Economics, vol. 1 (N.Y.: Meridian Books, 1962), 68-112

Phil Newman, Chapter II Middle Ages

CHAPTER II

THE MIDDLE AGES AND SCHOLASICISM

The Medieval Environment

It is difficult to give ~~a sharp definition~~ the exact time boundaries to ~~of~~ the term 'Middle Ages'. Older historical texts usual give the inclusive dates of this period as 476 B.C. to 1453 B.C., the date of the Fall of Constantinople. The Encyclopedia Britannica defines the period as that betwen the middle of the fifth to the Middle of the fifteenth century.

Because of the Barbarian invasions, ancient culture and thought were largely destroyed and standards had to be adapted to untutored minds. There was little original thinking, on economics or on philosophy in general; men were content to glean what fragments they could from their Grecian heritage and learn by rote. It is this period, particularly the earlier ~~countries~~ centuries which have been called the 'dark ages'. To construct the history and institutions of 1000 years, is obviously impossible in a book of this length. We must

however give attention to those medieval institutions and conditions which influenced the economic thought of these ten centuries. And it is of course rediculous to think that there was no economic thought in the world before Smith and Ricardo. Perhaps the problems of that time were different from ours, perhaps the economic problems were interwined with legal, philosophical, and religious ones, but they existed, and were studied and analyzed with the tools of the day.

For our purposes, the study of the evolution of economic thought, it is convenient to divide this very long period of time (almost 1000 years) into two parts, the first up to 1200 and the second, from 1200 to 1500. During the first period there was a long process of conflict and synthesis between, Christian theology, Roman law, Germanic custom and Greek philosophy. After 1200, the barbarian invasions had largely ceased and the people of Europe, including the invaders now settled down in their new homes had started on building nations

and even empires. The main concern of the thinkers of the time was the administrative system, or rather, the arts of government.

During the religious revival of the eleventh century the monastic orders were reformed. The great popes of this time were also interested in improvement of church government and administration and in the relationship between the Church and the rising kings and emperers. Both the popes and emperors, in their desire for centralized control and administrative cohesion within their domains were frustrated by the decentralizing and atomistic effects of the feudal system which have come about as an aftermath of continued barbarian invasions. All Europe was split up into countless units, each self-contained and even susceptible to further disintegration. The feudal lord was a petty sovereign in his domain and his vassals looked to him, and to no nation-state for protection. The feudal holdings, or fiefs, varied in size from a few manors

to an empire but they had the same things in common. There was a rigid division for society by class, each with its own rights and duties. Instead of slavery, as in ancient Greece and Rome, serfs, bound to the land by feudal oath, worked the land. Artisans, often organized into guilds, provided goods and services in the towns.

The one unifying influence in this chaotic era was the Catholic Church, which became more and more institutionalized and powerful with greater property in land than most emperors, and with many wealthy monastic orders. Above all, the Church had a monopoly on education. Christian philosophy was the only form taught in the universities of Europe. St. Thomas was a university professor as well as a saint and a cleric. He founded a school based on his doctrines and the influence of this school -- usually called, Scholastic or Canonist -- continued well past the Middle Ages. ~~In fact there has been a recent Neo-Thomist revival at the University of Chicago when Robert Hutchins was President of that~~

~~institution~~. It should be pointed out at this time, that not all Scholastics thought alike on all problems; sometimes the Thomists and the followers of Duns Scotus differed, to give one example

Still, there was a thread of consistency in all their writings. Naturally, as clerics, they were interested in problems of social justics. This was an aspect of Christian ethics which as we will see, was heavily interlarded with Aristotean philosophy. Like Aristotle, St. Thomas tried to adapt the teachings of the ideaistic and fervent Founding Fathers of the Church to the realities of his own time.

The Rediscovery of Aristotle

Until the twelfth century there was little evidence of Greek influence on the philosophy and thought of the Middle Ages. However, Aristotlean philosophy had been given a haven by Arab and Hebrew scholars, and through them, slowly crept into the minds of the Christian West. By the thirteenth

century, it had so thoroughly permeated the thinking, of the great Catholic thinkers that what amounted to a revolution in theological thought took place. The end result of this ferment was the synthesis of Christian and Greek (Aristolean) philosophy into one great system.

The principal architects of this synthesis were; Albertus Magnus and his great pupil St. Thomas Aquinas, both of the Dominican Order, and Grosseteste, Alexander of Hales, St. Bonauentura, and Duns Scotus, all of the Dominican Order. These men found in the Aristotelean system a made-to-order, and suberbly organized body of thought in sympathy with their own. Aristotle was adopted as their own, and often is referred to in their writings as 'The Philosopher', as if there were no other.

To a considerable extent, scholastic intellectual labors were directed to an exposition of Aristotelean doctrine and commentaries thereon. This will be clearly shown when we examine the more important teachings of the greatest of scholastic thinkers - St. Thomas Aquinas

St. Thomas Aquinas (1226-1274)

The clearest and most profound exposition of moral and political philosophy was given in the thirteenth century by St. Thomas Aquinas in his monumental work Summa Theologia, which was nothing less than an attempt to fit into one comprehensive system the sum of man's knowledge in his own day.

Aquinas was influenced in his views on the nature of the sta e, property, exchange and justice by his study of Aristotle. The son of a Neopolitan noble of royal blood, he became acquainted with the Arabic translations of Aristotle's works which were used extensively at the neighboring court of Frederick II in Sicily, which seemed to be a center of culture and a bridge to Arabic knowledge at the time. Later, he joined the Dominican Order, and taught at various times in ~~Naples~~ Cologne R and Paris.

His great contribution, the Summa Theologica, was an attempt to harmonize Christianity with Aristotelian philosophy.

It was difficult to reconcile the traditional aversion of the Church to business, acquisition, and interest with the needs of the growing bourgeoisie of the towns. The growth and trade, and, to some extent, small-scale industry, during the later Middle Ages wrought changes in a society that had previously been dominated materially by feudal landholders, and spiritually by the Church. The aversion of the Church to business and money lending became more and more incongruous as the property of the Church grew, and as it became an important borrower and lender of money.

Consequently, although St. Thomas' teachings possess a core of medievalism, they are rather advanced in some aspects. He held, for example, that private property is best, not because of any natural law, but because it has been proved best through experience. But while the ownership of goods should be private, the right to use these goods should be held in common, so that the needy

may have their share. Commerce and trade are morally lawful only if pursued for a lawful end, such as the seeking of modest gain for livelihood or the acquisition of gain which is regarded, not as an extorted profit, but as a reward for the merchant's labor.

Charging interest on loans is morally wrong because payment is exacted for use which is inseparable from the thing used - money. Also, a person is entitled to income only because he labors or because he risks something; since a borrower gains as a fruit of his own labor, not as fruit of the loan, and since lending money is not considered a risk, interest cannot be justified. All goods and commodities must be sold at the just price, defined as one which will enable a seller to maintain the customary standard of living of his class.

In keeping with his principle that the usufruct of all goods should be shared in common, St. Thomas drew the further conclusion that the needy have a

"natural" right to superfluous income. Both Church and State must be against poverty because it causes so many sins and crimes.

This is the briefest of summaries of Thomist teachings. Several important topics will be treated later on.

It is impossible in one chapter to examine fully the illuminating commentaries in many fields by St. Thomas. The English translation of his Summa Theologica[1] alone runs to some twenty volumes, while the French edition of his complete works, by Frette and Mare, runs to thirty-four volumes.

In the following pages, we shall attempt to set forth Thomistic teachings on the social and economic problems of his time, and especially on property, usury, exchange, and price.

1/ References to Summa Theological herein are to the English Translation by the English American Fathers (3 parts in 20 volumes, London 1911-1925. Hereafter referred to as Summa).

In the following excerpts on various economic subject by St. Thomas, Aristotelean influence is evident. One has only to compare them with the excerpts from Aristotle in our preceding chapter to see this.

First, there is the preference for agriculture and the distrust of trade and traders. St. Thomas advises rulers of states that an influx of tradesman will result in economic vulnerability in time of war, moral corruption, and physical slackness. This preference for the sturdy yeoman goes back to the Greeks and is found much later on in the writings of the Physiocrats. Aquinas has thus to say on this subject:

> It is more admirable that a State should possess an abundance of riches from its own soil than through commerce. For the State which needs a number of merchants to maintain its subsistence is liable to be injured in war through a shortage of food if communications are in any way impeded. Moreover, the influx of strangers corrupts the morals of many of the citizens ... whereas, if the citizens themselves to commerce, a door is opened to many vices. For when the desire of merchants is inclined greatly to gain, cupidity is aroused in the hearts of many citizens. ... For the pursuit of a merchant is as contrary as possible to military exertion. For merchants abstain from labours, and while they enjoy the good things of life, they become soft in mind and their bodies are rendered weak and unsuitable for military exercises. 1/

1/ De Regimine Principum, ii.3.

While agriculture is to be preferred to trade however, St. Thomas states that trading for gain is no sin and not illegal if the resultant gain is used for some worthy end. In fact, if a man engages in trade to assure his country the necessities of life, it may indeed be praiseworthy - a just reward for his labor. In the words of the Saint:

> ' 'Trade is justly deserving of blame, because, considered in itself, it satisfies the greed for gain, which knows no limit, and tends to infinity. Hence trading, considered in itself, has a certain debasement attaching thereto, in so far as, by its very nature, it does not imply a virtuous or necessary end. Nevertheless gain, which is the end of trading, though not implying, by its nature, anything virtuous or necessary, does not, in itself, connote anything sinful or contrary to virtue; wherefore nothing prevents gain from being directed to some necessary or even virtuous end, and thus trading becomes lawful. Thus, for instance, a man may intend the moderate gain which he seeks to acquire by trading for the upkeep of his household, or for the assistance of the needy; or again, a man may take to trade for some public advantage - for instance, lest his country lack the necessaries of life - and seek gain, not as an end, but as payment for his labor'. 1/

1/

Summa, Op. Cit. II. ii. 77,4.

While it is true that the Catholic Church emphasized the dignity of labor and the sin of sloth, it recognized that different people had different talents, and could serve God and their fellow men by doing the work for which they were best fitted. Mental labor was equally honorable and some men must be relieved of the need for physical labor so that they could concentrate on the activities for which they were best suited. To quote St. Thomas:

> 'Because many things are necessary to human life, with which one man cannot provide himself, it is necessary that different things should be done by different people; therefore some are tillers of the soil, some are raisers of cattle, some are builders, and so on; and, because human life does not simply mean corporal things, but still more spiritual things, therefore it is necessary that some people should be released from the care of attending to temporal matters. This distribution of different offices amongst different people is in accordance with Divine providence'. 1/

1/ Summa, Op. ~~Cit~~. iii. 134.

Because of this basic inequality of men, some are destined to be slave and others to direct them. This was the essence of Aristotle's teachings on the subject and St. Thomas follows his intellectual master on this subject as on many others. In his words:

> Nature decrees that there should be grades in men as in other things. We see this in the elements, a superior and an inferior; we see in every mixture that some one element predominates. ... For we see this also in the relation of the body and the mind, and in the powers of the mind compared with one another; because some are ordained towards ordering and moving, such as the understanding and the will; others to serving. So should it be among men; and thus it is proved that some are slaves according to nature. Some lack reason through some defect of nature; and such ought to be subjected to servile works because they cannot use their reason, and this is called the natural law.' 1/

However, St. Thomas also follows the doctrine of St. Augustine who held that the institution of slavery had its origin in original sin, by which manhood lost its right to freedom. All this was in accord with the dominant thought of antiquity. For example, in Roman law, there is the principle that slavery is the result of conquest, the conquered became slaves as the price for their lives.

1/ De Regimine Principum, ii. 10.

A word of caution must be interposed at this time on using the Summa Theologica as a basic source. First of all, the Summa is precisely what its name indicates, a compendium, an epitome, a resume. The treatment,is, therefore, complete but compressed; radical principles, laid down with the greatest economy of expression, must be read with care lest the brevity lead us to believe that the subjects treated are not important.

Secondly, the Summa, was written late in St. Thomas' life and represents, therefore, his mature thought. But for the same reason it also presupposes knowledge of his earlier writings. St. Thomas does not hesitate to quote his own earlier works as sources and authorities. It would be impossible, therefore, to attempt to follow St. Thomas' thought in the Summa without referring to other writings of his, chiefly, the Commentaries on Aristotles' Ethics and the Politics.[1]

1/ References to the Summa Theologica herein are to the English Translation by the English Dominican Fathers (3 parts in 20 volumes, London 1911-1925. Hereafter referred to as Summa).

On Property

Scholastic teaching certainly did not advocate communal property but it equally opposed the unregulated use of property. Property, they felt, should be private, but it should be freely shared and used in a manner not adverse to the public interest.

However, there were many Christian sects in the Middle Ages who advocated communal property and disavowed private property rights, but their teachings were considered heretical. Chief among these sects were the Albigenses, the Vaudois, the Apostoli and the Fraticelli, and of course monastic orders held all property in common.

St. Thomas himself follows Aristotle in holding that property should be privately held but used for the common benefit. On the subject of the use of property he has thus to say:

> ..." The second thing that is competent to man with regard to external things is their use. In this respect man ought to possess external

things not as his own, but as common so that to wit, he is ready to communicate them to others in their need" 1/

Like Aristotle, Aquinas thought that the institution of private property was the most practical and workable method of mobilizing and utilizing material resources for the common good. These, property rights were not absolute, but conditional on being used for the benefit of society. If a property owner was misusing his property in an un-Christian way, he could be forced to mend his ways, and as a last resort his property could be expropriated for the common good.

In other words the Catholic philosophers advocated a community of users of the world's goods handed down by God for all His children, but tolerated private property if it was used for household

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1/ Summa, ~~Op.cit~~. II ii, 66, 2 . See, Ibid II,ii, 118,4 on the sin of avarice, "Money Grubber" and "miser" are ancient terms of approbrium.

maintenance, charity and good works. The Grecian influence in this attitude is clearly apparent.

The Church, of course, was a large property owner itself in the Middle Ages, so it has been accused of hypocrisy in its attitudes towards private property. Catholic writers defend the Church against this charge by pointing out that the ecclesiastical estates were often centers of charity and alms - giving.

However, the right to property in the Thomistic schema was never absolute. The words' goods were to be shared by all-according to their station. The property holder was a trustee and he must be open-handed and charitable. In cases of dire necessity, the poor could take the property of another secretly and not be (quitly) of theft.

To quote St. Thomas:

> The other relation to external things is their use and as far as this goes, no man ought to have anything proper to himself but all in common so that thus each may communicate easily to another his necessities. Hence says the Apostle, "Charge the rich of this world not to be haughty or to set their hope on the uncertainty of riches. ... To do good, to be rich in good works, to be open-handed and generous." ... And therefore the division of goods that proceeds from human law cannot come in the way of man's need of being relieved out of such goods. ... To use the property of another, taking it secretly in a case of extreme need cannot, properly speaking, be characterized as theft. 1/

1/ Summa Theologica, 2a, 2ae, q. 66.

The price paid must be sufficient to maintain the producer according to his station in life. During the Middle Ages the guilds were mechanisms for regulating output, quality, and price. The cities also went in for price and wage fixing on a considerable scale. On the other hand there was legislation against monopolies, because they raised prices higher than they otherwise would be.

But how was one to determine what the first just price was? Some writers has said that the just price was the market price at that time and place. But that doesn't tell us how this consensus of what the price should be develops.

In at least one passage St. Thomas appears to follow Aristotle almost verbatim and to grope towards a labor theory of value. We go back to Aristotle examples of the exchange of shoes for houses when St. Thomas says:

> Justice will be served if as many shoes be given in exchange for a house or the food as the builder or the farmer exceeds the cobbler in labour and costs ... The arts will be destroyed if the workman who has made

> some article does not receive for it another article similar in quantity and quality. One man's labour must be compared with another's if the exchange is to be just. 1/

1/ S. Thomae, Opera Omnia: Sancti Thomae Aquinatis in Aristotelis.

Lectio VIII, 171, Lectio VII, 168.

St. Thomas' analysis was not carried farther, and is far from a well-developed labor theory of value.

St. Thomas enjoys a higher authority among Catholics than any other writer on social subjects, especially since his views were endorsed by Pope Leo XIII in his encyclical Aeterni Patris in 1879.

The followers of St. Thomas Although he was the greatest and most authoritative of the Scholastic writers, Scholasticism did not end with St. Thomas. As a matter of fact it was the later Scholastics who made a greater contribution to economic analysis in the modern sense.

It is difficult to do justice to Scholastic thought between the fourteenth and seventeenth century because it was the product of many persons in many places. In the later periods, there are questions whether certain writers were Scholastics or Mercantilists, since the two streams of thought converged in the seventeenth century.

Perhaps, it is best to single out a few of the more representative Scholastic writers of the post-Thomist era and treat them in some detail.

Usury

The Scholastic teachings on usury are not unique. Both the Hebrew[1] and Mohammedan[2] religions prohibit usury and as ~~one~~ we have seen, Aristotle considered money sterile, and a mere medium of exchange and measure of value. Thus, to take usury for money was to sell what does not exist.[3] Aquinas reasons along much the same lines as is shown by the following excerpt from Summa Theologia:

> ... Now money, according to the Philosopher ... was invented chiefly for the purpose of exchange: and consequently the proper and principal use of money is its consumption or alienation whereby it is sunk in exchange. Hence it is by its very nature unlawful to take payment for the use of money lent, which payment is known as usury: and just as a man is bound to restore other ill-gotten goods, so is he bound to restore the money which he has taken in usury. ... 4/

1/ For example see the Old Testament, Exodus. XXII, 25, and Lev. XXV, 35. It was condemned strongly by many of the prophets of the Old Testament. see, e.g. Ezek, xviii, 13, Jer. XV, 10, Ps xiv, 5 cix 11, cxvii 5 Prov. xxviii, 8 Hes, xviii, 8. However, the taking of interest from foreigners is permitted (Deut. XXIII, 19).

2/ For Muslim prohibition of usury see Koran, ii, 30.

3/ In both Greece and Rome, however, the taking of interest was permitted by civil law while condemned by philosophers and moralists.

4/ Summa, Op.Cit. II ii, 78,

However, one may rent out a house while retaining ownership, and make a charge, rent, for the use of the house. To Aquinas the "loan" or rental of a funigible res, was not a loan at all but really a sale. Therefore it was the portant in judging any transaction to see whether it was a loan (mutuum) or another kind of contract. It was the form of contract; not the ~~rate of~~ interest charged which determined usury.

Usury was any increment, whether large or insignificant, on a mutuum, or straight loan. Consequantly, it is not a matter of rate, but a matter of contract. Usury strictly speaking was present only in a loan, whether explicit (or open) or implicit or concealed under the form of another contract. This is rarely emphasized enough and is of great theoretical and practical importance. The scholastic definition enabled the bankers to elude the usury prohibition by operating on the exchange. They argued, and the theologians agreed, that a cambium (the purchase of a

bill of exchange) was not a mutuum and, hence, there was no usury. Of course, interest was concealed in the exchange rates, but the theologians either did not figure out how this was done or closed their eyes. In any case, we now know exactly how the merchants made a profit by speculating on the exchange.[2]

In civil

1/ In civillaw a legal distinction was made between those things which are consumed in use (res fungibiles) and those not so consumed (res non-fungibles).

2/ I am deeply indebted to Professor Raymond de Roover for bringing this point to my attention.

the sterility of money, and of the evil of making money for the sake of making money.

However, the scholastic traders were able to make subtle distinctions which permitted repayment of a sum larger than the principal borrowed. It was common practice to attach a clause to the original loan contract that a penalty be paid if the loan was not paid on time. This practice was called poena conventionalis and was considered perfectly proper.

There were other exceptions to the prohibition against usury. One was called damnum emergens, where the lender suffers an actual loss as the result of a loan. In such a situation, says St. Thomas, the lender is entitled to compensation.

> A lender may without sin enter an agreement with the borrower for compensation for the loss he incurs of something he ought to have, for this is not to sell the use of money, but to avoid a loss. It may also happen that the borrower avoids a greater loss than the lender incurs, wherefore the borrower may repay the lender with what he has gained. 1/

1/ Summa, Op. Cit. II.ii. 78,2, ad. 1.

There is some confusion among the scholastics as to whether prohibition of usury applied to loans for productive purposes. It is significant that this question was not settled until 1745 by an encyclical of Pope Benedict XIV.[1]

It appears that the taking of interest was fairly prevalent in spite of two - logical exhortations. Thus, a decree of the Lateran Council of 1179 strongly condemned usury stating that "almost in every place, the crime of usury had become so prevalent that many people give up all other business and become usurers, as if it were lawful". And in 1311 the Council of Vienna declared all civil legislation in favour of usury null and void.[2]

Prior to Aquinas, the theologians opposed usury on the same ground as the Bible and the Koran; it was he who placed the opposition on a philosophical plane and related it to the Aristotelean concepts of

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1/ On this see, George O'Brien, An Essay on Medieval Economic Teaching, (London, 1920) page 182.

2/ Ibid, 174-175.

Another situation where interest was permitted was where the lender, by making the loan, lost an opportunity to make a profit elsewhere. This type of transaction was called lucrum cessans.

Moreover, the lender might receive whatever payment the borrower might be willing to make, over and above the principal, as a token of gratitude. Says St. Thomas:

> Repayment for a favour may be done in two ways. 'In one way, as a debt of justice; and to such a debt a man may be bound by a fixed contract; and its amount is measured according to the favour received. Wherefore the borrower of money, or any such thing the use of which is its consumption, is not bound to repay more than he received in loan; and consequently it is against justice if he is obliged to pay back more. In another way a man's obligation to repayment for favour received is based on a debt of friendship, and the nature of the debt depends more on the feeling with which the favour was conferred than on the question of the favour itself. This debt does not carry with it a civil obligation, involving a kind of necessity that would exclude the spontaneous nature of such a repayment. 1/

1/ Summa, Op. Cit. II. ii. 78, 2, ad. 2.

According to Biel, an important Scholastic writer, the just price may be fixed by the ruler by reference to labor, cost, the state of the market, and other considerations such as risk and danger.[1] Labor cost was an important element in price and wage fixing, especially in the pre-capitalist economy of the Middle Ages where labor cost was a large pe centage of total cost. But, the Scholastic Doctors, notably Biel, Langenstein, and Bernardine of Siena recognized that labor cost is only one of the factors that determined the value of a good.

1/ Solicitude et periculum, IV, XV, p. 10.

Money

In the thirteenth century there was a great change in Scholastic thinking on the subject of money and public finance. Prior thinking on these subjects had been fairly primitive and based in large part on Aristotelean dicta. It was a subject that St. Thomas treated very briefly in the Summa, and he did not go far beyond a statement that he agreed with the Philosopher.

As is usual, interest in monetary problems increased as money replaced barter more and more and especially when certain French Kings -- notably Philip the Fair (!) increased his personal revenues by debasing the currency. Between 1350 and 1355 there were sweeping fluctuations in the value of the currency and this coupled with the then prevalent custom of fixing prices for necessities, caused much economic distress.

The Scholastic thinker Buridan presented an excellent analysis of the nature and functions

of money but he stopped short of recommendations to the sovereign on fiscal policy. This was done by Nicholas Oresme, Bishop of Lisieux, whose treatise on monetary policy may be considered the first complete economic monograph in the modern sense. 1/

One of the merits of this work, is, that, although the writer was a Scholastic Doctor the treatise is almost devoid of theological - philosophical flavor. He traced the evolution of money from measurement by weight to imprinted coinage issued by the sovereign in behalf of all the people of his nation. The very raison d'etre of money, reasons Oresme, is to serve the convenience of society. Therefore the sovereign holds his monopoly over the issue of money in trust and cannot tamper with the currency for other than

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1/ De Origine, Natura, Jure, et Mutationibus Monetarum. Some scholars, notably Roscher, consider Oresme the best economist among all the Scholastic writers. Others, especially Schumpeter, rate him less highly. See, History of Economic Analysis, page

compelling and unavoidable causes. Change in the value of the currency must be kept to a minimum. Equally condemned are arbitrary changes in the form, the weight, or the material (metal) of the coinage. Gold and silver are the only worthy metals for coinage and the ratio between them must be maintained unless there is a change in the value of either of the two precious metals.

While the ruler has the right to issue currency he does so only in the role of the executor of a public function. An arbitrary change in the value of money resulting from his juggling with the currency will have many harmful effects, since it amounts to an unreasonable tax. Moreover bad money tends to drive good money out of circulation. Here, Oresme appears to have anticipated the formulation of Gresham's Law, which states the same thing two centuries later.

Gabriel Biel (1435 to 1495). professor at the University of Tuebingen is regarded as the last of the Scholasic writers by many authorities, notably Roscher. As a matter of fact Scholasticism received a new lease on live in the sixteenth century with the founding of the so-called "School of Salamanca" by Francisco de Vitoria. He taught at the University of Salamanca from 1526 to 1544, and his many disciples spread the new Spanish doctrines to Portugal, Italy and the Low Countries. He was also a great authority in the fields of government and international relations.

An important follower of de Vitoria was Luis de Molina (1535--1601) long a professor of theology at the University of Evora in Portugal. Others were Leonard de Leys (Lessius) 1554-1623), and Juan de Lugo (1583-1660).

The later Scholastics adhered to the theory that utility was the chief determinant of value and the just price. They all believed in the quantity theory of money, perhaps because prices in Spain seemed to rise and fall with the quantity of bullion received from her American colonies. While none of them would deviate

openly from the authorities like St. Thomas Aquinas, they went into many fields that the Master did not cover in detail and they dug into the facts about the business practices of their day and age. All of them were metalists and regarded debasement as immoral. They had much the same opinion of devluation; they recognized its evils but not its advantages. They held to the quantity theory of money. These doctrines and beliefs were not the monopoly of the later Scholastics; we shall find some of them occuring as late as the time of John Stuart Mill.

While condemning usury and agreeing with St. Thomas that 'money was sterile' some of the later Scholasics, notably Molina, recognized that capital was 'the merchants tool'. Without it one could not enter business; hence it could command a price.

The Decline of Scholasticism

When we speak of the decline of Scholasicism we are referring to the entire philosophical system of Neo-Aristotelean dectrine rather than to their economics which was only one, and not the most important, part of their entire intellectual apparatus. They new

outlook of the Renaissance had sapped a good deal of its strength. They did not face up to the need of overhauling their dying and antiquated philosophy to keep pace with the new discoveries in experimental science and their philosophy went the same way as their antiquated chemistry, physics and medicine. The Reformation of course, did nothing to strengthen their position.3/

Most important the times were changing. Nation states were springing up all over Europe, and a commercial revolution was taking place. Actually, the decline of Scholasticism from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, almost parallels the rise of Mercantilism.

1/ The best study of the Salamanca School is, Marjorie Grice-Hutchinson, The School of Salamanca: Readings in Spanish Monetary History, 1544-1605, Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1952.

2/ By far the best source on Molina, Lessius and Lugo is Bernard W. Dempsey Interest and Usury, New York and London, 1943.

3/ On the decline of Scholasicism see especially, see Maurice De Woulf, History of Medieval Philosophy.

This is not to say that mercantilistic ideas completely supplanted the philosophy of Aristotle and St. Thomas; many of their concepts were handed down through the Natural Law philosophers--Grotius, Pufendorf and Hutcheson to the Physiocrats and to Adam Smith.[1]

And in the Twentieth Century, the great Jesuit economist, Heinrich Pesch constructed an integrated economic theory based on Aristotelean-Thomistic philosophy.[2] Unfortunately, his work is not known to many English-speaking economists. There has also been a Neo-Thomast philosophical revival at the University of Chicago in the 1930's with Mortimer Adler as the High Priest.

1/ Hugo Grotius (Huigh de Groot, 1583-1645) was a famous Jurist, whose achievements were primarily in the fields of international law. Economic subjects are only periphally dealt with in his writings Samvel vol. Pufendorf (1623-1694), a professor at Heidelbery, Lund, and Berlin, was a follower of Gratius. His De Jure Naturae At Gentuim (1672) systematizes the social science of the Natural law philosophers and he gives much more attention to economics than Grotius did. Like the scholastics, the natural law philosophers objective was a comprehensive theory of human behavior in all of its ramifications. The last of the trinity, Frasuis Hutcheson (1694-1746) is perhaps best known as the teacher of Adam Smith as professor of philosophy at the University of Glasgow. His most import work, a System of Moral Philosophy, was published posthumously in 1755).

Moreover, there has been an extended controversy since the publication of Max Weber's The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism on whether modern capitalism could have come into being without the Protestant Reformation, and the resultant dropping of theological bars against interest and usury.3/

All this pulls us away from the mainstream of our narrative, which passes from a consideration of Scholasicism to Mercantilism at this point.

2/ The doctrines of the eminent Jesuit economist, Heinrich Pesch are not well known in the United States, even in Catholic circles. This hiatus has been partly filled by the monograph by Richard E. Mulcahy, The Economics of Heinrich Pesch, (Henrey Holt and Co. New York, 1952.) See also the article on Pesch in the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences by Goetz Briefs. His most important works, available only in German are: Liberalismus, Socialismus, and christliche Gesellschaftsordnung, (2 vols Freiberg i Br.: Herder, 1896-99) and the monomental Lehrbuch der National - oekonomie (5 vols. Freiberg i. Br. Herder, 1905-1923)

3/ The most striking attempt to formulate a theory of religion, and social and economic issues was that of the German economist sociologist and historian. Max Weber in 1904, when he published his Die Protestanische Ethik under Geist des Kapitalimus (in Archiv fuer Socialwissenschaft und Socialpolitik, Vols. XX (1904) and XXI (1905. English translation by Talcott Parsons, The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism(London, 1930). Another classic, basically in agreement with Weber is R.H.Tawney, Religion and the Rise of Capitalism, (London,1926)Both felt that Protestantism built up a new system of beliefs and behavior in which economic individualism and capitalism were able to flourish. For attacks on the

Weber-Tawney thesis, see the following: H.M.Robertson, The Rise of Economic Individualism, Cambridge, 1933; A. Fanfani, Catholicism, Protesantism and Capitalism, (London, 1935) and J. Broderick, The Economic Morals of the Jesuits, (London, 1934)

March 11,1965

Dear Phil,

I read with great interest the draft of your chapter on Greek Economic Thought. It is an excellent piece of exposition and it will serve the intended purpose better than the various recent publications in the field.

I shall soon return the typescript with my suggestions for reformulation of some observations and corrections of some obvious errors. Also,I shall bring your bibliographical references up to date and since this part involves some research my answer has been delayed.

To complicate things further,I was nursing a flu when I received your letter at the beginning of the present Spring term and I am only gradually recuperating. But you will hear from me as early as possible.

Cordially,

Write me here!

Phone: 42391-95
Grams: ARTHSANDAN

National Council of Applied Economic Research
PARISILA BHAWAN, II, INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE, NEW DELHI-1

Dear Joe,

Enclosed is a rough draft of my chapter on Greek economic thought for the revised and expanded edition of my History of Economic thought. It is meant for students and not to impress my fellow master economists. Your article was very helpful.

I would be grateful if you looked it over and sent your corrections and comments to me here airmail. I am especially worried about the accuracy of my sources as library facilities here are poor.

Cordially
Phil Newman
Economic Advisor

BY AIR MAIL
PAR AVION

ARMY & AIR FORCE POST OFFICE
A.P.O.
1 FEB 1966
09675

Dr Josef Soudek,
Department of Economics
Queens College,
Flushing, L.I. New York
USA

Bruce Mellen
American Embassy
APO 675 c/o Postmaster
New York, NY

Phone: 273791-98
Grams: ARTHSANDAN

National Council of Applied Economic Research
PARISILA BHAWAN, II, INDRAPRASTHA ESTATE, NEW DELHI-1

May 3, 1965

Dear Joe,

Since you liked my Greek chapter I take the liberty of sending you my chapter on Scholasticism. Any improvements will be appreciated.

If you have any bright students who have an interest in this period I would appreciate it if they would merely check the accuracy of my sources and citations, as library facilities here are totally inadequate.

It looks like I'll leave & stay on till about May 20th

Cordially

Philip C. Newman

New York, April 21,1965

Dear Phil,

Thanks for your lines of April 7. If you are leaving New Delhi at about May 1st there is really no point in my sending you your typescript with my detailed comments which are running up to 12 pages.

Another consideration in favor of holding my comments ready for you until after your return here is the fact that I referred you to literature which most probably is not in your reach there and is simple to procure here. In one instance I have gone to the length of copying excerpts from books so that you may either find a better formulation for what you intended to say or even paraphrase them for a revised text.

Wishing you a pleasant and safe voyage home,

cordially,

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH
11, Indraprastha Estate,
NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

April 7, 1965

Dear Joe:

I was very happy to get your comment on my chapter on Graeco Roman Economics. As I shall be leaving Delhi May 1 or thereabouts the chapter may cross me unless you:

(1) Send it immediately airmail to me at above address or

(2) If not ready yet, hold for my arrival, first or second week in May. I'll give you a ring on arrival and arrange to pick it up.

Cordially,

Philip C. Newman

BY AIR MAIL

PAR AVION

हवाई पत्र

AEROGRAMME

UNDER CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

0.55 POSTAGE 0.55

भारत INDIA

Professor Josef Sandek
Dept of Economics
Queens College
Flushing, New York
USA

SECOND FOLD

NO ENCLOSURES ALLOWED

FIRST FOLD

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:-

Mr P C Lawrence
McBER
New Delhi - India

Greek Economics (Newman)

[Vol. I. only]

A.M.Andreades, A History of Greek Public Finance. Cambridge: Harvard Press, 1933 - Translator, chapter on Xenophon

G(ustave) Glotz, Ancient Greece at Work, [New York 1926 - French original, translator

Jules François

J. Toutain, The Economic Life of the Ancient World - Date, place, translator of 'L'écomnomie antique', Evol. hum. XX, Paris 1927 [= L'évolution de l'humanité, Sect. I, vol. 20]

[Cambridge History - Economic History of Ancient Greece]

ANDREAS MICHAEL ANDREADES, A HISTORY ... [Rev. and enl. ed.] translated by Carroll N. Brown [Ass. Prof. of Classics, Colby College] from the second edition (1928) of the Greek original

pp. 381-391 [= Appendix II. Xenophon's Vectigalia [= Revenues]]

TOUTAIN, The Economic Life ... Tr. by M.R. Dobie. London: K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. 1930; N.Y. A.A. Knopf 1930

Glotz: Ancient Greece, an economic history of Greece from the Homeric period to the Roman conquest. Tr. by M.R. Dobie from 'Le travail dans la Grèce ancienne'. [Paris: F. ~~Alcan~~ Alcan, 1920]

Theodor Gomperz, Greek thinkers. vol. 4 = book VI Aristotle and his successors. New York 1912; London 1914; repr. 1920

German. Leipzig 1909 (2nd ed.)

References in Newman's chapter II to be checked

"Again, a thing is more desirable if, when added to a lesser good, it makes the whole a greater good. Likewise, also you should judge my means of subtraction: for the thing upon whose subtraction the remainder is a lesser good may be taken to be a greater good, whichever it be whose subtraction makes the remainder a lesser good."

Liber Topicorum (tr. W.A. Pickard-Cambridge; from the works of Aristotle, Ross ed. Oxford) vol. I Book III, ch. 3, ~~11, 12 p. 118 b~~.

118 b 17-19 TOPICA, tr. by W.A. Pickard-Cambridge. The Works of Aristotle, ed. Ross. vol. I (Oxford, 1928)

A.M. Andreades, A History of Greek Public Finance. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1933 [Bell, p. 668]

The Works of Xenophon, tr. by H.G. Dakyns. 4 vols London & N.Y.: Macmillan 1890-97.

vol 3, pt. 1: [among others] The Economist

vol. 2: [among others] Revenues

[Memorabilia & Oeconomicus, tr. Marchant, Loeb Classical Library. [London 1923] Cambridge, Mass. Harvard Univ. 1953

Stages of Greek Economic Development

The Age of Colonization (ca.800 B.C. - 650 B.C.)

"The emigration of colonists,together with the importation of food,eased the pressure of over-population. But the expansion of foreign commerce created new tensions. In order to increase the exports of olive oil and wine needed to pay for the imports of fish and grain,Greek farmers concentrated more and more on the development of olive groves and vineyards. In this enterprise the wealthier farmers had a great advantage,for they could afford the long and costly process of nurturing slow-growing olive trees until they reached the fruit-bearing stage. Many poor farmers,however,could not stand such expense and borrowed extensively from their wealthier neighbors. If the lender exacted heavy interest,the borrower found it hard to meet his obligation. If he defaulted,he lost his property and sometimes part of his personal freedom as well,for he and his family were often forced to work off the debt by laboring in the lender's vineyard. The introduction of metallic coins further complicated the farm problem. Many farmers were long baffled by the new money and frequently so underestimated its value that they took far too little in exchange for the crops sold at market.

Impoverished farmers were not the only discontented Greeks. The growth of foreign trade produced two significant new social groups: a business class of merchants,shipowners,weavers,potters,and blacksmiths; and a working class of stevedores and seamen. Both these groups were restless and pushing; both resented the concentration of political power in the aristocracy of well-to-do landowners."

Crane Brinton,John B.Christopher,Robert Lee Wolff,
<u>A History of Civilization</u>. Volume I. Englewood Cliffs:
Prentice-Hall Inc. 1955,p.55

The Age of Tyranny (ca.650 B.C. - 500 B.C.)

Transition from the Age of Colonization to the Age of the City-States: Political and economic reforms by such tyrants as Draco, Solon,Pisitratus and Cleisthenes with the attempt to balance the powers of the landed aristocracy,impoverished farmers and business men.

The Age of City-States (500 B.C. - 338 B.C.)

A. The emergence of agricultural-oligarchic Sparta and commercial-"democratic" Athens: Sparta,ruled by soldier-citizens (5-10% of the population),had a working population (helots) outnumbering the citizens by 1:10 and "neighbors" (perioikoi). The helots "were bound to the land and,in addition to being farm laborers,acted as the personal servants of the Spartans ... Some of the perioikoi were farmers; others were engaged in mining and in trade and the other meggr business activities of the city." (Ibid.,p.56).

B. The City-State of Athens :

1. Social stratification : In the Age of Pericles Athens had a total population of about 350,000. Included in this total were 170,000 citizens (of whom about 30,000 were adult males and therefore had effective citizenship),115,000 slaves and 30,000 metics. "The metics were resident aliens ...Because of their business connection abroad,they controlled the city's lucrative shipping and importing and,consequently,they nearly dominated the Athenian economy. ... The slaves came largely from Asia Minor and the lands around the Black Sea,where they had been obtained through trade or piratical raids. Their lot varied widely. The hapless creatures who worked in the solver mines south of Athens suffered almost every brutality. They were manacled and overworked,examples of Aristotle's heartless definition of a slave as 'a tool with life in it'. Yet elsewhere in the Athenian state,especially on the city itself,the slaves were well treated. Often they were accepted as full members of the master's household,as old and trusted family retainers,and later gained freedom with the status of metics." (ibid.,p.62)

2. The Athenian Empire: "The springboard of Athenian imperialism ... was the need to protect the Aegean islands and the Greek coastal cities from future Persian attacks. As the strongest maritime state, Athens headed an alliance of more than 200 city-states ... The alliance was called the Delian Confederation ... In practice,it became an Athenian empire because Athens outdistanced the others so marked-

ly in naval and commercial strength. Athens supplied the ships for the Confederation; the money to operate them came from lesser states that lacked the resources to develop their individual fleets. ... Under Pericles, Athens dropped the fiction of being merely the first among equals. The treasury of the Confederation was removed from Delos to Athens in 454 B.C. Pericles grouped the allied states into provinces to facilitate the collection of the tribute money. Coins stamped with the owl were the common medium of exchange within the Confederation. Athhns negotiated favorable trade agreements with the allies ... Imperialism, of course, may bring advantages to the subject states. The satellites of Athens did retain some self-government in purely local affairs; they shared in Athenian prosperity; and they secured more effective protection against foreign aggressors." (ibid., p.63)

3. Everyday Life : "In the city, and still more on the farm, Greek families made for themselves the bare necessities of life. The women of the houshold ground flour, baked bread, spun thread, wove cloth, and cut and sewed garments for the family. In the whole of Athens only one establishment employed more than a hundred workmen. Small business was the rule. Perfumers and jewelers catered to the wealthy few; and potters, tanners, and shoemakers furnished the man of ordinary means with the few articles his family did not make at home." (ibid., 76-77).

Phil Newman's Chapter [III] on The Middle Ages

The Medieval Environment

Bell, A History of Economic Thought, 60-69
with reference to Henri Pirenne, Economic and Social History
and " " Medieval Cities

The Rediscovery of Aristotle

H. Rashdall, The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages, ed. by F.M. Powicke & A.B. Emden. Oxford: University Press, 1936; vol. 1, pp. 351-360

St. Thomas Aquinas

Roll, 45-47; E. Whittaker, Schools and Streams of Economic Thought, (Chicago, 1960), 16-18

On Property

E. Whittaker, A History of Economic Ideas (New York, 1943), 185-186
B.W. Dempsey, The Functional Economy (Prentice-Hall, 1958), 164-183

On Value and Price

Roll, 46-47; James A. Gherity, Economic Thought (New York: Random-House, 1965), 4-41 (Dempsey, 'Just Price' and De Roover, 'The Concept of the Just Price')

On Usury

Roll, 47-51 (best presentation); Whittaker, A History, 518-523

On Money (Nicholas Oresme)

Roll, 51-52; A.E. Monroe, Early Economic Thought (Cambridge, 1924), 81 ff

The Decline of Scholasticism

(1) Late Scholastics

Schumpeter, History, 94-104

(2) The Reformation

Whittaker, Schools and Streams, 20-30; R. Lekachman (ed), The Varieties of Economics, vol. 1 (N.Y.: Meridian Books, 1962), 68-112

Phil Newman's Chapter on Middle Ages

The Medieval Environment

Bell, A History of Economic Thought, 60-69
with reference to Henri Pirenne, Economic and Social History
" " Medieval Cities

The Rediscovery of Aristotle

H. Rashdall, The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages, edited by F.M. Powicke & A.B. Emden. Oxford University Press, 1936 vol.1, pp. 351-360

St. Thomas Aquinas

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On Property

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B.W. Dempsey, The Functional Economy (Prentice-Hall, 1958), 164-183

On Value and Price

Roll, 46-47; James A. Gherity, Economic Thought, New York: Random-House 1965, pp. 4-41 (Dempsey, Just Price & De Roover, The Concept of the Just Price)

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Roll, 51-52; A.E. Monroe, Early Economic Thought (Cambridge, 1924 ff.) 81 ff.;

The Decline of Scholasticism

(1) Late Scholastics
Schumpeter, History, 94 - 104

(2) The Reformation
Whittaker, Schools and Streams, 20-30; R. Lekachman, The Varieties of Economics, vol.1 (N.Y., Meridian Books, 1962), 68-112

900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025, November 15,1965

Dear Phil,

attached I am sending you the carbon copy of your chapter II (The Birth of Economics) and my comments on it. I trust you will get from my notes as much as you would have gotten from a conversation with me.

Still,I am sorry that I was unable to see you over the weekend. On Friday I have had to attend various meetings concerning some urgent College matters while on Saturday and Sunday I had to meet with various people in order to discuss a ms. of mine which I am preparing for publication. Weekend meetings of the latter kind will keep me busy most probably until the end of this year.

Please,give my regards to Mrs.Newman. I should have liked to exchange a few words with her just as I enjoyed speaking to you over the phone on Friday.

Should my notes not be explicit enough or raise questions which I did not anticipate,kindly drop me a line and I shall reply in writing as fast as circumstances permit.

With best wishes,

cordially,

Notes on Phil Newman's draft of Chapter II: The Birth of Economics

Pages 1-2: Introduction: must be rewritten and the present generalizations must be replaced by a "dynamic" presentation of Greek economic conditions; simply paraphrase the reliable summary by Brinton of the economic aspects of ancient Greek civilization based mainly on M.Rostovtzev, History of the Ancient World, vol.I (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1926). Also refer to H.D.Kitto, The Greeks (Penguin Books 1951), the work of recognized English scholar of "conservative" persuasion; his analysis although opinionated is competent and challenging.

page 1 : Paragraph 2 and note 1

When referring to the household as the unit of economic activity note that the Greek term for household is "oikos" (not "oeconomicus" which is the Greco-latin term for the household manager) and the Greek term for the science of household management is "oikonomia".

In the note to this paragraph you may refer to the article by K.Singer, 'Oekonomia: An Inquiry into Beginnings of Economic Thought and Language', Kyklos, vol.9 (1958), pp.29-54. In this study Singer clarified the very involved etymology of the word "oikonomia" and its use by Greek writers in the late 5th century B.C. - Delete the reference to Aristotle's concept of "chrematistics" which should be treated either in the suggested note on page 3 or even later in a brief chapter on Aristotle's theory of the science of economics.

page 3: Note at the end of the first sentence " ...and Aristotle"

The best review of Greek economic thought is Albert A.Trever, A History of Greek Economic Thought, Chicago, 1916. Also very valuable is the book by M.L.W.Laistner, Greek Economics 1923; it is a collection of excerpts from Greek economic writings in English translation with an informative introduction by the editor (it is not a history of Greek economic

conditions,as you presumed).

Second paragraph:

Contrary to what you said,Greek philosophers had a concept of Economics as a separate discipline. Xenophon developed it as the science of household management in his Oeconomicus (a Socratic dialogue,referred to later) and Aristotle accepted it as the 'Economics proper' (as distinguished from 'the art of acquisition' = Chrematistics) in his Politics,book I. In a pseudo-Aristotelian treatise titled Economics (Oeconomica),authored partly by immediate disciples of Aristotle,this discipline was treated in the sense Xenophon had given this branch of knowledge. In addition to these three classical treatises on Economics there existed an entire Oeconomica literature,partly written in the Hellenistic period. On this literature see Trever,op.cit.,pp.126-128. However,it is correct to say,as you did in the subsequent paragraph,that a considerable amount of observations and comments on topics now belonging to the science of Economics is to be found in Greek classical literature on moral philosophy without being identified as problems pertaining to the discipline of Economics.

page 2: Note on the literature on economic history of Ancient Greece:

G.M. Calhoun,The Business Life of Ancient Athens,Chicago,1926
G.Glotz,Ancient Greece at Work, New York 1926 (English translation of the work by an eminent French scholar)
J.Toutain,The Economic Life of the Ancient World,New York, 1930
J.Hasebroek,Trade and Politics in Ancient Greece,London,1933 (English translation of a noted work by a German "conservative" historian,similar in orientation to Kitto)

You may insert here the book by Rostovtzev which deals very extensively with economic history but eliminate the work by Willamowitz-Moellendorf which is not accessible to the average American reader.

page 4 : After "Paramount ... ages" note

The Dialogues of Plato. Translated by B.Jowett. New York: Random House, 1937 2 vols.

A.E.Taylor, Plato: The Man and his Work. New York: Meridian Books, 1956

E.Barker, The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle. New York: Dover Publications, 1959 (originally London 1906, rev.1947)

page 16 : note on works by and on Xenophon

Xenophon's Works. Greek original with English translations on the opposite pages by C.L.Brownson, E.C. Marchant and others. Loeb Classical Library, 7 vols. London, 1914-1925

[Delete the Dakyns translation, the Holden annotated Greek text of the Oeconomicus and Zurborg's edition of the Revenues; also K.Muencher's otherwise interesting study]

E.Delebecque, 'Essai sur la vie de Xénophon', Etudes et commentaires, vol.25 (Paris, 1957) [The most recent study on life and works of Xenophon, gives life dates 426-354]

G.Vogel, Die Oekonomik des Xenophon. Eine Vorarbeit zur Geschichte der griechischen Oekonomik. Erlanger Diss. 1895 [Supersedes the study by V.Brants]

page 17 : "one, the Oeconomicus, a Socratic dialogue, really ... his dealth." In his celebrated Gyropaedia, a novel on the education of a prince so often imitated in early modern times, he touched upon the division of labor and in his Memorabilia, recollections of Socrates, he credited his teacher with reflections on the usefulness of a good education for the prospective manager of a household (IV,1; VI,4).

note 2: The reference to Poehlmann, although a classic,

might be replaced by a reference to A.M.Andreades, A History of Greek Public Finance (tr.by C.N.Brown), Cambridge *

a learned modern Greek economist whose work is available in English and therefore more easily accessible.

page 18: should be followed by a brief sketch of Xenophon's demand of a larger population and the ensuing blessings of more extensive division of labor as outlined in the Cyropaedia, VIII,2 with reference to the observations by Marx on this passage (Capital I [Modern ed., p.402, note 1]). - Acceptable expositions in F.A.Neff, Economic doctrines, (New York, 1950), 29-30 and J.F.Bell, A History of Economic Thought (New York, 1953), 43.

page 19: Note at the end of the first paragraph

The Basic Works of Aristotle. Ed.R.McKeon. New York: Random House, 1941 [Most easily accessible; based on the Oxford Translation, finished 1931, but abridged except for Politics version by Jowett and Ethics version by W.D. Ross who also edited the Oxford series]

W.D.Ross, Aristotle: A complete exposition of his works and thought. New York: Meridian Books, 1959 [Original ed. London, 1923; most popular and easily accessible. That I happen to disagree with his Ethics translation and interpretation does not matter]

E.Barker, The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle. New York, 1959

D.G.Ritchie, 'Aristotle', Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy, I (London: Macmillan, 1923; reprint 53-55 [The best brief exposition of Aristotle's political and economic doctrine; by an outstanding English scholar; only disadvantage: technical terms in Greek]

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* U.S. (Harvrad U.Press), 1933, pp.381-391 [= Appendix III: Xenophon's Vectagilia (=Revenues)]

page 22: Note 1

The citation Politics, Op.cit. II,1 is not clear. If you are referring to any separate printed issue of the Jowett translation,then Politics II,1 will denote book II,chapter 1. The Op.cit. after Politics would infer a reference to a collection of Aristotle's works in translation; in the Oxford series of translations the Jowett version is vol. X (10). - Later when citing Barker's translation of the Politics as in the note on p.30 you may add to books and chapters the pagination 1323 b 7 = folio (page) 1323, b = column b, 7 = line 7 which is the traditional reference to the Greek text of Aristotle's works as edited by Immanuel Bekker for the Berlin (Prussian) Academy and published in 1831 (see my explanation of this citation in my essay,p.46,note 2). Barker uses this pagination in his Politics version in place of the conventional modern pagination while Ross in his Ethics version. uses exclusively the Bekker pagination.

page 27: "aristocratic bias in Aristotle's outlook": Aristotle was not an aristocrat by birth or outlook but a "middle class man" coming from a family of physicians and trained for this profession; at best,his attitudes would be comparable to a Roman patrician. Furthermore,Aristotle was happily married to the daughter of a former slave and this fact defies any accusation of a general bias; he carefully distinguished between "born slaves" and slaves by circumstances. On the various forms of slavery in Athens cf. my quotation from Brinton and then you may decide of what form Aristotle was possibly thinking when he wrote the cited passages.

page 28: lines 8-9 "of pre-marginal utility theory"
line 10 "disquisitions" instead of "commentaries" which in this case would imply commentaries by others such as scholastics on his text

lines 11-12 My suggestion "To him, value was connected with demand for a product and with the labor that created it". This is a less committal statement than is your formulation; I shall explain the commitment of your present sentence in my glosses to note on p.34

page 29: note 1 Ethica 1133 b 4-10. If you are referring to the Ross version then you may safely replace his Latin title Ethica Nicomachea with Nicomachean Ethics translated by W.D.Ross, V, 5 (= Book V, chapter 5), 1133 b 4-10 (= page 1133, column b, lines 4-10). - To state at least once that you are referring to the Nicomachean Ethics (= Ethics dedicated by Aristotle to his son and heir Nicomachus) is necessary because there exist two other works on Ethics by Aristotle, the Eudemian Ethics and the Magna Moralia containing somewhat different theories, also on subjects pertinent to your discussion. After a first mention of Nicomachean Ethics, the reference Ethics suffices.

page 30: note 2 Politics. The translation by Barker is valuable for his introduction and running commentaries; the text of his version abounds with interpolations which although made recognizable through parantheses (see above) remain problematical to the initiated scholar.

page 31: note 1 Rhetoric, I, 7 1364 a 24-30 - Here, Rhetoric instead of the Latin title Rhetorica is sufficient although there exists another work on rhetorics called Rhetorica ad Alexandrum known to and used by scholars

page 30: note 2 (continued) Politics (Sir Ernest Barker's translation), VII, 1 1323 b 6-10 [Ignore the 7 after b because this numeral refers to Barker's paragraphs (i.e. § 7) which is another way of counting the text]

page 32 : note 1 Topics III,3 118 b 17-19 This passage in the Topics (Topica) is quoted from the translation by W.A. Pickard-Cambridge in The Works of Aristotle,ed.Ross,vol.1 (Oxford,1928)

page 33 : Ethics V,5 1133 a 5-28 - Here you are using Welldon's translation and this should be made clear as it differs somewhat from the Ross version.

page 34: "As diverse authorities as St.Thomas Aquinas,Joseph Schumpeter and Karl Marx have read a labor cost theory of value into Aristotle's words ..."

My suggestion: "As diverse authorities as St.Thomas Aquinas and Karl Marx have read a cost of production theory of value [St.Thomas] or the inception of a labor theory of value [the only value theory that,for Marx,deserved this name] into Aristotle's words".

Leave out Schumpeter since he was no authority on Aristotle and also vascillated in his interpretation of what Aristotle was aiming at. In his older Economic Doctrine and Method [published in German in 1914],English translation by R.Aris (New York,1954),p.12 Schumpeter wrote: "As he [Aristotle] based his theory on the fact of human wants, he arrived at a purely subjective theory of economic value ...". Later,in his History of Economic Analysis, (New York,1954),p.61,he stated: "And since Aristotle did not offer any theory of exchange value or price,those historians concluded that he must have had in mind some mysterious Objective or Absolute Value of things that is intrinsically inherent in them ...". Schumpeter did not identify "those historians" but had apparently in mind, if not Marx himself,then authors influenced by him like Eric Roll.

Note 1 : Perhaps you want to bring in here Schumpeter's later interpretatiom with which I happen to agree. Viner in reviewing Schumpeter's History (The American Economic

Review,vol.46,no.5 (Dec.1954),901) refers to my article as an interpretation along lines of the Austrian utility theory [which I never did] but had no solution either except that he doubted that Aristotle had aimer at a labor-cost theory. - As the title of my essay indicates,I credited Aristotle with a theory of exchange only. If you want to take exception to my view - which I do not mind in the least - please state that I showed in part V (pp.64-65) that,following St.Thomas and later J.St.Mill, a labor-cost theory or a labor theory of value was imputed into the Ethics text mainly by philologists and historians. Spengler in his article in the Southern Economic Journal (cited by you on p.38) spent 10 pages on an affirmative review of my essay [that you may skip; I am relating it to you for your information only]. - However, you may quote a recent article by Barry J.Gordon,'Aristotle and the Development of Value Theory',The Quarterly Journal of Economics,vol.78,no.1 (February,1964),115-128 in which the author agrees with my interpretation of the Ethics passage partly but thinks that I overlooked passages in the Rhetoric and Politics and thus missed to see that Aristotle considered labor cost as a determinant of value. Gordon took notice of my reference to this problem as treated by Aristotle as a "theory of labor value" (my essay,pp.60-61) but he did not grasp my hint to Adam Smith's "labor command theory". Now,no economist since Ricardo would ever confound any more the labor theory of value with the labor command theory and this is what I implied in my remark. I am sure you will find a way to correctly summarize the present status of this perennial discussion.

page 39: " ... elements of both utility theory and labor cost theory ..." - This is Gordon's viewpoint

" ... influence on the labor theory has been greater ..." - I would think that the influence of Aristotelian doc-

trine on the labor theory of value by way of the scholastic cost-of-production theory was more direct and conscious that on the utility theory. However, E.Kauder, 'Menger's Unpublished Papers' [German], Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv, vol.89 (Sept.1962), 1-28 found that Menger's theory of the social sciences (in the unpublished papers, now in Japan) "is an ontology in the manner of Arsitotle" I could add a few more instances indicating that Menger was aware of this influence.

page 40: note Politics I,9 1257 a 40-41

page 41: note 1: Ibid., 1257 b 1-14 - I cannot recognize the translation but I suppose it is Welldon's; I wished you would use Jowett's or Barker's versions since Welldon translated so freely, for the sake of a mistaken flauncy, that he practically paraphrased sentences and took particular liberty with terms and notions important for the economist.

note 2: Ibid., 1257 b 17-22

page 42: note 1: Politics [instead of Ibid.], I,10 1258 a 38 - 1258 b 7

page 43: note 1: Politics I,11 1259 a 9-18

page 44: note 1: Ibid., 1259 a 21-23 - There Aristotle uses expressly the term "monopoly"

note 2: 1259 a 23-30

AR 6285 9/12 JOSEF SOUDEK COLLECTION II/3/A

DEC 1979 - JULY 1982

MITSCH, THOMAS O

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

December 19, 1979

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Dear Professor Soudek:

It was a distinct and rewarding pleasure to talk with you yesterday morning re the pseudo-Aristotelian Oeconomica and the origin of "oeconomie politique." In that regard, I enclose a photocopy of my brief note on my earlier (Feb. 1977) paper (presented at the MVEA, St. Louis, 2/26/77) and a subsequent first-go at a revision of that paper as per the title "On the Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence of *Oikonomia Politikē*," to be presented at the forthcoming meeting of the Midsouth Academy of Economists (Feb. 14-16, 1980). At this time, I will forego my initial impulse to inflict upon you the original Working Paper, which runs some 87 pages and might just unduly complicate matters.

Essentially, what I have done is (1) identified, specified and documented three separate occurrences of the terminology/designation/etc. *pol. oikon.* in the Greek literature of the 4th - 1st centuries B.C., in the specific forms noted; and, (2) identified and documented the earliest-known "renaissance" of that terminology (in modern-language dress) in (a) the text of Mayerne-Turquet's *La monarchie aristo-démocratique* (Paris, 1611) and, on the heels thereon, (b) Montchrétien's *Traicté de l'Oeconomie politique* (Rouen, 1615). -- (3) The recent "recrudescence" of "pol. econ." is no particular problem, and irrelevant to our purpose here.

Now, my question has been: (A) What happened to this terminology/designation/etc. between its -- to me -- last-known occurrence in the Greek (Philodemus, at Naples) ca. 80 B.C., and this "renaissance" some 1,700 years later; i.e., did it "go underground," "drop out of existence," etc.; or, why do we not find in the best Latin lexicons the citation of any appearance whatsoever of the equivalent "*civilis oeconomia*" (whence, e.g., A. Genovese might have transliterated his titular *D' economia civile*, Naples, 1765)? (B) Was Montchrétien's "reinvention of this wheel," his effective reintroduction of this designation into common parlance strictly "an eleventh-hour stroke of genius"; or, is it possible/likely that he -- and/or Mayerne - Turquet -- did have access to one of the versions of the ECON. - II, within his known tempero-spatio purview which could be identified (viz., Étaples-1506; and, Basel-1548 -- secundum Susemihl, 1887)? (C) Or, was there a medium (were there media) which preserved and conveyed--transliterated from the Greek to the Latin, to the French, Italian, etc.--the term/phrase/etc. in question, but which have been simply overlooked by the lexicographers and especially the historians of economic thought and language?

Your 1968 study has certainly shed tremendous light in these last regards. Obviously, if "oikon. pol."/"civ. oecon."/etc. went underground before, they were resurrected and widely disseminated considerably in advance of the works of Montchr. and his lesser-known countryman. The likelihood that Montchr. did plagiarize his title from ps.-Arist. is thus much enhanced.

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Now, what I would kike to see is one of those Latin translations of Book II, especially the opening "chapter i," wherein (1st par.) the the 3 requirements for "Right administration of a household" (Τὸν οἰκονομεῦν μέλλοντά ...) are first specified, and then (par. 2nd) where 'the four main types of such administrations' (Οἰκονομίαι δέ εἰσι τέσσαρες ...) are designated, whence these four (βασιλικὴ σατριπικὴ πολιτικὴ ἰδιωτική) are further compared and contrasted in various respects in turn.

The point here is that, for whatever it might be worth, in the original Greek text (following Armstrong and Susemihl) we never see the adjective-noun linkage directly, in that second paragraph or subsequently. That is, we do not actually see the specific, explicit form "οἰκονομία πολιτικὴ / πολιτικὴ οἰκονομια," though Armstrong renders "The administration of a free state" and Forster (THE WORKS OF ARISTOTLE, Oxford, 1921) "Royal Economy," "Satrapic Economy," "Political Economy," etc.; and, subsequently A. Andreades (1933) and Rostovtzeff (1941) have formulated "πολιτικὴ οικονομία" and "οἰκονομία πολιτική, οἰκονομία βασιλική, etc." -- respectively.

Perhaps most intriguing and -- I think -- equally significant for my purposes, you note (your pages 71-72) that Oresme translated the Economics into French (for Chas. V, 1371-74) "from the Latin translation by Durand d'Auvergne . . . ," which would make this, then, the so-far earliest-known rendering of the original "oikon. pol." ("civ. oecon."?) into a modern language, I would presume in the form "Yconomie polithique" -- in keeping with the spellings as per your p. 72-top and fn. 11. This, in turn, would mean that Montchr. was preceded by 240 years in his own language and in his own place of publication (Rouen), though Oresme's was a private/personal - library translation, and apparently not published or (widely) circulated. As best I can tell, I could perhaps obtain a xerox copy of the passages I want from the Durand-Latin from the Columbia University Library (as per your p. 135, sec. 2); and, it might seem, from your fn. 11, p. 72, that Albert D. Menut edited a version of Oresme's French thereof in/as vol. 47, pt. 5 of the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society (1957).

You emphasized yesterday that Bruni never rendered the Book II / OIKON. B (per Armstrong) in which I'm interested, though you indicate (your p. 52) that he did "a commentary on Book II as adapted by him." I presume (as per your 'Appendix I,' that should have been "Book III as adapted by him." Thus, you could not have seen his version of the Book II I'm interested in. However, you also note that you have given "a detailed description of the *translatio vetus* in *Scriptorium*, XII (1958)," from which I infer that you might have seen a microfilm copy of it, including the Book II (cf. your p. 64, n. 5). Perhaps you took a transcript of or some notes on that which contain the critical passages of the introductory / theoretical-analytical chap. i; or, perhaps you have some such of/on Durand's translation/recension which would reveal that Latin transliteration/rendering/formulation of "Oikonomiai . . . politikē etc." Whatever of this nature you might have and be willing and able to send on to me would be extremely crucial, and most appreciated. (I enclose a xerox copy of Armstrong's Loeb Library translation to eliminate any doubt as to the critical passages in question.) Otherwise, and simultaneously, it seems I should approach the Columbia University Library which holds a copy of the translation by Durand ("Plimpton 17:IV,8") as you indicate (p. 135, sec. 2) with

my request. At the same time, I will check out the reference on Oreseme's French trans. which you give in your n. 11, p. 72--i.e. "Menut (ed.), etc." --to see what it may bear. Finally, and perhaps of some interest--and if not already known to--you, I managed to run down the following contemporaneous and seemingly very complementary study to your own: "Durandus de Alvernia, Nicolaus von Oresme und Leonardo Bruni. Zu den Übersetzungen der pseudo-aristotelischen Ökonomik," Archiv für Kulturgeschichte, 1968, 50/2, pp. 200-239, as listed in the International Guide to Medieval Studies, Vol. 8-9, 8/2-3, p. 33, #458. This was the best I could do here in our library.

I'm sure I have by now exhausted your patience and lost your interest, but your study has been the only real lead and light shed on the subject of my interest in this area that I have come across (thanks to Lowry's article) in the last two years, though my immediate research interests during that time were elsewhere. Just on the basis of your paper, however, I think I can -- and will have to -- revise my earlier "conclusion" re Montchrestien's "reinvention of the wheel." For, even if the much more popular and widely-circulated Bruni translation did not contain that Book II from which he could have "lifted" the key term in his title, it does seem that he very well could have had access to either (or both) that 2nd-most popular "recensio Durandi, 1295" or (and) "the older translatio vetus, ca. 1280," as you note (pp. 63-64). Thus, my new and revised conclusion will at least be much more open to this possibibility (if not likelihood). -- The "Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples work first published by Henry Estienne at Paris in 1506 etc." as noted by you (pp. 92-93) is particularly intriguing in this connection, and I compare Franciscus Susemihl's fn. 21, pp. IX-X of his recension, ARISTOTELIS . . . OECONOMICA (Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1887), to wit: "Haec quidem iam ante complura saecula primus vidit Iacobus Faber Stapulensis anno MDVI," viz. that the "secundum librum" was not the work of Aristotle or the writer of Book I (which Menut makes redundant).*

I have requested our library to order the two copies (microfilm) of the Durand translation of the Bibl. Apost. Vaticana collection from Saint Louis U. duplication thereof, and have located a copy of Menut's ed. of Oresme's French trans. at the U. Nebraska - Lincoln library -- hoping it's in on the shelf. But, since my paper is due to the discussant on Jan. 15, I'm seeking whatever "quick fix" on these Lat./Fr. trans. of Bk. II, ch. i I can find.

I thank you very much again for your already very informative disclosures over the phone day before yesterday, and would be most obliged and further indebted for whatever additional information (materials, documentations, etc.) you could provide. Obviously, you would receive prominent acknowledgements in my paper, i.e. beyond the use and citation of your study; and, at the more mundane level, should any out-of-pocket expenses on your part be involved, I would be happy to reimburse.

*P.S. To my disappointment, and as you could have advised if I would have known to ask, I discovered that neither did Oresme translate Book II; so, I'm back to "square one" in that regard. (TON, 12/21/79)

Very sincerely,

Tom Nitsch

Thomas O. Nitsch, Ph.D.
Professor of Economics
AER, Dec. 1978, 290(1)

Tel.: (212) AC 2 - 7206

December 27,1979

Dear Professor Nitsch,

I thank you very much indeed for your enthusing letter of December 19 and the attached photostatic copies of your note on your investigation of the "Origin of 'Political Economy'" (The Journal of Economics, III (1977), 243) and of your more extensive paper "On the Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescense of 'Political Economy' " (including your addendum as of December 18).

Be sure that every word you are writing is as stimulating for my mind as was our telephone conversation of December 18. I am (and I was at that time) terribly sorry that I had to cut short our (for me as well rewarding) rewarding conversation. What you could not know and I did not care to explain is the fact that I am suffering from a light emphysema (not unusual with a man of my age [74]) : neither my lung nor my physician would permit me to speak too long over the phone. Therefore, I asked you to send me your paper or just to jot down your questions which I would try to answer as fast as possible.

Since I am under pressure of urgent correspondence and of all sorts of business which even a retiree has to attend to, I shall briefly comment on your letter so that you can use whatever knowledge I am capable of transmitting in haste at the mid-February meeting of the Midsouth Academy of Economists. As to the literature on the Latin translations of the OECONOMICA you are well advised to use the article of my friend Goldbrunner in the Archiv für Kulturgeschichte and as to the content of book II and its Greek origin on what Rostovtzeff has written in 1941.

Whether Montchrétien has known the French translation of the Oeconomica I & III (in the modern classification) by Oresme is hard to say. My friend Menut edited the Oresme text from mss., but the text was printed in Paris by Antoine Vérard in 1489. There existed later French translations such as the one by Gabriel Bunin (?), published at Paris by Michel de Vascosan in 1554 and finally a version by Estienne de La Boëtie, publsihed in 1600 by Claude Morel. The mentioned versions have no bearing on book II of the Oeconomica; so you may ignore them for the time being. Later I shall say more about it.

As to the medieval anonymous version (translatio vetus), you have not to order a microfilm of one of the Vatican mss. from St. Louis. If you were confronted with the section that interests you, you would have to find a medievalist who can read medieval Latin mss. (there are not too many around). It is much easier to look up a modern printed edition of the text which you may find in "Aristote - Le Second Livre de l'Economique" by B.A. Van Groningen. Leyde, 1933, pp. 18 - 30. The passage that concerns you fills just two pages (18-19). If you have difficulties in procuring a copy of the book (the Lincoln Library should have it) I could xerox the passage for you and rush it through the mail. Van Groningen cites on p. 17 as one of his sources for his textual edition the famous edition prepared by Jul. Martianus Rota, published by Junta at Venice in 1558; this version circulated very widely. (Therefore, I would xerox for you the pp. 17-19). Yet much more popular than this medieval Latin translation of book II and the one published by Lefevre d'Etaples - frequently printed until the middle of the 1540's - was the annotated Latin translation by the German humanist Joachim Camerarius [Kellermeister, 1500 - 1574], a friend of Melanchthon. His work - Oeconomica scripta, quae extant titulo Aristotelis [!] in Sermonem Lat. conversa & explicata, adiunctaque eis interpretatio Oeconomici libri Xenonphontis [sic] - appeared for the first time in Leipzig, put out by the renowned publisher Voegelin in 1564 and went through many reprints. The text is contained in Vol. 3 of the classical Aristotle edition of the Prussian Academy of 1830. It is also printed in Aristotelis Opera Omnia, T. II, 763-779. The portion of the text which is most important for you - Caput I, esp. no. 5 on "Oeconomia civilis" - fills pp. 763-765. Again, if this text is not readily available to you I can xerox and mail it to you.

Finally, I am attaching an offprint of my SCRIPTORIUM article for your use. There, on pp. 267 - 268 you will find in the marked paragraph why, in my opinion, Bruni like Durandus before him translated only books I and III (which both called liber secundus).

Hoping that my lines may satisfy your most pressing needs and with kindest regards I remain

yours

December 31, 1979

Dear Professor Mitsch,

at second thought it occurred to me that the copies of the texts which I had suggested to you in my letter of December 27 would not reach you before January 15.

Therefore, I am taking the liberty of transmitting to you, without your request, by mail xerox copies of

(1) the text of the second book of the medieval translation (translatio vetus) as prepared by Van Groningen;

(2) the translation of the genuine book II of the Oeconomica by Jacques Lefevre d'Etaples (Iacobus Faber); the xerox copy of this text comes from an OPERA OMNIA edition, printed in Lyons in 1549 (this is not in contradiction to the statement in my letter that Lefevre's edition ceased to appear in the 1540's; I was referring to separate editions of his translation; from 1542 until 1563 his version was included in certain Collections of Latin Versions of Aristotle's Works (Opera Omnia) which were put out in Basel and Lyons);

(3) the translation by Joachimus Caerarius with his commentary in the Paris 1886 edition of the OPERA OMNIA.

Please, accept these copies as a New Year's gift together with the best wishes for a good progress of your labors in the coming year

from

sincerely yours,

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

January 2, 1980

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Dear Professor Soudek,

Your letter came as a veritable gold mine. Both of the works and relevant passages/portions which you cite -- i.e., (1) the modern printed edition of the translatio vetus, ed. Van Groningen, Leyde, 1933, pp. 18-19; and, (2) the annotated Latin trans. per Camerarius, Leipzig, 1564, as in Vol. 3 of the classical Arist. ed. of the Prussian Academy of 1830, as printed in Arist. Opera Omnia, Paris 1886, T. II, pp. 763-765. If you would be so kind to obtain and forward me xerox cc. of those texts (with title pages) and the pages cited, I would be most indebted. This together with the invaluable info. already contained in your letter would literally make my life and work complete -- at least for the time being!

What I have done -- I just returned for a couple of days out of town, and got yours in this P.M.'s check into my stack of accumulated mail -- is recheck our own holdings again, especially for the Opera Omnia, which sounded the most familiar. Serendipitously, I just came up with the following which includes a Latin trans. of "my" Book II: OPERUM ARISTOTELIS, Tomus II. Liborum Aristotelis qui non Extant, Fragmenta quaedam. Vols. 1 & 2. Aureliae Allobrogum, Apud Petrum de la Rouiere, M. DCVI. This is an original (1606) edition in our "Rare Book Room," and has "yellowed," etc. to the point where it is barely readable; but, was an extraordinary find for my purposes, thanks to your encouraging remarks and "lead." (Don't think I haven't searched hours over at that library, including the assistance of my scripture-scholar colleague in the Theology Dept., who knows our collection and sources about as well as anyone in this disciplinary area.)

I could try the U. of Nebr. - Lincoln again, but don't think I would come across those earlier works -- I have very carefully searched their card catalogue, as well. Incidentally, we do have a medievalist here who can read the Medieval Latin. (Creighton is a Jesuit institution, and every now and then, in the library and among our faculty, I run across one of those "rare birds" I need.) But, as long as I can get the modern (script) version of the original "oikonomiai . . . basilikē satripikē politikē idiotikē" (which my now-discovered version renders: ". . . administrationis domesticae, . . . : Regia, satrapica, civilis, privata." -- I had predicted the transliterational "politica" rather than the more "Roman" "civilis"), that will be quite adequate -- at this point, at least. Thus, with the photocopied (two) versions you would send me, that would give me three altogether to support my point that this Book II certainly could have been available to Montchrétien when he was preparing his Traicté for publication in 1615.

Most gratefully, Tom Nitsch

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PS. Your explanation of Bruni's opinion of Bk. II is the conclusion to which I had already arrived, and of which I am most appreciate and will use your corroboration and authority here.

January 7, 1980

Dear Professor Nitsch,

Your letter of January 2 and my letter of December 31 with the attached xerox copies have crossed. I do hope that my letter has reached you meanwhile and I do beg your forgiveness for my misspelling your name (a Freudian slip which I shall explain at some other occasion).

However, I do have to correct myself on two more serious matters :

(1) I was wrong when I insisted that Aureliae Allobrogum was the Latin equivalent of Strasbourg (Alsace, France). In fact, the two Latin words stand for Geneva (Switzerland). Why I should have slipped in this connection, I shall also clarify at a later time;

(2) On the xerox copy of the Camerarius translation from the 1866 Paris edition of the OPERA OMNIA I should have marked the paragraph 5 in small letters instead of the one in large letters. The former is the text of the translation by Camerarius while the latter is the paraphrasing commentary by Silvester Maurus which was originally printed in Rome in 1666.

Now that everything that came up in our letters and telephone conversations has been straightened out before your January 15 deadline, I can briefly explain my difficulties with the texts in the modern Paris edition. The editor, Cardinal Ehrle, had the earlier Latin Renaissance translations used by Maurus substituted by those Latin versions which in the 19th century were regarded as most reliable; as to the Oeconomica I and II it was the one by Camerarius. Since I possess and I have at hand the 1666 Rome edition I could easily verify my statement.

I also have in my library a legible copy of the 1606 Geneva edition, put out by Petrus de la Rouiere. Tome II (vol. 2) contains on the pages 587 - 602 the Greek text of book II and next to it the translation by Camerarius. It is titled "Aristotelis De cura rei familiarism seu administratione domestica. Liber Secundus, Caput I" . (Whereas in the Paris edition the chapter is further subdivided into articles, in the Geneva edition this subdivision is absent.) The portion of book II which interests you (Qui rem domesticam quampiam vero modo administraturus est ... x ... quae tractanda aliquis suscepperit), i.e. article I in the Paris edition is to be found on p. 587 (right col.), l.10 through p. 588 (left col.), l. 11 (from the bottom).

Again referring to your letter of January 2, it should have gratified you to see that in the translatio vetus the Greek "oikonomia politikē" was rendered with "Yconomia politica".

All that is left for the time being is to wish you good luck with your colleagues and to accept friendly greetings from

sincerely yours,

January 9, 1980

Dear Professor Nitsch,

Attached I am sending you xerox copies of the Camerarius version of Oeconomica II in the 1606 Geneva Aristotelis OPERA edition published by Petrus de la Rouiere. It is difficult to do justice to such fine print on a xerox machine. I tried three times to render as faithful a picture of p. 587 and decided in favor of the white one in which the following page is not shining through; my other attempts are enclosed too so that you may have your own choice as to which copy would serve best your purposes. Of course, in midtown I could have gotten an enlarged and clear photostat of the pages (but not in the original format), but travelling there would have postponed the mailing of the finished product.

In my letter of the 7th (which should be in your hands meanwhile) I described for you the Camerarius version. To me it was always a puzzle that as scholarly a man as he should have stuck to the traditional title of this pseudo-Aristotelian work whereas Lefèvre d'Etaples has had the right instinct of giving the genuine book II the title "Oeconomiae publicae".

You mentioned in your yesterday's telephone call that you are intending to cite my articles concerning the Oeconomica. Since by now you are aware of (1) my brief essay in SCRIPTORIUM and of (2) my lengthy discourse on "Leonardo Bruni and His Public" - both listed in the biographical sketch in "American Men and Women of Science" - I should add (3) a third one titled "A Fifteenth-Century Humanistic Beststeller" which is a sequel and complementation (partly also a correction) of my survey of mss. in item 2. (A sort of offprint of this article is enclosed). It has no significance for your research but it may be of interest to a reader of your publication who shares our fascination with this strange piece of quasi-economic literature.

Trusting that by now we have surmounted all deadlines set for papers in the February Association meeting and wishing you good luck with your colleagues I remain

sincerely yours,

Dr. Gunnar Stollberg
Am Gottesberg 27
4800 Bielefeld 1
West-Germany

February 19, 198o

Professor Thomas Otto Nitsch
College of Business Administration
Creighton University
25oo California Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Dear Professor Nitsch,

Thank you very much for your most interesting paper on "political economy". I take it largely as a laudatio of my essay. Meanwhile I did not follow up my studies in this field, because I am working on a booklet about the trade unions, and the rationalization of industry during the Weimar Republic.

In your paper you do not look into the causes responsible for the fact that our term did not experience a renaissance during the Middle Ages (pp. 5, 22). You put this question only as to our century (p. 45). You trace the fate of Aristotle's works, and with them that of our term up to the 17th century.

In your argumentation you concentrate too much on Montchrêtien, I am afraid, and you appear to pass by Mayerne too quickly. I suspect our term to have been more widespread within the French language of that time, because

a) neither Mayerne nor Montchrêtien see a necessity to define it,
b) they use our term in different ways, as I found out in my essay.

Therefore I find it both interesting and even necessary, to look for further evidence of "political economy" during the 17th century, if we want to get an answer to the question why Theophrast's term underwent a renaissance in that time.

Finally may I draw your attention to Prof. Paul Moraux, who is in charge of Berlin's Free University's archives keeping Aristotle's works. He might be able to give you further hints on the fate of the Stagirite's works during the Middle Ages.

Yours very sincerely

Gunnar Stollberg

P.S. Concerning your German translation of "political economy" etc. on p. 44, I would suggest to put "Sozialökonomik", or "Sozialökonomie", or "Politische Ökonomie"/ "Politische Ökonomik", or "politische Wirtschaftslehre" etc.

Dr. Gunnar Stollberg 19. 9. 77

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor Nitsch!

In der Anlage übersende ich Ihnen einen Sonderdruck meines Aufsatzes „Zur Geschichte des Begriffs Politische Ökonomie". Von Herrn Jürgen Backhaus / Konstanz hörte ich, daß Sie eine umfangreiche Studie gleichen Themas vorgelegt haben, und ich hoffe, auf diesen Wege Ihre Kritik an meinen Thesen zu erfahren.

Ich bin mit besten Grüßen

Ihr

Gunnar Stollberg

Stollberg
48 Bielefeld 1
Am Gottesberg 27
Tel. 0521/100 830

Thomas O. Nitsch, 'On the Origin, Renaissance and Recrudescense of POLITIKE OIKONOMIS. Creighton University Faculty Working Paper, February 15, 1980

Summer

Stollberg, "Zur Geschichte des Begriffs 'Politische Ökonomie'", Jahrbücher für Nationaloekonomie und Statistik, CXCII (192), 1 (1977), pp. 1 - 35 [Stollberg : Bielefeld through Jürgen Backhaus : Konstanz

T/78

Working Paper, Notes, pp. vi/vii

S. Todd Lowry, "Recent Literature on Greek Economic Thought", Journal of Economic Literature, XVII, 1 (1979),

Working Paper, Notes, pp. ii/iii

Aristote, Économique. Texte établi par B.A.van Groningen et A. Wartelle. Traduit et annoté par A. Wartelle. Paris : Les Belles Lettres 1968. XXXI, 110 S. (Col. des univ. de France.) 18 F. [Buch I und II von van Groningen, A. Wartelle besorgte lat. Text des Buch III]

Review : Hermann Goldbrunner in GNOMON, Band 42 (1970) [C.H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, München], S.336-339

Neu textual edition since Swoboda

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

3/30/80

Dear Prof. Sondek,

Yours of the 24th was most welcome and encouraging. It is the go-ahead I needed to set the wheels in motion for the sabbatical next Spring-Summer. I will arrange times for being in N.Y.C. et environs from April 1 - July 1, as you suggest. Not that I will necessarily be there the full 3 months, but those will be the parameters. This means I will take off the Spring + Summer semester + term here. I will certainly investigate the possibilities of a national/regional foundation grant (the Natl. Endowment for the Humanities and Natl. Sci. Foundation

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will be on campus here next week), but expect my College + Univ. to underwrite my project in the event and to the extent I do not receive foundation funding, so that I will not suffer financially.

At the same time I would be interested to know if there are any Catholic universities in your vicinity in N.Y.C. I think of that off-hand in terms of a break on lodging, perhaps, and/or a possible ad hoc teaching assignment on the side (such as an evening seminar once a week, e.g.). Such are things I might explore.

Please do let me hear soon re the foundations you have experience with, and other thoughts of a specific nature you might have.

Most sincerely,

Tom Nitsch

Geneva, Nebr.
Apr. 4th 1980

Dr. Sondek,

This is to inform that I have now submitted my formal application for sabbatical leave in Spring-Summer of 1981, pretty much along the lines of the 3-pronged letter of proposal/proposition that I sent to you. I did integrate some of the suggestions you made in your last, and also proposed an article (refereed journal), monograph or similar scholarly publication as the "final product." Otherwise the stated objectives remain essentially as earlier (I meant to send you a copy of the application before I left the Univ. yesterday afternoon + thought I had brought one with me to send from here, but slipped up both ways), and their shouldn't be much of a problem getting my Dean's approval, as he has been urging me to do this.

To be on the safe side, however, the application guidelines call for "Letters of Recommendation where Appropriate"; and, while I don't think there's any serious question around here as to the seriousness and genuineness of my scholarship, perhaps a brief letter from you giving your estimation of the worthwhileness of this research and my proposed program would not be out of order. There is an Executive Committee advisory to the Dean in these matters, and some of them might be additionally impressed with some such from you. Otherwise, I have submitted the following as among the "Supporting Documents": ① Your last letter of "approval/agreement" with further suggestions; ② your earlier letter upon receipt + perusal of my Fac. Work. Pap.; and,

(3) evidence/specimens of <u>your</u> expertise/scholarship in this area in the form(s) of copies of your 1958/1968/1976 "Bruni" articles -- having duly noted that you are "the expert" on the Medieval Latin translations of the Ps.-Arist. OIKON.

So, there's no big need for any further support or commendation from you. Only if the spirit moves and time permits (Address to: Dr. Jean Carrica, Dean; College of Business Administration; Creighton Univ.; Omaha, NE 68178).

We -- my wife, Jo; daughters Jessica (15), Sarah (13), and Rebecca (12 this month); and son, Carl Otto -- are spending the Easter vacation, as usual, with my father- and mother-in-law, Carl and Mildred Schneider, in the lovely little rural town

of Geneva, NE (pop. ≈ 2300). I hope you and Mrs. Sondek are in good health and spirits, realizing that all is relative, and that you are beginning to experience some of that April 1 – July 1 weather you indicate. If it ever stops snowing and blowing out here, we might too.

Sincerely
Tom Nitsch

CREIGHTON
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College of Business Administration

May 28, 1980

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Dear Dr. Soudek:

I hope you are experiencing greater physical comfort and enjoying better climatic conditions than when I called last Saturday. Mainly, I wanted to just inform you that my sabbatical had been approved here, and that "that system was 'Go'." Now, I am submitting my application to the National Endowment for the Humanities for an Independent Study and Research Fellowship (as per the enclosures) which requires, inter alia, three letters of recommendation, in accordance with their norms as indicated on p. 8 of the booklet. For these I have selected (1) Dr. Ludwig H. Mai (my former major professor, subsequent department chairman and very dear friend at St. Mary's University -- maybe you've seen his very handy little MEN AND IDEAS IN ECONOMICS: A DICTIONARY OF WORLD ECONOMISTS PAST AND PRESENT; Littlefield, Adams & Co.; 1975 -- who alone is responsible for inflicting me and my penchant for the history of thought on the profession initially), (2) Dr. Bruce J. Malina (my friend, colleague and sometimes collaborator but always at least silent partner in the Theology Dept. here, who is always my primary and ultimate translator in the Greek, Latin and Italian; and, hence, the one at Creighton most familiar with my work during the past decade), and -- most naturally -- (3) yourself as the "tutor, guide and counselor / host professor and repositor and keeper of the wisdom, knowledge and precious works" under whom and which I wish and propose to study.

Please note mainly, at this point, that your recommendation should be mailed to them as close to June 2, as possible -- for better or worse, that is the absolute post-marking deadline for my application. You see enclosed the first draft of my "Project Description: Background, Basic Proposal and the more Complete/Detailed Description proper." Certainly, this is no polished document, but I think it touches all the bases and may enable you to write a more meaningful recommendation; as time permits, I will refine and revise.

Also I enclose for your (more leisurely) perusal the following: (1) a first-draft of the adaptation of my paper presented at the Midsouth meetings last Feb., which will appear in a forthcoming (1980) issue of the MIDSOUTH JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS: Annals and Proceedings (IV), as soon as I wrap up the revision/adaptation and have it photo-ready typed; (2) the "official word" from my dean indicating appropriate C.U. administration approval of my sabbatical; and, (3) the original proposal submitted to the Curriculum Committee of the College of Business Administration (who are advisory to the Dean), and subsequently by the Dean to the Academic Vice President -- together with a very illegible copy of the "Minutes" of that meeting indicating unanimous approval and related sentiments expressed jointly and severally by the members.

Please note that my sabbatical trip to N.Y. is not in any way (materially) contingent on the reception of such a fellowship; but, it would be very delectable "icing on the cake," and a veritable "feather in my cap" if I could land it or one such. Thus, for "insurance," I would still like to hear any suggestions you might have as to "receptive"/"relevant" (and generous?) foun-

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dations or other sources you might have in mind.

Incidentally, I thought you might just be interested to know -- if you do not already -- that, as I've discovered in my recent re-researches, your (shall we say?) "seminal" article, "Aristotle's Theory of Exchange," has been cited by no less than Karl Polanyi in his "Aristotle Discovers the Economy" (1955), and more-most recently by Barry Gordon in his ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BEFORE ADAM SMITH (Barnes & Noble, 1975, pp. 62-65), S. Todd Lowry in his "Recent Literature on Ancient Greek Economic Thought" (JOUR. OF ECON. LIT., XVII/1979, 1/March, p. 69, where H. W. Spiegel is said to 'follow your interpretation') and Scott Meikle in his "Aristotle and the Political Economy of the Polis" (JOUR. OF HELLENIC STUD., XCIX/1979, p. 58n), of which I think I sent you a photocopy.

Well, that's enough of all that and a bit more for now.

Very best regards to
you and Mrs. Soudek,

Tom Nitsch

Division of Fellowships
National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

[Letter of recommendation for Prof. Nitsch,
mailed June 2, 1980]

I urge you strongly to extend as much help as is in your power to the project of research which Prof. Nitsch has submitted for your consideration. I can hardly think of a project more worthy of your support than this.

As you know from his application, Prof. Nitsch wants to trace the origin of the concept of "Political Economy" which suddenly sprang up in French literature around 1615 (Montchrétien). and within 160 years was fully developed by James Steuart and Adam Smith, the English founders of the "Classical School" of Economics (1776 - 1848). While puzzling over this concept and its Greek name (oikonomia politike), Prof. Nitsch, like many other historians of economic thought including myself, became curious, how this Greek term should have been applied to a science not known at the time when this term was first used (140 B.C.). In eagerly studying the economic and historical literature he found himself confronted with a problem, no economist is adequately prepared for coping with : to trace the history of the socalled Book II of the pseudo-Aristotelian Economics where this term occurred.

To follow up the tradition of this book of the spurious Aristotelian work (consisting of three books) an economist would need some humanistic background (reading knowledge of Greek and Latin) besides some knowledge of medieval and Renaissance learning. In the course of his research, Prof. Nitsch discovered that there was a scholar who had command of both areas - Economics and Humanities (the latter denoting the tradition of Aristotelian works in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Times). This scholar happened to be myself.

After he got in tpuch with me in hurriedly expanding an earlier paper on this topic for a meeting of scholars I provided him hastily with the needed information. Soon he found out that he would have to digg deeper to acquire the knowledge contained in my own published work and in related literature. To do that, I suggested that he should apply for a sabbatical leave (which he was granted) and do research in libraries on the East Coast where he would find, with my help, the sources which

[please, see next page]

he needed for an answer to his question concerning the origin of the concept of "Political Economy".

In the six months exchange of scholarly information by mail and phone (December 1979 through May 1980) I became deeply impressed with the breadth of his knowledge in so many areas of our common science (Economics) and its subsidiaries like Mathematics that I have had little doubt that he would arrive at tenable conclusions if he had only the time to read and to apply his rudimentary ~~sxh~~ humanistic background (reading knowledge of Greek and Latin) to his mastery of the history of economic thought. I was equally impressed with his energy of pursuing his task and with his fluency in presenting his thoughts and the results of his studies. Once he is determined to complete a well researched paper, he will finish it in the shortest possible time. Finally and most importantly, his questions, his judgments and his propositions betray the maturity of a well trained and sharp mind as one would expect in a scholar of his age.

While working in libraries he most probably will need funds for having material photocopied, for assistance of secretaries and graduate students etc. I am sure that Prof. Nitsch will be able to specify his needs better ~~xxx~~ than I can do; whatever he requested from my own highly specialized library he of course received without expense.

Given the time, the opportunity to acquire the indicated knowledge and to receive some financial help in doing so, I see no reason why he should not turn out one or more papers which would qualify for publication in reputed scientific journals.

June 1, 1980

Dr. Josef Soudek, Professor Emeritus of Economics,

xxxxxxxxxxxxx Queens College of the City University of New York,

Flushing, N.Y. 11367

June 2, 1980

Dear Professor Nitsch,

Today I sent a long and strong letter of recommendation to the "National Endowment for the Humanities" in Washington. My letter was as close to the suggested date (June ") as possible; I was unable to write it earlier since your first class package, mailed on May 28, arrived here on the 31st.

I am quite hopeful that the "Endowment" will come forth some financial assistance; if so, it will be indeed that "feather in your cap" of which I was thinking when I suggested such application. The only other Fund that occurred to me as a feasible source of aid was the "Social Science Research Council" that makes grants-in-aid available in a similar fashion. But I think you should let things rest with the "Endowment" for the present.

Your action concerning the application for financial aid as the other steps you have taken on the Creighton campus indicate to me that you were on the right path. First, I was surprised that you were planning to do some teaching during your sabbatical leave; here, on the East Coast, "gainful emploment" in that period would be unlawful. Also, I noted with pleasure that you have gathered useful information about Fordham University as the dominant Jesuit institution of higher learning in our area and about the existence of several Catholic colleges in and around Manhattan. Almost one week ago I mailed to you two maps of the (monstrous) "Metropolitan Area" with the adjacent counties in the three-state corner of this section of the East Coast. There you might find the exact location of the "schools" in Manhattan and notice that e.g. Fordham University has spread all over the metropolitan area; it has now a School of Business Administration not far from Columbia University - something that was new to me. Formerly this section was downtown near City Hall.

Many thanks also for your reference to several comments on my essay on "Aristotle's Theory of Exchange". At some later occasion you will hear more about that from me. There has a veritable literature grown up on and around this article in several languages of which I hear from friends and students; the comments are not always complimentary, particularly in the philological camp. But this was to be expected from a challeng-

ing re-interpretation of a text which classical scholars were unable to cope with. Yet it was not written for them but for my fellow economists.

For the time being we are suffering here from a minor "heat wave" which to you would appear not noteworthy compared with what Nebraska must have gone through in the past weeks. Hoping for an improvement of weather and for good news from you I remain, with greetings from Mrs. Soudek,

yours as always,

CREIGHTON
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College of Business Administration

June 2, 1980

Dr. Soudek,

In the event you might not have yet submitted your letter of recommendation re. my application for an Independent Research Fellowship from the NEH, or for your peace of mind in the event you "heroically" did so, I enclose the finished version of the Curriculum Vitae, etc. -- which is a bit more tolerable, I think you will agree.

This has been a real challenge for me -- the first such grant application --outside of a more conventional one to Traveller's Life Insurance, and the more mundane ones for the G.E programs in Economics of my earlier career. Even if it does not bear pecuniary fruit, it has served some substantive purpose -- I'm certain. I hope it finds your approval, as an official statement of my plans.

Meanwhile, I will wrap up the adaptation of my "On the Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence" paper for -- it looks like now -- the Dec. 1980 issue of the MIDSOUTH JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS / Annals. My MBA 759 -- Seminar in Economics on "Economic Growth, Inflation and Unemployment" got underway already on May 19 (it meets twice a week for 3 hrs. on Monday and Thurs. evenings), but really haven't been able to put my heart in it so far. Perhaps, with this NEH deadline --hopefully--met, I can now salvage the remaining six weeks of the Seminar, giving them more of that "positive-science" material they're seeking. We'll see.

Hope this finds you and Mrs. Soudek bearing up under all adversities (taking my characteristically short-run pessimistic tack), and promise to keep you abreast of developments on my part.

Thanks again for all your most helpful and encouraging efforts and input into my work to date. For one who's "cried in the wilderness" (which we whites made it) out here for so long, your informed and understanding ear has been a true blessing. So may you be blessed.

Tom Nitsch

P.S. Having just checked mail, I stand in rct. of your parcel of NYC maps, and am duly appreciative

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June 6, 1980

Dr. Soudek,

As mentioned in my last, I did receive the packet of two maps; and, I find them most helpful and encouraging -- exactly the way maps make things appear, I'm sure, until one enters the "real terrain." But, seriously, these will be a great aid, and do remove considerable of the uncertainty and speculation. Now, I must thank you likewise for your most encouraging and enthusing letter which arrived this A.M.

Exactly as you commented, the Bus. Ad. College Executive Committee expressed serious negative concern re my proposal to give a seminar or whatever in "exchange" for living/working space and board, e.g.; although, as one (a CPA Accounting Prof., no less!) recognized, such would also provide me an experience to try my ideas out on a graduate group at a better/larger university, my only opportunity at the graduate level here being the MBA 759 -- Economics Seminar and the INR -- 725 Seminar in Comparative Economic Systems, both of which are only on an occasional basis (INR = the M. A. in International Relations program) -- both of which incline more to the "professional" than to the "academic" side of things. Anyhow, rest assured that that was one of those "flares" I shot up to see what kind of a reaction I would get at this end. As I wanted to impress upon them, I could -- but do not want to -- stand to lose or be penalized financially in doing my sabbatical in the genuine manner of <u>scholē</u>, rather than as many here do -- viz. sign up for programs, coursework, etc. at the University of Nebraska Lincoln, or merely work on a textbook or whatever right here on campus or at home, because they can't afford to live at two places so to speak.

Also my thoughts concur with yours re the alternative(s) to a NEH fellowship, and most of all thank you for reminding me of the SSRC. I have the National Science Foundation forms on hand, as sent upon my personal request by the Assoc. Program Director for Economics -- the NEH and NSF representatives were on campus here, as a matter of fact, the day or so preceding the Exec. Cme. meeting. So, my idea now is to "sit tight" for awhile, and "let things rest with the 'Endowment' for the present." After the big rush and push to meet that June 2, deadline on that application, I'm ready for a more relzxed pace at more purely scholarly pursuits! I haven't heard from my old Prof., Dr. Mai in San Antonio, yet, but Bruce Malina here had his recommendation written and mailed the day before I sent in my application. So, assuming they received everything, I have only to sit back and relax.

Meanwhile, in addition to wrapping up the two papers (monograph and article) I mentioned, I am submitting the enclosed proposal to present a paper at such as the Midwest Economics Associaiton (which just sent out its "Call"), Midsouth Academy of Economists, Southwestern Social Science Association / Economics, Missouri Valley Econ. Assn., Rocky Mountain Soc. Sci. Assn., and Association for Social Economics. This project/paper, related to both my researches into Smith-Marx-et al. on "Alienation" and to the -- if we may -- "Aristotelian" origins of 'political economy', has been sticking in my craw for some time now, and I don't think it would bog me down too much to write up the ideas I think I've already pretty well formulated in the matter (including, e.g., Rousseau's "<u>Contrat social,</u>" Hegel's "<u>bürgerliche Gesellschaft</u>"

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and Ferguson's "Civil Society" men as at least first-cousins to Smith's Homo Mercantilus or emporikon zōon.

Well, that's enough of all this for now. I have just done the first draft of one of those "Exhibits" you remarked about. This one is entitled "Milestones/Landmarks in the Renaissance of Politikē Oikonomia, of which 'Rohentwurf' I enclose a copy for your leisurely inspection. One thing one of your letters (1/9/80) really helped me out on in this regard was a cryptic comment in a footnote of Stollberg's (of Bielefeld) article, where he muses (p. 4, n. 14) to the effect that "whether or not the term 'oeconomia publica' of the 16th cent. was a partial synonym with that of 'political economy' of the 17th cent. remains to be seen/revealed." Now, that "oeconomica publica of the 16th cent." hits like a bolt out of the blue; for, even though he refers us ahead to his fn. 40 (p. 10), he explicates nor documents this point no further anywhere. Thus, when you remarked about Iacobo Faber Stapulensi/ Interprete having the right instincts to title the Oecon. II "Oeconomiae Publicae," and that version you noted made its rounds from 1506 - 1549 et seq., I knew he must somehow or other be referring to the Oecon. II / Faber-Stap. Thus, you see in the first row. If Montchrestien did nothing else, he clearly equated the "Oeconomie politique" in his last-minutely revised title with "ceste mesnagerie publique" which Roscher remarks about in his Geschichte der National-Oekonomik in Deutschland (München: R. Oldenbourg, 1874), p. 185n, and which we find on p. 32 of the Funk-Brentano ed. of Montchr.'s Treatise. This raises that question -- perhaps purely moot and insignificant, perhaps not -- of the relationship between "public" and "political" economy once again. Well, I started to close at the first of this paragraph, and will now carry out that intention.

The weather here is truly miserable. High 80s to low 90s and probably somewhere around 95% relative humidity! May you and the Mrs. be enjoying better by now. Had tornado warnings night before last and this A.M. But that season should be over ere too long, hopefully.

Tom Nitsch

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration (Follow-up of 8/14) 8/15/80

Dr. Soudek,

At your suggestion, I have submitted order form for: Vaugn, Karen I.
'John Locke's Economic Theorizing (etc.)' -- giving this description in absence of title.
Univ. of Chicago Press, 1980/79.
And, leave that in the good hands of our librarians.

As to requesting the materials you specify from the "Institut de Rech. et d'Hist. des Textes" in Paris, my present reaction is this: as I indicate in my paper (at least as it is now revised), it was actually Garnier (1852) who -- even though he was aware of and actually cited Böckh's Staatshaushaltung (in noting the literal meaning of pol. econ'y. as per that German rendering) -- originally attributed the earliest findable employment of the term to Montchrestien, further noting how remarkable it was (1) that the Traicté was initially approved under the original title Traic. oecon. du trafic, (2) et que le terme d'oeconomie politique ne se trouve pas dans le texte. Also, though I've never seen a copy of the 1615 original, (1) I don't think there is an "Intro/Préf." as you might have in mind in suggesting obtaining a reproduction of the 1st chap., while (2) anysuch footnote references to the literature as are found in Funck-Brentano's 1889 republication/edition are demonstrably those provided by that editor from, e.g., Aristotelian works (editions) published after 1615. I conclude that the most we can glean/milk/mine from the Traicté, therefore, is that the Oeconomie politique in the title equates with "cette mesnagerie publique" in the text, as noted in F.-B.'s "Intro.," and earlier by Roscher (Gesch.der N.-Oe . in Dl., 1874) -- who, again, followed Garnier's lead. Thus, unless you have something else in mind by "omissions"--of which please inform if so--I will probably hold off on this until we can secure an original version of the Traicté or reproduction thereof in one of the regional libraries next Spring-Summer.

Auf Wiedersehen! Tom N.

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August 13, 1980

Dear Dr. Soudek,

Hope this catches up with you enjoying more agreeable climatic conditions than when you left NYC and arrived in Frankfurt/Munich. I did much appreciate ~~very much~~ your two letters and accompanying packet, which greeted me on my return from a "mini-vacation" with my wife's folks in Geneva, Nebraska. This followed, after a few days back at my "salt mine," our quasi-annual "pilgrimage" to my home territory of San Antonio, Texas and vicinity for a pleasant -- though miserably hot and/or humid -- vacation with my aunts, uncles and cousins (my younger brother resides in Baton Rouge and my mother here in Omaha), and Dr. and Mrs. Mai. Often, if not most often, without air conditioning during the daytime (we always enjoyed it during the sleeping hours), we managed to survive -- surprisingly, none of our 4 children (Jessica, 16; Sarah, 14; Rebecca, 12; Carl, 8.83) seemed to be bothered too much by it, putting the shoe on the other foot of their being somewhat dismayed at my wife's and my ongoing complaints. On the less selfish (though not completely unselfish, given the future course of the CPI) side, we were disheartened by the heavy agricultural toll the prolonged drought had taken down there, with an estimated loss of $2 billion in Texas alone as of the time we were there (July 15-29), with some 38 straight days of never-under 100° in Dallas and vicinity. Hurricane "Allen" has now brought at least some 'temporary relief' to that situation, but with its own cost and keeping in mind the crops etc. that were beyond redemption.

I don't know exactly when I will get around to your latest "assignment." Suffice it to say, it will hold me for a while. Am in the throes of completing the revision and proofreading final copy of the revised/adapted version of my presented paper at the Midsouth last Feb. for publication (in Annals and Proceedings section) in Dec. issue of MIDSOUTH JL. OF ECONS. I enclose a couple of those "exhibits" (a 'tableau' and a 'matrix') for your perusal. The longer "tableau" is an updated and more complete representation of the data pertaining to the "renaissance" of the term which originally appeared in pp. 18-20 -- this version both extending that list and pulling it more together. The appendixed "Morphological Matrix" (I here debated between that choice of terms and "Orthographical," but decided "Morpho." more appropriate) is really the tip of quite an iceberg my daughter Jessica (a junior, now, in high school who leans toward the classics -- Latin, to date -- and archaeology) worked up out of the OED, mainly. A problem not quite settled is the actual extent to which such expressions as "economia publica" (and its transliteral equivalents), "economia naxionale" (etc.), "Volkswirthschaft" and "Economie sociale" -- which latter two have been equated in the ENCICLOPEDIA UNIVERSAL ILUSTRADA'S rendering of Rau's 1826/33 title Grundsätze der Volkswirthschaftslehre as Principios de Economía social (EUI/E-A, XVIII/ii, sub "Economía") -- were truly synonymous. Stollberg of Bielefeld has raised this question in his 1977 art. regarding "public" and "political" -- specifically, the ",oeconomia publica' of the 16th cent. with the ,politischen Ökonomie' of the 17th cent., etc." (n. 14) -- but gives no further hint or clue as to an

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answer. I didn't even get his reference to that "oeconomia publica of the 16th cent." until, by sheer serendipity in re-reading yours to me of 1/9/80, I re-ran across your supplying me Lefèvre's (generic) titling of the OECON. II, where the Oeconomiae Publicae obviously embrace the regal/royal, satrapical/provincial, and the political/civil(civical). However, the good Dr. Gunnar S. himself provides no such reference or citation in his cryptic footnote remark. This same (public-political) relationship would clearly be just the opposite today, when 'Public Economy' is virtually synomymous with 'Public Finance (including public-expenditure, as well as revenue/debt, analysis),' while 'Political Economy' -- in its contemporary "recrudescence" has resumed/retained its (more generic) 18th-19th century connotation(s).

(Incidentally, and on the lighter side, it just recurred to me that the "trouble" which several people voiced with my title "Origin, Renaissance, etc." was not with the orthographical matter of the 'ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ' at the tail end, as I invariably suspected and blurted out whenever the person said "I've got a question/problem with the meaning of/in your title." Rather, it went no further than "recrudescence"! That is, those admitting it, were stumped there, already, and apparently didn't even bother with the pol. oikon. substantive! Thought you might just appreciate that.)

Meanwhile, I appreciate very much the offset/photostat. copy of Dr. Goldbrunner's art. on the 'Durandus/Oresme/Bruni Translations of the ps.-Arist. Economics' in the L(1968)2 issue of A.f.K. you include, but should disabuse you of any idea that my reading comprehension of his (or anyone else's genuine) "German diction" is anything but the spottiest/sketchiest. However, without the expert assistance of one of my technical translators, I gather his point in the relevant regard is that the "TV" did, indeed, predate the "RD," as per the "Varum" atop his S.219 re the continued restriction of the "Barbarism" to the second Book by the RD and the subsequent versions based thereon; and, that the original anonymous (Latin) base--the TV (?)--from which this excision was made hailed from the time-frame of 1280 - 1264/60, as per your most recently stated reckoning ("Fifteenth-Century Humanistic Bestseller," opening paragraph) and Gb's remark mid-text his S.207 re the 'plausible Explanation' for dating the Ökonomik/oeconomica qua the TV prior to 1270/67 -- and, I guess, despite his subsequent (S.218) assertion re the demonstrability "for sure, that in Paris around 1280 a translation of the Economics neither existed nor was known, usv." No doubt you, in short order and shrift, can clear up the mess I've now made of this after spending no mean amount of time on it, dictionary and all.

Thanks, many-times also, for the reference to the serial "Ren. Lat. Arist. Comment." by Ch. H. Lohr (SJ) in the XXVIII(1975,Winter)4 and XXIX(1976, Winter)4 issues of the REN. QTRLY., which I have now at hand, and standing apprised of your recommendations of the works by J.E. Sandys (on Camerarius) and Rice (leading off the "Lit." on Faber Stap.), the coverage of whom by Lohr is truly spectacular. Much more intriguing and pregnant from an immediate standpoint, however, is Lohr's citation of "W. Roscher, Geschichte der National - oekonomik in Deutschland (Munich, 1874)," just prior to Sandys in re Camerarius. For, Roscher it was who, following the lead of the Frenchman Garnier (1852) and ostensibly (allegedly, by me) ignoring that of his mentor Aug. Böckh --whose classic, Staatshaushaltung der Athener of 1817 et seq. he cites on several occasions in his own earlier Ansichten of 1849 et seq.--re- / further advances the "Montchrestien-first" thesis. I shall now have to reacquire that very significant work by Roscher -- which, as I have noted, was followed in turn by J.K. Ingram, no less, and cited thereby in the further hardening of that "fact"--and see exactly what he has to say about Camerarius on those pp. 52-54

noted. This information, along with Garnier's having also cited Böckh's "classic" (whence missing the same boat as the--perhaps not-so-blind--pupil Roscher), I now propose to include in an "Epilogue" to my (revised/up-dated /adapted) Progress Report.

Finally, and I should really with-hold all comment here, as I have not done any justice whatsoever to your seminal (1952) art., "Arist.'s Th. of Exchge.," let me nonetheless venture/proffer the following remarks for whatever merit and interest the may have in your eyes. Arist.'s position in the Ethics of the need for 'equivalence' in exchange, whence Thos. Aq.'s "Just Price" etc., I am directly aware of, and the thesis that the evaluations were in terms of relative usefulness (subjective, objective?) and/or need (ditto?) as advanced (recited) by lexander Gray (DVPT. ECON. DOCT.; Longmans etc., 1933; pp. 27-29) likewise. However, ever since I began teaching the Hist. of Econ. Thot. in Fall '61, using Gray as textbook and relying on A.E. Monroe's (ed.) EARLY ECON. THOT. (Harvard, 1948) for convenient excerpts from Jowett's transla. (and, I'd say now, occasionally misleading/overly-ethnocentric rendering) of Arist.'s Pol. & Nic.Eth. (Bk.V), I have been of the mind that this passage (V,v,3-16) conveys the notion or "implication throughout . . . that in the final analysis things will exchange for one another according to their labor content," as I then penned in the blank space on p. 29 of my copy of Monroe (ed.). Now, after discussing this issue with my cohort and collaborator Malina (scriptural theology), I am convinced of (or, at least, inclined toward) his view that the "labor content" involved here is of a "qualitative" --vs. "quantitative"--nature and equivalence. That is, e.g., in his attempt to understand the meaning of "subsistence economy" in the context of the OLD TESTAMENT, whence the proscription against profit/usury (since, one person's being able to rise above 'subsistence' necessitated someone else's being depressed therebelow; and the same for city- / nation-states), Malina has come to the conclusion that "status" is the key concept or criterion. That is, a cobbler/oikodomos/farmer, to mis Arist. and the O.T., would become impoverished if and when he would be depressed below his status (nature?). Thus, Thos. Aq. and his notion that justice is served when a person's remuneration (wage) is in accord with his super-naturally ordained station in life, etc. Such hierarchical relativism, I must admit, is disturbingly elitist (Calvinistic?) to a person like me; but, it has enabled me -- I think -- to make the most meaningful sense out of "Aristotle's Theory of Exchange" possible to date. Now, this will provide you with one more heretical baloon of mine to pop as time permits and spirit moves.

I will let you know what I come up with upon returning to Roscher's Geschichte (perhaps I will go to Lincoln tomorrow, as they are hounding me on several books needing to be renewed). Meanwhile, I hope this finds the Indo-European climate smiling more favorably on you by now wherever you may be -- as we have here experienced a nice, steady, drought-breaking rain all morning long; after a recorded 1.9" last Mon./Tues. to boot. As a last word, I only mention to you the name of a former very close schoolmate and friend of mine, Wolfgang D(ietrich). Hudler, originally from Lindau (Bodensee), then/now in München/Frankfurt who would respond enthusiastically (I would surely hope) were you to be able to find him by phone there (he should also still be rather well-heeled and positioned, though much too politico-economically Conservative anymore for my blood). However, I'm sure you'll be much too busy for such, anyhow. May your stay and travels be relaxing, refreshing and rewarding.

With kindest sentiments,

Tom Nitsch

College of Bus. Admin., CREIGHTON UNIV., Omaha, Aug. 1980

Exhibit (Tableau) to appear in T. O. Nitsch, "On the Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence of Politikē Oikonomia," to be submitted to MIDSO.JOUR.ECONS.

Milestones and Landmarks in the Renaissance of *Politikē Oikonomia* as "Oeconomie politique" &c.

Date(s)	Formulation/Usage/Etc.	User; Medium/Context; Etc.	Referee/Source(cf./cp.)
1506-49 --	*"OECONOMIAE PUBLICAE" = regia/satrapica/civilis*	-- Lefèvre d'Etaples / titling of Arist. OECONOMIARUM II	— Soudek, 1968, 92-93; and Soudek-Nitsch of 1/9/80.
1611 --	"au citoyen en nostre *oeconomie politique*	-- Mayerne-Turquet; text, MONARCHIE ARISTO-DEMOCRATIQUE	— King, 1947, 230-31; and, Stollberg, 1977, 4-5.
1615 --	"L'ECONOMIE POLITIQUE = mesnagerie publique"	-- Montchr.; rev.title, TRAICTE OECONOMIQUE DU TRAFIC	— Funck-Brentano, "Intro." à Montchrétien (48,XXIII)
1638	*"OEconomies d'Estat, domestiques, politiques, &c."* = Staatswirthschaft	-- Sully (Bethune); in title, MEMOIRES DES SAGES ET ROYALES . . . DE HENRY LE GRAND	— Garnier, 1852(i), 303-4; Rau, 1833, 22-23; Schumpeter, 169; Mai, 217-18.
1662	"qualia conducunt soli *oeconomiae politicae*"	-- H. Conring; in text, ",DE CIVILI PRUDENTIA (1662)'"	— Stollberg, 1977, 6-7; Schumpeter, 202n, 109;↓.
1672/91 --	"Political Oeconomies" = *politikē oikonomiai*	-- Petty; text, POLITICAL ANATOMY OF IRELAND, 1899 ed.	— Petty (ed. Hull), I, 181; Stollberg, 1977, 7-8.
1681 --	"*Publick Oeconomy*, (and) *Policy* to Peace, Plenty"	-- Petty; intro. to "*Dublin* Bills of Morality, 1681."	— Petty (ed. Hull), II, 481; Stollberg (n. 31) silent.
1686 --	",*oeconomiam politicam*, ...is not Wirtschaft,'"	-- v. Schröder; text, FURSTLICHE SCHATZ- & RENTKAMMER	— Stoll., 7n; Schum., 283n; Mai,201;Cossa,'93, 205↑.
1712 --	"In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Œconomy is formed in a chain as well as the natural."	-- J. Addison, Sir R. Steele, et al.; text, THE SPECTATOR, 1711-14 (1863,1891), No. 404, p. 1.	— THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY (1884 - 1928), 1933, s.v. "Economy," V, 36; Compact Ed., p. 831.
1740 --	"the publick expense can never be too accurately computed...; for as in private life, so in political oeconomy,..."	-- Lord Westmoreland; text, "Debate on the State of The Army," House of Lords, Dec. 9, 1740, as reported by Samuel Johnson (1787).	— OX.ENG.DICT., sub "Political, 6. phrases"; THE WORKS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON (London: W. Pickering, 1825), vol. X, 127-28.
1750	"not ,*prudentiae oeconomiae privatae*', but '*publicae*' is taught today"	-- Gottlieb Schumann; text, DE DOCTRINA PRUDENTIAE CIVILIS PUBLICAE, Leipzig.	— Stollberg (85,8), fn. 31.
1754-64 --	"*Economia Civile, Economia Pubblica*, or simply *Economia*" = "commercio"	-- A. Genovese; lectures on commerce and mecanique at the University of Naples.	— Cossa, 1892('93), 69(59), 258-59(235-36); Garnier, 1852, part i, 309-11.
1755/58 --	"*Staatswirthschaft, oder systematische Abhandlung aller Oekonomischen- und Cameralwissenschaften*"	-- Johann Heinrich von Justi; title; 2 vols., Leipzig, 1755 [misdated by Bell, loc. cit.]; 2nd ed., 1758.	— Cossa, 1893, 236-37; Rau, 1833, 28; A.E. Monroe, EARLY ECONOMIC THOUGHT, 1924, 377; Bell, 94n.
1755	"Discours sur l'*Économie politique*" = "medley of economics and politics"	-- Rousseau; tit. art. GRANDE ENCYCLOPEDIE of 1755, as characterized by Ch. Gide.	— Gide and Rist, 21; Garnier, pt. i, 300n; Stollberg, 4-5 (econ. variant).
1763/69 --	"*Philosophie rurale ou économie générale et politique de l'agriculture*" = "*Économiques*" of 1769.	-- Mirabeau, Victor Riquetti, Marquis de; titles of his "best"/'most physiocratic' = 'pure (economics)' works.	— Cossa, 1893, 260; Stollberg, 9; Gide and Rist, 23n; Ingram, 1915, 65. H. Higgs (56,II,777).
1763 --	'*economia politica / pubblica*' in econ. (finance, history, et commercio).	-- P. Verri; in text, MEMORIE STORICHI SULL'ECON. PUBBLICA DELLO STATE DI MILANO	— Garnier, part i, 309n; PALGRAVE'S DICTIONARY OF POL. ECON'Y., III, 619.
1765 ↓↑ --	"*Economia civile*" ("*economia pubblica*") trans.↓	-- A. Genovesi; title (text), DELLE LEZIONI DI COMMERCIO	— Cossa, 1893, 236; Rau, 1833, 29 (giving title
1769/76 --	"*bürgerliche Oekonomie*"↑	-- OSSIA D' ECONOMIA CIVILE	of 1776 German trans.).
1767 --	"*Principles of Political Oeconomy*" = "*The Science of Domestic policy . . .*"	-- J. Steuart; title, AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRINCIPLES (ETC.) IN FREE NATIONS.	— OX. ENG. DICT., s.v. "Economy, I.3, Political,"; Garnier, i, 311.
1768 --	"*sull'economia pubblica*" (ou "*économie publique*")	-- P. Verri; title, MEMORIE . . . DELLO STATO DI MILANO	— Cossa, 1893, 281; PALGRAVE'S DICT., III, 619.
1769/ 1803 --	"*di economia pubblica*" = "*Economie publique* in his *Sciences camérales* course	-- C. Beccaria; text & title, *Lectures on Economy*, Milan (ELEMENTI,given/published)	— Cossa, 1893, 279-80, 59; Garnier, part i, 311; Schumpeter, 179-81.
1771 --	"*economia politica*" = "*Economie politique*"	-- P. Verri; title, MEDITAZIONI SULL'EC.POL. (Livorno)	— Garnier,i,311;Cossa,'93, 282-83; Schumpeter, 178.
1771 --	"*all'economia nazionale*" = "Volkswirthschaftslehre"	-- G.m. Ortes; title, ERRORI POPOLARI INTORNO ALL'EC.N.	— Cossa, '93, 283f; PDPE, III,43f; Rau, 1833, 5, 11.
1772↓ --	"*Abrégé des principes de l'économie politique*" = "a . . . synoptical tabula"	-- Baden, K. Friedrich v.(de); title art., EPHEMERIDES DU CITOYEN (weekly, 1765-66)↓	— Schumpeter, 225-28; Cossa, '93, 272; Ingram, '15, 78; Garnier, i, 311-12.
1773/78 --	"*Eléments de la politique ou Recherches sur les vrais principes de l'économie sociale*"	-- Buat-Nançay, Louis-Gabriel /title of work in 6 vols., Paris(?),1773; London, '78. [Mistrans./Lalor(69,87n).]	— Roscher, 1886, 35n-36n; GRAND DICTIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL DU XXE SIÈCLE, II, 1369f; Garnier, ii,
1774 --	"*Dell'economia nazionale*"	-- G.M. Ortes; title (Cossa)	— (19,284); Rau (64,11).
1775↑ --	"*Table raisonée d'principes...économie politique*"	-- Dupont de Nemours; title = his rev of Baden (1772)↑	— Cossa (19,295;18,272f); Garnier (25,311-12).

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Appendix 1

The following matrix will provide the reader with some idea of the morpho[illegible] and possibilities of and for the occurrence of "political economy" and synonymous ex[illegible] from the original *politikē oikonomia* through the Latin/Roman and the principal mo[illegible] involved. Here, the initial row (0) is to be thought of as the left-hand column, [illegible] noun(s) "economy(ics)," whence the French-on-French 'Oeconomie d'Estat,' e.g., w[illegible] the formations in (0,2) and (1,1), the German "bürgerliche Oekonomie" translati[illegible] 1769/76) by those in (0,3) and (2,3), etc. The list is thorough, but not exhaustive.

Morphological Matrix re "Political Economy" and Possible (Partial) Equi[illegible]

1. ENGLISH/ SCOTTISH	2. FRENCH	3. GERMAN	4. ITALIAN	5. LATIN/ ROMAN	6. GREEK/ HELLENIC	7. [illegible] ENG./[illegible]
E(Oe)conomy aeconomy Yconomy E(Oe)conomics Oeconomick(e)s Oeconomicques	Économie Œconomie Yconomie Économique Oeconomique Yconomique	Ökonomie Œkonomie Wirt(h)schaft Ö(Oe)konomik Wirt(h)-schaftslehre	Economia Economica	Oeconomia Yconomia Oeconomica Yconomica	*oikonomia* οἰκονομία *oikonomikē* οἰκονομική	Oec[illegible] Ycon[illegible] Iconomie Œconomic[illegible] Oiconomick economi[illegible]
Political(l / Politic(k[e Politique(ke)	Politique	Politische	Politica	Politica	***politikē*** πολιτική ***/polin***	Pollitic[illegible] Politi[illegible] Polyt[illegible]
Civil Ci(y)vill Civic(k[e	Civile Civique	bürgerliche	Civile Civica	Civilis Civica	*politikē* */polin*	Ci(y)[illegible] Si[illegible] Civi[illegible]
State(- States(- (City[ie])*	d'État d'Estat (Cité)	Staats(- (Stadts[-)	di Stato (Città)	Publica (Urbus)	*politikē* */polis*	Stea(- Stai(- Sta(a)
Public(k[e Publi(y)que(ke) (People's)	Publique	Öffentlich (Staats[-) (Volks)	Pubblica	Publica Po[illegible](u)lica (Popull)	*dēmosios* *koinos*	Publi[illegible] Pu[illegible] P(o)ple
National(l People's (Social / societal)	National du peuple **(sociale)**	Nat(z)ional(- Volks (Soc[z]ial / gesellschaft-liche)	Nazionale di popolo (Sociale)	Nationis Poulica (Socialis / Societalis)	*ethnikos* *demosios* *ethnikos* *(koinos)*	Naci(y)o[illegible] nall / Peo[illegible] (Sociall, Social[illegible] / Societary

*In all other cases here, in the earlier English as well as the Latin, where the "u" form was actually used (in place of the "v," as e.g. "cyuill" and "ciuilis"), the "v" is otherwise used here. Nor is the earlier English preference for "y" in place of "i" always picked up here, as in the case of "Cytie" as used in connection with "Cyuyle Polycy" in a 1494 work.

Sources: The Oxford English Dictionary; A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue, ed. Wm. A[illegible]raigie, et al. (The University of Chicago Press, 1937-75), Vol. I-Pt. XXVII; Lexicon Manuale d Scriptores Mediae et Infimae Latinis, par W.-H. M. D'Arnis (Paris: Garnier Fratres, etc.; 890), esp. "Populicus," p. 1744; et al.

(Prepared by Thomas O. Nitsch, with the assistance of Jessica M. Nitsch / ARA; Creighton University, July 1, 1980.)

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February 25, 1980

Dear Professor Nitsch,

I have to thank you still for sending me on January 27 your working paper "On the Origin etc." and I do so from the bottom of my heart.

Until our first so pleasant telephone conversation I had never heard of this term ("working paper") and I was, therefore, no little puzzled at to what it may mean. Now that I have it in front of me I do not only grasp the essence of this device but even envy you of being able to make such good use of it. In institutions of higher learning on the East Coast this valuable instrument is unknown. How much trouble would it have saved me while I was chairman of my department; candidates for promotion, e.g., had no way of proving their claim of "productive scholarship" because they had "literally" nothing to show to me as proof of their supposed research.

You, being in a different category, gave me an admirable lesson as how your research developed, what your sources of information were and what you have added to your already impressive knowledge since our regrettably too brief acquaintance. I was of course delighted to note that your Library and the Alumni Association of your College lent you a most helpful hand in preparing the "Exhibits" - a term, equally unknown to me from the educational process - which, in such attractive presentation, should have impressed your colleagues at the meeting in Little Rock. And - between us - let me assume that your Dean was equally aghast at seeing such material which you were perapred to submit to your colleagues at home and at Little Rock.

In the short span of our knowing each other I gathered that you are not a person given to flattery. Thus, I am accepting gladly and gratefully your acknowledgment of my assistance for whatever it was worth. At my age one is sincerely pleased to be still of some use to one's colleagues, particularly in such involved matters into which you have manouvered your self. I do hope that our "dialogue" will go on in whatever way the circumstances permit.

Yet prior to such exchanges of thoughts and information I harbor the hope that you will let me know as soon as your other professional burdens allow how the recent additions to your "working paper" were received by your colleagues at the meeting.

To my lines of today I am adding an offprint of my essay on

"Leonardo Bruni and His Public". In future correspondence it should be easier for you to refer to it when the occasion arises.

Again, best thanks and warmest wishes for good progress of your labors of love from

yours,

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

March 4, 1980

Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10025

Dear Dr. Soudek:

I have just returned (last Sat. p.m.) from the Missouri Valley Economic Association meeting in Memphis, where I was a discussant of Professor Earl F. Beach's (McGill U., Montreal) paper, "(A) Theory of Economic Change." In a way and initially, it was a paper that should not have been accepted, perhaps, thus obviating any such "Discussion"; but, as it turned out, including his revisions following my earlier summary reaction, we had a healthy give-and-take, and his 're-revision' and my "Comment" (also as appropriately revised) might see the light of print in The Journal of Economics -- and, I emphasize, might.

Now, with that latter and more minor item -- along with a few other carry-overs from the MVEA sessions -- essentially behind me (at least for the time being), it was with real pleasure that I received your most kind remarks (and offset of 1968 essay) in yesterday afternoon's mail, and delight that I finally got around to reading them this post-noon. What you had to say re such "Working Papers" medium is, to say the utleast, most gratifying and encouraging. Have no fear that your letter will pass under the careful scrutiny of my Dean, who has put his faith, not only in my particular and not exactly "MBA - type" project, but in the merit of such 'in-house semi/quasi publications' as well. Thus, e.g., I enclose a copy of my just-presented "Comment" for you to get some idea of the flexibility and breadth-of-scope of -- may we glorify a bit? -- this 'literary form.' Any such presentation I make sails between those FWP covers; because, I refuse to get up in front of a serious audience with a few notes scrawled on a program -- at least when I've had the paper sufficiently in advance -- and present these as a "Discussion." Also, unfortunately, I'm afraid I must confess that, along with temptation more generally, flattery is one of those very few addictives to which I've known myself to succumb!

Also, I am now able to provide you with a little better copy -- appearance-wise and errata-wise -- of that same FWP than the one you have from the first "batch." Also, I enclose a copy of the response from Gunnar Stollberg in Bielefeld to another out of that batch which I sent him more or less simultaneously. Actually, I am afraid that I still did not do his original paper the full justice it deserves, due to constraints of time which I faced, involving the need to have my good friend Ernst Brehm or another such "angel" do more complete translation thereof for me. But, I think his critical remarks are no doubt well taken; and, since I have several copies of his 1977 art. -- which came out simultaneously with my original "On the Origin of P. E." -- I take the liberty of sending you one to see what, in your "scholē," you can and might wish to make of it; i.e., what points therein you think I should incorporate into my present "Working Paper" and how, where, etc.

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Now, with these preliminaries out of the way and a little further time for reflection and consideration behind, I come to the matter which has really been on and in back of my mind for some time in the revision & updating of my original (1977) effort, and in discovering your interest & considerable contributions to, and collection of valuable literary works in, this area in the process; viz., after teaching, researching, etc. at Creighton for some 17 years (1960-63, 1966-80) now, and the 3 intervening ones elsewhere, I am ready to take my very first sabbatical -- I think (I hate to rush into anything that momentous!). The Dean et al. have been after me to do this--with my tenure, scholarly interests, etc.--during the past 5 or so years that our University -- and particularly our Bus. Ad. College which is seeking accreditation of the MBA program by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business under great pressure to secure same -- has instituted the sabbatical program on a more serious, systematic basis. However, in this narrow field of "ours," as you would well understand, short of getting a year off with travel expenses to an appropriate European / American-university library -- and similarly for the translations etc. I would need along with it -- there's not much else to do but "fake it" out with such "Working Papers," 'Substantive Notes,' and -- hopefully -- a decent article or monograph.

It was thus, when I learned of your retained interest and (seemingly) virtual monopoly on the avant-garde position on the Ps.-Arist. ECONOMICA and of the materials you've assembled, that I had the idea of taking my sabbatical #1 next Spring (1981), and spending a good part thereof (2-3 months?) "in residence" with you in New York. I haven't really completely thought this through, but what I provisionally have in mind is, inter alia, and with your kind permission, assistance, etc.: (1) making--perhaps extensive--photocopies of relevant original materials in your collection which would not (readily) be available to me otherwise; (2) availing myself of your personal knowledge, experience, etc. first-hand as to (a) what needs to be yet done in this area (the more immediate agenda, priorities, etc.), (b) what direction, outlet-form, etc. my effort should take by that time (perhaps some likely vehicles/journals/etc. of which you may--but I would not--be aware to bring out some of this stuff in its current stage of development, in installment / part-by-part form, etc., and (c) other such assistance, advice, etc. you might provide to one such as I who has more good ideas, does more research, and writes more half-baked / semi-finished / "Rohentwurf" papers with less "respectable" publications therefrom than anyone else I (and probably you as well) know; and, (3) at the same time, avail myself of some of the more fertile libraries (e.g., Columbia U.) in the area, perhaps as well as making contact with other scholars in that -- or other -- vicinity(ies) with whom you might be able and willing to put me in touch. This, of course, is not a very rigorously formulated "Project Statement"; but, I think it has the major components of same, and the major elements of what -- to my understanding -- a real academic sabbatical is, or should be, about.

I certainly would not want to unduly prevail or overly impose on your good offices and already more-than-generously provided assistance.* Yet, I feel that I could save myself a lot of time and effort by taking advantage of a knowledge of the path(s) that you have already explored. I might also foresee, in the event you might be interested, a co-authored paper or two coming out of this. I am fully aware that you need no fur-

ther feathers of this sort in your cap, and that it might be the last sort of thing you want. But, I'm sure with yourself, as with me, there's more to this research than just mining the Pseudo-Aristotelian OIKONOMIKŌN for all -- if not even a bit more -- than it's worth. As I explained to the audience at our MAE session, my interest in the history of economics is my interest in the future of economics -- in the appropriate nature, scope & method of economics. Particularly did I extol and advocate languages/linguistics/etc. as appropriate and liberalizing tools of our art/science; and, just on the basis of my meagre dabblings therein--as with the mathematics thereof a little more extensively earlier and still--was I able to bemoan with something more than a mere hostility toward rigour the "illiberalizing"/stultifying/etc. nature of the mathematization of economics. As I put it, we in economics have allowed this foreign import to determine our very national boundaries -- what is, and what isn't, economic in scope, nature, etc. Not a few in the audience, I can say, sat up and took notice at these editorial prolegomena, with my paper laid aside until I had them off my chest. Needless to say, it was then sufficient -- as far as I, and I hope they, were concerned -- to highlight the paper which they had in hand to further peruse and pursue if they were then so motivated.

Well, again I've rambled on much too long at your expense. I would most appreciate your mulling my "proposition" over and reflecting on it at your leisure and seriously, letting me then know what you think of-- or whether you "approve/disapprove" of--the "concept," as such things are nowadays put. The Dean has already reduced my teaching schedule to 6 hrs. (2 courses and prep's) for the coming Fall semester, which should -- and is specifically designed to -- allow me to wrap up a few items "in the mill" (the monograph I have 2/3-3/4 rewritten and ready for printing on "The Smithian / Unsmithian Nature of Marx's Concept of Alienation," to be put out by our Bus. Ad. College; a revision/reduced-form of my FWP "On the Origin, Renaissance, etc." for--unrefereed--publication in the Midsouth Jl. of Eco.; and, possibly, my recent "Comment" revised/reduced form for the Jl. of Eco.) and get things sorted out and together for such a sabbatical in New York, should it meet with your approval.

Thus, I'll shut this down now, and will await your initial response to the proposed "concept." Or, if you have something definite and specific to venture without further Adieu, that would be helpful too, as the sooner I put my proposal (formal application) in here the better. Actually, I think we are supposed to have these in a year or so in advance --for planning and replacement, etc. purposes--if the administration wants to be strict about it. And, should you not be "available" for such an interaction (&, I certainly have no hard-and-fast idea on the length of time I would actually stay, or be able to spend, in N.Y.; though, I would think at least a month on the low side), I would surely understand. So, I leave it at this for the time being.

Very sincerely,

Tom Nitsch

Thomas O. Nitsch
Prof. of Economics

/*And, incidentally, when I said "'in residence'" above (pg. 2, par. 2d), I meant in the academic sense -- i.e., that I'd be on my own for living residence or quarters./

March 24, 1980

Dear Professor Nitsch,

since for another week or so I shall be working under high pressure and abominable climatic conditions (rain- & snowstorms) and I therefore shall not be able to do justice to your delightful letter of March 4 (besides the valuable copies), I am jotting down these hasty lines so as to give your thoughts some (hopefully right) directions.

Please, prepare for a sabbatical leave in the coming year (whether a one-term or two-term one, only you can decide). In your planning consider that you

(1) want to spend it on the Eastcoast with N.Y.C. in the center and Washington, Philadelphia, New Haven (Yale) and Cambridge,Mass. (Harvard) in easy reach;

(2) arrange it for a time when I am best functioning (April 1 through July 1); between the middle of July and the middle of October I got to go to Europe for relief of my emphysema;

(3) include in your plans the application for a grant or financial aid from either a nationwide, or, if that exists, a regional foundation since you most probably have to meet family obligations (may I know which one for the sake of advicing you ?). In my intended more explicit letter I shall name those foundations I have experience with.

You touched upon so many thought provoking but difficult to handle points that I rather postpone my answer for my next letter.

Meanwhile, good luck and Happy Easter Greetings from Mrs. Soudek and

yours as always,

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

January 2, 1981

Dear Dr. Soudek:

I hope this finds you and Mrs. S. enjoying not too unfavorable health and distasteful weather. We, at last check and report, are all in fairly decent shape healthwise, and are in the midst of a second "Winter-storm watch." The last turned out bitter cold, but not excessive snow; on this, we wait and see.

Enclosed you will find relevant excerpts from the ACLS "Grant-in-Aid application" which I'm submitting as of this mailing, and which I mentioned to Mrs. S. on phone last week. You will no doubt note that it is exceeding the December 15, deadline; on which I was given an extension when I called them on Dec. 13th to inform I thought they had included the application forms with the brochure in the envelope they had sent me some time ago. So, they put these forms in the mail--postmarked the 14th, and arriving here some 4/5 days later, with the understanding that I would (obviously) not be making that deadline. They "suggest" that we "urge" our "referees to submit their confidential reports not later than ten days after they have received your request."

As you will note by my "N.B." at bottom-right of p. 3, I stipulate an alternative request for photocopying funds alone, which is what you had advised in the first place, hoping this might not be too much out of the ordinary. Perhaps I should only have asked for that in the first place, as I'm pretty sure I could get a $1,000 or so research stipend internally, in addition to the travel expenses to present the paper at the HES meeting. Maybe again I'm being too pretentious/ambidious.

Enclosed, also, is a photocopy of a photocopy (sample) which the library here is making from my microfilm (from Royal Library, Copenhagen) of Montchretien's Traicte, 1615 original. Can (could) you make heads or tails of such a copy? A xerox copy of the copy the library is making would come out a bit more ledgible; or, if needs be, I could send you the original as made by the library --which has been a considerable task for them, as that 'introductory chapter' runs 178 pages, and they have to make 2 pages for 1 because of the blown-up size of the microfilm version. Whatever you say on this, I will oblige. That is, I could well send you the copy made by the library, and keep the xerox thereof for myself; to make the latter will not be as problematic, as a legal-size sheet can be used.

Very best of wishes for Good Health and Much Happiness in 1982 to both of You. And, please do write when time permits and spirit moves.

Appreciatively, as always,

Tom

2500 California Street Omaha, Nebraska 68178 (402) 449-2850

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

February 17, 1981

Dear Dr. Soudek,

Please forgive me for not having been in touch with you for some time now, but the press of work has been particularly heavy. My brother visited us from Baton Roung during the Xmas holidays, so I didn't get started on the paper ("On Human Nature Presuppositions in Economics: The 'Men' of Adam Smith, Karl Marx et al.") which I presented at the Midsouth Academy of Economists Feb. 5-7 in Memphis until about Jan. 5. And, by now, you know the nature and extent of my 'Working Papers.' Also, I presented a "Comment" on a paper which a student of mine presented at the ODE session there (on "Inflation and the Rationality of Investing in Projects with a Negative Net Present Value"), for which I now prepare an integration and revision for submission to Management Accounting, a monthly to which the holder of our Begley Chair in Accounting has just been appointed a member of the editorial board and asked us to submit our paper for consideration through him. I guess all that latter sounds a bit mundane in comparison with the "identity problems" of homo oeconomicus, politicus, socioeconomicus, et al. and with the quest for oeconomia politica/civilis etc. during the interregnum between politikē oikonomia (324 - 80 B.C.) and oeconomie politique, Staatswirthschaft, &c. 1611/15 sqq.; but, there are matters of "nuus & bolts," "bread & butter," etc.

I do enclose a copy of my latest effort in the area of History of Economics (HOE). My immediate task now (after winding up on the nuts-and-bolts paper) is to reduce this to a (1) version for publication in the Midsouth Jour. of Economics / Annals (for which I actually contemplate a Part I, covering Aristotle's homo politicus probably through Marx's/Cicero's "homo socialis animale" --the ground I actually managed to highlight in my actual presentation--to then be followed by a Part II, reviewing these "predecessors"/"forerunners" of homines oeconomicus proper, socioeconomicus et, finally, the Nitsch-Malina-et al. construct of homoeconomicus humanus yet to be made presentable for a decent unveiling, and then presenting the latter); and, then, (2) 12-page version to be circulated among the membership of the History of Economics Society (HOES) in advance of my presentation thereof at their annual meetings at Michigan State U. in East Lansing, 1-3 June 1981. Thankfully, I will be able to discuss this further with you before that latter--and certainly most significant/prestigious presentation which I will have made in the HOE (or any other) area to date, it might be "objectively" held--with you before the delivery date. Right now, I plan to re-title it slightly (and, hopefully, even more meaningfully): "Human Nature Presuppositions in Economics: HOE, Wither Goest Thou?" The double play involved, if it is not obvious, is that HOE = History of Economics and Homo OEconomicus--the payoff of being able to dabble in a few languages! I tried about three times previously to make a presentation before this organization--my papers on, first, the Origin, and then the Origin/Renaissance/Recrudescence of P.E.--but never to any avail. Somewhat like the companion journal, History of Political Economy (which is lovingly called HOPE), it seems, to this group the history of economics (proper) only "really" begins about a century ago--perhaps this is an exaggeration, but they certainly do not seem to be deeply and lastingly interested in anything too much before Smith et les Oeconomistes. However, I stand most ready to be completely disabused of any misimpression I may have in this regard.

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Otherwise, I shall busy myself now readying for my scheduled visit to your "lovely city" and vicinity, April 1 - July 1. In this regard, my application for the National Endowment for the Humanities grant application was turned down; and, we have called them asking for a full review and critique, which they have promised to send in due course--that was for an $11,000 / 6 months stipend, as you may recall. At the same time, my application for a 1-year, $26,000+ grant from the National Science Foundation is still under consideration by them; but, I am even less hopeful there than I was with the NEH--the latter informed that they only funded 1/9 of the proposals submitted this year. My pessimism is that if the proposal was not "humanistic" enough for the NEH--and, even though I did my best to "scientize" it in the revision (as I had to "artify" previously)--neither will it now be "scientific" enough for the NSF. At any rate, I enclose a copy of (some parts of) that latter application for your scrutiny; I didn't send you a copy earlier as I did of the NEH proposal, since they were not asking for letters of recommendation in this case.

My immediate problem right now comes down to finding a furnished room for the 3-month period I plan to be in NYC and environs. I have contacted the International House at 500 Riverside Drive (which I am told is in walking distance to your residence and Columbia U., e.g.), and they will send me an application to fill out for quarters beginning May 5th to the end of my stay; they cannot accommodate me before then, as they are full-up and the semester at Columbia does not end until May 9. Also, I have just talked to Rev. Daniel J. O'Brien, the Minister of the Jesuit Community at Fordham U. (whom my close friend and colleague Bob Apostol here had met at the recent meetings of the Catholic Philosophical Association), this morning, and he assures me that every available dorm room and other possible quarters at Fordham is likewise taken. But, he will check around for me, and get back to me with whatever information in this regard he can scare up. I do hate to bring this problem to your doorstep, but I certainly would appreciate very much your keeping an eye and ear open for me in this regard. Assuming the NSF grant is also denied, in addition to my regular Spring (to which I am automatically entitled by virtue of sabbatical leave status) and Summer (which my Dean has graciously arranged for me at the rate of one undergraduate and one MBA course) salaries, I have only been able to secure an additional $1,450 ($950 from the College of Business Administration; $500 from the Graduate School) from the University for all my extraordinary living and travel expenses. So, though I do have some personal funds to fall back on for this purpose, I will be on a rather restricted budget. (I shall try to arrange my visit to the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto to coincide with my presentation before the HOES June 1-3, so I can get the expenses there included in my special expenses to present the paper.) I really have no idea just how much my room, board and local/area transportation will come to; and, I can live pretty cheaply; but, I hope I can afford the whole 3-month period planned. (Personally, I had counted on a bit more help from Creighton; but, the $1,450, plus the full Summer-School salary for research leave to finalize and publish my monograph on Adam Smith, Karl Marx and "Alienation," was the most I could come up with after appeals to the Deans of Bus. Ad. and the Grad. Sch. and the Academic Vice-President.

I look forward to hearing from you as to how and what you are doing these days. I have no particular plans for further work on our project at this time, until I wind up the "Inflation and Negative Net Present Values" and "Human Nature Presuppositions" papers. So, with very best regards to you and Mrs. Soudek, I remain very faithfully, and in sincere anticipation, Tom Nitsch

New York, March 8, 1981

Dear Professor Nitsch,

I have to thank you still for your letter of February 17 to which were attached (1) the summary of your project to be worked during your sabbatical leave, (2) your working paper "On Human Nature Presuppositions in Economics" as presented at the Midsouth Academy of Economists on January 5, (3) a summary of the paper : The "Men" of Economics [3 pages] and (4) the announcement by the Creighton's Institut on Alienation on three metings and duly noted that in the second one (March 18) you, the initiator, will act as moderator.

Before commenting on the working paper (item 2) and its summary (item 3) I want to say something as to the practical issues connected with your stay in New York city. It would be splendid if you could secure a room at the "International House"- it is indeed located ideally for us both - for the time from May 9th through June 29th. Then you will have seven weeks ahead of you. In this stretch of time you can accomplish a good deal since your projected research has been well planned and we shall be able to discuss your progress in short sequence. In suggesting this timing I assume that (1) the NSF grant will not come forth, (2) you forgo the planned appearance at the annual meeting of HOES at Lansing on June 1-3, and (3) you postpone your visit to the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto until the end of your stay here, Toronto then being a stop-over on your flight home. The remainder of your sabbatical leave can then be utilized for working up whatever you have collected in New York city and its vicinity.

And now as to my assumptions : First, as things are standing now, any grant from NSF, no matter how small, is unlikely to materialize unless you can prove that your research would be essential for enhancing our national defense potential. In addition, the amounts you were applying for at the NEH and NSF are the customary hand-outs for Nobelprize laureates. People of our minute stature may request modest financial aids in the range of $ 500 to $ 750 from e.g. the ACLS or from one of its member organizations. Your chances of receiving such sums will quite promptly increase after only the first segment of your projected study on the "Origin" has been published. Secondly, I do not see any point in submitting the text or even the summary of your most recent working paper on "Human Nature Presuppositions" to members of HOES for presentation on its annual meeting at Michigan State University in June 1981. In its present form such paper would be rejected again; after our pre-

liminary discussions of your sabbatical research at hand, I shall try to explain to you, why your chances there are so slim. The "Human Natur" paper, fascinating as it sounds to me, would have to be reshaped and shortened to become palatable to such organization as HOES. My remarks on that matter will, I hope, also help to eradicate some of your prejudices concerning HOPE and its supposed predeliction for pre-"Adamite" Economics (as my pupil M. Blaug calls the pre-classical stages of our science).

On the susceptibility of the Midsouth Journal Of Economics for your "Human Nature" paper I cannot speak since I am not familiar with the journal and its policies. Should you have more luck with the editors of that journal, then I would advise you to rework your paper after you have completed your preparation of a new draft of the "Origin" (i.e. after July 1) or before your arrival here and the results of first feelers in this direction. When I suggested that you should plan a trip to Toronto until after having worked here, then I was guided by the assumption that this will be a (in my opinion, very useful) visit - even without delivering a paper. Perhaps I shall be able to mention to you another stop-over on your way back from Toronto to Omaha which might bear fruit of another sort.

I am certain that several ideas concerning your work will come to my mind, before and even more so after your arrival here. At any rate, accept these lines as a first and preliminary reaction to your package and its covering letter. I am sorry that I was unable to reply more promptly. But just in the past three weeks an entire assortment of "emergencies" such as illnesses in the family - briefly, the pleasures of senior citizens - kept me on my toes and away from the typewriter. No doubt, you will appreciate my apology.

Wishing you good luck in winding up your professional obligations and sending you and Mrs. Nitsch warmest regards from us both, I remain

as always yours,

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS · MARSHALL HALL EAST LANSING · MICHIGAN · 48824

March 1981

To: All participants, History of Economics Society meeting, 31 May - 3 June

From: Warren J. Samuels

Enclosed you will find material listing the participants (and their addresses), titles of papers, and date and time of your session.

It is imperative that papers be sent to all panel members, especially, of course, the discussants, at the same time that the papers are sent to me for reproduction and distribution. That date is very soon! Please send both the twelve-page and any longer version of the paper.

Sessions vary somewhat in length and format but the general rule should be 15-20 minutes for each paper to be summarized, not read, and 10 minutes for each discussant. This should permit quite ample time for discussion and exchange of views, all conference preregistrants having received the papers in advance. Discussants may concentrate their comments but should at least touch on all or most papers given at the session. The chairperson has the job of policing the session and also the opportunity to participate as a discussant. The paper authors also may serve as further "discussants" during the final part of the session.

The HES business meeting will be 4-5pm on 31 May. At 7pm on 31 May there will be an illustrated lecture on late 19th century social and political cartoons. The final sessions end at noon on 3 June.

I look forward to seeing you here and thank you in advance for your participation, especially your cooperation in meeting the deadlines which will permit the organization of the meetings to succeed.

ON THE INTERPRETATION OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

1 June, 1-5pm

Papers

Craig McDonough, Keene State College, New Hampshire

"The Impact of Ideology on the Interpretation of Economic Thought"

Anghel N. Rugina, Northeastern University, Boston

"The Problem of 'Anomalies' in Science with Application to Economics"

Warren S. Gramm, Washington State University

"Logic, Metaphor and Paradox: Economic Analysis and the Bicameral Mind"

Richard G. Fritz and Judy M. Fritz, University of Central Florida, Orlando

"A Structuralist Approach to Methods in Economic Science: The Case of Production"

Thomas O. Nitsch, Creighton University, Omaha

"Human Nature Presuppositions in Economics: The 'Men' of Smith, Marx, et al"

Bette Polkinghorn, California State University, Sacramento

"Jane Marcet and Millicent Fawcett: Two Popularizers of Political Economy"

Discussion

Robert Solo, Michigan State University

Charles P. Blitch, Old Dominion University

David Levy, National Planning Association

James R. Wible, University of Maine, Orono

Dudley Dillard, University of Maryland

Ellen Frankel Paul, Hoover Institution

Chairperson

Charles P. Blitch, Old Dominion University

ON THE INTERPRETATION OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Ellen Frankel Paul
Hoover Institution
Stanford, CA 94305

Dudley Dillard
Economics
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742

James R. Wible
Economics
University of Maine
Orono, ME 04469

Bette Polkinghorn
Economics
Calif. State University
Sacramento, CA 95819

David Levy
National Planning Assn.
1606 New Hampshire Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20009

Charles P. Blitch
Economics
Old Dominion University
Norfolk, VA 23508

Robert Solo
Economics
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 48824

Craig McDonough
Economics
Keene State College
Keene, NH 03431

Anghel N. Rugina
145 Moss Hill Road
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

Warren S. Gramm
Economics
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164

Rd. G. & Judy M. Fritz
Economics
University of Central Florida
Orlando, Fla. 32816

Thomas O. Nitsch
Economics
Creighton University
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

March 12, 1981

Dear Dr. Soudek,

I was, of course, very pleased to receive yours of March 8, in this morning's mail. Not that I was overly anxious; but, though I know you stay busy and have many more other things to do than pore over and respond to all the half-baked scribblings I send you, I was hoping to hear from you by this week. First off, let me say that I hope the "'emergencies'" have been resolved or otherwise removed from the scene, and those "pleasures of senior citizens" are now no longer being "enjoyed." (Perhaps it is a "sick" story, but I recall an aunt of mine telling me she called up a great aunt on this one occasion and asked her, "Autnie Maude, how are you doing?" The G.A. responded, "Oh, I'm enjoying ill health as usual!" And, Auntie Maude meant every word of that, I think; as she always went to great--masochistic--lengths in explaining her illnesses.)

Now, with respect to your suggested revisions of my time-schedule, work-agenda, and planned itinerary, it seems I was not too clear--thanks to the sheer volume of materials I unloaded, no doubt, and my incurably "Germanic" style--in regards to the situation with the History of Economics Society. Actually, my paper--on the basis of the same 1-page abstract I submitted to the Midsouth earlier--was accepted for presentation (see enclosed xerox from Samuels, following up the original notification of acceptance and request for 12-page version) already when I wrote you on Feb. 17. What I then had to do was to reduce that original ("Working Paper") version to a 12-page version for circulation among the participants at the HOES meetings, May 31 - June 3, and file that with W.J. Samuels by April 1. At present, I have reduced that original version to some 15 pages, comprised of a 4-page 'Intro.' per 1½-spacing and 11 remaining pages (incl. 'Concl.') single-spaced. Thus, obviously my problem remaining is to prune down that 'Intro.' and perhaps some other less necessary baggage.

Otherwise, if I read you correctly, you are saying that the 7 weeks you specify May 9 - July 1 should be quite ample for the agenda I have planned, including--I presume--at least three of the five or so library visits indicated. Since I do still plan to present the paper at the HOES on June 1, as it is now stipulated, I will probably reschedule my departure-arrival/Omaha-NYC for May 1. Assuming I can get into the International House--I have called them twice, most recently following up with a written request for application forms; but, to date, still no response--on or about April 9 - 15 (the actual range they specified), I have a couple of options--people I know in Brooklyn--where I can stay until the IH room would be available. Thus, to allow for the HOES meetings etc., I have replanned to depart/arrive May 1, or one month later.

As you most soberingly note, my grant applications to NEH and NSF were, perhaps, a "bit" pretentious, grandiose, etc. However, in part at least, that was due to the grants-woman here, who is accustomed to writing applications for our faculty in the health-sciences areas, where they think and act big! So, as you suggest, my expectations shall not soar! Otherwise, I should have made clear that publication of (first half) of my "Working Paper" in the Annals section of the MJE is virtually automatic, requiring only conformance of the paper to their style of referencing, etc. and payment of any per-page overage. Also,

2500 California Street Omaha, Nebraska 68178 (402) 449-2850

my special trip to East Lansing for presentation of the paper and attendance at those meetings will be separately covered by my College; that is, I should not have to include that in such financial assistance (viz. the $1,450 already allocated) as has now been budgeted for me by the College of Bus. Admin. and the College of Arts & Sciences (the latter by the Dean of the Graduate School).

I hope the above slight re-revision of our plans will meet with your approval, as I do look forward to presenting the 15-20 minute oral summary of my paper--note that it is not to be read verbatim--and to have advantage of the expert criticism Dillard, in particular, and the other participants as well, will be able to afford. This time, I think, the discussant will show up! If I get picked to pieces and put in my place, so it should happen and there I should be.

P.S.: I hope you understand I meant nothing personal in such regards as yours and that of your student, M.Blaug; as, in fact, I have cited him before as one among the precious (seemingly) few remaining who consider Mercantilism as the (possible, if not likely) beginning of "'modern' political economy," "economic science," or whatever the respectability designation actually is supposed to be.

With very best wishes for the health and well-being of you and Mrs. Soudek,

I remain

Tom Nitsch

2500 California Street Omaha, Nebraska 68178 (402) 449-2850

March 21, 1981

Dear Prof. Nitsch,

Your letter of March 12 cheered us no end ! Your participation in the HOES meeting between May 31 and June 3 was a most pleasant surprise and heartily welcomed by us. This was hardly to be expected from your previous letter; yet my instinct proved right once more (see what I said about the "fascinating" topic of your paper).

In these circumstances you should come to New York City by May 1 and, if not workable otherwise, lodge with your friends in Brooklyn. Apart from that, let the itinerary stand as we put it down on paper.

We hope that you and your family are alright, particularly now that Spring has finally arrived. With us the "senior sorrows" remain unchanged but they do not prevent us from sending you and yours our warmest greetings.

Yours as always,

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

March 27, 1981

Dr. Soudek,

Your encouraging lines were most appreciated. Perhaps you will not believe your eyes, but that is an exactly 12-page version of the 54-page paper you earlier saw. I hope that doen't imply 42 pages of redundancy in the original!

April

My travel plans are now revised as follows. I shall depart Omaha and arrive at La Guardia on Tues. May 28th (arr. 2:30 p.m.). This I am locked into unless I want to lose $58 on my airline ticket (I have the super-saver rate of $278, vs. $490 regular and $235 for Greyhound--all round-trip). I have informed my friend's cousins (Pilar and John Smith at 2035 E. 36th St. in Bklyn.) of this change, which suits them fine. Actually, I have a back-up temporary residence in Brooklyn, with a Jose Bosch, an undergraduate student at St. Mary's U. with whom I was closely acquainted during the period 1963-66. So, I seem well set until I could move into the International House May 9 (when the semester ends at Columbia) - 15th (when they expect rooms actually available), or possibly sooner in case of early vacation. I talked to their admissions person since I wrote you last, and she sounded like there would be no problem securing a room for my expected period of stay, probably at the current range of $180-$225 per. month. This way, I shall perhaps plan to extend the back end of my stay to, say, July 7, or so, hitting the other Libraries, Washington, D.C., etc. then. There's no problem in changing my return airline schedule sans penalty.

With respect to the HOES meeting and return via the Pontifical Inst. of Med. Studies, I am scheduling airline trip NY to East Lansing May 31 (Sun.) PM, staying for last session ("Aristotelian Economics") on Wed. June 3, whence on to Toronto viz bus (or train), and then flying back from there to NY, say, Sat. June 6, PM.

Thus, things seem to be falling satisfactorily into place. My only problem with respect to the HOES-Toronto jaunt is to try to stay as close as possible to the travel expense they would allow me to go from Omaha to East Lansing and back, though my Dean is not too fusy about these things in my case. And, with the current postponement, I do have a little more time to tidy up loose ends and make advance preparations, etc.

With all best wishes to you and Mrs. S.,

Tom Nitsch

2500 California Street Omaha, Nebraska 68178 (402) 449-2850

Tel.: 222-7206 April 7, 1981

Dear Professor Nitsch,

we are looking forward to welcoming you to New York City after your arrival at La Guardia Airport on Tuesday, April 28, 2:30 PM.

Today we contacted Mr. John Francis Smith at Brooklyn and we shall remain in touch with him in order to work out preliminary commuting schemes between his neighborhood - we are hardly acquainted with Brooklyn - and certain points in Manhattan. Right now I would suggest that you are trying to reach us by phone on Wednesday, April 29, after 2 P.M. If we do not respond to your first attempt, please repeat it 15 Minutes later and preferably use the following ringing signal : - - - / - - - / - - - .

Before leaving Omaha kindly remember two items :

(1) To take along snapshots of your family, your house, a guide(book) of Creighton University and some pictures of Omaha ;

(2) Also bring along, besides some identification with a recent picture of you, a letter from Dean Carrica stating that you are on sabbatical leave for research on specialized topics in the field of the History of Economic Thought. The more impressive the stationary that the Dean will use the more effective it will be when requesting admission to University libraries or their special collections. This ~~is~~ the regreattable way on the East coast. Introductions to persons, e.g. at Forham University you will carry along, anyhow.

All other things will be discussed and settled by words of mouth after your arrival.

With best wishes for your trip and friendliest greetings from house to house,

yours,

Mr. John Francis Smith (cousin of friend of Nitsch)
2035 East 36th Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234 (Tel.: 339-0219)

Tel.: 222 - 7206

April 7, 1981

Dear Mr. Smith,

I thank you ever so much for giving us the zip code of your address.

Prof. Nitsch from Omaha alluded in his most recent letter to me that in the first two weeks of his stay in New York he might dwell either with you or with Mr. José Bosch, a friend of his since undergraduate days in Ohio (in the early 60's) who appears to live near-by.

At any rate, what I should like to learn from you are possible connections of your area with Manhattan, more specifically: what subway or bus lines would get him fairly safely from any station in your area to Fifth Avenue & 42nd Street (N.Y. Public Library) and to my house (West End Avenue, corner 104th Street). On Broadway, around the corner from my house, there is an IRT station- Though we have been living in Greater New York for 45 years, we (shame on us !) have not been in Brooklyn for the past 30 years. Much less do we know, how to commute with your borough.

Would you be so kind as to give us a ring ? Except for Tuesday and Thursday, we are ordinarily home past 6 P.M. until whatever your latest hour is or on weekends normally in the afternoons after 3 P.M. Since we do not know what time would be most convenient for you, let's just try to find a mutually satisfactory time for the indicated conversation. Should Mrs. Soudek answer the phone, please proceed freely; due to an unpleasant breathing problem on my part I have to request her frequently to act as a mediator.

With warmest thanks in advance

yours sincerely,

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68178
Area Code 402, 536-2852

COLLEGE OF
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

April 20, 1981

Dr. Soudek:

I have yours of Apr. 7th in hand, and will seriously try to follow your instructions and requests to the letter. Today, I am having Omaha Chamber of Commerce send you direct (hopefully) some representative scenes and related materials pertaining to our fair city. I am not a camera buff, so my own personal files on such would be skimpy at best. Those should arrive at or before the time I do (they can only send them 3rd class, but still that's safer than my standing the chance of forgetting).

Otherwise, I intended to have some family portraits taken uesterday with my Mother-in-Law's Polaroid at her home in Geneva NE, where we spent the Easter holidays, but weather etc. (rainy-chilly) didn't cooperate. So, will work either on taking some at home--incl. of our house, yard, etc.--or assembling recent ones from our files. It is so thoughtful and personable of you to make such requests.

The Dean will -- following draft I suggested -- have typed and sign several copies of the type of introductory/certificatory letter you suggest. Also, I have just had made a new C.U. Faculty I.D. card which should also be of some general help. I hope the stationery will suffice, as ours is just not very impressive. Personally, I've complained about the very cheap quality of that which we use, but it's a University-wide policy and decision, and the Dean goes along with it.

Things have been and remain just a bit hectic here. Actually, the presentation and 12-page reduction of the original 54-page paper at the History of Economics Society infringed more than I originally envisioned on my time here; but, I certainly did not want to pass up that opportunity, after trying for the previous 5 years to make one there. Also, it helped me modify that original version sufficiently to submit it as a refereed article to the Midso.Jour.Econ's. -- which, if not acceptable as such, will automatically go into Paers and Proceedings section anyhow. Only thing now is to get final-typed copy of that done, plus 750-word book review for Jour.Econ's (MVEA).

-OVER_

It is interesting that your "ringing signal" corresponds identically to the one I have instituted with my (paternal) Aunt in San Antonio, about your age as a matter of fact and being an "old maid"--guess such terminology is now considered "sexist," but I don't know what the acceptable synonym is.

It was also most thoughtful of you to have made contact with John F. Smith in Brooklyn. You don't know how much such considerations mean to me as I hurriedly, inefficiently, etc. try to make necessary preparations for this first sabbatical leave.

I don't think anything else need be said at this time, and will make the telephone contact as you suggest on Wed., Apr. 29, p.m.--my flight arrives, as I recall, at 2:30, so it might be as late as 4-5 that afternoon.

As usual,

Tom

Nitsch

Office Memorandum • CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

TO : Dr. Jean L. Carrica, Dean
College of Business Administration

DATE: April 1, 1980

FROM : Dr. Thomas O. Nitsch, Professor of Economics
College of Business Administration

SUBJECT: Application for Sabbatical Leave Spring-Summer 1981.

A. Curriculum Vitae (Attached)

B. Nature & Scope of Sabbatical Program: Research/writing in further pursuit of my investigations into "The Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence of *Politikē Oikonomia*" (see CBA/CU Fac. Work. Pap. of 2/20/77 & 1/30/80 and TJE/1977 "Note" enclosed), culminating in a journal article, monograph or other appropriate form of scholarly publication.

The highlight and centerpiece of the proposed program would be the 3-month period I plan to spend "in residence" with Dr. Josef Soudek in the Bronx, New York (see his letter of "approval" enclosed), with access to kindred scholars and (more importantly, perhaps) and relevant libraries at universities in that immediate locale (e.g., Fordham) and surrounding East-Coast area -- e.g., New Haven (Yale), Boston (Harvard, B.C.), Philadelphia (Penn.), Washington (American, Catholic, Georgetown), as well as N.Y.C. proper and environs (New School for Social Research, St. John's, et al.) -- which are in easy reach.

Dr. Soudek is Emeritus Professor and Chairman of the Department of Economics, Queens College, City University of New York. He lives in "active retirement" in his home at 900 West End Avenue (the Bronx), New York, N.Y. He is, by his own very modest and genuinely humble admission, "the expert" on Medieval-Renaissance Latin (and--to a lesser extent, perhaps--French) translations/editions/etc. of the Pseudo-Aristotelian OIKONOMIKΩN/*OECONOMICA*/YCONOMIQUE, as per my FWP of 1/30/80, pp. 23-30. Evidences/specimens of his own scholarship are also enclosed here.

More Specific Objectives/Activities. -- As I noted in my initial letter-of-proposition / proposal to Dr. Soudek (dated 3/4/80, cc. enclosed), the following include -- but do not necessarily exhaust -- the particulars I had in mind:

(1) making photocopies of relevant materials from, what he assures me, is a rather complete personal library and collection of otherwise rare and inaccessible (originals and/or copies of) primary and secondary/source works in the area of Medieval-Renaissance translations/redactions/etc. of the Ps.-Arist. ECONOMICS;

(2) availing myself directly of his personal knowledge, experience, and expertise -- linguistic and substantive -- in this area, including his judgment and advice as to (a) what needs yet to be done (i.e., the more immediate and longer-range agenda) re his own and related research/writing; (b) what particular direction, outlet-form, etc. my effort should take in accordance with that (those) agenda(s), including -- very importantly -- journals and other scholarly outlets/vehicles of which he might be aware and "plugged into" for purposes of bringing out to a wider audience than currently my work in its current stage of preparation; and, (c) other assistance, advice and counsel he might provide to a person such as myself with a wealth-and-welter of "working papers" but paucity of "hard publications" to show for the substantive and extensive "original/basic" research which I have done in this area heretofore largely unexplored by economists proper;

(3) at the same time, availing myself of some of the more fertile libraries (e.g., Columbia U., which holds a copy of the "translatio Durandus' qua "Plimpton 17:IV,8) in the area, as well -- perhaps -- as making contact with other scholars in that (or other) vicinity(ies) with whom he might have close ties.

I have also mentioned to Dr. Soudek the possibility of a co-authored paper or two emanating from our interaction during the proposed two- / three-month period (respecting his preference for the time-frame of April 1 - July 1) I would spend there, but I do not include this as a definite/explicit objective.

C. Supporting Documents

1. Evidence/speciments of wcholarship / work-completed on the subject (encl.):

   a. "On the Origin of 'Political Economy': A Terminological-Ideological Note," presented at the 13th annual conference of the Missouri Valley Economic Association, St. Louis, February 24-26, 1977; also, in Faculty Working Papers, College of Business Administration, Creighton University, February 20, 1977 -- c + 57 + xvii pp., incl. tab. cont. (analytical).
   b. Ibid., in the form of a "substantive note," The Journal of Economics, vol. III, 1977.
   c. "On the Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence of ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑ," presented at the 7th annual meeting of the Midsouth Academy of Economists, Little Rock, February 14-16, 1980; also, in FWP, CBA/CU, January 30, 1980 -- 47 + xxi pp., incl. exhibits (currently being adapted, under subtitle: 'A Progress Report') for publication in the Annals and Proceedings / Midsouth Journal of Economics, Vol. 4 (July/December), 1980.

2. Correspondence between Nitsch and Soudek (Nitsch-Soudek, 3/4/80; Soudek-Nitsch, 3/24/80) inaugurating and affirming proposed sabbatical program.

3. In addition, I shall ask Dr. Soudek to submit a special letter in support of this proposal; and/or, submit the "intended more explicit letter" he refers to in his of March 24.

4. Off-campus Location: Here I propose to explore the possibility of securing quarters (living and/or working) perhaps at such a sister instution as Fordham U., which is also located in the Bronx. In this connection, e.g., I might propose to offer a special evening seminar in the history of economics, in "barter exchange" for room (incl. office) and board.

D. Considerations of Departmental Adjustments for Covering Courses

Normally, I would teach one (1) section of ECO 305 -- Intermediate Macroeconomics and two (2) of ECO 105 -- Introductory Macroeconomics during the Spring semester. Professor Robertson can, and has, taught the ECO 305 course; which, at the same time, is closely related to his ECO/FIN 321, offered annually in the Fall. Alternatively, Dr. Peppers and/or Murthy and/or Funk would be capable of covering the 305 section. The question would be who would "suffer the least hardship" in making the special preparation. Otherwise, to handle the two ECO 105 sections, someone might be brought in (from the graduate program at UNL; or, assuming appropriate academic credentials, UNO or a local enterprise) on a temporary/part-time basis. Certainly, no one who more or less regularly teaches such a core upper-division course as ECO 305 wants to feel essentially/entirely "expendable." However, for purposes of such a sabbatical-leave on a one-shot basis, some "second-best" solution should be feasible.

E. Sources of Funds during Sabbatical Period

In addition to my regular salary entitlement, I am preparing to apply for an individual (faculty) research grant from both (1) the National Science Foundation, Division of the Social Sciences - Economics, and (2) the National Endowment for the Humanities (History of Economics), as per exploratory discussions with their respective representatives today in the Rigge Science auditorium. In addition, I shall make application for (3) a Faculty Research Fellowship Award for the Summer of 1981 with to the Graduate School (CU). Finally, as indicated above (item #C.4), I will explore the possibility of a concurrent appointment (Spring/Summer '80) to offer, e.g., a special seminar (perhaps during the Spring-Summer interterm) in the history of economics at a university in the N.Y.C. vicinity (such as Fordham, St. John's, inter alia) as a financial expedient as well as being ancillary to my special research/ writing project.

F. Addenda

1. Additional supporting documents enclosed:
   a. Letter from Dr. Gunnar Stollberg, Bielefeld, West-Germany, in re the copy of my "On the Origin, Recrudescence, etc." paper which I sent him; as noted in the latter (fn. 6, pp. vi-vii), he and I had done kindred research and published separately but simultaneously (1977) on this same subject -- both unbeknownst to one another at the time.
   b. Letter from Dr. Soudek in response to the copy of the same FWP which I had sent him (his of 2/25/80).
   c. Selected pubications of Dr. Soudek, as noted in section B supra.
2. Dr. Bruce J. Malina, Department of Theology (CU), has consented to serve as a reference in support of this application, should that be desired. Along with Dr. Soudek, he would be the person most intimately acquainted with the nature and significance of my research in this area.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas O. Nitsch

Thomas O. Nitsch, Ph.D.
Professor of Economics

ON THE ORIGIN, RENAISSANCE, AND RECRUDESCENCE OF *POLITIKĒ OIKONOMIA*: A PROGRESS REPORT

Thomas O. Nitsch*

In an earlier and initial effort, I noted and proceeded to demonstrate (howso) that: "For over a century now, historians of economics have been wont to credit the early French mercantilist Antoyne Montchrétien with the invention/first-known-use/etc. of the term/phrase/designation 'political economy'--if not, simultaneously, the creation of the 'science' itself--with the publication of his *Traicté de l'Oeconomie politique* at Rouen in 1615" (01.01; 01.02, 1 & i-ii). My first act in the present effort and "Progress Report" is to extend that time-frame aback some twenty-two years --effectively, from Roscher's 1874 work (02.01, 185-86) --to include Joseph Garnier's 1852 proclamation that: "The earliest writing in which we are able to find the name of Economie politique is . . . [the] *Traicté de l'oeconomie politique*, par Antoyne de Montchrétien" (03.01, 306). Thus, I open the present effort, duly noting that (more) original assignation: "A bit over a century and a quarter has passed, now, since Joseph Garnier (1852) proclaimed for his countryman . . . the first-known use of the term 'political economy . . ." (01.03, 1).

Now, in both efforts, I go on to note that, "while few have shared the enthusiasm of his redactor (Funk-Brentano) at Paris in 1889 that, in this same fell swoop, Montchrétien created the science as well as its name, and the terminological 'first' so attributed to him has been tempered and qualified in various ways . . . , no one has seriously and effectively challenged head-on the Montchrétien-(if-anyone)-first proposition within the history of economic thought proper" (01.3, 1; 01.1, 1). In all, I have called attention to some twenty-odd scholars/works within --or attending --the history of economics which have followed unwaveringly in the (independently-planted ?) footsteps of Garnier and Roscher --the latter who, by virtue of his special knowledge of prominent works by both Böckh and Rau, it is pointed out, "certainly should have known better" (01.3, i-ii; 01.1, xxi-xxiv). These latter include, eminently/prominently: (1) Gide, who earlier (04.01) might have thought he was picking up on a 'special admission' by Cossa (05.01, 61) but was merely airing (indirectly) Garnier's assignation rather than any such concession by Cossa himself, and subsequently (04.02, 3-5; 04.03, 21-23) presents Montchrétien's "invention" simply as a matter of fact; (2) Ingram, who cites Roscher in this connection proper (06.01, 357; 06.02, 44-45), but would have done better to have examined more carefully the classic study he cites by the eminent subject of his biographical article of 1894-99 (06.03) so that he might have been able to correct his (and Roscher's) earlier misattribution; (3) Cole (07.01, 114; 07.02, 84), who follows Funk-Brentano (08, XXIII) uncritically, and is followed--with a "probably" qualification--by Bell (09.01, 81), and--most recently and uncritically--by Oser and Blanchfield (10, 10 and 26); (4) the *Oxford English Dictionary* (s.v. "political"); (5) Leduc (12, 42) and Ratti (13, 724), among other modern-language "encyclopedists"; (6) Mai (55, 160; specifying "introduced") and Hutchison (56, 8), among prominent U.S. reference books; (7) Lowry (14, 81-82), the most recent perpetrator, who should have read Andreades (loc. cit.) just a bit more carefully, as we shall see presently; and, (8) various others as noted also, e.g., and not so by King's 'minor correction' (15) of 1947. Simultaneously, among those who qualify, temper or treat in some oblique/allusive/insinuative fashion Montchrétien's (possible/probable/apparent/alleged/etc. "first"), the following, inter alios, are noted: (a) George (16, 67) and Gray (17, 80-81; cit. Funk-Brentano ed.), according alleged first-use of term/phrase, as with--most recently--Roth (18, 32); (b) Heckscher (19, 114), Whittaker (20.01, 286; 20.02, 39), Scott (21, 21-22), and Schumpeter (22, 167-68), according actual/probable/apparent first-use in <u>title</u> of a book, with JAS "waffling" a bit earlier (22, 21) in attributing the 'baptism' of "our science" as "political economy" to "a not very significant writer of the seventeenth century whose work owes an undeserved immortality to this fact" --and, cp. Gide (04.02, 3-4)--while he might have demonstrated, then and there, the purely gratuitous nature of the claims by Funk-Brentano et al. had he pursued <u>Böckh</u> as cited (22, 426n; & cf. 23, 406); and (c) the masters, past and present, of insinuation/innuendo without admission/concession, Cossa (05.01, 61 and 190-91; 05.02, 42) and Spiegel (23, 94-95 and 172), either or of whom, had he paid more (less) attention to primary (secondary) sources, could have laid bare the essential 'reinvention of the wheel' in that "otherwise undistinguished book written by a French . . . poet and hardware manufacturer" as Spiegel put it down (loc. cit., et cf. 667).

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There are exceptions, however, and this time around the author had to be even more precise and cautious in framing the "Montchrétien-(if-anyone)-first" tendency. To begin with, numerous scholars outside the history of economics proper, as well as perhaps more than a few therein, have been aware of particularly one of the three ancient employments of the term to be presented shortly. Thus Böckh's (Boeck's) *Staatshaushaltung der Athener (Public Economy of the Athenians)* of 1817/18 - 1857 and Rau's *Ansichten der Volkswirthschaft* of 1821 -- the latter, e.g., p. 3 -- give virtual translations of the critical passage from the 4th-3rd century B.C. Pseudo-Aristotelian OIKONOMIKΩN B which contains the most prominent of the three known instances of occurrence; and, in Boeck's case, this from the Greek to German and thence French/English/Italian -- editions/translations as noted by Lamb (in 40, "Preface") and Andreades (24, 199). The ranks of those who actually "knew but didn't know" -- i.e., were availed of the ancient (Aristotelian) employment but not (apparently) of the Montchrétien-first claim -- expand to include (here, sticking closely to the history of economic thought proper): Aug. Souchon, in his *Les Théories économiques dans la Grèce antique* of 1898, who could have disabused Ingram and Ashley (25, 392) -- op. cit. per Souchon (39.01, 5nn) -- of their uncritical acceptance of the Funk-Brentano / Roscher claim(s); E. Simey, in his "Economic Theory among the Greeks and Romans" (26, 463), and cf. Zeller's "paltry-pedantry" put-down (27, 498-99) of the same 'treatise on economics composed by Aristotle,' which philologist's own professional pedantry seems to have misinfluenced unduly the history/historians of economics in this connection; Trever (28, 127-28)--actually a classical scholar whose tutoring in economics came too exclusively from the "Science-of-Wealth" school, as I noted earlier (01.01, 32-33)--who also could have set Ingram (cf. 27, 159, s.v.) straight on the "true" origin of "political economy"; Singer (29, 35 and 53), who, careful investigation shows, double-fumbles the matter by using a secondary source -- viz., Littré, loc. cit. -- in the case of Montchrétien, thereby thinking he is quoting the latter when he is quoting the source and missing Funk-Brentano's claim -- which he could readily have disputed -- in the process; and, finally, most recently and prominently, Tozzi (30, 23-33, 203-4, passim), who, among this group, gives the Ps.-Arist. OIKON. B its fairest deserts. Most salient, but little noticed anymore, among the historians of economics in this particular connection, however, are Espinas, who, having earlier cited "le *Traité de l'économique*" as one of the three works -- the other two being "la *Politique*" et "la *Morale*" -- to see for "la doctrine économique d'Aristote", subsequently credits none other than his own countryman's "*Traicté d'Économie politique*, dedicated in 1615 . . . , [as] the first coupling of the science of economic facts and the art of management [les diriger] bearing the name which prevails in France . . . chosen by the author precisely for opposing modern economy . . . from that of ancient times . . ." (31, 47n, 147-48, and cf. 8 supra), much in the fashion of Funk-Brentano/Roscher; and, most adroitly, incisively and--seemingly--obscurely, Perry, who sorted and spelled it all out a century ago and even earlier (32.01, 12; 32.02, 4-5) as follows:

> and thus this name [Political Economy], under which the science has mostly gone since Antoine de Montchristien issued his book with this title . . . in 1613 [sic], has been of some hinderance to the proper unfolding and understanding of the subject; especially as Aristotle . . . first used this name in a different and political sense. . . . [Whence:] Aristotle . . . has sometimes been called the father of Political Economy. He was not the father of the thing, but only of the name. He was the first to employ the expression which has ever since [sic] been used to designate the science. He wrote a treatise entitled "Economics," . . . Aristotle, whatever his merits in other directions, can be regarded neither as the founder of, nor a very important contributor to, the science upon which he has the honor of conferring the name. [A.L.P., 1880 and '66.]

With this, one may ask, was Perry writing in a vaccuum in that whole (latter) 22-page Chapter I, "History of the Science"? Otherwise, how did he miss one of those 'Montchrétien-first' claims floating around? But, miss it he, et multi alii, obviously did. Finally, along side the history of economics, and among the socioeconomic historiographers who "knew but . . . ," we must note, most prominently, Rostovtzeff (33, 74-75), Hasebroeck (34, 25); lesserly, the well-known works (dates, places) by H. Michell (2d ed., 1957), H. Bolkestein (Leiden, 1958), and L. R. Lind's "Economic Man in Ancient Athens" in *The Classical Journal*, XXV (Oct. 1939); and, with special irony and recency, Finley (35, 20-21), explicitly purporting to be speaking "lexicographically," first makes significant reference to "the second book of of the psuedo - Aristotelian *Oikonomikos* [sic], and then, in the next breath, opines that "it was the French, apparently, who first made a practice of speaking of *l'économie politique*," as if the Peripatetics, e.g., would have used such a modern-French expression! We shall see, however, that the "ancient" Greek "*oikonomia politikē*" was probably not nearly so isolated "in the whole of surviving ancient writing" as our apparently unlexicographed writer here supposes.

Finally, since my last effort, I have the following "new discoveries" in this area to report: (1) the very parallel and contemporary article, "Towards a History of the Term "Political Economy," by Dr. Gunnar Stollberg of Bielefeld, West-Germany, who learned of my initial presentation at the MVEA in 1977 (01.01) from a fellow West-German at the same meetings and was kind enough to send me a copy of his complementary effort (36); and, (2) the 1947 note on "The Origin of the Term 'Political Economy'" by an American scholar, James E. King (15,01), gratefully brought to my attention by Stollberg's paper, which proposes and makes no more than the modest "correction" that Montchrétien was anticipated by four years by his countryman, Louis Turquet de Mayerne, who used the very same expression of "oeconomie politique" in the course of his *Monarchie aristo-démocratique* published at Paris in 1611 (15,01, 231; cf. 37.01 and 38.01). King suggests, and Stollberg has emphasized (his to me of 2/19/80), that the expression was probably in more widespread current usage within the French language of that time, as would have been "certainly appropriate to the complexion" thereof (King), and as evidenced by the fact that "neither Mayerne nor Montchrétien see a necessity to define it" (GS -

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TON, 2/80). Stollberg, as was the main focus of his "update" of Garnier's seminal (1852) article, further emphasizes the differential meanings attached to this identical expression by Mayerne (the "political variant") and Montchrestien (the "economic/wirtschaftlichen sense") in their respective contexts (36, 3-7); and, at the same time, proffers both the fact that, and a plausible reason why, "the term political economy was not wide-spread in antiquity, although there certainly existed polis-economies," which--we shall show--is, in point of fact, at least contestable, if not essentially misconstructive. Being more linguistically and geneologically focused, the present study finds it more interesting that Montchrétien's employment of the term is soley restricted to the title of his work, which latter -- as Funk-Brentano emphasizes -- was an eleventh-hour switch from the original *Traicté oeconomique du Trafic*, which latter is still given in the "Privilége du Roy" signed at Paris 12 August 1615 (08, xxiii and 371-72). Simply, did Montchrétien pull some sort of "fast one," as Andreades suggests (24, 81-82); specifically, did he "purloin" his key-term from the 4th-3rd cent. B.C. Peripatetic OIKON. B, given his thorough knowledge of Greek (24, 81) and the presently-established fact that the number of possible editions of that OIKON. B in circulation in the relevant spatio-temporal frame is exponentially greater than the present writer initially recognized and somewhat erroneously -- viz. the OIKON. A and B were translated by Iacobo Lefèvre d'(of/from)Étaples and first published at Paris in 1506, whence republished in a collection at Basel in 1548, as Soudek has now (57.03, 92-93; Soudek-Nitsch of 12/31/79) enhanced my earlier understanding (01. 02; 01.01, 44) of a critical note of Susemihl's (49.03,ix-x) -- reported. We here conclude, in this particular regard, **that while**, as the new evidence has shown, the possibilities of Montchrétien (and Mayerne-Turquet) having been availed of one of those Medieval versions of the ps.-Arist. OECONOMICA are considerably greater than originally indicated, the actual likelihood that he did so avail himself and/or "lift" therefrom the key-term in his title seems -- upon careful scrutiny and reflection -- about as remote as before. That is, we reconclude here that, if Montchrétien did only (effectively) "reinvent the wheel," he did so without (direct) assistance of the OIKON. B (OECON. II).

Having shown and noted in these previous essays (01.01; 01.02) -- which include, as well, a still earlier paper (01.04, i, fn. 1), where I "tempered" the Montchrétien-first claim with "the fact that the author of Book II of 'Aristotle's' *Oikonomikon* . . . distinguished between . . . *oikonomia idiotike* . . . and . . . *oikonomia politike*, whence *l'oeconomie politique*," etc.; and, which now must be compared with that of Stollberg (36, 2-7) in points of both spirit and letter -- that the term "political economy" definitely had its origin (invention, first-known use) in no less than three (then-regarded) essentially separate and unrelated Greek works of the 4th/3rd - 1st centuries B.C., that celebrated usage by Montchrétien (and now adding Mayerne-Turquet, along with the enhanced likelihood of still others unknown/unidentified/uncelebrated as yet) is now viewed as, more accurately and properly, the "*Renaissance* of πολιτικὴ οἰκονομία." This, in turn, brought to the floor four-square the question which had been broached but explicitly eschewed earlier, viz. "that of the existence of a direct lineage of terminological-ideological evolution and development from these original . . . usages and works up to and including the Mercantilist - Cameralist writers on the Continent and in England" (01.01, 3);[1] that is, what happened to the expression and the concept of "PolOikon" after its latest-known "ancient" appearance at Naples ca. 80 B.C. and this nascent "Renaissance" at Paris/Rouen in 1611/15, whence the veritable exponential growth in usage thereafter? The logical hypothesis was that the next encounter therewith would be in some such Latin transliteration as "*oeconomia politica*," whence "*civilis oeconomia*" and then to the known French, Italian ("economia politica/civile/pubblica") and German/English/Etc. equivalents and variants of the original "vetero-mercantilist" term-concept during that rebirth and vigorous childhood in the Mercantilist/Kameralist era of ca. 1576 - 1775 -- actually culminating, most significantly and appropriately, with Sir James Steuart's *Principles of Political Oeononomy* in 1767. Moreover, to recapture some of the original spirit of timeliness and (contemporary) "relevance" which actually has motivated and continues to inspire the present student's efforts, and as well to enhance the parallelism (while avoiding unnecessary competition) with Dr. Stollberg's companion contribution, the recent "Recrudescence" of the term -- as it transited into "Primary Designation Emeritus" status between the appearance of Macleod's/Marshall's/Seager's/et al.'s Elements/Principles/Introduction/etc. ... Economics in the years 1881/1890/1904/et seq., the conceptual reduction to match the terminological truncation being performed effectively by Irving Fisher in 1912-15 (42, 1) and the especially symbolic publication (posthumously) of Ingram's *A History of Political Economy* in the form of a "New & Enlarged Edition" at the hands of two American Professors of Political Economy in 1915 marking, perhaps, the effective retirement of the old name with the "old view" -- we have witnessed since the mid-1960's is given due note. This, however -- and the related cycle: "birth/ascendency/dominance" of the original *oikonomikē(ōn)* - *oeconomica* - "Oeconomickes" - etc. (qua "*idiōtikē oikonomia*" or "private economy") from its Hesiodic-Socratic-Aristotelian roots through its Scholastic-Medieval revitalization into its eclipse with the "rebirth" of "political oeconomy" and, finally, after the abortive effort of 'les Oeconomistes' (alias "Physiocrates") to eradicate the qualifying *politique* without simultaneously eliminating the (natural-law/order) social-scientific nature of the discipline, this "new wine" giving way to and making its abode in the "old bottle" until the release provided by Marshall et al. -- is assigned to secondary (and tertiary) concern and consideration in the present effort.

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[1]Substantively, this development has been provided by Gordon (43), though one finds his neglect/ignorance of the ps.-Arist. OECON.--the inclusion/consideration of which might at

The Origin: "*PolOikon*" in the 4th - 1st Centuries B.C.

Liddell and Scott, in their well-known *Lexicon* (44, 1204), note two specific instances in the 4th and 1st centuries B.C., respectively, in which the term *oikonomia* -- literally, the management/administration/law-and-ordering of a household or estate -- was explicitly qualified and applied to the operation(s) of a *polis* or city-state. The first is attributed to the Attic orator/*logographos* Dinarchus, and appears in a speech "Against Demosthenes," written and delivered at Athens in 323 B.C. (45, 161-69). In submitting his charges of corrpution and dereliction against the famous statesman on trial, our "ghost-accuser" addresses the following query to the Athenians empaneled: "Do you wish to keep someone who has proved himself untrustworthy in the affairs of war *(polemikais praxesin)*, and useless in city-state household administrations *(polin oikonomiais)*, . . . ?" (45, 244/245). The second instance of occurrence noted is in the essay "Concerning Rhetoric" by the Epicurean "empiricist" Philodemus at Naples ca. 80 B.C. (46.01,2-3). Again, we have a less-than-ideal performer, and in similar functional/occupational/disciplinary areas, under scrutiny, though this time an alien: "The one spoken of deals craftily, like something naturally unsuitable; because, whether he sought legislation *(nomothesias)* or generalship *(stratēgias)* or city-state household administration *(politikēs oikonomias)*, the foreign wiseman saw nothing as yet of the wisdom of the good *(tōn sophias agathōn)* nor considered of which evils was his neighbor guilty, of which he himself" (46.02, 32).

Before passing on to the third and most prominent (known, if not even celebrated) earlier use of our term, let us just consider briefly the signification thereof in these two "isolated" instances of occurrence in the later 4th and earlier 1st centuries B.C. Specifically, what was the meaning of "political economy(ies)" in these two contexts? Firstly, we note the common comparisons with the "military art"/"warfare" (*stratēgia / polemikē*), and -- in the later occurrence -- similarly with "law-giving" (*nomothesia*), as functions/disciplines/etc. requiring a certain character of, and expertise in, behavior (uprightness, prudence, adeptness, and the like are the "natural" and acquired traits and talents implied). Further, when we look further into the "business of the city" in which Demosthenes was found to be so "useless"/unfit (*achrēston*), we find the same pre-eminent statesman (*politikos*) and orator (*logographos*) being charged as follows, and in addition to his (alleged) financial negligence and misconduct in the so-called "Harpalus Affair" proper: (1) the supplying of no "triremes" or galley-ships for trade and war, (2) the building of no dockyards, (3) the erection of no buildings in the emporium "or in the city, or anywhere else in the country . . . and [thereby, in general] neglecting to pursue the interests of the people *(hyper tou dēmou)*," alias the "interests of the state/society/public *(hyper tōn koinē)*" (45, 242-45 and 238-43). Certainly, 21 centuries afterwards, Adam Smith, in both his positive analysis of "the Mercantile System" and normative model of "the obvious and simple system of natural liberty" (alias, laissez-faire capitalism), had some such (public, social) functions, objective and ends in view when he wrote, at the very outset and conclusion of that Book IV, "Of Systems of political Œconomy", respectively:

> Political oeconomy, considered as a branch of the science of a statesman or legislator (πολιτικὸς ἢ νομοθέτης), proposes two distinct objects: first, to provide a plentiful revenue or subsistence for the people (δῆμος), . . . ; and secondly, to supply the state or commonwealth (πόλις ἢ τὸ δημόσιον/κοινὸν) with a revenue sufficient for the public (δημόσιος/κοινος) services. It proposes to enrich (πλουτίζω) both the people and the sovereign.
>
> All systems either of preference or of restraint . . . being thus completely taken away, the obvious and simple system of natural liberty establishes itself of its own accord. ... The sovereign is completely discharged from . . . the duty of superintending the industry of private people, and of directing it towards the employments most suitable to the interest of society (ὑπερ τῶν κοινῇ). . . .the sovereign has only three duties to attend to . . . : first, the duty of protecting the society from the violence and invasion of other independent societies; secondly, the dutty . . . of establishing an exact administration of justice; and, thirdly, the duty of erecting and maintaining certain public works and . . . institutions, which it can never be for the interest of any individual . . . to erect and maintain; because the profit (ὠφελέω ≡ *opheleō*) could never repay the expence to any individual . . . , though it may frequently do much more than repay it to a great society. (47, 397 and 651)

Thus, where Smith would draw the line between his "very important science . . . properly called Political Œconomy"--and that of 'M. Quesnai' and "The Œconomists" as well (47, 642-43)--on the one hand, and 'his Mercantilism' and the 'Vetero-mercantilism' of Dinarchus-Demosthenes--and, as well, that of "Solon and sixth-century Athens" earlier, as depicted by Gordon (43, 7-10 et passim)--on the other, is precisely this: the determination of how much and on what particular public services/works/etc. the sovereign should spend is, apart from any strictly positive benefits/cost analyses, a matter for the (prudential) art of politics (*politikōn*); the determination of how most efficiently to finance (through public debt and/or taxation), and/or, in terms of positive B/C analysis, perhaps, of which socioeconomic projects should be undertaken, is the appropriate task of the science of "political oeconomy" -- or, per the Physiocrats and more efficaciously Marshall, simply "Economics" -- as is further brought out in Book V, "Of the Revenue and, subordinately, 'Expences' of the Sovereign or Commonwealth," whence N.B., e.g., the social B/C analysis applied to "the Institutions for the Education of the Youth" (47, 734-40).

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least have prevented him from associating Aristotle with Plato in the essential equation of a large household with a small city-state (hence, of *oikonomikē* with *politikē*), when it was the Stagirite, first-off, and his loyal disciple (probably Theophrastus) subsequently (post 322 B.C.), who essayed to clarify the natural difference between *oikos (oikonomikē) kai polis (politikē)*. See: Gordon (43, 34), Plato (48, 13), and Aristotle (50, 1252a; 49, 326-29 et 323).

Aristotelis OECONOMICA. -- We thus come to the third, most prominent and--outside the history of economics proper--even celebrated employment of our terminology. As noted by the same Liddell and Scott, this appears in a "treatise *on public finance*, ascribed to Aristotle" (44, 1204). This is the original (genuine) Book II (*Liber Secundus*) of three separate works under the generic title *"ta oikonomika"* (ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ) which have come down to us under Aristotle's name, Book I of which derives largely from the latter's *Politics* (ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΩΝ) and Xenophon's *Economist* (ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΟΣ) and is attributed by Philodemus to the Stagirite's successor Theophrastus in 322 - 287 B.C. According to Andreades (24, 86-88), who makes the most sense on the matter, "our" Book II, the introductory/prefatory "chapter i" of which might well have been independently authored in the 4th century, "has probably come down to us by an epitimator of the 3rd century"; and, contrary to who would have us believe that it is "un-" as well as merely "pseudo-Aristotelian," the same has documented that--while thusly "apocryphal" as per Suchon, e.g.--the work was clearly solicited and virtually "commissioned" by Aristotle in his Politics and unmistakably foreshadowed thereby in his Rhetorics. As to the nature and scope of this *Liber Secundus*, none to the present writer's knowledge has improved significantly--if at all--on Boeckh's announcement: "In the Œconomics . . . the subject of public economy *(staatshaushaltung)* is, in the manner of Aristotle, scientifically, but very briefly, treated" (23, 5). That is, in that literal sense of "State's-householding," the ways and means in principle and practise of raising funds for various "public" purposes, the regulation of the coinage, balancing of the budget, etc. of the "realm" -- this is "the science of public economy," admittedly in an "imperfect" form at that time, as best exemplified by the OIKON. B . We will, however, not say more about the general character and specific contents of this tract --which is readily available in various editions and translations for the reader to peruse directly; and, as well, is authoritatively treated by Rostovtzeff and Tozzi, as already noted above, in addition to Andreades, Boeckh and -- in a special way, as noted by Susemihl (49.03, Vn) -- Rau (54.01, 8 nn.). Rather, here we merely render (*transliterate*) the critical opening paragraphs from that brief (theoretical-analytical / "speculative") "chap. i" as follows (49.01/.02/.03, 1345b:7-19):

> Right administration of a household *(ton oikonomein)* demands in the first place familiarity with the localities wherein we work; in the second place, good natural endowments; and in the third, an upright and industrious way of life. For the lack of any one of these qualifications will involve many failures in the occupation one takes in hand.
>
> Economies / household-administrations *(oikonomiai)*, however, are four, accordingly as to be divided by type (for we shall discover the others falling under these): kingly/royal *(basilikē)*, satrapical/provincial *(satrapikē)*, political/city-statical *(politikē)*, and idiotical/private *(idiōtikē)*. Of these, the greatest *(megistē)* and the simplest is the kingly/regal, the most variegated and easisest is the political, . . . (etc.)

Pursuing the analysis here, and the practical examples from actual historical episodes (the latter pertaining exclusive to "public" economies -- i.e., *oikonomiai basilikē, satrapikē, kai politikē*) recounted by the author of "chap. ii," one would have to regard this as without doubt the prototype of what is perhaps most aptly conveyed by the German *Cameralwissenschaft*, as, e.g., per Roscher (2.01, 185; 2.02, 95-101), in which first-cited context (fn. 2) appears the significant tribute to Montchrétien which was, in turn, picked up by Ingram -- inter alios.

Thus, as we shall see further in the next section, when we compare "the scope & nature" treatment of "political oeconomy" of the "last of the mercantilists" with that of "household-administration" proper (qua *hē oikonomikē*) of the early-Peripatetic author of Book I of the same OIKON., do we find striking parallels between the *politikē* (or, more generically, perhaps, *koinē/demotikē*) *oikonomia* of these "ancients" and that which Gide, e.g., would regard as "pre-modern" political economy -- i.e., between their "Vetero-mercantilism/Cameralismus" and that of or pertaining to the nation-states of the era ca. 1475 - 1776. Moreover, when we consider the several users of that "*PolOikon*" expression or terminology in that 300-year span of antiquity, we find some interesting connections. Specifically, our orator and author of "*Kata Dēmosthenous*," we are told by Burtt in his "Life of Dinarchus" (45, 161-62), studied under Theophrastus at Athens, probably around 342 - 336 B.C.; and, it is this same Theophrastus, "who succeeded Aristotle as head of the Peripatetic school in 322 B.C.," as Armstrong notes in his "Introduction, to whom "the Epicurean Philodemus (a contemporary of Cicero)" attributed the authorship of "the first Book" of that same "*'Oeconomica'* . . . current in Greek under Aristotle's name" (49.01, 323). Now, while Zeller in modern-times assigned it to Eudemus, the mutual student of Aristotle and Theophrastus, we would still have a somewhat "cozy club" here, whichever way it actually went; since, as we are told by Rackham in his "Introduction" to Aristotle's *Eudemian Ethics* (50.02, 190), it is this same disciple "who followed his doctrine most closely" -- as suggested by the title of that work. Thus, it would seem, that Philodemus who used the expression *"politikēs oikonomias"* at Naples ca. 80 B.C., might well have had an eye on our Book II, at the same time he had a hand in assigning authorship to Book I; while, our Dinarchus of the expression *"polin oikonomiais"* at Athens in 323 B.C., employed the same some 18-12 years after he had studied under Theophrastus (mentor of Eudemus as well) in the same *polis*. Given these facts, it would seem further both that (1) the "*poloikon*" expression/terminology was more common in those "ancient" times and places--at least among the Peripatetics and their students of that now-known period of 323 - ca. 80 B.C., if not among οἱ πολλοὶ "down on the street"--than Stollberg (who neglects Dinarchus but footnotes "an inscription out of [*aus*] Halikarnassos" of the 3rd cent. B.C. as cited by Liddell and Scott, loc. cit.) when he informs "that the term politische Ökonomie was not widespread in antiquity, even thouth there certainly existed polis - economies" (36, 2-3, fn. 9); and, (2) Finley's remark regarding the "isolation in the whole of surviving ancient writing" of the "half a dozen paragraphs" (containing and) regarding that same "*l'économie politique*" of which "it was the French, apparently, who first made a practice of speaking" [!] must be tempered/rejected accordingly (35, 20-21).

The Renaissance of Πολιτική Οἰκονομία

There seems no problem, now, in assigning the *renaissance* of "Political Economy" to -- we had better say now — these two French authors of the early 17th century, Mayerne-Turquet and A. Montchrestien. And, the term "renaissance" bears very literally a double entendre in our case. For, a veritable "rebirth of '*politikē oikonomia* (alias: *yconomia politica, administratio domestica / dispensatio civilis)* did commence and ensue from this time and place forward and outward; and, as Spiegel has 'down-scaled' Montchrétien in this regard (23, 94-95), both of our revivalists were (nonetheless) 'Men of the Renaissance' in the usual sense of that expression. Following Stollberg's advice (his of 2/19/80), I here accord a bit more attention to Mayerne-Turquet, and render that critical passage from page 158 of his *La monarchie aristodémocratique* of 1611 as reproduced in the original French by King (37.01, 231) as follows:

> Let us show (Monstrãs) here the sovereign/supreme power (puissance souveraine) of a single exercise in equity on persons free and distinct--among whom, nevertheless, by certain marks we denote that some are nobles and others aren't, have not attained that civil degree--to whom we propose as a final aim/end/object (but) to the citizens in our *political economy (oeconomie politique)*, wherein it is given to each and everyone the causes and means of succeeding by virtue and knowledge, the door is not closed nor access barred to anyone to honest employments/undertakings (charges) & *public managements (maniements publics)*, according to his capacity and reach (portee), to improve/better (meliorer) his condition, which is an equality [of opportunity / TON] required of true Royal and paternal government; where the intentions and the *management (mesnagement)* do not tend to be for the benefit (commodité) of one person only, or to satisfy (contenter) the appetites of a few people, but for the ease/comfort (l'aise) and profit of all, as much for him who commands, that for those who obey.

Here, literally, "political economy" = "nation-state household-management," alias "public management (maniement/mesnagement)," of/by a royal and paternal government, providing for the equal advantage (opportunity and *profit*) of each and every (sibling) citizen. At once we may compare and contrast this with the pseudo-Aristotelian OIKON. I's 'Introductory Chapter,' in the opening paragraph of which the distinction between the otherwise similar arts of *oikonomikē kai politikē* is noted "that whereas the government of a nation is that of many rulers (*pollōn archontōn*), that of a houshold is a monarchy (*monarchia*)" (1343a:1-5); and, with the "Introduction" of that *Inquiry into the Principles of Political Oeconomy* of "the last of the Mercantilists" some 21 centuries after the Aristotelian tract and 156 years post Mayerne-Turquet, wherein we are informed: "What oeconomy is in a family, political oeconomy is in a state: with these essential differences however, that in a state there are no servants, all are children . . ." (51, 2). The further difference noted here by Steuart is "that a family may be formed when and how a man pleases, and he may establish what plan of oeconomy he thinks fit; but states are found formed, and the oeconomy of these depends upon a thousand circumstances." To Aristotle, and the disciple-author of the OIKON. A, of course, the majority of the subjects of the (fully-developed) *oikos* were servants/slaves (≡ *"douloi"*: 50.01, 1254a - 55b; 49, 335-39); but, by contrast in the latter regard, economics and politics are differentiated from the other arts which are sibdivided as between the making and the using of things (e.g., a lyre) as follows: "the function of politics/statecraft is both to constitute a city in the beginning, and also when it has come into being to use it rightly; whence it is clear that it must be the function of economics too both to acquire (*ktēsasthai*) a household and also to make use of it" (49,326/327;50.01,1343a:5-9). When we next read in Steuart, however, that once "the statesman" (qua "monarch" etc.) has adapted his "political oeconomy . . . to the spirit, manners, habits, and customs of the people" -- i.e., has, in the spirit and letter of the opening lines of the OIKON. B, 'familiarized himself with the territory' and conformed his regime to the status quo as found -- it is the next phase of this "great art . . . to model these circumstances so, as to be able to introduce a set of new and more useful institutions," we conclude that the difference between the political reconstitution he is articulating and the initial assembling (*systēsasthai*) of a *polis* contemplated by our pseudo-Aristotle is perhaps not very essential. We may thus conclude here that, in agreement with Stollberg and contra King (36, 4, incl. fn. 15; 37, 231), Mayerne-Turquet's "oeconomie politique" undoubtedly signified "public affairs (‚Gemeinwesen') and not ‚the relationship of the state, and economy'" -- although one could read out of the above passage from M-T, wherein the author outlines the ideal of a prince who recognizes the principle of equity in regard to commoners as well as nobles in his normative synthesis of the three Aristotelian forms of government (36, 4), the scenario of an economic subsphere -- as it were, perhaps even a functioning system of manufacture and commerce -- with a certain life of its own, but with obvious (subordinating) relationships to the state/sovereign. Whichever way one wants to express the substance here, the mold is mercantilist.

Now, to our more famous (infamous) reviver -- and, heretofore, commonly-regarded originator -- of the term/phrase/etc., viz. Antoyne de Montchretien, Sieur de Watteville, etc. How do we fit him into all of this. First, as we have noted and as might be generally recognized, the expression "oeconomie politique" never appears once in his text; only, as an obvious eleventh-hour switch from his original "*oeconomique du Trafic*," in the title of his *Traicté*. The meaning of that term, the discipline (art and science) which it designates, however, is, as both Funk-Brentano (08, xxiii-xxiv ff.) and Roscher (02.01, 185-86n) have so prominently stressed, quite clear: viz., "public household-management," as we obtain this from the celebrated passage wherein the author rebukes Aristotle and Xenophon for separating *oeconomie* from *police*, and thereby dismembering from the whole its principal part, and then voices his amazement at the glaring, incredible and unforgivable particular neglect on their part as follows (08, 31-32):

> For my part, I cannot help but be astounded at their political treatises, which they have

written so diligently, that they have overlooked/omitted (oublie) this *mesnagerie publique*, to which the necessities and charges of the State oblige foremostly the paying of attention (a quoy les necessites et charges de l'Estat obligent d'avoir principalement egard).

And, this same "public household-management"/"mesnagerie publique," as Roscher notes, is precisely what is meant by the German "Staatswirthschaft;" but, not, as Funk-Brentano has misinformed, "*die Volkswirthschaft*" (08, xxiv; 2.01, 185n) -- i.e., "*das Volk*" and "*der Staat*" are not synonymous.[2] It is also, *mutatis mutandis*, very much what the author of the OIKON. B had in mind, and similarly Dinarchus and Philodemus as well, with their "*PolOikon*," which Boeckh has perhaps captured most descriptively in his Germanic "Staatshaushaltung" or "Statehousehold-(keep-)ing. For, as we have pointed out (01.05,41-43), no less with the mercantilists proper (Montchrestien - Steuart) than with those vetero-mercantilists (ps.Arist.-Dinarchus-Philodemus), nor than with Aristotelis Stagiritus than with Adam Smith, the "objective function to be maximized" was not ultimately/sufficiently the "wealth (*ploutos*) of the nation- / city-state (*oikos*) but rather the "public interest/good/consumption/subsistence/welfare" -- as Montchrétien (obsequiously) put it, "the immortal glory of our Majesties, (and) the good of our subjects in general and each one in particular . . . (or) the public utility" (08, 3-4); or, as the author of the OIKON. A had it, 'the health and well-being / *hygieia kai ēuemeria* of all the members of the household *(Oikos)*' and of book II's chap. i would add with appropriate emphasis in the case of *hē politikē oikonomikē*, 'of the city-state household,' and including the same slaves and freemen et alios (49, 342-51). If one wants to be purely Aristotelian-Smithian about it, the "material object" is wealth *(ploutos)*; the "formal," health-and-welfare *(hygieia-kai-ēuemeria)* -- alias "the good life" / "*to eu zēn*" (50.03, 2-5; 49.01, 326/327, 47.01, 352,397,625).

Before further documenting and tracking the renaissance of our term, as marked now with the contemporaneous "initiating" efforts of our two Frenchmen, we again address the question of "originality," particularly on the part of Montchretien. That is, in light of the "new" evidence unearthed since my last effort, what is the likelihood that Montchrétien purloined his revised title-term from, in particular, the OIKON. B, to put the matter bluntly? There seems no way to encloak the latter's 'last-minute brain child' with the aura of total innocence which Mayerne's textual employment seems to enjoy. Andreades, noting that Montchretien was thoroughly conversant in Greek and with the "Greeks," contends that he knew full well and fully intended the import of his ideologically--and, Ashley would emphasize, praxeologically--self-serving title-switch (24,81-82;25.02,266-67). In that same place, while the inference could be drawn that Andreades virtually accuses the sinister Montchrétien of lifting his title from "Book II of the Oeconomica," the point he is actually making is that an examination of that work would have prevented (especially) Adam Smith *et discupulis sui* from retaining the mercantilist designation "political oeconomy" and applying it to the new science of economics proper which they were forging and perfecting, although they (at least *in principio*) sought to expose the error of "the continual intervention of the state in matters of social economy," i.e. of the doctrine of Montchrétien et al. Moreover, it remains true that the only "Aristotelian" works clearly alluded to in the *Traicté* are the Stagirite's *Politikōn* and Xenophon's *Oikonomikos*, which together constituted the basis for Book I of the OIKON., and which latter -- accordingly -- perpetuates the same clear division between economics and politics that Montchrétien refutes in the quotation above (08, 17-22, 138-39, 175). Those passages show that Montchrétien was much more of a mind with Plato on the ecnomics-politics relationship than with Aristotle; and, unless he was totally dishonest and unscrupulus, certainly had Montchrétien been availed of the OIKON. B he could not have faulted "Aristote" for ignoring the interdependence of the political and the economic "arts," nay of the substantive integration of the two. Finally, a careful perusal of the *Traicté* will also reveal that it was the vetero-mercantilist merchant and Athenian magistrate Solon who was much the more our Mercantilist's idol and model as a sagacious and effective promoter of the 'welfare of the human society' than were such "political philosophers" as 'l'Aristote et Xenophon,' as I indicated earlier and remind here (8, 35, 119-23; 1.01, 44-45).

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[2]Kirzner (52, 85-87) has remarked on the peculiarly German character and nature-&-scope -determining significance of the term *Volkswirt(h)schaft*, suggesting that it would more readily equate with "social" than with "political economy," which--in fact--has been used in a Spanish rendering of Rau's 1833/26 title *Volkswirthschaft* as *"Economia social"* (53, 2824). The problem with this is that the literal German equivalents (exemplified by F. Wieser's *Sozialökonomik* qua the *Theorie der gesellschaftlichen Wirtschaft* / *Theory of Social Economy* of 1914-24/27 and G. Cassel's *Theoretische Sozialökonomie* / *Theory of Social Economy* of 1918-21/32) have been used extensively in their own right during the last century, as further noted and/or exemplified in/by, inter alios: A. Wagner, *Grundlegung der politischen Oekonomie* (3d ed., *Grundlagen der Volkswirtschaft*, 1st half-vol.; Leipzig, 1892); H. Dietzel's *Ueber das Verhältniss der Volkswirtschaftslehre zur Socialwirtschaftslehre* (1882; Berlin, 1881) as in his *Theoretische Socialökonomik* (Leipzig, 1895) and Kirzner (52, 194); and, Schumpeter (22, 21n). Withal, the original authorities in these semantical / nature-&-scope issues remain -- besides Garnier -- the Germans Rau (54b,1-19), who equates "political economy" with "public economics" ("*öffentliche Wirtschaftslehre*"), defined as "political economics (*Staatswirthschaftslehre*) in the wider literal sense" (p. 2), and stresses, e.g., that while "the practical part of political Oeconomy (or 'economic politics') is a part of political science, *die Volkswirthschaftslehre* is not" (##15,22); and, Roscher (2.03, 34-47; 2.02, 87-101), where the original German *Volkswirtshaftslehre* is made synonymous with *Nationalökonomik*--as "*Nationalökonomie = Volkswirthschaft*"--while the translator (somewhat liberally) equates "national" and "Political" together with "public" economy(ics)--the corresponding "*politische*" and "*öffentlich*" ("public") not appearing in the original, although *Volk* ≡ "people" and "public" (fr. *publique*) probably derives from the same Latin root *populus* ≡ "people." Semantical snarls are vicious circles, it seems.

At the same time, the possibilities or opportunities regarding Montchrétien's appropria--or, as Andreades (24, 81-82) would have it, expropriation--and transliteration of pseudo-Aristotle's "πολιτικὴ οἰκονομία" into his "*l'Oeconomie politique*" have literally "mushroomed" in the interval since my earlier effort. For, as Josef Soudek has shown and noted, the original "Second Book" or genuine *liber secundus* of the pseudo-Aristotelian *Oeconomica*, though not so much as the genuine Books I and II, was quite prominent among certain circles of learning and learneds, and increasingly so, from the later-Medieval-early-Renaissance periods.[3] Specifically, from ca. 1280, the date which Soudek assigns to the so-called *translatio vetus* (57.03, 63; 57.02, 266), through the prominent translation/interpretation of Iacobo Faber Stapulensi which dominated the scene in various editions and re-editions from Paris-Basel/Lyons in the years 1506-1542/63 (57.03, 89-93; S-N:12/31/79), and--finally--the exceedingly popular and seemingly ubiquitous *translatio (et interpretatio) Camerario* which first appeared in Leipzig in 1564 and subsequently--and, perhaps most significantly, for present purposes--in an undoubtedly most popular reprint edition at Geneva in 1606, our *Liber Secundus* of *ARISTOTELIS (STAGIRITAE) ŒCONOMICORUM (OECONOMIARUM)* was "popping up and floating around," as it were, with virtually exponentially increasing frequency and circulation in the certain purview of Montchrestien's known sphere of operations (Caen-Rouen-London-Holland-Ousonne-sur-Loire) in the period ca. 1592-1611. Thus, when he married that "rich Norman widow", established his hardware factory at O-s-L, and then and there penned his *Traicté* in that 1610-15 time-frame, the ink was hardly dry, so to speak, on that very popular *OPERVM ARISTOTELIS / Tomvs II* containing the Οἰκονομικῶν qua *Oeconomica* per "Ioachimo Camer. interpr." brought out at "AVRELIAE ALLOBROGVM, Apud Petrum de la Rouiere / *M. DCVI.*"--i.e., in Geneva, at Peter on the Rouiere's, in 1606--just some 4-5 years before and 183 miles / 295 kilometers S/ESE away from the time and place of the manufacture (assembly?) of the Sieur de Watteville's most (in)famous "software" product.

Now, what if Montchrestien had had access--and we do not preclude that possibility--to one or more of these medieval Greco-Lation versions of the OECONOMICA II? Had he laid his eyes on one (or more), what would he have seen? This, in terms of the essentials of the critical passage, for present purposes, we reproduce below, starting with (1) the original Greek, as it appeared in the *translatio Camerario* re-edition of 1606; then, (2) the Latin rendering of the *translatio vetus* of the late 13th cent., a la the orthography of the 1933 van Groningen ed.; (3) the original Latin of "Jacobo Stapulensi Interprete" (Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples), as it appeared at Lyons in 1549; and, (4) the Latin rendering by Camerario per the 1606 re-edition.

Interpr. Camer.	*TRANSL. VETUS*	Jac. (Faber) Stap.	Translatio Camerario	[Arist.
οἰκονομίαι δὲ	*Yconomie* autem	Dispensationes au-	Sũt (sunt) autem for-	(49.04;
εἰσι τέσσαρες:	*sunt quattor:*	tem sunt quatuor:	mae administrationis	49.05;
βασαλικὴ,	*regalis,*	regia, satrapica,	domesticae ... quator:	49.06;
σατραπικὴ,	*satrapica,*	quae & praefector-	Regia, satrapica,	49.07;
πολιτικὴ,	*politica,*	ia: ciuilis,	civilis,	49.04;
ἰδιωτικὴ.	*ydiotica.*	& priuata.	privata.	resp.,
?320BC / 1606AD	*ca.1280 / 1933*	- 1549 -	- 1606 -	passim)]

What we have here, of course, is the increasing Latinization of the original *oikonomia politikē* from the mere transliterative form of *yconomia politica*, through the *civilis dispensatio* and even more explicit *civilis administratio domestica* at the end of the medieval epoch. Literally and appositively, the above in turn transl(iter)ate: "Economies / Dispensations (managements, stewardships, &c.) / civil-domestic/household-administrations, however, are four: . . . political /civil, idiotic/private," here being as literal as possible and focusing on the modern dichotomy of civil/political vs. private/idiotic. Now, finally, as Soudek notes, it was interestingly (and literally) "the Metal-worker from Staples" (Lefèvre d'Étaples), rather than the 'scholarly Joachim Camerarius of Kellermeister (1500-1574),' who "had the right instinct of giving the genuine book II the title 'Oeconomiae publicae'" (S-N:1/9/80,12/27/79). Camerarius, while correctly interpreting "Œconomia *civilis*" and the other two "public" or 'non-private' forms (formae *non privatae*), had proffered a title for the *Liber Secundus* as *"De cura rei familiaris, seu administratione domestica"*--i.e., "Of the care for family matters/affairs/things, or domestic/household administration." For one knowing Greek (and/or Latin), it certainly would not have been anywhat of a giant terminological/ideological leap from the original οἰκονομία πολιτικὴ of our pseudo-Aristotle per Camerario *seu al.* (via the *yconomia politica* of "that ancient Latin version dating from the 13th cent." or otherwise) to the *"Oeconomie politique / mesnagerie publique"* of Montchrestien, particularly given Lefèvre's more generic designation as just noted.

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original, although *Volk* ≡ "people" and "public" (fr. *publique*) probably derives from the same Latin root *populus* ≡ "people." Semantical snarls are invariably vicious circles, it seems.

[3]Especially (57.01), but also (57.02; 57.03) and Soudek-Nitsch of 12/27/79 et seq. (denoted "S-N:dated" hereinafter); and, cp. Menut (58), whence Soudek (57.01, 72n). Lowry, whose fn. 3 (14, 66) tipped the present writer off on Soudek's centerpiece (57.01), was perhaps "missteered around" the genuine Book II whose second paragraph contains the *oikonomia politikē* expression by virtue of the fact that the Bruni version follows the "recensio Durandi" (= 'translatio Moerbecke') and omits this book of the original 3-volume Aristotelian corpus bearing the generic OIKON./OECON. title. Yet, when his eyes fell on those critical "pp. 81-82" of Andreas Andreades he cites (14, 65n), how could Lowry be so oblivious to either/both (1) the opening sentence of that section "(c) Meaning of the Term 'Political Economy'"--viz. "Aristotle calls the public finance of the Greek cities a city (or state) economy (πολιτικὴ οἰκονομία)"--and/or, then, (2) further down, the remark that "a reading of Book II of the Oeconomica [to which A.A. next devotes a special "Appendix"] would have prevented . . . the economists of the Occident from

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making such an egregious error [as using] . . . the term political economy (πολιτικὴ οἰκονομία) in a sense different from that which it actually has" (24, 81-82, 83-88), as to so underinform in that self-same fn. 3 that "Andreades traced the term *political economy* to Antoine Montchrétien's *Traité* . . . in 1615," when the latter literally traced it to "about the end of the 4th or the beginning of the 3rd century," B.C. (24, 87)! Like Roscher-Ingram, Spiegal et al. before, who had explicit access to such a prominent and revealing (secondary, if not primary) source, why, having eyes to see, . . . ?

den 15. Juni 1981

Lieber und geehrter Herr Dr. Goldbrunner,

in diesen Tagen sollten Sie, falls die Postaemter auf beiden Seiten des Ozeans zur Mitarbeit geneigt sind, einen Brief von Herrn Prof. Dr. Thomas O. Nitsch erhalten. Da er Sie und Ihre wissenschaftliche Taetigkeit durch mich kennt und ich ihm auch Ihre Adressen (im Institut und daheim) gab, moechte ich seine Zeilen ergaenzen und mich seinen Bitten anschliessen.

Herr Dr. Nitsch, Professor of Economics und Chairman des Economics Department in the School of Business Administration of (the Jesuit) Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska steht schon seit 18 Monaten in regem Gedankenaustausch mit mir. Wir sind beide auf dem Spezialgebiet der History of Economic Thought taetig. Unter anderem versucht er die Entwicklung des Konzepts der "Politischen Oekonomie" - das 1617 zum ersten Mal auf dem Titelblatt eines merkantilistischen Traktats von Antoine de Montchrétien (dem bekannten franzoesischen Theaterdichter) "zufaellig" erscheint - auf den Begriff der "Political Economy" (Oikonomia politike) in der Einleitung zum zweiten Buch der pseudo-aristotelischen Oekonomik zurückzuführen. Wenn ich auch nicht voellig mit seiner Gedankenführung übereinstimme, pflichte ich Prof. Nitsch darin bei, dass sich in einer etwas verwickelten Form eine lose Kausalbeziehung zwischen den beiden Begriffen herstellen laesst. Wie immer das versucht wird, setzt es beim Autor dieser Hypothese und bei seiner Zuhoererschaft eine Kenntnis der griechisch-lateinischen Tradition der Oeconomica II voraus. Als Prof. Nitsch von meinen Studien über Brunis Version der beiden Bücher (I,III) des pseudo-aristotelischen Werkes erfuhr (seltsamer Weise sind mehr junge Oekonomen hierzulande an meinen Untersuchungen interessiert als ich es je erwartet hatte), sah ich, dass ihm und seinen Kollegen in der Universitaet jede Vertrautheit mit dem Werk und mit der Literatur darüber abging. Ausserdem merkte ich bald, dass die Bibliotheksverhaeltnisse in Omaha für seie Studien unzulaenglich sind und so legte ich ihm nahe, ein sabbatical leave zu beantragen, waehrend dem er in New York alle primaeren und sekundaeren Quellen für seine Untersuchung finden würde. Er tat es auch unter erheblichen persoenlichen und finanziellen Opfern. Seit Anfang Mai hat er mit Bienenfleiss ein eindrucksvoll umfrangreiches Material zusammengetragen.

Noch ehe er nach New York kam, hat er eine andere methodologische Studie begonnen zusammen mit einem langjaehrigen Freund,

TON / NEH Application -- Fellowship for Independent Study and Research, 1/15 - 7/15/81.

NEH -- APPLICATION COVER SHEET

11. Political Economy: Origin - Renaissance -- A Terminological-Ideological Study (TITLE)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: BACKGROUND AND BASIC PROPOSAL

12. From my undergraduate days forward, I have maintained an abiding interest in the history, nature, and scope of economics. In graduate school at Ohio State (coursework - prelims, 1954 - 58; dissertation, 1958-63), and subsequently in completing my dissertation and developing further my teaching and research interests, this got sorted out into questions such as the "art vs. science," "normative vs. positive," etc. character of economics, along with related questions of "inductive vs. deductive 'science'," the proper role of mathematics and statistics given the "true" nature of the discipline, and so on. However, it wasn't until rather recently that, in auditing a colleague's course in--of all things!--New Testament Morality, and subsequently collaborating with him on a paper (1), that I was really exposed to the power of languages (comparative languages, linguistics) as a most powerful, liberating tool in my attempt to get a handle--for my sake and that of many dissatisfied, "groaning" others--on the "nature and scope" problem. At the same time, I must call attention to a remark made by James Farmer, then national director of CORE, in an address on the impact of Africa on the U. S. civil rights movement back in the early '60s, that "a people without a past can have no future." This, applied to my discipline of economics, has taken on increasingly profound meaning during the last decade or so that I have been so heavily involved in the history of economic thought and language -- both teaching and research, and including the course I give in comparative economic systems as well as that in the Development of Political Economy (2).

In the course of my researches into what I prefer to call, and at various places have called (the scientific art and artful science) of "Human Economycs" (sic), I note--and have duly noted--that the discipline which for the better part of a century now has gone under the banner of simply "economics," has -- in the past -- sailed under that of (particularly) "political economy" (économie politique, economia civile, staatswirtschaft) and (second-mostly) "social economy(ics)" (économie sociale, sozialökonomik/gesellschaftliche wirtschaft, etc.), with due allowance for such things as the French penchant --perhaps--for maintaining "économie politique," the so very uniquely German "volkswirtschaft" (literally, "people's economy," with a queer relationship with, e.g., "economia pubblica"), and other departures from the "rule." Variously, these and innumerable variations on and variants of perhaps essentially the same theme ("oeconomie d'Estat," "national-oekonomik," "sozial-wirthschaft," politische Oekonomie,") etc. have attempted to better convey or more sharply clarify the scope and nature of the normative/positive, art/science, etc. of the basic discipline and/or special facet thereof which their employer and/or formulator had in mind. Often, pages have been spent considering the diverse expressions, shades of meaning, distinctions with/without differences, with the reader--and, likely as well, the author--still not completely clear as to whether, e.g., volkswirthschaft = national-oekonomik = politische oekonomie and so on. Invariably, it seems, the snarl turns out to be semantic; and, the circle vicious. Or does it?

Most historians of economics, for a century and a quarter now, have been convinced, or at least have remained content with the contention, that it was the early French "mercantilist" Antoine de Montchrestien (or Antoyne de Montchrétien) who actually coined the expression "political economy" -- or was the first known to use it; whence, perhaps, at least in the title of a book -- with the publication of his Traicté de l'Oeconomie politique at Rouen in 1615. Enthusiasts, including the Traicté's editor and republisher at Paris in 1889, claim that, in this same stroke of genius and fell swoop, Montchrestien not only created the name of the "science" but the latter itself as well;. and, the issue of whether that "'mercantilist' political economy" which dominated the scene from ca. 1575 - 1775 was really "economics"/"political economy" in the modern (scientific) sense, or some at best "pre-modern" art-form thereof remains current. And, if nothing else, jettisoning the adjective(s) "political" ("social," "national," etc.) was

intended to liberate the discipline for "scientization," to the point where one modern scholar of a more "activist"/Keynesian bent remarked of Keynes' restorative impact in making economics "once again a science of the Wealth of Nations and the art of Political of Political Economy" (3).

In preceding efforts (4), I have discovered, rediscovered and reported what classicists, historiographers and a veritable handful of "economists" / historians-of-economics proper have known (at least collectively, and literally) for ages and centuries; namely, that the terminology/expression "political economy" was "kicking around" for some 17-19 centuries before the otherwise "hardware manufacturer and minor (second-rate) Norman poet" -- and a less illustrious, or at least infamous, countryman who, it was "revealed" some 30 years prior to my efforts (5), "scooped" Montchrétien by no less than four years, though the former's lamp was hidden in his text -- curiously and perhaps even sinisterly changed his title after the "Privilége du Roy" had already been granted from the more commonplace or inocuous "Traicté oeconomique du Trafic" to that of much greater import and distinction — in the minds of many if not most historians of economics, the Frenchman's only or main claim to fame. Simultaneously with my published "Note," and upon hearing of the more extensive version originally presented, a West-German scholar honored me with a copy of his freshly-published study along similar lines (6), which--inter alia--seemed to proceed from the same tips and clues provided by Liddell and Scott's prominent Greek-English Lexicon, and brought to the present student's attention the 1947 "revelation" by King as well as riveting the same on the seminal article by Garnier (1852) and a critical usage of "Political Oeconomy" by Petty (1672) as other sources treated had noted earlier (Cossa, 1893/92; Roscher, 1878/86). And, while devoting significant attention to what the present author has most recently dubbed the "recrudescence" of p.e., one aspect of this overall problem which the present writer stressed earlier and continues to is the almost total obliviousness of economists, on the one hand, and classicists/historiographers, on the other, who cite directly pertinent works on both sides of the matter, without any effective recognition of either or both (1) the "Montchretien-first" claim, and (2) the ample evidence (in both primary and secondary sources cited) that he actually reinvented the wheel. Another aspect upon which Stollberg remains essentially silent is the at least intriguing question of whether this "reinvention of the wheel" by Montchretien was entirely "innocent" vis-a-vis particularly the (pseudo-)Aristotelian opus most prominently and eminently bearing the politikē oikonomia designation; or, whether, as one modern scholar might seem to be accusing (7), the crafty Renaissance figure, with his thorough knowledge of Greek and the Greeks (Aristotle, Xenophon, et al.), actually "lifted" his revised title directly from an available Greco-Latin version known to be in his vicinity at the time. In my latest effort (8), while I note that the possibilities of such plagiarism are now known to have been exponentially greater than I was previously aware, the probabilities remain--as much as before, if not more so--that the reinvention was without (direct) benefit of the pseudo-Aristotelian Oikonomikōn B.

Now, perhaps most significantly in connection with my own revived and revised "Progress Report" of late (1980), ~~in preparing that up-date and continuation of my basic interest and abiding concern in this area (9),~~ I ran across an article which I'm almost positive was an adaptation of a paper presented at the very meetings where my proposal to present my 1977 "Note" was first rejected (9). But, more to the point, this "survey" article contained the most pregnant reference to the centerpiece work of Josef Soudek (10), which figured so prominently in my up-dated effort, my forthcoming sabbatical in the Spring-Summer of 1981, and the current application. First, the bearer of what turned out to be my good news turned out to be the most recent of those who saw, but did not see, who got so close but remained so far, and thus continued to perpetuate the Montchrétien-first "fact" within the history of economics, and this contemporaneously with the publication of an "Hellenic study" the title of which is at least intriguing in the present context (11). Then, at the doorstep to the real truth in this regard, he leaves us with a general statement and supportive footnote concerning "the

well-known influence of of the classical herigage on Western thought" as evidenced in the present case by Soudek's statistics on the various "editions of Bruni's translation of the (pseudo-) Aristotelian Economics" (12)--which most popular translation, Soudek is the first to note, did not contain the genuine Liber Secundus wherein politikē oikonomia is treated by name (13).

Now, in preparing my latest paper and following up on the lead provided by Lowry's footnote and bibliographical 'References,' I formed what has turned out to be a most rewarding and valuable relationship with Dr. Josef Soudek, over the phone and in our various mail correspondences since last December late. This led to the proposal that I plan a sabbatical "in residence" with him next Spring-Summer (1981), especially during the period April 1 - July 1, for the purposes to be stated. Professor Soudek is, inter alia, "the expert" on medieval Latin translations of the (pseudo-)Aristotelian Oeconomica, and assures me that he has in his home* library (he has been Professor Emeritus of Economics, Queens College, C.U.N.Y. since 1971) in one form or another originals and/or copies of any and all the relevant medieval - early renaissance editions of the Liber Primus and (genuine) Liber Secundus thereof in which my immediate interests.

Thus, what I have proposed to do, and Dr. Soudek and my University have now approved, is to spend up to three months under Dr. Soudek's tutelage and guidance (1) reviewing and making photo-copies of such works and portions thereof which he has on hand and are relevant to my more immediate and longer range objectives; (2) visiting such libraries in the more immediate locale (particularly, Columbia U.) and surrounding East-Coast area (e.g., Yale, Harvard) as he may recommend for purposes of locating and researching in their rich collections in the history of economics, historiography and the classics rare but relevant volumes which are only accessible out here on a usually very inconvenient and sometimes expensive inter-library loan basis (Harvard charged us once $8.00 for the loan of a not-too-rare Hegelian volume for three days!); and, (3) availing myself directly of Dr. Soudek's personal knowledge, experience and expertise--linguistic / formal-technical and substantive--in this area, including his judgment and advice as to (a) what needs yet to be done possibly in terms of his own and related research and writing, (b) what particular direction and outlet-form(s) my effort should take in accordance with that agenda and in terms of scholarly journals etc. with which he has connections for purposes of bring to a wider audience than I have so far been able to do my own efforts as they progress, and (c) other laborers in this vineyard with whom he might be able to put me in touch directly during my "in residence" visit there in person or over the phone.

Ideally, I would spend the full three months of April, May and June -- which Professor Soudek has specified because of personal health problems -- there with him in quarters I would have to obtain and provide for myself. The time of the Spring (1981) semester prior to that--i.e., January 15 - March 31--I would spend in preparation, obviously, in an effort to pinpoint further my objectives and needs, identify and prioritize more precisely those items and areas where I could most vitally utilize Professor Soudek's personal expertise, library materials, etc. Upon returning to Creighton, July 1, I would utilize the remainder of the Summer -- up to ca. Aug. 20 -- to "collect my thoughts," organize my "newly-mined raw materials" and semi-finished products, and begin first-drafting the publication to come of all this.

Perhaps I have only alluded to lastly, here, or "bottom-lined" to use the jargon of business administration, what I should have put "up front." That is, perhaps I thought needless to say, I do plan, intend and expect some sort of "major" publication to emerge from this effort. The appropriate journals of which I am aware at this point include, but are not restricted to, the following: (A) THE JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC LITERATURE (American Economic Association, Auarterly); (B) HISTORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY (Duke University Press, Quarterly); (C) KYKLOS, international social science quarterly, which has carried--e.g.--a relevant art. (14) which both could have cleared up but adds to the confusion on the "pseudo-Aristotle vs. Ant. d'Montchr. 1st" issue: (D) REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY (thrice per year by the Association for Social Economics), which also brought out a significant/seminal article by Barry Gordon (15); (E) SOUTHERN ECONOMIC JOURNAL (quarterly, Souther Economic Association) which has proven very receptive to history-of-economics studies; and, outside economics and social/political economy "proper," e.g. (a) JOURNAL OF MODERN HISTORY, which carried the original King (1947) art. cit., (b) JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF IDEAS, which I have had occasion to cite in a similar connection (16), and (c) while I would not be so pretentious as to suggest something so far afield as SCRIPTORIUM where appears his own seminal contribution (17), (more) appropriate literary outlets which Dr. Soudek would recommend.

Description of the Proposed Study Proper

In the light of the foregoing, I now address more directly the specific points stipulated in the booklet (pp. 7-8). Firstly, the proposed program of study will be further specified in terms of the schedule to be followed outlined below. Secondly, the questions to be explored are actually two-fold: (1) substantive, and (2) programmatic. Substantively, (a) the validity of Stollberg's recent conclusion (1977, 3) regarding the nonreceptivity of "the pseudo-Aristotelian term political economy in the late middle-ages"; (b) the existence of an identifiable/documentable (more or less) direct lineage from Philodemus at Naples ca. 80 B.C. (and/or his forerunners, Dinarcus and the pseudo-Aristotle of the OIKON. B) to the two French-renaissance figures Montchrétien and/or Mayerne-Turquet, along with other possible "revivalists"; (c) what was the actual historical process experienced by the pseudo-Aristotelian Oeconomica I and II as they made their way from the last identifiable point in "classical antiquity" (including Philodemus' attribution of authorship) to the "doorsteps" of Montchrétien, Mayerne-Turquet et al., constitute the three main problematics -- although, if my experience so far is any guide, others as intriguing will emerge in the course of pursuing these. Programmatically, as already noted above, the major question is the direction which my efforts should take from the present juncture -- notably, whether or not to pursue further the "renaissance of 'politikē oikonomia'" in the 17th cent. or earlier in works and languages in addition to those of Montchretien and Mayerne-Turquet as Stollberg has suggested (his to me of 10/16/77 and 2/19/80), e.g., or to devote more attention now to the "recrudescence" phase of the overall history in question, as Dr. Soudek might suggest, or other more immediate and longer-range "agenda" items he might envision.

In approaching the substantive questions, the following are proposed in order: (a) follow up on Stollberg's reference (1977, n. 12) to Wagner (Das Bild der Frühen Ökonomik, 1969) as recommended (his to me of 10/16/77), along with further linguistic exploration of the 'oeconomia-politia' relationship in the middle ages; (b) here, it seems, the ps.-Arist. Oeconomica (esp. Lib. II) and the process by which it "came down" to the Renaissance figures, as Soudek would be able to illuminate authoritatively and to recommend further authority on, remains the key and chief clue; whence, (c). My 'intended line(s) of thought on these' are, respectively: (a) "politica (civilis too?) oeconomia" might well have been an essentially redundant expression, as Stollberg suggests; (b) if this existence lies other than in (c), I will be lucky if I can identify several functionally-related "milestones" or "benchmark-works" along that way; and, (c)

I am optimistic that Soudek will be able to shed more significant light on this than he, Menut, Susemihl et al. (18) have felt it necessary and/or been able to do to date, and/or that the libraries at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, et alibi will furnish (directly or indirectly) the interim, Susemihl - Soudek/Menut specialized studies noted by Andreades (1933, 83nn).

The current state of the study is more or less indicated by the above "Background" and enclosed "Progress Report" (1980), but I should further add that, in addition to the publication of an adapted version of that paper (19), the present effort fits logically (or at least chronologically) into the second stage of the sequence of (1) origin(s), (2) origin(s) - renaissance, and (3) origin(s) - renaissance and recrudescence of "pol. oikon." (I still downplay that "recrudescence" phase as essentially contemporary/recent history, comparatively self-evident and unneedful of careful demonstration, although very meaningful from the point of view of the "relevance" of the present study and the futuristic orientation/thrust which it bears.)

The schedule to be followed during the tenure of the fellowship, as already indicated above, would be basically as follows:

1) February 15 - March 31 -- preparatory operations at Creighton University, including (a) readying of materials to be shipped, (b) further identification and refinement of study objectives and targets, and (c) _____ _____.

2) April 1 - June 30 -- "in-residence" period with Dr. Soudek in Manhattan, N.Y., including (a) "understudy," (b) library-visitation/research, and (c) contacting of related scholars aspects noted above.

3) July 1 - August 15 -- assimilation, sorting-out, consolidation and reflection period back on campus at Creighton, including: (a) ordering and filing of materials collected, (b) drafting the "short report detailing your research accomplishments when your sabbatical is terminated" as requested by my College and University (Dean's Memo of 5/15/80), and (c) commencement of writing the article in mind for publication.

As to point A, and as already indicated, my basic concern and long-range objective is the formulation--out of the raw materials and semi-finished products of political & social economy(ics)--of a definition, nature & scope for an artful science / scientific art that might most meaningfully and adequately be designated "Human Economycs." As we have noted previously (Nitsch-Malina, 1973), this involves enrichment from cognate disciplines such as humanistic psychology (personology), and the New (Liberation) Theology (Philosophy), as well as the more traditional cognate areas of social philosophy and history, sociology and anthropology, and linguistics (comparative languages). Subsequent and

complementary to the present effort, the author plans the completion of a companion/parallel one on the "History (Origin, etc.) of 'Economie sociale / Social Economics / etc.'," which is conventionally regarded as a relatively recent or modern phenomenon, but has a rich and variegated history dating back (terminologically) at least to Buat-Nançay à Paris in 1773; and, which, equally contra-conventionally, is not exactly the strictly European and largely non-American intellectual development (terminologically) that has been suggested (20).

The broader implications of the present study (B) have to do with such issues as (1) how historical facts become such, (2) how the tempero-/ethnocentricity which creeps into secondary sources (e.g., Forster's and Armstrong's normative/positive assessments of the contents/authorship of the Oecon. II) is picked up, in turn, by still more specifically influential tertiary ones (e.g., Siegel, 1971) (21), and (3) the hazzards of relying on such secondary and tertiary sources when the "originals" are readily available , along with (4) the (purportedly) liberalizing nature of languages/linguistics vs. mathematics/statistics as a "tool" discipline in the case of the social science of Economics.

As to the relationship of my work and this proposal to the efforts of "other scholars in the field" (C), I will first define "the field" as the History of Economics / Political Economy, as both broadly and more narrowly construed. In the former case, most historians and their "histories" of economics give very short, if any, shrift to the "ancient" and medieval phases -- e.g., specifying the "Economic Practices of Biblical Times, "as if no thought/theory/ etc. were involved, and generally emphasizing the "noneconomic" nature of their "economics" (22). More narrowly, the comparative effort of Stollberg (1977) is more concerned with establishing the earlier, dual-variant nature of "political economy" (e.g., the "political variant" of Mayerne-Turquet vs. the "economic" one of Montchrestien), and the multi-variant nature thereof in modern times, whereas I am more concerned with establishing the continuity and integrity of the terminology and corresponding ideality, for prophetic or "futurizing" purposes. The work of Soudek et al., on the other hand, is concerned primarily with the (pseudo-)Aristotelian Oeconomica, as such, the various medieval Greco-Latin editions/translations and renaissance/modern-language versions, rather than with the same specifically as the "vehicle of conveyance" or "common source" of "politikē oikonomia" whence it experienced its rebirth as "oeconomia politique," "Staatswirthschaft," "economia civile," etc.

As the first sabbatical leave I have taken in twenty (twenty-five, including graduate school) years of continuous college teaching and research,

as my first real opportunity to directly share interests and experiences with an established scholar in the field (other than at annual meetings, where the concern with such "ancient"/"medieval" economics really doesn't prevail) in some fifteen years during which my own interest in the history of economics has fully come to the fore, along with just "getting away from it all" (viz., the routine teaching, committee and community-service activities which have infringed on my true leisure — σχολή — during that same period, this proposed program of study I would expect to contribute materially to "the improvement of (my) professional competence" (D).

As to to "E. the location where the study will be conducted," etc., I have already indicated Manhattan / New York City as the primary base of operations during the three-month period away from Creighton, which should assure the "access to archives," etc. as posed.

In terms of my "ability to read . . . and understand any foreign languages needed for the proposed study," I can answer this as adequate both in that (a) the primary mission of my trip to New York is to collect relevant materials and to avail myself of the expertise (including his interpretation of certain critical passages in primary and secondary sources which have not yet been resolved to my satisfaction) Dr. Soudek can provide directly, and (b) while a better personal command of the languages directly involved (Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian and -- more incidentally -- Spanish) would make my task much lighter, I have experienced no difficulty here at Creighton in securing the cooperation of faculty in the Philosophy and Theology departments, as well as the Classical and Modern Languages, in providing the requisite translations (usually as literal as possible) from which I do the final interpretations. Otherwise, I have a good dictionary reading knowledge in Spanish, fair-middling in French, and remain about 25% self-reliant in Greek, Latin, German and Italian.

Finally, as to points G and H, while it may well be that in the future a university press or other publisher specializing in the history of economics (or ideas) might be interested in the overall enterprise (i.e., "The Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence -- or, simply, the History -- of 'Political Economy"), there is currently no reason to expect that this particular aspect (i.e., "Origin - Renaissance" research) "will result in a commercially profitable publication;" nor, will the applicant be connected with any other Endowment-funded project during any part of the period of tenure requested for the fellowship.

(Footnotes)

1 Nitsch and Bruce J. Malina, "Toward Human Economy," presented at the 32nd annual meeting of the Association for Social Economics, New York, Dec. 27-29, 1973; Faculty Working Papers, College of Business Administration, Creighton University, 12/25/73, 69 + (9 = nn) pp. -- 'Abstract' in "Notes," REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, XXXII, 1 (April, 1974), 124.

2 Companion efforts employed jointly in these courses include: Nitsch and Malina, "The Development of Economycs and the Objective Function to Be Maximized: An Integrative Approach," presented at the 55th annual meeting of the Southwestern Social Science Association, Dallas, Mar. 30 - Apr. 2, 1977 (Fac. Work. Pap., qua cit. supra, 4/17/77; 51 + XI pp.); Nitsch, "Alienation: The Neglected Rousseau-Smith-Marx Connections," JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, V (1979), 33-38; and, idem, "On the Smithian vs. Unsmithian Nature of Marx's Concept/Analysis of Alienation," presented at the 43d annual meeting of the Midwest Economics Association, Chicago, Apr. 5-7, 1979 (FWP, etc., 68 pp.; forthcoming as CoBA/CU Monograph, Fall 1980). Also, see "Biographical Listing of Members," AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, LXVIII, 6 (Dec. 1978), p. 290(1) for specification of applicant's "Res. Interest" as "Origin, renaissance & recrudescence of pol. economy."

3 Alvin H. Hansen, THE AMERICAN ECONOMY (McGraw-Hill, 1957), p.175.

4 "Toward Human Economycs: A Search for Meaning," presented at the March 15, 1974 meeting of the Institute of International and Public Affairs, St. Mary's University (San Antonio), p. i, fn. 1; "On the Origin of 'Political Economy': A Terminological-Ideological Note," presented at the 13th annual conference of the Missouri Valley Economic Association, St. Louis, Feb. 24-26, 1977 (FWP, etc., 2/20/77, c + 57 + xxvii pp.); and, "On the Origin of 'Political Economy': A . . . Note," JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, III (1977), 243.

5 James E. King, "The Origin of the Term 'Political Economy,'" JOURNAL OF MODERN HISTORY, XX, 3 (Sept. 1948), 230-31.

6 Gunnar Stollberg, "Zur Geschichte des Begriffs ‚Politische Ökonomie'," JAHRBÜCHERN FÜR NATIONALÖKONOMIE UND STATISTIK, CXCII, 1 (1977), 1-35.

7 A. M. Andreades, A HISTORY OF GREEK PUBLIC FINANCE (VOL. I), trans. C. N. Brown (Harvard University Press, 1933), pp. 81-82.

8 "On the Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence of Πολιτικὴ Οἰκονομία: A Progress Report," presented at the 7th annual meeting of the Midsouth Academy of Economists, Little Rock, Feb. 14-16 (Fac. Work. Pap., etc., 1/30/80; copy enclosed), pp. 40-43.

9 S. Todd Lowry, "Recent Literature on Ancient Greek Economic Thought," JOURNAL OF EOCNOMIC LITERATURE, XVII, 1 (March 1979), 65-86, esp. fn. *, p. 65.

10 "Leonardo Bruni and His Public: A Statistical and Interpretative Study of His Annotated Latin Version of the (Pseudo-)Aristotelian Economics," in STUDIES IN MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE HISTORY, Vol. V, ed. W. M. Bowsky (University of Nebraska Press, 1968), pp. 49-136.

11 Scott Meilke, "Aristotle and the Political Economy of the Polis," JOURNAL OF HELLENIC STUDIES, XCIX (1979), 57-73 -- which deals more narrowly with the "value-theory" of Aristotle as found in "the Ethics and Politics" (ibid., 57).

12 Lowry, art. cit., p. 66, incl. fn. 3.

13 Soudek, op. cit., p. 52; et idem, "The Genesis and Tradition of Leonardo Bruni's Annotated Latin Version of the (Pseudo-)Aristotelian Economics," SCRIPTORIUM, XII, 2 (1958), 260-68, esp. pp. 260-61 and 265.

14 Kurt Singer, "Oikonomia: An Inquiry into Beginnings of Economic Thought and Language," KYKLOS, XI, 1 (1958), 29-57, esp. pp. 35 and 53; and, cf. Nitsch, 1979 (encl.), p. iii (iten E).

15 Barry Gordon, "Aristotle and Hesiod: The Economic Problem in Greek Thought," REVIEW OF SOCIAL ECONOMY, XXI, 2 (Sept., 1963), and cp. his ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BEFORE ADAM SMITH: HESIOD TO LESSIUS (Macmillan Press; Barnes & Noble / Harper & Row Publishers; 1975), which, while filling a significant void, suffers in some equally critical respects, as I/we have shown (Nitsch, FWP, 2/20/77, pp. xiv-xv; Nitsch-Malina, FWP, 4/17/77, p. 33 and "Appendix," 'Model - IV').

16 Nitsch, "Alienation: The Neglected Rousseau-Smith-Marx Connection," Fac. Work. Pap., CoBA, Creighton U., 1/30/79, p. 66.

17 Cf. n. 14 supra.

18 F. Susemihl, ARISTOTELIS QUAE FERUNTUR OECONOMICA (Leipzig, 1887), pp. v - xvi; A. D. Menut, "Maistre Nicole Oresme: Le Livre de Yconomique d'Aristote," TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, n.s. XLVII, Pt. 5 (December, 1957), pp. 785-88; Andreades, op. cit. n. 7 supra, pp. 83-88; E. S. Forster (trans.), Oeconomica, THE WORKS OF ARISTOTLE (Oxford University Press, 1921), "Preface"; and, G. C. Armstrong (trans.), ARISTOTLE OECONOMICA (Harvard University Press, 1947), pp. 323-25.

19 Forthcoming in MIDSOUTH JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, Annals and Proceedings, IV (1980).

20 See/cf.: B. Showler, "Social Economics: A Branch or New Roots?," INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS, I, 1 (1974), 4-12; G. F. Rohrlich, "The Challenge of Social Economics," in idem (ed.), SOCIAL ECONOMICS FOR THE 1970'S (New York: Dunellen Publishing Co., 1970), 'The Emerging Field of Social Economics,' pp. 8-10; Wilhelm Roscher, GRUNDLAGEN DER NATIONALÖKONOMIE (18th ed.; Stuttgart, 1886), pp. 35-36, n. 1; "Buat-Nançay," GRAND DICTIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL DUE XIXE SIÈCLE (Paris, 1867), Vol. II, pp. 1369-70; and, Joseph A. Schumpeter, HISTORY OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (Oxford University Press, 1954), p. 21n.

21 Forster and Armstrong, loc. cit. (respectively) n. 18 supra; and, H. W. Spiegel, THE GROWTH OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT (Prentice-Hall, 1971), p. 667(1).

22 J. F. Bell, A HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT (Ronald Press Co., 1953), Chap. 2; Schumpeter, op. cit. n. 20 supra, Pts. I and II passim; et cf. Karl Polanyi, "Aristotle Discovers the Economy (1957)," in PRIMITIVE, ARCHAIC, AND MODERN ECONOMIES: ESSAYS OF KARL POLANYI, ed. G. Dalton (Beacon Press, 1971), esp. p. 78n.

APPENDIX I PROPOSAL ... SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Cover Page

FOR CONSIDERATION BY NSF ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT (Ind ate the most specific unit known, i.e. program, division, etc.)	IS THIS PROPOSAL BEING SUBMITTED TO ANOTHER FEDERAL AGENCY? Yes X No ___ ; IF YES, LIST ACRONYM(S):
Social and Economic Science: History and Philosophy of Science/Economics*	NEH**

PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT/SOLICITATION NO.:	CLOSING DATE (IF ANY):

NAME OF SUBMITTING ORGANIZATION TO WHICH AWARD SHOULD BE MADE (INCLUDE BRANCH/CAMPUS/OTHER COMPONENTS)

Creighton University, College of Business Administration, Department of Economics

ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION (INCLUDE ZIP CODE)

2500 California Street, Omaha, NE 68178

TITLE OF PROPOSED PROJECT

πολιτικὴ οἰκονομία - *oeconomie politique:* From the Origin to the Renaissance of Political Economy (ca. 80 B.C. - 1611/15 A.D.)

REQUESTED AMOUNT	PROPOSED DURATION	DESIRED STARTING DATE

PI/PD DEPARTMENT	PI/PD ORGANIZATION	PI/PD PHONE NO
Economis	College of Business Administration, Creighton University	402/449-2887 or 2850

PI/PD NAME	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.*	DATE OF HIGHEST DEGREE ACHIEVED	MALE*	FEMALE*
Thomas O. Nitsch	467-40-6204	June, 1963	X	
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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR/ PROJECT DIRECTOR	AUTHORIZED ORGANIZATIONAL REP.	OTHER ENDORSEMENT (optional)
NAME: Thomas O. Nitsch	NAME: Michael G. Morrison, S.J.	NAME:
SIGNATURE: Thomas O. Nitsch	SIGNATURE: Michael G. Morrison, SJ	SIGNATURE:
TITLE: Professor of Economics	TITLE: Academic Vice President	TITLE:
DATE: ~~De~~ Nov. 14, 1980	DATE: 11-14-80	DATE:

*Alternatively: Social Sciences . . . . . 632-5972/632-5968.

**Essentially, but not exactly the same; this is more extensive in scope.

P.S. this was another project/program which I was in on the planning/organization/arrangements end of; and, will further participate in.#

HENRY C. MAYER

Kentucky Department of Labor

SOME MORAL ASPECTS OF REGULATION

Regulations have become an increasingly spotlighted – but resented – source of alienation today. However, regulation is also a moral issue. It should be carefully explored in its relationships to the economy, society and statutory law.

The degree of fairness of the regulatory function can provide an indicator of how healthy a democracy is, since, by definition, it seeks to relate special interests to the common good.

Some key moral aspects of regulation are appropriateness, realism, fairness and the employment of right reason or prudence.

The presentation of Henry C. Mayer is co-sponsored by the College of Business Administration, whose support made his visit possible.

Panel of Respondents

Mark F. Baggio, Junior
Business Administration
William F. Corcoran, Economics
University of Nebraska at Omaha
J. Patrick Murray, Philosophy
Creighton University
Moderator: Bette N. Evans, Political Science
Creighton University

Thursday, Febrary 19, 1981
Rigge Lecture Hall
Creighton University
8 p.m.

*Chairperson, Center Public Issues, Assoc. for Social Economics

DONALD E. PURSELL

The University of Nebraska–Lincoln

CAN CAPITALSIM SURVIVE THE INFLATION CHALLENGE?

The capitalist economic system is under challenge on many fronts but the latest charge is being led by groups challenging capitalism's distribution of income when inflation is concentrated in necessities, food, energy and shelter. This challenge may be more severe to the capitalist system than the challenge of the depression of the 1930s.

This lecture focuses upon capitalism of the 1980s and the forces shaping its development. Can capitalism survive the social changes and pressures resulting from the substantial influx of women into the labor force. Can it solve the question of income distribution while reducing the size of the public sector within the context enunciated by the new Reagan administration? Can it survive the challenge of resource shortage and resource cartels–of Japan, Inc.–of the American political system? If the capitalist system is to survive the 1980s, a distinction between income distribution issues and economic issues is required.

Panel of Respondents

Joan E. Disis, Junior
Arts and Sciences
Louis DeGrazia, Philosophy
Nebraska Wesleyan University
Wallace C. Peterson, Economics
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Moderator: Thomas O. Nitsch, Economics
Creighton University

Wednesday, March 18, 1981
Ahmanson Law Center
Creighton University
8 p.m.

J. PATRICK GREEN

Creighton University

WHY WE WANT TO REGULATE OUR ENEMIES AND DON'T WANT TO BE REGULATED BY OUR FRIENDS.

The last decade has seen a simultaneous development of new regulatory programs while the public perception of the regulator as "on the back of" the individual has grown. These twin developments embody a paradoxical public support for and hostility to regulation. This paradox is rendered more acute since the growing hostility to regulation comes at the end of a period of expanded public participation in the regulatory process which is designed to close the distance between the regulator and the community. The resolution of the paradox of simultaneous expansion and hostility will be my goal. The paradox of regulation has two components. An unresolved tension with our politics between the view that government is creative and the view that it is sterile simultaneously promotes governmental solutions and rejection of such solutions. It also induces a fragmentation of political values that makes consensus on what counts as successful regulation unattainable.

Panel of Respondents

John J. Cavanaugh
U.S.H.R., 2nd Dist. of Nebraska, 76-80
Orville E. Lanham
Bellevue College
Elaine A. Young
Senior, Arts and Science
Moderator: William L. Blizek
University of Nebraska at Omaha

Tuesday, April 7, 1981
Ahmanson Law Center
Creighton University
8 p.m.

. . . Nothing can be more certain than that every man born in slavery is born for slavery. Slaves lose everything in their chains, even the desire of escaping from them: they love their servitude . . . .

- Jean Jacques Rousseau, *The Social Contract*

An immediate consequence of the fact that man is estranged from the product of his labour, from his life-activity, from his species being is the estrangement of man from man. If a man is confronted by himself, he is confronted by the other man. What applies to a man's relation to his work, to the product of his labour and to himself, also holds of a man's relation to the other man's labour and object of labour.

- Karl Marx, *Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844*

I apprehend . . . the doctor as listening to the sounds of my body, feeling my body with his body, and immediately what was designated as something lived becomes designated as a thing outside my subjectivity, in the midst of a world which is not mine. My body is designated as alienated.

- Jean-Paul Sartre, *Being and Nothingness*

Purpose

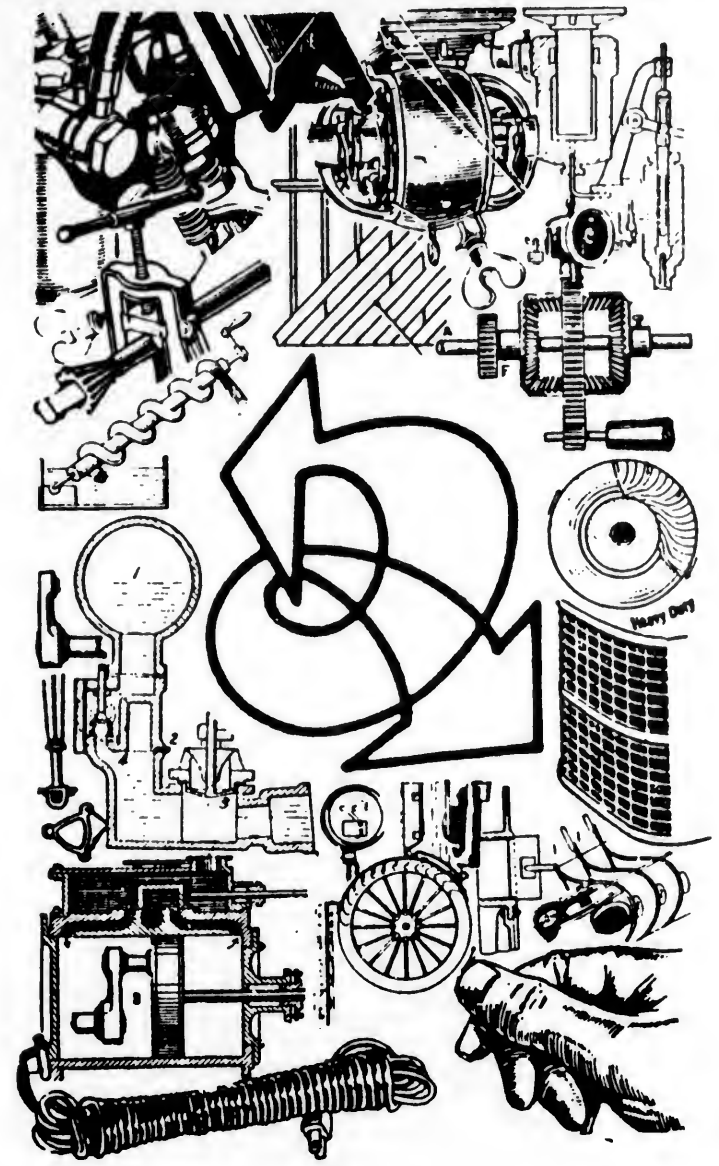
Our task is to generate a consciousness of the various forms of alienation confronting people today so that we may better understand our predicament and cope with the complex problems that intensify our sense of alienation.

Robert Z. Apostol
Director, Institute on Alienation
Creighton University
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Art work by Mary Mancuso.

This program is made possible with the cooperation and assistance of the Philsophy Society.

INSTITUTE on ALIENATION and HUMAN VALUES



1981

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

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PROJECT SUMMARY

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Creighton University, College of Business Administration

ADDRESS (INCLUDE DEPARTMENT)

Department of Economics
2500 California Street
Omaha, NE 68178

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S)

Thomas O. Nitsch

TITLE OF PROJECT

πολιτικὴ οἰκονομία - *oeconomie politique*: From the Origin to the Renaissance of Political Economy (ca. 80 B.C. - 1611/15 A.D.)

TECHNICAL ABSTRACT (LIMIT TO 22 PICA OR 18 ELITE TYPEWRITTEN LINES)

For a full three centuries of its history Economics sailed under the banner of Political Economy. Historians of economics have rather unanimously regarded Antoyne de Montchrétien as the origniator of that designation--if not simultaneously the science itself--with the publication of his Traicté de l'Oeconomie politique in 1615. In recent efforts, the present writer has established that both the term and the discipline can be traced back to three Hellenic tracts of the 4th-1st centrueis B.C. whose politikē oikonomia exhibited a "vetero-Mercantilist/Camerialist" conception of the science much as Montchrétien's Treatise represented the Mercantilism proper of the 16th-18th centuries. Despite the striking similarities between those "original" formulations and their "renaissance" with Montchrétien (et al.), however, any specific lineagė --e.g. via 'civilis oeconomia'--or direct connection involved remains to be established. The reduced-form "Economics" having (re)ascended and reigned during the modern period (1880-date), the premodern designation(s) "political economy (public economics)" has (have) experienced a demonstrable "recrudescence" since the mid-1960s, the real meaning and significance of which remain unclear. While the history of a science--or some special facet thereof--may be considered a "merit good" in and of itself, it is hoped that the present study can shed some "nature-and-scope" light on this recrudescence by illuminating that pathway from the "Pol. Oikon." of 323-80? B.C. to "l'Oeconomie politique"/"Staatswirthschaft"/"Economia pubblica"/&c. of 1611/15-1767 et seq. of which others have been totally unaware or too quick to deny or explain away.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background: Current State of Knowledge and Research

In earlier efforts I have established and reported (42,43 = 1977a,b) that the term and concept "political economy," which for a century and a quarter historians of economics have regarded as the creation of Antoyne de Montchrétien with the publication of his Traicté de l'Oeconomie politique at Rouen in 1615, is found in three separate tracts of "ancient" Greek literature of the late-4th to early-1st centuries B.C. The specific formulations, indicating "vetero-Mercantilist/Cameralist" uses, and their respective places and dates (B.C.) of occurrence are: "tēn polin oikonomiais," Athens, 323; 'politikē oikonomia,' Athens 320-280 or 260/50-200 (depending: Andreades, p. 87; Susemihl, ed. 6, p. XII); and, "politikēs oikonomias," Naples, ca. 80. While a contemporary West German scholar (Stollberg, 1977) has regarded (two of) these as essentially sporadic occurrences and Finley (1975) speaks of "the isolation in the whole of surviving ancient writing" of the "half a dozen paragraphs" constituting that second and most prominent appearance and treatment of "PolOikon," the present investigator has shown most recently (44, 45 = 1980a,b) that the term and concept were no less a standard element of Peripatetic thought than was the "pseudo-Aristotelian" ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ Β a genuinely and authentically Aristotelian work substantively as well as (pseudo-)nominally.

With this established, the reappearance (alias "invention"/"first known use"/etc.) of politikē oikonomia in the title of Montchrétien's Treatise (and, more obscurely, in the text of a 1611 work by a countryman, as per King in 1949)--whence, in the titles/texts of some 25 other works I have documented to date (45 = 1980b), and up to the effective redefinition of the term and institutionalization thereof as the designation of the "modern" science of Economics by Adam Smith with his Wealth of Nations in 1776*--becomes properly regarded as the renaissance of the term/concept. Stipulating and defining the term/science no less than three times in the course of his Wealth, Smith (cum Steuart) secured that designation therefor and forthwith till the re-emergence of the reduced-form "Economics" qua "the Science of Wealth" which has prevailed to the present day (Nitsch: 42, p. 54; 44, pp. 4, ix-x; 45, n. 5). And, finally, as also most recently noted (Nitsch, 1980a, b), in as much as "political economy" did not entirely vanish from the scene during this reign (ca. 1915 to date) of "economics" as its replacement, the recent (mid-1960s to date) recrudescence of the earlier form is a documentable phenomenon now to be reckoned with in terms of possible reascendency and all that might imply (Nitsch, 1980a,b; Stollberg, 79; Mitchell/1968, Kade/1973, et al. as in 79, 1-2.)

That last-suggested enterprise, however, timely and readily pursued as it might be, is a chapter pending insofar as the present investigator is concerned. For, there remains a substantially unfilled void in the present historical development of "political economy" (qua the science of "public 'finance'/'economy'," "Staatshaushaltung"/"Cameralwissenschaft," or whatever), and that is the period dating from its last "ancient" appearance at Naples, ca. 80 B.C. to its French rebirth ca. 1611-15. Thus, e.g., while one finds all three of the "PolOikon" uses cited in Liddell-Scott's Greek-English Lexicon (31), he/she searches in vain for

*Just how the title Principles of Political Oeconomy was pre-empted by a fellow Scot (Steuart, 78) nine years prior, leaving Smith with the more descriptive but less formal Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations surrogate, is still a matter of some historical interest (cf. Nitsch, 1977d, esp. pp. 4-6).

the Latin(-English) counterparts thereof--such as Lewis and Short (30), the Oxford Latin Dictionary (Fascicle II, 1969), and Facciolatus and Forcellinus (82, et cp. 16)--for such phrases as the simply transliterated (phonetic) "oe(y)conomia politica/publica" and/or the more Latinized "civilis oeconomia." Rather, the closest one comes is the tantilizing entry in Facciolati and Forcellini (82, s.v. "Civilis"): "Civilis scientia. political economy. h.e. quae docet rationem reipublicae gerendae, et inter civis vivendi (i.e., that which teaches the science of conducting public affairs and of life among citizens)." The present writer has not yet been able to lay hold of either the 1720 (Lyons/Batavia) or 1725 (Paris) edition of the work by Quintilian ("I.2.c.15 ad fin") cited there and further specified in the "Index Auctorum et Editionum." But, the Loeb edition of Quintilian's Instituto Oratoria gives only "scientiae civilis" as "the science of politics" which Cicero, we are there told, equated with "philosophy/sapientia," a department of which "rhetoric/oratoria" constituted (51, Vol. I, II.xv.33, at pp. 314/315; et cf. Cicero, 12, I.v.6-7). Rather, as other editions/translations of this same citation (50, I, p. 348, #33; 52, I, p. 146, #33) also show, that whole chapter xv of book II of this work is devoted to the definition of "Rhetorice" and not to 'civilis scientia as political economy' as there or anywhere else defined.

Neither Stollberg (79) nor any of the other few who have recognized the Aristotelian/Peripatetic invention and early 17th-century French renaissance (Montchrestien's reinvention) of the term/concept simultaneously (e.g. Perry, 1866/1881) have attacked this problem, while others who were jointly aware of pseudo-Aristotle and Montchrétien and their respective oikonomia politikē and oeconomie politique (esp. Lowry, 1979, pp. 65, 68; Spiegel, 1971, pp. 94-95, 172 and 667/"Oeconomica"; and, Espinas, 1891, pp. 47n--cit. "Aristote, le Traite de l'economique--and 8, 147-48) simply fail to see any connection whatsoever. Rather, Stollberg (p. 3), e.g., offers an explanation of why "the pseudo-Aristotelian term/concept (Begriff) politische Ökonomie was not received in the late Middle Ages," despite two particularly auspicious/conducive circumstances. "The reason for this nonreception," as that scholar sees it, is "the fact that already in late antiquity politia meant 'state administration' (‚Staatsverwaltung')," whence "the reference to the polis disappeared."

In the course of the present research and another concurrent one in the history of economics (re Karl Marx, Adam Smith, et al. on 'Alienation'), the present writer (1979a-c) has become well aware of how such "facts" become such --viz., primarily by the processes of repetition and recitation, the hardening effect being a function further of "time." Thus, rather than accept the explanation offered by Stollberg ipso facto, even though that "partial synonym" relationship may be indisputable, the present investigation takes it as an hypothesis to be tested and one requiring such further corroboration.

Politikē Oikonomia and Economic Science

Much like Montchrétien's Traicté, which historians of economics have regarded as of interest primarily as a representative--if not very original--mercantilist tract affording valuable factual accounts of commerce and industry in western Europe at the time, the liber secundus of the (pseudo-)Aristotelian Oeconomica/Economics has been regarded for the most part by philologists and--in the few cases whenso--historians of economics alike as being "light"--if at all bearing on--theory and analysis and thus of interest chiefly--if not exclusively--for its rather lengthy separately-authored "chapter ii" comprised entirely

of "a collection of anecdotes telling of the means, fair or foul, by which various rulers and governments filled their treasuries" (Armstrong in 12, p. 323--et cp. Spiegel, p. 666/"Oeconomica"; Simey, p. 463; Trever, pp. 127-29). Continues the same authority (Armstrong):

> The chief interest of these "footnotes to history" is the opportunity they afford for comparing ancient and modern treatment of such matters as currency, taxation, and insurance (in 12, p. 324).

Similarly, also, as Montchrétien has been "proved" to have been totally unoriginal and a virtual plagiarist (9. Ashley, pp. 263-67), our poor pseudo-Aristotles of the liber secundus are not even accorded appropriate credit for the unoriginality they no doubt wanted, with various modern scholars (e.g. Souchon, pp. 28n, 106, 111-12; Zeller, pp. 498-99; Armstrong, loc. cit.) denying the Aristotelian authenticity and genuineness of both such theory/analysis as might be admitted and of the quality of anecdotes--"certainly unworthy of the great moralist" (Armstrong)--which the author of chapter ii related.

Quite different, however, is the assessment of (1) the German economic historiographer A. Boeckh (1817-52), (2) the socioeconomic historiographer and philologist M. Rostovtzeff (1904-41), and (3) the modern Greek economist A. Andreades (1928/33). In their classic works, these noted scholars remark and appraise as follows regarding that Book II of the Economics:*

> 1) "As regards the science of public economy, it was certainly, among the ancients, in an imperfect state. . . . In the Œconomics . . . the subject of public economy is, in the manner of Aristotle, scientifically, but very briefly, treated." (12. Boeckh, p. 5.) Elsewhere (pp. 406-8), the author treats in detail (paraphrase and commentary) "the introduction to the work on Political Œconomy, ascribed to Aristotle."
>
> 2) "One of the most interesting products of Greek speculative thought combined with practical sagacity is the second book of the 'Economics' ascribed to Aristotle. . . . Still more valuable [than the 'collection of financial measures and devices' recounted in the main part], however, is the short preface in which the author gives an acute and exhaustive classification of the principal forms of economic and financial organization then ['the fourth century' B.C.] existing--the first attempt at a theory of finance." (Rostovtzeff, p. 42f.)
>
> 3) "In the first chapter a keen scientific spirit has dictated the differentiation into the four economies royal, satrapic, political (qua 'free-state' or 'city-state'), and private economy ,--and . . . great soundness of judgment is shown in the few details which are given and the subjects that remain for consideration are defined most correctly . . . . The second chapter . . . may be regarded, therefore, as aiming at the art of public finance. The first . . . , on the contrary, though very brief, constitutes an attempt at a scientific investigation of finance and may, in fact, be regarded as the first appearance of the science as such." (Andreades, pp. 84-85; emphasis supplied.)

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*Most recently and potentially pertinently, Meikle (1979) essays to demonstrate the positive-scientific and theoretical-analytical nature, scope and method of "Aristotle's 'economic' thought (34, p. 57) as contained in the Nicomachean Ethics and the Politics. While the latter served as the direct basis of the liber primus of the Economics and virtually "commissioned" our Book II thereof, Meikle excludes from his analysis of Aristotle's "political economy of the polis" that very Oeconomica II wherein politikē oikonomia is first designated as such and then carefully distinguished from the two other forms of "public economy" (royal and satrapic), on the one hand, and from

The modernity and current relevance of that Book II and its introductory "theory"/"analysis" chapter were well perceived by Andreades when he wrote:

> It is particularly noticeable that the Oeconomica [Book II] deals with a question which even today separates the orthodox school of political economy from the other schools, that is, the question whether public expenditure ought or ought not to be included within the range of public finance. This question it answers, I believe rightly, in the affirmative. (1, p. 84.)

In his classic Theory of Public Finance, Musgrave notes his reluctance "to refer to this book as a study in the theory of public finance," explaining:

> The problems, to a large degree, are not those of finance. They are problems in resource use and income distribution, rather than liquidity or investment earnings. Thus, it might have been better to describe this as an examination of the theory of public economy, following the useful German concept of Staatswirtschaft. (40, p. vi; emphasis in original.)

It is pertinent to note in this connection that the original German title of August Böckh's classic was Staatshaushaltung der Athener. That same "State-householding" or "State-housekeeping" equates precisely with the "Staatswirt(h)-schaft" ("nation-state economy," alias "politische Ökonomie") Musgrave stipulates.* The prototype of this science/designation is found in Johann H. von Justi's Staatswirthschaft oder systematische Abhandlung aller ökonomischen und Cameralwissenschaften, 1755 (2d ed., Leipzig, 1768) -- see/cp. Spiegel (76, pp. 695-96, Schumpeter (67, pp. 171-72ff), and especially Stollberg (79, pp. 16-17).

Especially significant here is Musgrave's emphasis there ("Preface") and throughout his treatise on "resource use" and the "provision for (= securing the satisfaction of) public wants" vs. production ("public production management") as such. Accordingly, his central organon and chief analytical contribution is "A Multiple Theory of the Public Household." And, when the present writer asked him just prior to his 1959 publication date if he had not better adopted the analogy of government as a "firm or production unit" (since it employs labor etc. to produce national-defense etc. goods and services), Musgrave was positive that the "household or consumption unit" is the proper model. After some twenty odd years of employing the Musgrave paradigm in my Public Finance courses and particularly in light of my recent researches into the "origins" of economic theory, I heartily agree. As it turns out, Musgrave's theory of public economy qua Staatswirtschaft is also very Aristotelian. For, to Aristotle oikonomia (prudent administration of a household) is concerned primarily and properly with the use of goods, and only secondarily and incidentally with their acquisition and actual production--whence, e.g., slave-acquisition belongs to "the art of war".**

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the "private" or "domestic," on the other. Thus, Meikle obviously has a preconception re the nature, scope and method of the "science" of political economy to begin with; and/or, in his attempt to meet the objects of his criticism (M.I. Finley and Karl Polanyi) on their own grounds, focuses exclusively on those two most prominent works of Aristotle proper, perhaps a victim of Finley's damning by faint praise of the (pseudo-)Aristotelian OIKONOMIKΩN itself (71, pp. 20ff).

*The German "Wirt(h)schaft" is translated "economy," but means literally "house-headship," "inn-keepership," etc.

**See/cf. the Politics (I, passim), Eudemian and Nicomachean Ethics (I.iii and VI.v-viii, respectively), and Oeconomica (I.i, II.i); Gordon (23, pp. 34ff), Singer (69). As to just how Aristotelian that household/oikos model/analogy is, see Hannah Arendt, "What Was Authority?," in Authority, ed. Carl J. Friedrich (Harvard Univ. Press, 1958), esp. pp. 82-87. As to where the analogy ceases, see the same Politics (I.i,ii.21) and Oeconomica (I.i), and cp. Steuart (78, p. 2).

Such a literal reinterpretation of economy as the "prudent use" vs. the "efficient production" of goods (chrēmata to Aristotle) has far-reaching consequences for the future of Economics as the science thereof. Thus, e.g., when we recognize the ozone layer as one of those unproduced chrēmata which has to be used properly, the militation therefor no longer remains the exclusive preserve of the "hard" scientists; and, when we relate agriculture to the prudent use and proper care of the land and its underground water reserves (which it is most literally concerned with), we might come up with socially more beneficial "solutions" than via "free agribusiness" which focuses narrowly on "productive efficiency," the ultimate yardstick for which is after-tax profits. The significance of such publications of a study like the present is not to be minimized. Doing "their thing" to a fault, economists have been trying to predict the prime rate day after tomorrow, while the energy crisis slipped up entirely on their blind side. It is indeed unfortunate that the Science of Scarcity has in effect "delineated out" fuel and other critical shortages.

The distinguishing feature of modern/contemporary public finance (economy) is the very inclusion of public expenditure--a la Samuelson's "Pure Theory" of 1945/55 (59/60) and/or the more "operational" Benefit/Cost or Project-Evaluation--analysis in academe during the past quarter-century. Similarly, in the discipline of private (corporate/managerial) finance, it was in 1962 that the first textbook taking the qualitatively novel approach of including the analysis of whether or not and investment expenditure should be undertaken--raher than merely how best to finance it, given that it will be--or "capital budgeting" was published by Weston (86). In its second edition, the authors opened (87, p. v) prophetically: "The field of finance is undergoing significant change. The emphasis on acquisition of funds has been extended to a consideration of the effective use of funds. . . ." In the public sector, then Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara had introduced the Planning/Programming/Budgeting system into the DOD in 1961; in 1965, President Johnson ordered this system--the heart and core of which was cost-effectiveness and benefits/costs analyses--extended to all civilian departments and agencies (65, Schultze, p. 1). Since this time, a vertibale spate of treatises, manuals, textbooks, etc. on the subject(s) of public/private investment-expenditure (project-evaluation) analysis and capital budgeting have appeared.

Contemporary Public/Government Finance--aliases Public Economics, as per Lief Johansen (Amsterdam/Chicago, 1965); The Public Economy, William Henderson and Helen Cameron (Random House, 1969); and, more specifically and in the Aristotelian-Musgravian vein, Public Microeconomics, as per Neil M. Singer (Little, Brown; 1972, 1976)--still includes the same questions and issues of taxation and debt (i.e., how and how best to raise revenues for and fund given public outlays, projects and programs) than economists and their textbooks from Adam Smith and Book V of his Wealth down through Schultz and Harris' 8th (64) and Groves' 7th (24, Bish, p.iv) have traditionally treated. And, it is true, after the two stipulations regarding the determination and control of public expenditures (under royal, and just after private, economy) in the introductory/theory chapter of the Oeconomica II, we hear nothing more about that side of the budgeting process from our pseudo-Aristotles, other than specifying the need/use to which the funds raised in each of the anectotes were to be put. However, when we examine and consider that work in the total context including "ten polin oikonomiais" of Dinarchus, the student of the same Theophrastus who was the probable author of the Oeconomica I, and the "politikēs oikonomias" of Philodemus, who so attributed that Oeconomica I to begin with, the outlines of a definite vetero-Mercantilist/Cameralist concept of

"oeconomie politique"/"mesnagerie publique" (Montchrestien), "political/publick oeconomy" (Petty-Steuart), "Staatswirthschaft" (von Justi), and "economia politica/pubblica" (Verri). With Hansen's hailing of the Employment Act of 1946 as the "Magna Carta of Economic Planning" in the U.S. and of J.M. Keynes as the person who, "more than any other economist of our time, has helped to rescue economics from the negative position to which it had fallen to become once again a science of the Wealth of Nations and the art of Political Economy" (26, Chap. 5 and p. 175) as prophesies on the way to being fulfilled, perhaps a new (neo-Mercantilistic?) science of politikē oikonomikē is in order, if not underway. If so, certainly a more complete and adequate knowledge and understanding of the history thereof can help us both illuminate and prepare the way.

In light of this background, the unilluminated and unwritten history of "political (public) economy" from Greek antiquity up until its French renaissance remains a significant gap in our knowledge and understanding of the evolution and development of eonomics as a social science and "public art." It is this hiatus or inadequacy which the specific project proposed here would essay to fill and remove.

Objectives, Plan and Further Aim of the Work

In the attempt to establish the missing linkage and actual lineage from the Hellenic triad of 323-80 B.C. up to the doorstep(s) of Montchrétien (and his countryman Louis Turquet de Mayerne) in Ousonne-sur-Loire (and Paris) in the (combined) period 1610-15--a very popular Graeco-Latin edition of the collected works of Aristotle (including the Oikonomikōn B/Oeconomica II, trans. Joachimo Camerario) had just appeared at Geneva in 1606, while another popular version (trans. Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples/Iacobo Faber Stapulensis) had been published, reprinted and republished variously from 1506/Paris - 1549/Lyons and 1542-63/Basel-Lyons (Nitsch, 1979a, pp. 26-27; Soudek, 1968, pp. 92-93)--the proposed study will pursue and explore the following questions and lines of thought.

1. Did the term political economy actually vanish from the scene during this interim period, as Garnier's seminal study (1852) implies and Stollberg now more knowledgably holds? Is the "civilis scientia" as employed by Cicero (ca. 87 A.D.) and/or Quintilian (ca. 88-ca. 98 A.D.)--also M.C. Fronto, Correspondence, to L. Verus, 165 A.D.--the equivalent of "political economy" as stipulated and defined by Facciolatus and Forcellinus (ed. J. Baily, 1928)? I still search for the simple transliteration "oeconomia politica" as the likely earliest/first take-off from the original Greek, whence "civilis oeconomia," "oeconomia civica," etc.

2. Is it sufficiently sure, as Stollberg contends, that the partial synonym relationship between "oeconomia" and "politia" accounts for the (alleged) disappearance of "the pseudo-Aristotelian term political economy by the late middle ages"? He has suggested a thorough search of "the Romance languages" for "better evidence" to the contrary (Stollberg to Nitsch, 10/16/77).

3. Does the Oeconomica II constitute the conveyance medium which brought the politikē oikonomia of those ancients, with whom and whose language Montchrétien is reputed to have been so conversant (Andreades, 1933, p. 81), down to his doorstep and writing desk? Accordingly, are there "milestones" or "century marks," as it were, to be found in a path from Philodemus' handling of that corpus to the most popular collection of Aristotle's works put out at Geneva, e.g., in 1606?

4. Can we find any (more) real import on the part(s) of the politikē oikonomia, yconomica politica, and civilis oeconomica of Graeco-Roman "antiquity" to Medieval/Renaissance-Indoeuropean corners of thought and stages of action for the current status and future course of the presently "recrudescing" Political (Public) Economy(ics)?

5. In terms of the interaction between social and intellectual forces, were there significant existential changes in the Indo-European environment during the interim period between 323-80 B.C. and 1611/15 A.D. which would explain the (apparent) disappearance of Political Economy (the designation and/or the discipline), e.g., as that is known to have happened in terms of the terminology (the "political" /"politique" was dropped) in France in the time of the Restoration Government in the early nineteenth century (Gide and Rist, pp. 122-23n)?

6. In terms of the nature, scope and method aspects of (this) social science, what light does the present study shed on such matters as (a) how "facts" (such as Montchrétien's being the virtually undisputed creator of "political economy" as far as historians of economics over the past 125 years are concerned) become such, when outside (and even inside) the discipline proper others often directly associated with the perpetrators "know better"; (b) the effect which the tools and instruments (especially, here, linguistics vs. mathematics) imported into and applied within the discipline have on its own "national boundaries"--the hypothesis in this case being that mathematics has served to constrict and contract, linguistics to expand and liberate, the scope and nature of economics.

To pursue these questions, I have secured a sabbatical leave for the Spring-Summer 1981 academic period, primarily to spend the April 1-July 1 segment thereof "in residence" with and under the tutelage of Dr. Josef Soudek in (Manhattan) New York. Professor Soudek is perhaps the leading authority on medieval/renaissance Latin translations/editions of the (pseudo-)Aristotelian Economics, and has assured me, e.g., that his personal library contains all the versions--with the valuable commentaries, glosses, explicits, etc.--of the genuine Second Book thereof which I would need most pivotally for my purposes. At the same time, I will take advantage of the excellent history-of-economics and related classical-works collections for which such university libraries in the area as Harvard, Yale and Columbia are noted. The proposed schedule follows.

Stage 1: January 15-March 31--Preparatory operations at Creighton, including further identification and refinement of study/research objectives and targets, readying of materials to be shipped, finalizing bibliographical items to be sought in the area university libraries, etc.

Stage 2: April 1-June 30--In-residence period with Soudek, availaing myself of his knowledge and expertise in this area (i.e., of medieval/renaissance Graeco-Latin versions of the Oeconomica II, which remains the prime candidate as the "conveyance medium" in the present case), his advice and counsel as to the "unfinished agenda" that I might be able to address in light of the work I have done so far and the research to be completed under the proposal, his personal acquaintance and contacts with kindred spirits and other "laborers in the vineyard" (such as Albert D. Menut and Hermann Goldbrunner), his recommendations as to the appropriate/likely outlets for publication of the completed research. I would also regard it as a significant part of this phase to make photocopies of all such materials as I would need in completing and writing up the research on my return to Creighton.

Stage 3: July 1, 1981 - March 31, 1982--Period for collection of thoughts, organization of new materials and integration therof into the study as it then stands, and writing up the research project for submission for publication of the first "major" or most "respectable" article/monograph to emerge from my on-going efforts in this area to date. The journals now considered for submission include: History of Political Economy (Duke University Press), Kyklos (International Journal for Social Science), Review of Social Economy (Association for Social Economics), Journal of Economic Issues (Association for Evolutionary Economics), Journal of the History of Ideas. There also will be Winter and Spring (1982) national and regional professional meetings to which preliminary drafts and/or abstracts of the new research and/or aspects thereof will be submitted for presentation.

If the author has a single, overriding and ultimate goal in view, it is a rewriting of the History of Economics which would, inter alia, (1) pay much more attention to the "ancients" and the intervening lineage/linkage from them to the Mercantilist/Cameralist and otherwise "pre-Classical" political economists; (2) focus on the continuity and unifying elements among the various individuals and "schools" usually carefully distinguished from one another over time and space: and, relatedly, (3) focus more on what each thinker/school regarded as the propoer "object" of the discipline, hence its true nature, scope and appropriate method. As against such a recent "rewriting" as that performed by E. K. Hunt in his History of Economic Thought: A Critical Perspective (Wadsworth, 1979) wherein "Critical" means "Marxist"/"Marxian," the present "revision"/"reformulation" would be regarded as "radical" in the sense of going back to, unearthing and fleshing out the true "roots" of modern/contemporary economics/political, including Biblical (Old and New Testament) as well as Graeco-Roman origins. Cf. Nitsch-Malina, 1977.

Meanwhile, though the research proposed here focuses on the history of 'political economy' during the "interim" ancient-renaissance interval, the immediate context of that phase remains "The Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence of 'Political Economy' (qua) An Essay in the History, Nature and Scope of Economics." Or, if an alias is desired: "From the 'Ancient' via the 'Pre-Modern' to the 'New' Political Economy." Such will be the title and scope of the major publication envisioned upon completion of the present project, thereby complementing it on a coequal basis with the efforts of Singer (69), Mitchell (37), Gordon (23, but here including as well a seminal article*), Stollberg (79), and Lowry (32).

*Barry Gordon, "Aristotle and Hesiod: The Economic Problem in Greek Thought," Review of Social Economy, XXI, 2 (September, 1963), 147-56.

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*Additional (related) publications/papers of the applicant (1979a,b,c) are given in the Biographical Sketch below.

Subj.: THE "MEN" OF ECONOMICS: HOMO OECONOMICUS ET SUI GENERA (ALIOS)

Auth.: Thomas O. Nitsch, Professor of Economics (OSL), Creighton University

Date: Omaha, Nebraska; February 3, 1981 -- Re: MAE,8th,Memphis,2/5-7/81

THEME -- *Much as 'man has always created God in his own image and likeness,' so has "economycs" (political, social, etc.) always fashioned (fancied) its "men."*

"Homo oeconomicus" proper, or "Economic Man" as such, was not a Smithian invention or construct. Adam Smith's "man" was, strictly speaking, "homo mercantilus," an empirikon zōon, a "comercial-society" = "civilized society" (CS) man. In "consequence of a certain propensity in human nature, . . . the propensity to truck, barter, and exchange one thing for another, . . . every man . . . becomes in some measure a merchant, and the society itself grows to be what is properly a commercial society. . . . in a civilized and commercial society, . . ." (WN, I, ii,iv; V,i.II.3; 13,22,736). Thus, while Smith had in mind a merchant motivated by "self-love" and led by "an invisible hand" under "an exact administration of justice" by the sovereign, naturally, he did not posit nor speak of an "Economic Man," or Latinized counterpart, as such.

Strictly speaking, "Economic Man" means "household-management" or "household law-and-ordering" man, much as Aristotle's homo politicus or politikon zōon was and was meant to be, by nature and literally, a "city-state" man. (Nature pertains to birth, strictly what one is born to be or become; nurture, to how or what one is fed or nursed; culture, to how one is brought up, raised, cultivated. Often, however, as in Smith, e.g., "nature" is merely used to refer to something which is taken as given, not to be further explored or explained; which is, for all practical or mentionable purposes, humanly unalterable.) To Aristotle, that which is prior in time (e.g., the household or oikos) is inferior in nature to that which comes later in time (the city-state or polis, constituted by an assemblege of villages and many households) and is qualitatively superior in nature--as the Good Life ("to eu zēn") is to mere life (zōē).

Intermediate between the "political man (animal,being)" of Aristotle et al. and the "Homo Politicoeconomicus" of Mercantilism, were "homo scholasticus" or "Medieval-Roman-Catholic (MeRC) Man" and "Protestant-Ethic or Calvinist/Puritanist (PE / CP) Man"--the Men, respectively, of Thomas Acquinas et al. and of the Westminster Confession of 1647 per Max Weber. Much as this latter--as a Rational Materialistic/Worldly Asceticism (RM/WA) individual--was the spiritual/theological ancestor/counterpart of Smith's homo mercantilus and what came to be dubbed "homo oeconomicus" proper, so was the former the veterotype of "homo socioeconomicus." The PE sanctioned individualistic productive-wealth (capital) acquisition and accumulation without limit, the logical precedent for the same on the part of nations, whence Mercantilism, thence Smith et al. and Classical political economy. MeRC blessed poverty, remaining in one's station, and wealth (private property) as long as put to good use in the service of fellow-man and the Church or Christ's mission. Both systems were basically other-worldly oriented, but with opposing views as to how the here-and-now (this world) is to be used. Both MeRC man and PE/CP man were supernaturally determined (SN) men.

The homo politicoeconomicus of Mercantilism, or "the Mercantile System," was also born into a particular class or station of life--prince, artisan, merchant, etc. Basically, however, the hoi polloi were subjects, naturally motivated by self-interest and the sovereign or "statesman" was by benevolence or public-spiritedness. If the sovereign were not manipulating the markey mechanism, however, they could not achieve their own best interests materially etc.

Marx's answer to the egoistic, commodity-producing/market-exchanging, Robinsonadean figure of Rousseau-Smith/Ricardo-Hegel and variously-designated CS (commercial / civilized / civil - society) or bG/S (bürgerliche-Gesellschaft or bourgeois-Society) Man(n), and to Aristotle's politikon zōon as well, was simply "homo sociale animal," putting Cicero's concept and two of his words into Marx's pen. For, as he write in the original German but was not fully translated into the most popular and recent English versions, "Man is by nature (von Natur) . . . a social animal (ein gesellschaftliches Thier)"--Kapital,I,xiii(xi),1867/73. Earlier and perhaps most basically, Marx designated man a "species-being" (Gatungswesen); whence, before Aristotle's "politikon zōon" or "stadt-bürger" ("town - citizen") became too confining, the same was regarded as expressing a mode of being above or beyond a merely "gregarious Animal" ("geselliges Thier")--Econ.-Philos. Mss. d. 1844; Grundrisse, 1857-58. Now, linguistically and perhaps very meaningfully here, the closest Greek term for "social" (society) is koinōnikos (koinōnia, koinon = community, commonwealth)--cf. Aristotle, Politics, I.i.8-12 = 1252b:28-1253a:40. Since Tönnies "Gemeinschaft und Gesellschaft" (1887) or "Community vs. Society" distinction did not appear until Marx had effectively laid his pen to rest (1873/75), perhaps the closest he could get to "Communal(ist) Man" or "gemeinschaftliches(istische) Mann" was "Social (Animal) Man." Nonetheless, that "Communal (kommunistisch - gesellschaftliche = Communist Society) Man" would have been the utmost-natural man according to Karl Marx, truly Marxian man, as the most human-liberated, dealienated, integrated person/species-being/creature imaginable.

Best known--ostensibly, at least--and in a sense most generic of the lot is, of course, old homo oeconomicus himself, or the "Economic Man" proper. Sired and bred by Adam Smith and David Ricardo, nursed and reared by N.W. Senior and particularly J.S. Mill, J.E. Cairnes and W. Bagehot, hoe's christening or baptism as such apparently came only with John Neville Keynes' Scope and Method of Political Economy and/or Alfred Marshall's Principles of Economics, both of 1890; "homo oeconomicus" appearing perhaps for the first time in Pareto's Manual of Political Economy Ital. orig., 1906, ##21-27; et cf. Schumpeter, HEA, p. 887n). Otherwise, we seem beholden to Menger's 1881 (Grundsätze/Principles) formulation of "Wirtschaftende Menschen (Mann)" or "Economizing Men (Man)," who would certainly be "Economic Men" and fit the full bill of hoe (ibid., chaps. II, III; et cf. J.F. Bell HET, ch. 16). Whether conceived as interacting with blackberries, a fellow-islander or--via his London/Liverpool broker--the international foreign-exchange/commodity market(s), this (Robinsonadian) Economic Man, as purely theoretical/hypothetical/abstract/suppositional a construction as he may have (with J.S. Mill et seq., at least) explicitly been stipulated and specified to be, was and ever has been just as selfish, hedonistic, materialistic, greedy, rational-calculating/optimizing-maximizing a critter as one could--and most do--imagine. In his quasi-hoe dress, he come out to be considerably more humane (and, even a bit human, I might add), when, as per Marshall most expressly earlier, and de Graaff (TWE,1957) and Musgrave (TPF,1959) more recently and rigorously, we specify alter's well(ill)being as an argument in ego's utility or welfare function, alter = family, friend(s), or society at large.

Homo socioeconomicus, or Social-economyc(s) Man, is, in the Modern Roman Catholic (MoRC) and Welfare + Institutional Economics sense(s), a more creature by both (re)birth and baptism. While the term/concept of Économie sociale date back at least as far as Buat-Nançay's 1773 title equating the "true principles" thereof with the "elements of politics," and--e.g.--was preferred by J.B. Say (1828) to the more conventional "Économie politique," the moral-theological origins of Ès/SE qua "Économie politique chrétienne" (Villeneuve-Bargemont, 1837) date back to such noms et ecoles as de Coux (1832), Le Play (1856), and work their way up through the so-called "Social Encyclicals" (non ex cathedra) and works/systems of H. Pesch, S.J. in Germany, V. Fallon, S.J. in France, et al. in the '20s-30s and down to the Catholic Economic Association (now Association for Social Economics) and its Review of

Social Economy, I:1 = March, 1943 (cf. Gide-Rist,tr.Richards,HED,2d,1948,pp.514-534. Simultaneously, in a joint attempt to universalize and purify Political Economy (Staatswirthschaft, politische Oekonomie; Economia politica; etc.) from and of any nationalistic (chauvinistic) and/or statistic taint or aspect, and perhaps harking back to Say's concern and preference, Social Economy(ics), gesellschaftliche Wirtschaft, Sozialökonomik, usv. qua a positive social science was adopted (G-R,pp.393,21,764-65;Schumpeter,pp.21,85-86,784-85n). Quite illustrative of this latter thrust was G. Cassel's Theoretische Sozialökonomie of 1918/21 (tr. Barron, The Theory of Social Economy, 1923/31; esp.pp.vii-viii), as preceded by F.F. v.Wieser's Theorie der gesellschaftlichen Wirtschaft as Part II of Max Weber et al.'s Grundriss der Sozialökonomik (1914,1924) and yet H. Dietzel's Theoretische Socialökonomik (Leipzig:C.F.Winter,1895). Such were in stark contrast to the explicitly normative (qua "Welfare Economics") and/or "institutional" works of J.M. Clark (e.g. his Preface to Social Economics, ed.M.Abramovitz/E.Ginzberg,1936), H.R. Bowen (Toward Social Economy, 1948) and R.T. Bye (Social Economy and the Price System, 1950). With works like S. Worland's Scholasticism and Welfare Economics (UND, 1967) and K. Cochran's presidential "Why A Social Economics?" before the ASE (Aug. 30,1978; RSE,XXXVII:1,4/79), one can trace the heart-and-core of 'Social Economycs' in this country directly to the works of such Modern Roman Catholics (MoRC) as the two Jesuits already noted--viz. Pesch, Lehrb.d.Nationalökonomie, cum "Imprimatur / Imprimi potest," I-V, 1914-24, et cf. Mulchay,S.J.,Econs.Hein.Pesch,Holt,1952; and, Fallon, Principes d'Économie sociale, cum "Imprimatur" et benedicta di "E.Card.Pacelli" (subsq. Pius XII), 1921-44--and then harmonize--if not (fully) integrate--the same with the "Old" Welfare Economics of Pigou et al., if not (as fully) the "New" as per K. Arrow and de Graaff, on the one hand, and (Neo-) Institutionalism, on the other. Thus, from apologetic/"liberalistic" (Physiocratic/Classical) origins at the hands of Buat (cf.K.Marx,TSV,Moscow/Progress,Pt.I,1963/69,p.381), Say and his disciple B. Dunoyer (Nouveau traité d'économie sociale, 1830; cf. Wm.Roscher, Grundl.d.Nationalökon.,18te,1886,p.36), via "Social Catholicism" or "Neo-Thomism" alias "Solidarism," 'Voluntary Associationalism'--a la Pesch) of a reformist but still qualitatively different nature, and as now (conveniently/essentially?) married with Welfare/Institutional economics, did Contemporary (Catholic) Social Economycs in this country evolve and does it now stand. In England, the trip was apparently similar, if more "secular," as typified by (earlier) Wm. Ellis' Outlines of Social Economy (1846), J.H. Jones' Social Economics (London:Methuen,1920); and, (more/most) recently and prominently, W. Hagenbuch's Social Economics (Cambridge, 1958) and the establishment of the International Institute of Social Economics and commencement of its Internal Journal of Social Economics at Hull, Yorkshire in 1974 (Vol.1,No.1), and note especially the "Editorial" and lead article, "Social Economics: a Branch or New Roots?" by Brian Showler. (Cf.esp.,L.Walras,EPE, tr.Jaffe.)

In his inquiry, Showler noted the work needing to be done (including the reformulation of "'neo-institutional' economics") "if 'homo economicus' is to be replaced by 'homo socio-economicus'" (p.11). Just earlier, Bruce Malina and I ("Tow-Human Economy," 12/25,29/73; as per RSE, XXXII:1/April,1974,p.124) had examined one such homo socioeconomicus or Social Economic Man (scrip.cit.,1973,pp.18-28), and sought an even more human-economic system and person than "Social Economy(ics)" and its Man (their men). But, rather than proceed from "the system" to the "human person (and/or, alternative, from the "theory" to the "reality," the "science" to the "art," etc.), we proceeded from "human" to "economy." We query: "What is human being being (and becoming) human?" Which system, whose model, best fits? The Tableau economique or biochemical analogy of Quesnay (1756), the pure general-equilib. physico-mathematical/Newtonian-mechanical system of Walras (esp. vs. his Économie sociale qua "une science morale"; Él.d'Écon.pol.pure,3d,1896,p.61,passim); the Keynesian-Kleinian macroeconometric or the Leontiefian (and more biological) Input-Output. N.B. Both involve matrices; whence, to humanize ≠ to demathematize. But, as in N-M/1973-77 our quest for Human Economycs et homoeconomicus humanus goes on.

ON THE ORIGIN, RENAISSANCE, AND RECRUDESCENCE OF 'POLITICAL ECONOMY': AN HISTORIOGRAPHICAL AND EXEGETICAL INQUIRY

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I

For at least a century and a quarter now, historians of economics (et al.) have been wont to regard--if anyone--the early French mercantilist writer Antoyne de Montchrétien as the actual coiner or earliest-known user of the term/phrase/etc. 'political economy' with the publication of his TRAICTÉ DE L'OECONOMIE POLITIQUE at Rouen in 1615.[1] And while (1.a) none of the others noted here have shared quite the same enthusiasm and added claim of the Traicté's editor-republisher at Paris some $2\frac{3}{4}$ centuries later that this event marked simultaneously the 'creation of the science so designated' as well, and (1.b) some have tempered and otherwise qualified Montchrétien's "terminological first" as a probable/apparent/alleged/etc. fact and/or further restricted it to the title of a book or work, it nevertheless remains that (2.a) this author and his tract have continued to be recognized as at least a representative and noteworthy--if not very original ahd systematic--exponent and exposition of Mercantilist doctrine together with--and not insignificantly for present purposes--the Traicté's being recommended as a valuable source-book/work for economic historians,[2] while--most notably and conspicuously--(2.b) the validity of the "fact" or contention that this otherwise "(minor/second-rate) poet"/"dueller"/"hardware manufacturer"/etc. was the actual inventor or first-known employer of the word/designation/etc. in question has never been seriously questioned, challenged head-on, or explicitly disputed by even his harsher critics and more severe detractors who treat this point in a rather begrudging and/or elliptical fashion when at

least two of the same were in a rather direct and opportune position to handily strip their subject of "his only merit" and his "mediocre performance" or "otherwise undistinguished book" of--accordingly--its only distinction.[3] Finally, we note here--for the sake of completeness and giving credit where it's due--that, while a slightly earlier actual employment of the same term by a somewhat more obscure countryman--viz., "oeconomie politique" by Louis de Mayerne-Turquet in his La monarchie aristodémocratique published at Paris in 1611--was already brought to light some thirty years ago,[4] this disclosure seems to have gone entirely unnoticed by the historians of economics who have persisted in perpetuating the "Montchrétien-(if -anyone)-First" fact or attribution--whether Montchrétien, who was residing and writing his Traicté at Ousson sur Loire only some ninety miles South of Paris at that very time, had access to Mayerne-Turquet's work and "lifted" therefrom the key term in his title is a matter for further exploration.[5]

Now, as regards the purely linguistic-origination issue, the salient and documentable fact is that the terminology in question was used on at least three separate occasions and appears in as many instances in extant Greek literature from the 4th - 1st centuries B.C., in the specific forms and chronologically as follows: "πόλιν οἰκονομίαις", 323/24; πολιτικὴ οἰκονομία, 250/60 - 200; and, "πολιτικῆς οἰκονομίας", ca. 80 -- wherein each case, as we shall further see, these expressions are used to designate a very special sphere and mode of official activity which may without any reservation be called "vetero-mercantilist/cameralist." Moreover, and equally significant from a substantive standpoint, it is in the introductory chapter of Book II of the early-Peripatetic ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ, where the second-mentioned instance of occurrence is found, that--according to the earliest and still unsurpassed authority in the matter--"the subject of public economy is, in the manner of Aristotle, scientifically, but very briefly treated."[6] Other interesting and

intriguing facts attach to the first two books--a third was added later--of this Aristotelian Economics in the present connection, to wit: (1) they are known to have cropped up on at least two occasions within a hundred years in the geographical purview of Montchretién's activities as a student, dramatist, and businessman (viz., at Étaples, an inlet town on the English channel some 80 miles N.N.E. of Rouen--through which he might might have passed during his escape from Caen to England in 1605 and/or his return tour via Holland to Normandy where he arrived some five years later--in 1506; and then, in 1548 at Basel, some 225 miles west of Ousonne sur Loire where he set up his hardware factory in 1612), which--together with his demonstrated knowledge of Aristotle, Xenophon, et al.--might suggest a bit of plagiarism in this connection, of which an uncareful reading of one account would even lead the reader to believe he was actually being accused; (2) they have been the object and subject of numerous and prominent re-editions, translations, and--now more especially Book II--serious investigations by philologists and economic historiographers during the last 150 years, which--given the associations, cross-references, etc. between and among these scholars and several of the more illustrious of our same historians of economics, including actual citations thereby of the former editions/translations of the original work and/or of the special treatments thereof--lends a further dimension to the general curiosity involved here; and, (3) much like the Traicté itself, the chief--if not the only--merit of this second book has typically been found or held to lie primarily--if not exclusively--in its economic-historical content, and not (with the exception of a small band of "enthusiasts") in anything approaching an original and significant and/or authentically Aristotelian contribution to economic science/theory/analysis.[7] While the possibility of plagiarism on Montchrétien's part raised above is more readily settled, the second question of "Why, having eyes to see, . . . ?" our historians

of economics and these other disciplinarians--familiar as they have been with the works of one another--have missed all the cues and clues and thus passed up the many available opportunities to establish the true origin(s) and/or actual earliest-known employment(s) of 'political economy' = 'oeconomie politique' = '*politikē oikonomia*' is more puzzling. Thirdly, there is an even more problematical and substantive issue, which has to do--almost inevitably and invariably, it seems--with the very nature and scope of Economics/Economy/"Economycs" itself--whether prefixed "Political," "Social," etc. or unprefixed. The essence of this, of course, is the age-old and perhaps essentially--or at least existentially--moot question, always lurking in the shadows if not gnawing at the ramparts, of Art-vs.Science/Theory-vs.-Practice/Analysis-vs.-Doctrine/Etc. Particularly germane here is that *both* "Pseudo-Aristotle's" *Oikonomikōn*--the more analytical but equally normatively-oriented Book I as well as the more historical-factual Book II--*and* Montchrétien's *Traicté*--along with the more systematically-organized and/or "original" Mercantilist/Cameralist treatises right down through Sir James Steuart's *Prin of Political Oeconomy* (1767) of a century and a half later--have been so completely ignored and/or relegated to the status of pre-/non-economics and/or 'premodern'/'impure'/'nonscientific' political economy by historians of economics particularly during the last 60 years. Whatever attention is paid to the "Greeks" is to Aristotle's *Politics* and *Ethics* (usually not even bothering to specify *Nicomachean*; since, presumably, the *Eudemian* is totally inconsequential), Plato's *Republic* and *Laws* cum the anonymous/Pseudo-Platonic *Eryxias* (but not his *Statesman*), and Xenophon's *Ways and Means* or *Poroi* and *Economist* (and occasionally his *Cyropaedia*); with only two exceptions, however, no mention whatsoever is to be found of the single Aristotelian opus devoted exclusively to, and coming down to us under the very title of, *Oikonomikōn* -- which is not only translated literally but is actually transliterated *Economics* --

even in those works (both treates and anthologies) devoted exclusively to early/ancient/pre-Adamite economic thought/analysis or economists.[8] (And, here, Schumpeter derves singling out for special admonishment, it would seem, and as he was earlier in a similar fashion on a directly related point by a noted economic anthropologist, for passing over--in his specific discussions of both "Aristotle's Analytic Performance" and "Aristotle's '<u>Pure</u>' Economics" --this most distinctively-'pure' <u>Economics</u>--especially Book I, which was most probably written by Aristotle's distinguished protégée, Theophrastus, himself --of the Stagirite that one can find; for, just three pages prior to these discussions he had cited the celebrated 1898 work by Souchon which, in the latter's "Introduction," devotes a special--though, admittedly, not very enthusing--note to "a treatise on 'l'Economique' formerly attributed to Aristotle /p. 28, fn. 2/"; and, while that note was--on the net--deprecative of the work in question, such a scholar as Schumpeter might have been expected to check out the original or a more primary source and/or to at least compare Böckh on the matter.) Legitimate and substantive questions definitely arise, it would seem, concerning the why and wherefore of this selective inattentiveness especially on the part of our more and less distinguished historians of economics. Specifically, why is Aristotle's economics sought for only in his <u>Politics</u> and <u>Ethics</u>; and/or, why are secondary sources taken for granted when they regard the <u>Oikonomikōn</u> as either or both non-economics and non-Aristotelian? Had not non-economists devoted so much attention to this work, one would certainly hesitate--and probably decide not--to make such an issue over its relative neglect within our discipline proper. Finally, in this connection, given this neglect and as well that of--significantly--lexicographical sources whose business it is to delve into the origins etc. of such terms as the one in question, the question arises as to how such a "fact" as the "Montchrétien-(if-anyone-)first" becomes a fact; and here, the fact that it is essentially an "insular" fact seems to hold the answer.

Now, once we demonstrate, document and examine further these much earlier appearances and usages of the term in question (which should indicate that, contrary to a most recent opinion on the matter, this terminology was then much more in vogue than the scholar advancing that opinion would have us believe[9]), a considerable mystery remains. This is the fact that, apart from one misleading but prominent lexicographical source, after these three appearances and employments of this terminology in the original Greek forms, we seem to search in vain for any subsequent instances of occurrence importantly in such possible Latin formulations as civilis/politica/publica oeconomia.[10] Rather, if the appropriate lexicons, etymological dictionaries, etc. are any reliable idnication, it would seem that -- after its latest known occurrence in the Greek at Milan during the earlier part of the 1st cent. B. C. -- the terminology in question vanishes from the Indo-European linguistic scene, only to find its renaissance or rebirth at Paris-Rouen in the early 17th cent. A. D., or some 17 centuries later, in the form "oeconomie politique." (Researched & written, Fall - Spring, 1977 - 78.)

Addendum (12/18/79). -- Now, as a recent article by Todd Lowry (JOUR. ECON. LIT., XVII, March 1979, p. 66, n. 3) has noted, and the earlier study by Josef Soudek (in STUDIES IN MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE HISTORY, Vol. V, U. of Nebraska Press, 1968, pp. 49-136) cited there has shown, the (pseudo-) Aristotle's OIKONOMIKŌN, particularly in the form of Durand's translation/recension compl. 1295, was widely circulated "among scholars and educated laymen alike" (ibid. pp. 51-52) during the post-1270 medieval-renaissance period(s). Given this "new" -- to the present diletante, at least -- light on the situation, it becomes increasingly plausible--if not quite likely--that Montchrestien (whom Lowry gathers from his reading of Andreades is still the earliest-known user of "the term political economy" -- art. cit., n. 2, p. 65) latched onto one of the extant copies floating around, from whence he ingeniously "coined" his title. Similarly, e.g., we may note the similarities between Sully's (Duc de, Maximilien de Béthune) title, *Mémoires des sages et royales oeconomies, d'état, domestiques, politiques, et militaires de Henri le Grand*(1638) et the OIKON. B, I, 2nd par.

Footnotes

*The present paper derives largely from the author's earlier "On the Origin of 'Political Economy': A Terminological-Ideological Note," presented and circulated at the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the Missouri Valley Economic Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 24-26, 1977--available in Faculty Working Papers, College of Business Administration, Creighton University (Omaha, NE 68178), dated February 20, 1977. The following (all of Creighton University) were most generous in providing critical translations, interpretations, and/or sources of Classical and/or modern-language texts without which these papers would have been essentially infeasible: Bruce J. Malina--a virtual collaborator and not so silent a partner--and Thomas A. Hoffman, S.J. (Theology); Roland J. Reichmuth, S.J. (Classical Language); Robert Z. Apostol--my ever patient and always available "sounding board" --and Vern R. Walker (Philosophy); Ernst J. Brehm--whose ear was bent and German-English pen was lent for many hours--, Andreas Gommermann, and Louise Meca (Modern Languages); Eduardo Lamanna (a graduate student in the International Relations Program whose native tongue rendered a very crucial recent Italian treatise); and Neil Cahill, S.J. (Economics, without whose knowledge of Latin a vital "lead" to at least a remote possibility of plagiarism on Montchrétien's part would have been completely missed). The author, however, accepts major responsibility--for better or worse --of the final English renderings and economic exegeses involved. Lastly but not leastly, the writer is indebted to Professor Henry W. Spiegel's copious "Bibliographical Notes" to Chapters 1 and 2 of his op. cit. (infra, n. 2) which provided a veritable mother lode of secondary sources that enabled an almost sine-qua-non dimention to the present effort, in light of which that scholar may no doubt seem somewhat ungratefully maligned on several occasions in the pages which follow; so, to HWS @ CU from ton @ cu, Pace!

[1]See, e.g.: (1) Joseph Garnier, "De l'Origine et de la Filiation du Mot Économie politique etc.," Journal des Économistes / Revue de la Science économique etc. (Paris: Chez Guillaumin, Librairie), XXXII (May-August 1852), esp. p. 306; (2.a) Wilhelm

Roscher, Geschichte der National-Oekonomik in Deutschland (München: R. Oldenbourg, 1874), p. 185, n. 2, and cf. (2.b) idem, Grundlagen der Nationalökonomie (1st ed., 1854), 18th ed. (Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung, 1886) 2d chap., "Place of National Economics in the Circle of the related Sciences," esp. pp. 35-36, n. 1; (3) Th. Funck Brentano's "Introduction" to his edition of the Traicté (Paris: E. Plon, Nourritt et Cie, 1889; also, Paris: Marcel Rivière, n.d.), p. XXIII; (4.a) John Kells Ingram, "Political Economy," Encyclopaedia Britannica, 9th ed., 1885 (reprint ed.; Chicago: R. S. Peale & Co., 1891), p. 357, and/or (4.b) idem, A History of Political Economy, New & Enlarged Edition (London: A. & C. Black, 1915), pp. 44-45; (5) W. J. Ashley, An Introduction to English Economic History and Theory, 4th ed., 1909 (reprint ed.; Augustus M. Kelley, Publishers, 1966), pp. 392 and 474 (n. 51); (6) Charles Gide, Principles of Political Economy (1st French ed., 1883), trans. from the 23d French ed. by Ernest F. Row, Boston, 1924 (reprint ed.; New York: AMS Press, 1971), pp. 2-5; (7) Heinrich Pesch, S.J., Lehrbuch der Nationalökonomie, Vol. II, 2d and 3d, new and enlarged ed. (Frieburg: Herder & Co., 1920), pp. 47 - 48(n.1); (8) Othmar Spann, The History of Economics, trans. from the 19th German ed. by Eden and Cedar Paul (New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1931), p. 37; (9.a) Charles Woolsey Cole, French Mercantilism before Colbert (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1931), esp. pp. 113-15 incl. nn., and/or (9.b) idem, Colbert and a Century of French Mercantilism (Morningside Heights, N.Y.: Columbia University Press, esp. pp. 83-85 incl. nn.; (10) Paul Harsin, "Montchrétien, Antoine de," Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences (1933; reissue ed., New York: The Macmillan Company, 1937), Vol. IX, p. 636; (11) Charles Gide and Charles Rist, A History of Economic Doctrines, Second English Edition, trans. R. Richards (Boston, etc.: D. C. Heath and Co., 1948 et seq.), pp. 21-23; (12) Anna Maria Ratti, "Montchrestien, Antoine de," Enciclopedia Italiana di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti (Roma: Instituto della Enciclopedia Italiana, 1951), Vol. XXIII, p. 724; (13.a) Ludwig H. Mai, On the Formation of Political Economy (n.p.: Astra Center for Social Science Studies, 1969), p. 25, and/or (13.b) idem, A Primer on Development of Economic Thought (San Antonio, Tex.: Institute of International and Public Affairs, St. Mary's University, 1974), p. 25, and/or (13.c) idem, Men and Ideas in Economics: A Dictionary of World Economists Past and Present (Totowa, N.J.: Littlefield, Adams & Co., 1975), p. 160: (14) Frank Amandus Neff, Economic Doctrines (Wichita, Kan.: McGuin Publishing Company, 1946), p. 60; (15) Jacob Oser and William C. Blanchfield, The Evolution of Economic Thought, 3d ed. (New York, etc.: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1975),

p. 10; (16) William K. Hutchinson, History of Economic Analysis: A Guide to Information Sources (Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1976), p. 9, #22; (17) Gaston Leduc, "Economie politique," subart. under "ÉCONOMIE," LAROUSSE DU XXe SIÈCLE, 6 vols., 38644 Articles, etc. (Paris: Librairie Larousse, 1930), Vol. III, p. 42, col. 2, which opens "Ce terme a été employé pour la première fois par un auteur français, Antoine de Montchrestien, au début du XVIIe siècle, etc." (N.B.: This is not to be confused with the subart. "Economie polituque et sociale" by Marcel Bezançon which appears in an apparently earlier and less extensive--"38618 Articles"--issue of ibid. /same place, publisher, and date/, loc. cit., where no mention of the premier employment of "economie politique" nor of "Montchrestien" is found.); and, (18) 'the ultimate authority,' The Oxford English Dictionary (London: Oxford University Press, 1933; reprint ed., 1970), Vol. VII, s.v. "Political," 'A.6, Phrases,' p. 1075, col. 1, and cf. Vol. I, "General Considerations," § IV.

As cited by Garnier (loc. cit., n. 1) the title, etc. of the original edition of the Traicté ran as follows: "Traicté de l' œconomie politique, dédié au roy et à la reine mère du roy, par Antoyne de Montchrétien, sieur de Vateville. A Rouen, chez Jean Osmont, dans la court du Palais, 1615, avec privilége du roy. Deux tomes in 4-o joints en un." (Along with--seemingly, at least--all of the rest of the writers since that republication, we follow here--and all subsequent citations are of--the Funck-Brentano edition; which, is, albeit, a somewhat abridged--though, otherwise, presumably verbatim--version of the original, with extensive explanatory notes, literary references, a "Tableau Analytique de la Doctrine de Montchrétien"--pp. 389-95--etc. supplied and appended by the editor.) Garnier seems to be the first in time to make the terminological "first" claim for Montchrétien, and is cited in this regard subsequently--e.g.--by Luigi Cossa, (19.a) Introduzione allo Studio dell' Economia Politica (Milano: Ulrico Hoepli, Editore-Librajo della Real Casa; 1892), "Parte Teorica," chap. five, 'Denominations and Definitions of Political Economy,' pg. 72, where the author concludes his discussion of 'Denominazioni,' with the resignation that, "For want of any better locution/expression/saying, it seems opportune/advisable/expedient to stick with that of economia politica, which is found on the title-page of a book on Politica Economica published in 1615 by Montchrétien de Vatteville, etc."; and, cf. idem, (19.b) An Introduction to the Study of Political Economy, rev. by the author and trans. from the Italian by Louis Dyer (London: Macmillan and Co., 1893), p. 61--to wit: "Nothing better having suggested itself, we may be content with the term POLITICAL ECONOMY, which occurs on the title-page of a book on

political economy published in 1615 by Montchrétien de Watteville, etc."; but, nothing further, it is to be noted, is mentioned by Cossa about this latter author or his work to warrant the "specially admitted" attribution made by Gide (b.1), as cited and quoted in n. 2, infra. Roscher--as cited supra, (2.a) and (2.b)--may have been relying on Garnier, but gives no explicit indication that he was in either place; thus, given that his Grundlagen appeared originally only two years after Garnier's article (1854 vs. 1852), he might well have established the claim for Montchrétien independently; but, as we shall see presently, by 1874--and even 20 or 25 years earlier--he could and should have known somewhat better when he noted in his Geschichte (loc. cit.) in re "The commencement of systematic and historical Volkswirthschaftslehre in Germany" as follows:

> Man's attention was unwittingly drawn to the brink of this integration /i.e., of the various domestic (national) household furnishings and instruments handled by the (separate) ministers, which the modern fiscal-/financial-science--now sketched out from the people's-/social-economical viewpoint and thereby rendered more systematic and natural--treats as the coordination of the individual offices/ by Montchrêtien de Watteville, in having published in 1615 his Traicté de l'oeconomie politique. This title alone was at that time a great scientific gain, since even Bacon understood under Economics only the doctrine of family-economy; pending Montchrêtien, it is from Aristotle and Xenophon forwards that we cannot have the hanging-together of the two, house- and state-economy, cette ménagerie publique (p. 44. /F.-B. ed., pp. 31-32, reads: "ceste mesnagerie publique," Montchr. having just controverted "l'opinion d' Aristote et de Xenophon"--presumably as against Plato--that "l'oeconomie" and "la police" were two (naturally) distinct types of activity, himself maintaining "that the science of acquiring goods . . . is common to republics as well as to families."/.

It is obviously this passage--though uncited--from his authority (Roscher) that Ingram was referring to some 10 and then 40 years later when he wrote --(4.a) and (4.b), loc. cit. (and cf. supra, pp. 354 and 34, respectively)-- under the heading of "Second Modern Phase: Mercantilism" as follows:

> The first systematic treatise on our science which proceeded from a French author was the Traité de l'Économie Politique, published by Montchretien de Watteville (or Vasteville) in 1615. The use of the title, says Roscher, now for the first time given to the science, was in itself an important service, since even Bacon understood by "Economia" only the theory of domestic management.

Aside from his editor, Funck-Brentano, and the latter's follower, Cole--(9.a)/(9.b) supra--along with P. Lavalley (as per Schumpeter, op. cit. infra, p. 168) and possibly Dessaix (as cited by Harsin, (10) supra), the foregoing remarks by Roscher and Ingram constitute as high an accolade as Montchrétien has received on his dual terminological-substantive contrbution to the science --as an examination of the works next cited (n. 2) would most clearly reveal.

[2]In the examples cited in the present regard, the following notations will be used in designating the character of the respective writer's attribution to Montchrétien: (i) in respect the author's degree of certainty and/or explicitness, A = "actual," P = "probable," a/s = "apparent"/"seeming," e/o = "elliptical"/"oblique," and i = "insinuated/implied"; (ii) as to what Montchr. was, U = inventor/creator/(unqualified)first-user, and K = first-/earliest-known -user; (iii) as to what of, t = the word/term/phrase/etc. itself, and T = the same but as restricted to the title of a book/work/etc. -- to which further descriptions/evaluations/etc. by the authors themselves re Montchr. and/or the Traicté (along with further comments by the present writer) will be added verbatim. Thus, see, e.g.: (1.a) W. J. Ashley's review of "Traicté de etc. . . . Avec Introduction et Notes par Th. Funck-Brentano, etc." first appearing in the English Historical Review, VI (1891), 779, as reprinted in his Surveys Historic and Economic (1900; reprint ed., New York: Augustus M. Kelley, Publishers, 1966), "Economic Opinion," 'Montchrétien,' pp. 263-67 /Ā-U-T, pp. 263-64; but, reading on "there is hardly a single argument or proposal in the 'Traicté' which is not derived from earlier writers" (viz. primarily Bodin and then Laffemas, pp. 264-66) while, also, Ashley finds--pp. 266-67--"one significant fact about Montchrétien's book which would seem to cast no little light on his own character: it is that the industry for which . . . (he) first asks protection-- . . . to which he devotes more space than to others certainly more important--was the hardware trade, . . . (which) was, as it happens, his own business," though Ashley does conclude that while "Montchrétien was not 'a great economist,' his book . . . affords a great deal of information as to the conditions of commerce and manufactures, and it shows the direction in which economic forces were going" (p. 267)/, but cf. (1.b) idem, "MONTCHRÉTIEN, Antoyne de (c. 1576 - 1621), Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy, rev. ed. by Henry Higgs (1925-26; reprint ed., New York: Augustus M. Kelley, 1963), Vol. II, pp. 808-9 /where, now, s-U-T and vs. his earlier (1888) assessment of A-U-t "on its title-page" as in (5) of n. 2 supra/; (2) C. Gide, "French School of Political Economy," ibid. (i.e., PDPE, II), pp. 154-55 /Ā-U-T; but, perhaps also A-U-t as in (6) and (11) of n. 2, supra; so, we quote verbatim:

> It is now generally agreed that it was in France that political economy first saw the light and even received its name; for the first book bearing the title of Économie Politique is that by Antoine de MONTCHRÉTIEN, Traicté d'Économie politique, 1615. (This fact is specially admitted by Cossa, on page 61 of his Introduction to the study of Political Economy, English translation.) Unfortunately the title of Montchrétien's book is practically the only portion that has deserved to survive, but that was certainly a beginning.

The question here is what "fact" is Gide referring to? Three are possible; and, as was indicated in n. 2 supra, Cossa--(19.a)/(19.b), loc. cit., nor anywhere else therein where Montchrétien is referred to--'specially admits' none of them. Indeed, Gide would here seem to be guilty of the same "national predjudice" of which Cossa accuses a particular "class of writers (which) attributes the founding of the science to individual Italian, French, or English writers of the sixteenth and centuries, as, for example, to (inter alii cit.) . . . Montchretien," whence--lest there be any doubt--we find later on where the " orman poet"--though not "second-rate poet," as he was introduced by Ashley in his PDPE art.--is taken up "among the lesser political writers" the marginal note, "Montchrétien not the father of economics" (same "Eng. trans.," pp. 126 and 190, respectively). The only thing Cossa "specially admitted" on that "page 61" is--after his consideration of alternative appelations which have been applied to the discipline, such as Civil/Public/Social (and even Industrial) Economics, State/National Economy, "economic science or ECONOMY," and simply "economics" (pp. 58-61)--contained in his concluding justification of his own decision to stick with and opt for "political economy," to wit:

> Nothing better having suggested itself, we may be content with the term POLITICAL ECONOMY, which occurs on the title-page of a book on political economy published in 1615 by Montchrétien de Watteville, which was employed by Steuart in 1767, by Verri in 1731, and was accepted by Adam Smith in 1776. Adam Smith's example has secured the general adoption of political economy as the prevalent name, notably in England, France, Italy, and America, where this designation is universally recognised in all works on the science itself, and in all places where it is taught publicly or privately. (Period.)

Those familiar with the major works of Gide--esp., (6) and (11) as in n. 1 above--will no doubt recognize this whole discussion as somewhat of a red herring. For there (loc. cit.)--perhaps no less chauvinistically but (presumably) not guilty of "the confusion . . . between general opinions about economic phenomena . . . and theoretical ideas" which Cossa (op. cit., p. 126) held to be the second reason for the "remarkable difference of opinion among economic historians as to the origins of the science"--it is unmistakably clear that the true father and founders of "pure political economy"/"economic science"/"the science of Political Economy" were Quesnay and the Physiocrats (or, as they preferred, "les Économistes"); thus, e.g., he warns and informs:

> But we must beware of regarding this date (1615), which saw the baptism of political economy, as the date also of its birth. As a study of facts, political economy goes back to a far earlier date, and, as a science . . . it is more modern. -- (6), as in n. 1 supra, p. 4.

> It is not too much to say that this (i.e., Quesnay's three essays in the Grand Encyclopedie of 1756, '57 and '58) marks the beginning of a

[3]J. A. Schumpeter, HIST. ECON. ANAL. (Oxford U. Press, 1954), pp. 167-68; H. W. Spiegel, GROWTH ECON. THOUGHT (Prentice-Hall, 1971), pp. 94-95, 172.

[4]James E. King, "The Origin of the Term 'Political Economy,'" JOUR. OF MODERN HIST., XX, 3 (Sept. 1948), 230-31.

[5]"Mayerne (Luis Turquet de)," ENCICLOPEDIA UNIVERSAL ILUSTRADA / EUROPEO-AMERICANA (Madrid: Espasa Calpe, S.A.; 1908; 1958), Vol. XXXIII, p. 1311(1); et cp. "Mayerne (Louis Turquet de)," GRAND DICTIONNAIRE UNIVERSEL DU XIXE SIÈCLE (Paris: Administration du Grand Dictionnaire Universel, 1873), Vol. X, p. 1383 (2-3) -- shed further light on this "French historian and political writer" (b. Lyon, ca. 1550; d. Paris, 1618) and his "ouvrages" (incl., significantly as well, his TRAITÉ DES NÉGOCES ET TRAFICS EN CONTRATS ETC., Genève, 1599) which may show a 'Mayerne - Montchrestien' connection.

[6]Augustus Boeckh, THE PUBLIC ECONOMY OF THE ATHENIANS, trans. A. Lamb (Boston: Little, Brown and Co.; London: Sampson, Low, Son and Co.; 1857), p. 5.

[7]See, e.g., Aug. Souchon, LES THÉORIES ÉCONOMIQUES DANS LA GRÈCE ANTIQUE (Paris: Librairie de la Société du Recueil Général des Lois et des Arrêts, 1898), p. 28; G. Cyril Armstrong, "Introduction," in ARISTOTLE, OECONOMICA, trans. Armstrong (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard U. Press; London: William Heinemann Ltd.; 1947), pp. 323-24; and, H. W. Spiegel, op. cit. (1971) as in n. 1 supra, p. 667.

[8]Here, without full documentation, we just note M. L. W. Laistner, GREEK ECONOMICS (N.Y.: E. P. Dutton, 1923); A. E. Monroe, EARLY ECONOMIC THOUGHT (Harvard U. Press, 1948 (Monroe = editor); and, Barry Gordon, ECONOMIC ANALYSIS BEFORE ADAM SMITH (Barnes & Noble, 1975), who really goofs in specifying agreement between Aristotle and Plato that the management of a large private estate is no different from the government of a small city-state, as per his pp. 32-39.

[9]Gunnar Stollberg, "Zur Geschichte des Begriffs ‚Politische Ökonomie,'" JAHRBÜCHERN FÜR NATIONALÖKONOMIE UND STATISTIK, Bd. 192, Heft 1 (1977), 2-3.

[10]The closest thing the present writer has been able to come to this is "civilis scientiae," as in CICERO, DE INVENTIONE; ET COP. AL., (ed.) trans. H. M. Hubbell (Harvard U. et Heinemann Ltd., 1949), pp. 14/15, #6; et cf. THE UNIVERSAL LATIN LEXICON OF FACCIOLATUS AND FORCELLINUS, A New Edition, by James Bialey (London: Sumptibus Baldwin et Cradock; et Guielmi Pickering; MDCCCXXVIII), Vol. I, p. 375(2), s.v. "Civilis, le," to wit: "Civilis scientia. political economy. h.e. quae docet rationem reipublicae gerendae, et inter cives vivendi. Cic(ero)."

dem Rev. Bruce Malina (Prof. of Theology), der biblische Theologie in Creighton lehrt. Der Gegenstand ist die philosophische Begründung eines neuen Typs der Wirtschaftswissenschaft, der gemeinhin als "Sozialoekonomik" bezeichnet wird. Prof. Nitsch hat bereits Ende Mai auf einem jaehrlichen Kongress der Society for the History of Economic Thought in East Lansing, Michigan, einige Ergebnisse seiner Untersuchung vorgetragen und wurde nun eingeladen, auf einem internationalen Kongress von Volkswirtschaftern in Jerusalem weitere Einzelheiten seiner Forschung darzulegen. Rev. Bruce Malina haelt sich in diesem Frühjahr und Sommer in Jerusalem zu Studienzwecken auf und kann Prof. Nitsch eine Hand reichen. Nun ergab es sich, dass Prof. Nitsch auf seinem Flug von New York nach Israel in Rom eine Pause machen kann. Da er noch nie in Europa war (er ist 50 Jahr alt), moechte er gern in Rom Station machen und vielleicht von dort aus auch Bibliotheken in Venedig besuchtigen.

Wenn er Glück haette und Sie Mitte August in Rom waren, waere er sehr dankbar, Sie in Ihrem Institut besuchen und seine Ideen bezüglich der Oeconomica II mit Ihnen besprechen zu dürfen. Wenn sich der Plan eines 6 taegigen Aufenthalts in Italien zusammen mit einem Besuch bei Ihnen verwirklichen liesse, waere seine Universitaet bereit, ihm bei der Finanzierung des kostspieligen Unternehmens unter die Arme zu greifen. Leider kam die Idee eines Flugs nach Israel über Italien erst vor ein paar Tagen auf, sonst haette ich Ihnen schon laengst von seinem Vorhaben berichtet.

Mein heutiger Brief ist schon zu lang geworden, um auch nur kurz von meinen eigenen Plaenen zu berichten. Ich beabsichtige, im kommenden Sommer und Frühherbst (16.7. - 20.10.) wieder in Deutschland zu sein und nach einer Kur in Bad Dürrheim, wo meine Atembeschwerden und Kreislaufstoerungen behandelt werden sollen, in Regensburg eine Pause zu mahhen. Dabei würde ich Mitte September diesmal auch Landshut wiedersehen. Darüber und über meine Gründe, Ihnen für viele erwiesene Güte meinen Dank auszusprechen, werde ich ein ander Mal berichten.

Einstweilen bitte ich Sie, meine Zumutungen bezüglich Herrn Prof. Nitsch zu erwaegen und meine besten Wünsche für Sie und Ihre Familie entgegenzunehmen von meiner Frau, die sich wie immer auf dem Land nahe der kanadischen Grenze erholen wird, und

Ihrem ergebenen

Received, together with returned copy of Stenzel/Aristotle in the West, on Monday, July 13, 1981 (90°F, muggy)

CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68178
Area Code 402, 536-2852

COLLEGE OF
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

July 9, 1981

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Soudek,

Arrived Omaha about 11 p.m. Tues., without incident, except slight delay in getting from our only stop in Des Moines to here (25 min. flying time!). Rather than maintain the crew that brought us all the way from New York, we had to wait for a different one from Denver that was an hour late in leaving there.

Now, the problem is resettling in here with all my new materials and the back-log of mail etc. which has accumulated in my absence. Dutifully, Dr. Goldbrunner had mailed a xerox copy of his letter here. In that regard, I am increasingly inclined to leave my travel plans as set, taking my chances on libraries etc. when I get to Rome.

On my way back to the I-house the other evening, I stopped into Butler Library and found that they did hold a copy (sub Lacombe, George) ARISTOTELES LATINUS, SUPPLEMENTA ALTERA, edidit Laurentius Minio-Paluello, Bruges-Paris, Desclée de Brouwer, 1961, but in their Special Collections (catalog no. B016.091 / L119 / suppl.). So, that night I packed, and then went down to Butler Library Rare-Book Reading Room and took the relevant info. from Min.-Pal. the next morning (Tues.). Thus, I feel relatively complete in my researches thus far. Actually, I would very much have liked to spend as much time with that Suppl. Alt. as I had, proportionally, with the pts. I & II in terms of its selective bibliog.--e.g., particularly the works by Franceschini (sp.?) listed there and others which might have shed some light on our question of whom the principal expert on the Economica might have been--but press of time didn't permit. What I did fund there --several items perhaps worthy of special note--I indicate on accompanying sheet.

Otherwise, most pleasant trips to both of you, and warm regards from house to house. Look forward to corresponding and comparing notes on our respective returns. Thanks, again, for everything. Auf Wiedersehen! Tom

Office Memorandum • CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY

TO : JSM (= Josef Soudek of Manhattan)* DATE: 7/10/81

FROM : TON (who already has three known initials, and whose "geography" really doesn't "explain" very much, at least as of this point)

SUBJECT: Selected notes on examination of ARISTOTELES LATINUS DODICES, SUPPLEMENTA ALTERA, Edidit Laurentius Minio-Paluello, Bruges-Paris, Desclée de Brouwer, 1961; pp. 229, cm. 25 x 16.8.

1) In "Nomina et Operum Tituli" index (p. 198), sub "Economica 'Aristotelis', Translatio Vetus, Translatio Durandi," readers are instructed to (a) delete codex nos. 1661 and 1663 from the TV category and (b) add these to the TD category, while (c) as per there and "Addenda" p. 227 (apparently) deleting "5. Yconomica, Recensio Durandi" from cod. no. 1282, (d) adding/substituting "5. Economica, Translatio Vetus" --et N.B., tV vs. rD--thereto(for) and, finally, (e) adding a heretofore unlisted codex no. 2158--BIBL. COMMUNALIS MOZZI-BORGETTI, 5. 3. D. 30 (3.c.17; Mazzat. 361)-- to the Trans.Vet. column and several of such to the "Transl.Dur." column.

2) In that last regard (1.e), it should be noted, one "J. Soudek, The Genesis and Tradition of Leonardo Bruni's Annotated Latin Version of the (Pseudo)Aristotelian Economics, p. 266" is--inter alios--cited (p. 143n). In this same regard, and as you had indicated, the "Addenda" section opens with the following prefatory note: "Quae hic subuntur serius nobis innotuerunt quam ut superiori catalogo inseri possent. Gratis agimus viris doctis O.P. Kristeller, R.W. Hunt, V. Zubor, H.M. Goldbrunner necnon dominae Kopelevič a quibus ea didicimus."

3) Various addenda/emendata/corrigenda re the previous listings in the Pars Prior/Posterior, such as and including (a) the relocation of the Library of Philip Hofer (re, e.g., cod. no. 16 containing a TV), (b) the (apparent) availability of codices in photocopy form by virtue of such notations as "Phot. (ff. 31-49) : Saul-choir, and (c) new designations for certain codices -- all as pertain to those containing the tr.Vet.

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration
Office of the Dean

November 25, 1981

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Soudek,

I hope this finds both of you essentially "recuperated" from your summer vacations, without ascribing any "normative" significance to that latter term. Seriously, though, I hope you are both back to health and up to par in your Uptown habitat, and was sorry to hear that the weather turned out so lousy for both of you--as it sounded--at your respective retreats. Here, and especially in Jerusalem, Israel and in Roma-Firenze, I can only say that the weather was ideal, as were all the other travel, touring, etc. arrangements -- with the potentiously drastic exception that I had carefully stored my bags on an otherwise empty (Express) train on my right (Rome) track, only to depart briefly and find it slowly pulling away from station, but gaining speed. Finally, I did manage to catch it afoot. There were all my mss. notes, etc.!

As I indicated, I managed three full (but shorter-summer) days of ms. research, mainly at the Laurenziana but also at the Nazionale Centrale - Firenze. I examined the BML's tr.vet. (Conv.Sopp.95), tr./rec. Durandus of lib. I,III (Plut.XIII.Sin.Cod.6), tr.(rec.)Aret. (Plut.79,Cod.18; = Bruni, of course), and two Greek mss. (Plut.81,Cod.5;ibid.,Cod.21), on all of which I took fairly careful and crucial notes; and, with the exception of the last Greek (Cod.21), all of which I have microfilm of the critical folia--33 ff. ea. was the minimum order. As for the BNC-F, there I examined the ms. Aristotelis Ethica, containing an important tr./rec.Dur. (Conv.Soppr.A.5.2769). This and the BML's tr.vet., e.g., were conflated with one another in the beginnings. But, more importantly, this ms. contains a commentary incipit "Jura canonica & leges civiles ??? artes collaterales" which may prove to be very suggestive regarding our problem of why Durandus did not translate the genuine liber secundus. The relevant folia from this ms. I have in photo-print copy, and enclose xerox copies of the (incipit) and Explicit ff. of the Oeconomica text, whence commences the Jura canonica commentary. It will take our paleographer to decipher this.

As I mentioned to Mrs. S., I also now have the complete 1615 ed. of Montchrétien's Traicté on microfilm from the Royal Library in Copenhagen (Langholm's tip); and, though I've skimmed it on the reader, I do not know yet whether the xerox transforms of this will come out black on white or vice versa (as those of the microfilms from the Bibl. Med. Lauren. do -- i.e., white on black). As to the Arabic ms./print, that seems to be a commentary/paraphrase (more than seems) rather than textual version. Do you still want xerox copies of Montchr's. Tr.?

Mainly, what I would like to have as soon as time etc. would permit your doing it, is the xerox copy of the relevant title-page, and Oecon. I (chap. i) and II (chap. i) passages of the Sylburg ed. of the Opera (1587), as you said you would provide. Otherwise, I have all the secondary sources / treatises on the "transmission of the corpus Aristotelicum" (P. Moraux, very important recent article/lecture; Sandys, Vols. I-II; Grayeff, 1974, very important; Zeller, Engl. tr., 2 vols.); Shute, 1888; During, 1957; Praechter, 1925; Chroust, 1973; Diog. Laertius; Lohr, Traditio; Geanakoplos = 3 works on Byzantine shcolars; etc., &c). I need Sylburg for paper I'm proposing for 1982 HOES conf. as per enclosure.

Hoping you have pleasant Thanksgiving & keeping this to one page/folio. Explicit Tom N.

2500 California Street Omaha, Nebraska 68178 (402) 449-2852

CREIGHTON
UNIVERSITY

College of Business Administration

May 22, 1982

Dear Dr. Soudek,

I here enclose for your critical examination and--I hope to some extent --edification my first effort at pulling together my research and study of last Spring and Summer in New York and Florence. Also, are included a couple of items which may be of interest to you regarding the session I was asked (finally!) to put together for the forthcoming HES meetings at Duke U.

That "up front" and out of the way (at least for the time being), let me say that I hope this finds you and Mrs. S. enjoying somewhat improved health from that which she indicated to me several times over the phone. This should be "your time of the year," and I hope the weather back there is not the disappointment now that it was to you on your trip to Europe last Summer-Autumn. You simply can't imagine the amount of precipitation that we've had here this Spring; 15 out of the first 20 days of the month witnessed everything from showers to downpours.

Now, to the matter at hand. I will be putting a research tour on top of my attendance and presentation at the HES meetings. Specifically, I will visit Washington, D.C. (Library of Congress; possibly Dumbarton Oaks, though that might not be too relevant), where I'll stay with my cousin; Harvard University (Houghton Library, specifically the Philip Hofer Library, from whom I have secured special permission to examine the translatio vetus ms. in his collection as listed in Lacombe et al., pars I et III); the University of Pennsylvania Library (whom I've contacted, and who 'look forward to my visit'); and, lastly, Columbia U. Butler Lib. and the New York Public Lib. for some "clean up" operations -- at Philadelphia I'll stay at one of our Jesuit colleges, St. Joseph U.; and, in Manhattan, probably at the Leo House (possibly Fordham). I'll probably not spend more than several days at each place, as I plan to return from D.C. on the 16th June.

I'll probably go to Harvard (where I'll stay with a former student who's in the MBA program there) first, after stopping briefly in D.C., being there (Harvard) for perhaps May 31 - June 4; whence, I would plan to swing down through New York, or otherwise go on to Philadelphia, and then back to New York. At any rate, in the course of this trip, I would like to drop in on you for at least a brief visit, if that would be possible. I would keep you posted as my plans develop, and see to it that we arrange a suitable time. Personally, I'm supposed --my doctor's and wife's orders--to make this a bit of a vacation; so, I'm not planning too rigidly.

In the meantime, I shall give you a call to see how this strikes you at least provisionally. With very best wishes and gratitude to you and Mrs. S.

As always,

Tom

California at 24th Street Omaha, Nebraska 68178 (402) 280-2850 Telex: 910-622-9287

C O P Y

New York, July 14, 1982

Dear Professor Nitsch,

the weather in our town has finally reached a shape in which it can rival Omaha, though Nebraska remains, in this respect too, superior to what New York is able to offer. For my taste, however, the heat has become unbearable and thus I am looking forward to my departure for Germany on the coming Tuesday, July 19. I shall travel there for three months while Mrs. Soudek will be spending the same time on an oldfashioned farm near Lake George. Should you for the one or other reason want to reach me, please address your mail to my home with the note "please, forward" and then it will reach me wherever I should be at the time.

Today I am sending you under separate cover an offprint of my article on "Aristotle's Theory of Exchange" which I found in a dark corner of my archives and which may come handy for future references. In connection with this article I want to draw your attentionto a just published book by one of my brilliant students, Karen I. Vaughn. It is the first American study on John Locke's economic theorizing. Perhaps, your Library will order a copy for you and you may enjoy enjoy reading, besides the acknowledgments, the first 45 pages of that (physically) slim volume.

Tucked into the offprint of my article you will find a xerox copy of Dr. H. Goldbrunner's essay on the dating of the translatio vetus and recensio Durandi in which he, in my opinion, successfully, takes issue with Mandonnet and Menut. (I trust that Goldbrunner's German diction will not cause you too much effort). When reworking your "Working Paper" on the Origin, etc. you should definitely revise your text on p. 26 accordingly. While noting humanistic Latin versions of Oeconomica II, it may be advisable to take a look at the Series "Renaissance Latin Aristotle Commentaries" in the Renaissance Quarterly authored by Charles H. Lohr (known to your friends in the theological faculty as Charles Lohr, S.J. and co-editor of the periodical Traditio), published by Fordham University Press). Dr. Lohr lives at present at Freiburg (Breisgau) and I shall most probably meet him when there in September. In the section "Authors C", R.Q. vol. xxviii, no. 4 (Winter 1975), p. 696 there is an entry on Camerarius. Since Lohr presents exhaustive literature on the authors, you can select whatever you want for your purposes. As to Camerarius, I should suggest to begin with the authoritative (though not faultless) work my Sandys and glance over the cited passages in Thordike's classical work. For your purposes it should be sufficient to look into the impressive essay by E.F. Rice, Jr. on "Humanist Aristotelianism in France ..." and to take not of the reprints of Faber's translationx of the Oeconomica II in Lohr's listing of Faber's works.

Finally, I should very much appreciate your contacting the

Paris "Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes" and request a microfilm or photostat of the first chapter of Montchrétien's "Traicté". I strongly suspect that Funk-Brentano did some dangerous editing there which has caused so much confusion but should not fool us when going down to work. Though the directrice of the Institut is no longer there, I found all collaborators very helpful and the expense of material provided by then bearable. Yet not let interfere your efforts with worries about financing; we shall find a way out.

Now that I have given you a sufficient amount of reading to sweat about, I am wishing you, Mrs. Nitch and the rest of your family some cool retreat and enough relaxation for the coming strains of your scholarship. With "warmest" greetings, in which Mrs. Soudek joins,

yours as always,

C O P Y II

München, August 8, 1982

Dear Professor Nitsch,

attached I am sending you a letter dated July 14 (the day I drafted it) the clean copy of which I was unable to type during the heatwave (a little above 100°) that preceded my departure to Europe.

When I arrived at Frankfurt/Main a very rainy and cool atmosphere greeted me. Yet a few days later, the U.S. heatwave followed my arrival and though the temperature did not exceed 90°, it was too hot in a country where air conditioning is still a little applied luxury. Thus I have had to postpone copying the letter until shortly before my "Kur" at a spa, one hour traintrip south of Munich. My lung needs the treatments as much as do my old bones (rather joins).

Hoping that you did not lose any time on account of the weather, I remain with still "warm" wishes

yours J.S.

attached to letter **NEH — APPLICATION COVER SHEET** of June 2, 80 **Form OMB-128-R-0073**

1. Individual Applicant/Principal Project Director
a. Name and Mailing Address

Nitsch, Thomas O.
(last) (first) (initial)

College of Business Administration
Creighton University
Omaha, Nebraska 68178
(city) (state) (zip)
Professor of Economics (Dr.)
title position

f. Telephone (402) 449-2850 ext

g. Citizenship 1. ☒ USA 2. ☐ Other Specify:

b. Date of Birth 9 / 13 / 31 (mo day year)

c. Major Field of Study ECONOMICS N1

d. Highest Degree Attained Ph.D. 6 / 63 (mo year)

e. Fellowships and Grants received since 1974-75. ☐ Yes ☒ No

(For NEH use ONLY)
Date Received / /
Application #
Initials

2. Type of Application
1. X New 2. ☐ Revision
*3. ☐ Renewal *4. ☐ Supplement
*If 3 or 4 (above) enter previous grant #

3. Program To Which Application Is Being Made
☒ Fellowships for Independent Study and Research (6111)
☐ Younger ☒ Senior
☐ Fellowships for College Teachers (6112)

4. Type of Applicant
1. X Individual
*2. ☐ Institution/Organization
Congressional District Nebr. #2nd
* If (2) above (inst./org.) enter -
Type:
Status:

5. Requested Period
From 2 15 81 To 8 15 81 = x6 Total Months 12

6. Audiences (Direct Beneficiaries)
a. Scholars
b. College teachers
c. Students

7. Requested Amount
Outright $
Gift & Match $
NEH Total $
Cost Sharing & Other Contributions $
Total Project $

8. Field of Project
ECONOMICS (History of) N1

9. Location Where Project Will Be Completed
New York, N.Y.

10. Public Issues Of Project

11. Topic (Title) of Project "Political Economy": From Its Origin(s) as *Politikē Oikonomia* to Its Renaissance as "Oeconomie politique," etc.

12. Description of Proposed Project (Do not exceed space provided) In recent efforts I have established the actual origin of "political economy" in the Greek literature of the 4th-1st centuries B.C. The usually reputed invention (first known use) thereof by A. Montchrétien thus becomes more accurately and properly its renaissance, and the contemporary resumption thereof its "recrudescence." I now essay to fill in the void between the last known appearance of *politikē oikonomia* at Naples ca. 80 B.C. and its celebrated reappearance with Montchrétien at Rouen in 1615. Toward this end, I have secured a sabbatical for the Spring-Summer 1981, to spend the April 1 - July 1 segment thereof "in residence" with Dr. Josef Soudek in Manhattan, N.Y. He is perhaps the expert on medieval-renaissance Latin versions of the pseudo-Aristotelian OECONOMICA, the (genuine) Liber Secundus of which is--from all indications--the "conveyance medium" bringing *politikē oikonomia* from its early-Peripatetic origin to the veritable "doorstep"--if not writing desk(s)--of Montchrétien (et al.) of its rebirth. Dr. Soudek assures me that he has in his personal library copies of all extant versions of the Aristotelian corpus in question, as well as the skill to show me how to utilize these and the related materials I will secure from the excellent relevant collections at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, etc.

13a. Have you submitted, or do you plan to submit a similar application to another NEH Program? If yes, provide name(s):(year(s) when applicable)
NO

13b. Have you submitted, or do you plan to submit a similar application to another government or private entity? If yes, provide name(s): (year(s) when applicable)
Have not submitted elsewhere, but might, e.g., to National Science Foundation.

IMPORTANT — READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING BLOCKS 14 & 15

14. Authorizing Official (name & mailing address)

15. Institution/Organization (name & mailing address)
Creighton University
2500 California
Omaha, NE 68178

Certification: I certify the statements herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Sig. Thomas O. Nitsch Date 6 2 80
signature of official applicant (mo day yr)

Type Ins./Org.:

Curriculum Vitae

Education

B.B.A., St. Mary's University of San Antonio, 1953--maj., Economics.
Coursework completed on M.S. in Economics, Auburn University, 1953-54.
Ph.D., Ohio State University, 1963--maj., Econs.; outside min., Sociology.
Dissertation: "The Redistributive Impact of Inflation: An Historical and Theoretical-Methodological Study" (1963; unpublished).

Employment

Tchg. Asst. (1954-55), Asst. Instr. (1955-58), Instructor (1958-60), Ohio State.
Assistant Professor of Economics, Creithton University, 1960-63.
Assoc. Prof. and Graduate Adviser in Economics, St. Mary's University, 1963-66.
Assoc. Prof. (1966-69), Professor (1969-), Dept. Chmn. (1975-78), Creighton U.
Visiting Professor of Economics, St. Mary's University, Summer 1970.

Academic Honors/Awards

DES (Nat'l. Catholic Hon. Soc.), Who's Who Among Students; St. Mary's U. '52-53.
Research and Teaching Fellowships, Auburn University, 1953-54.
Biog., Amer. Men (and Women) of Sci., Soc. and Beh. Sci., 10th ed. (1962) et seq.
Participant, G.E. program Recent Developments in Applied Eco., U. Chicago, 1967.
Participant, G.E. program New Dvpts. in the Tchg. of Economics, Stanford, 1968.

Major/Relevant Publications (incl. 'Papers Presented / Faculty Working Papers')*

1964, "Schumpeter and Catholicism: A Comment," REV. SOCIAL ECONOMY, XXII, 104-10.
1971, "The Economic Exigencies of Social Justice," BUS. EDUCA. REV., XXII, 50-57.
1972, 'On the Nature and Distribution of Power in the Mature (Social) Economy,' 50th ann. mtg. Southwestern Soc. Sci. Assn., San Antonio, Mar. 30 - Apr. 1.
1973, 'Toward Human Economy' (with Bruce J. Malina), 32nd annual meeting Association for Social Economics, New York, Dec. 27-29--abstract, REV. SOCL. ECONY. XXXII (1974), 124; Fac. Work. Pap., CBA/CU, 12/25/73, 69 + (9) pp.
1974, 'Toward Human Economycs: A Search for Meaning,' Institute of International and Public Affairs, St. Mary's University of San Antonio, March 15.
1976, "Bicentesimo Anno: The Unfinished Agenda," FORUM FOR SOCL. ECONS., Spring.
1977a, 'On the Origin of "Political Economy": A Terminological-Ideological Note,' 13th ann. conf. Missouri Valley Econ. Assn., St. Louis, Feb. 24-26; Fac. Work. Pap., CBA/CU, 2/20/77, c + 57 + xxvii pp.
1977b, 'The Development of Economycs and the Objective Function to Be Maximized: An Integrative Approach' (with Bruce J. Malina), 55th ann. mtg. Southwestern Soc. Sci. Assn., Dallas, Mar. 30 - Apr. 2; Fac. Work. Pap., CBA/CU, 4/17/77.
1977c, "On the Origin of 'Political Economy'," Notes JOUR. OF ECONOMICS, III, 243.
1979a, "Alienation: The Neglected Rousseau-Smith-Marx Connections," JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, V, 33-38.
1979b, "On the Smithian vs. Unsmithian Nature of Marx's Concept/Analysis of Alienation," 43d ann. mtg. Midwest Economics Association, Chicago, Apr. 5-7; in preparation for publication as faculty Monograph, CBA/CU, Fall 1980.
1980, "The Origin, Renaissance, and Recrudescence of *Politikē Oikonomia*: A Progress Report," 7th ann. mtg. Midsouth Academy of Economists, Little Rock, Feb. 14-16; under adaptation for pub. in MIDSOUTH JOUR. ECONS./Annals (Dec.) 1980.

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*Papers presented and circulated at meetings but not published are in single quotes; those published or accepted and in preparation for publication, in double quotes. Faculty Working Papers are available from the College of Business Administration, Creighton University, Omaha, NE. 68718. Chronological ordering is for purposes of citation infra.

Background and Description of Proposed Study

Since undergraduate school, I have experienced and nurtured an abiding and deepening interest in the history of economics. This, I am now convinced, emanates from my concern for the future of the discipline. In the pursuit of what I (and Malina) have described as "a normative-positive scientific art and artful science called 'Human Economycs'" (1977b), I have undertaken investigations into the histories of both "social" and "political" economy(ics). While I have yet to bring out anything in the former (SE) case, I have found, e.g., that the designation and discipline trace back 150 - 100 years further, and that the terminology has been in much greater currency in this country, than tends to be recognized. In the latter (PE) regard I have found and noted (1977a,c; 1980) that, while historians of economics have been wont for a century and a quarter now to credit (if anyone) Antoine de Montchrestien with the invention (first known use) of the term "political economy" with the publication of his Traicté de l'Oeconomie politique at Rouen in 1615, that credit really goes to the "ancient" Greeks. In a clear "vetero-Mercantilist/Cameralist" sense, the generic '*(polin) politikē oikonomia*' appeared on no less than three known occasions in the Hellenic literature of the late 4th to early 1st centuries B.C. Thus, what has conventionally been regarded as the origin of "political economy" in the early 17th century is now seen to be more properly the renaissance thereof, while the increasing contemporary resumption of what served as the primary designation for Economics during the first 300 years (1615-1915) of its modern history is most aptly regarded as the "recrudescence" thereof.

Certainly, as Stollberg (1977) has shown and brought to my attention upon hearing of my contemporaneous effort (1977a), the same term (to which should be added "Staatswirthschaft," "economia civile," etc.) has been used to designate even qualitatively different systems of thought and practice -- i.e., Montchrestien's "polis" and Sully's "Estat" were not the equivalent of Aristotle et al.'s "city-state." But, the first step toward accurate meaning is accuracy in what was said, when and where. And, while there is virtual unanimity within the history of economics that, in that same act of publishing his treatise under the revised title rather than the officially-approved Traicté oeconomique du Trafic, Montchrétien did not 'become at once the creator of the name and of the science' as enthusiasts have claimed, the majority concede the significance of his "baptizing" thereof. And, while pride prevented Adam Smith from using the same Principles of Political Oeconomy under which his countryman Sir James Steuart had published nine years earlier (1767), he made eminently clear the synonymous nature thereof with his Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (1776-89) and fixed that designation on the science until Alfred Marshall successfully introduced the reduced-form "Economics" 115 years later.

In this pursuit and these researches to date, the present student has become increasingly convinced that there is something in a name, that language is critical, that there is no such thing as a mere semantical difference. Thus, when I translate and interpret from reading Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Politics, and Oeconomica that economy(ics)--*oikonomia(ikē)*--is a "prudence-art" involving the right management of the household or estate, that *chrēmata* are the "useful things" requiring expert and prudent administration or utilization, and that kingdoms, satrapies and city-states have to be ordered similarly as the individual oikos (whence *oikonomiai basilikē, satrapikē, politikē, idiōtikē*), then I know that Jowett's rendering of *chrēmatistikē* as "the art of money-making" in the Politics (1256a:1-2) suffers and misleads, and that--given planet earth as domicile of humankind--the ozone layer is one of those "*chremata*." That is, in these ways, Aristotle can--and perhaps should--be taken seriously and literally.

Unfortunately, perhaps inadvertently but certainly with very selective inattentiveness, he is. Thus, e.g., compare Milton Friedman's essential syllogism, "man creates money, inflation is a monetary phenomenon, ergo inflations are man-made," with Aristotle's notion that money (qua *nomisma*) is a human convention, whence in se sterile; while, the real economic-growth and unemployment rates are natural phenomena to Friedman, humanly understandable, explicable and predictable, but nonmanipulable by man. Note and compare as well the earlier efforts of the Physiocrats and Adam Smith to automate the economy by liberating the marketplace from the manipulation of the "sovereign." To these, in the things that really count, Economics is a science qua *epistēmē*, just as Forster misrendered it (Oeconomica I, 1343a:1), rather than the prudential art that Aristotle and his disciple intended (ibid, "τεχνῶν" at 1343a:5-9; Nic. Eth., VI, v-viii/8).

As I have noted (1977c), in this almost blind effort to render their discipline a pure and true science and positive-theoretical system, economists have woefully ignored their own history. Like Sorokin's "new Columbuses," they reinvent the wheel; or, perhaps, invent worse ones. Relatedly, they rely so much on themselves for the extraction of that part of overall intellectual history which is "economic," that they no longer know what *oikonomikē* really means. Struggling to predict the prime rate day after tomorrow, OPEC and the energy crisis slip up on their "blind side." As I have noted in the present regard (1977a,c; 1980), it is almost inconceivable how both Roscher (1874 vs. 1849) and Ingram (1915 vs. 1894-95) who followed him in the matter could completely miss the fact that both Böckh (1817 et seq.) and Rau (1821) had clearly noted the distinction between royal ("Staatsoberhauptes"), provincial, city-state ("Stadt, πολιτικη") and private economy ("Privatwirthschaft") made in that "zweiten Buche der Oekonomik" ascribed to Aristotle. Incredible, when Rosher--the pupil of Böckh--and Ingram--the biographer (for Palgrave's Dictionary) of both Böckh and Rau--could actually cite and make special note of the revelant works of both (1817, 1821), yet Ingram (1915) could follow and paraphrase Roscher (1874) in proclaiming Montchrétien's "important service" of naming the science for the first time in chosing his title. Meanwhile, the more obscure A. L. Perry (1866) had cited Aristotle's "treatise on 'Economics'," significantly simultaneously denying the Stagirite the right to be "called the father of Political Economy" and any repute as "a very important contributor to the science upon which he has the honor of conferring the name." Some had eyes to see, but were not heard.

With the true origin of *politikē oikonomia* (re)established, and its recreation or reintroduction as *oeconomie politique* by Montchrestien considered in that light, the renaissance as an exponential growth in the frequency of, and linguistic variegation in, occurrence is readily documented. More readily is the eclipse of "Political Economy" and its surrender to "Economics" qua "the science of wealth" (Fisher, 1912) around 1915 demonstrated, as the publication of the posthumos edition of Ingram's classic A History of Political Economy was to close the books on the history of that science. Similarly, it is easy to at least quantify and indicate the variety involved in the contemporary re-emergence of "political economy(ics)" which justifies the descriptive "recrudescence" as "a new outbreak after a period of of abatement" (Webster's New Collegiate), as Stollberg (1977) and my latest effort (1980) show. What remains, and what the present proposal is specifically about, is the missing linkage and actual lineage from what turns out to be a rather cozy little triad of "ancients" dating from 323 - 80 B.C. up to the veritable "doorsteps" of Montchrétien et al. in the early-17th to mid-18th century "renaissance" period. Specifically, the proposed study will pursue and explore the following questions and lines of thought:

1. Did the term political economy actually vanish from the scene during this interim period, as Garnier's seminal study (1852) implies and Stollberg now more knowledgably holds? The Greek-English lexicographers Liddell and Scott point us to the three known occurrences of "πολ. οἶκον." in Hellenic antiquity. The closest their Latin-English counterparts get us to the direct equivalents or adaptations we might expect are Cicero's "*civilem scientiam*" ca. 87 B.C. and Fronto's "*civilis scientiae*" of 125 A.D. I still search for *civilis oeconomia, oeconomia politica, etc.*

2. Is it sufficiently true, as Stollberg explains, that the partial synonym relationship between "oeconomia" and "politia" accounts for the (alleged) disappearance of "the speudo-Aristotelian term political economy by the late middle ages," since otherwise the existential polis-economy formations could have given the concept new life and the *oikonomiká* were known in the 13th century? He has suggested a more thorough search of "the Romance languages" for "better evidence" to the contrary (Stollberg-Nitsch, 10/16/77).

3. Does the Oeconomica II constitute the conveyance medium which brought the *politikē oikonomia* of those ancients, with whom and whose language Montchrétien is known or reputed to have been so conversant, down to his "doorstep"--or even writing desk? Are there "milestones" or "century marks" to be found in a path--perhaps meandering--from Philodemus' handling of that corpus to that most popular Aristotelian collection put out at Geneva, e.g., in 1606?

To pursue such questions, I have secured a sabbatical leave for the Spring - Summer 1981, primarily to spend the April 1 - July 1 segment thereof "in residence" with and under the tutelage of Dr. Josef Soudek in (Manhattan) New York. Professor Soudek is perhaps the authority on medieval-renaissance Latin translations/versions of the (pseudo-)Aristotelian Economics, and assures me his personal library contains all the editions--with the valuable commentaries, etc. --of the genuine Second Book thereof which I would need for my purposes. At the same time, I will be taking advantage of the excellent history-of-economics and related collections for which such university libraries in the area as Harvard, Yale and Columbia are well known. The proposed schedule is as follows:

1. Jan. 15 - Mar. 31 -- preparatory operations at Creighton, including further identification and refinement of study objectives and targets, readying of materials to be shipped, etc.

2. Apr. 1 - June 30 -- "in residence" period with Soudek, availing myself of his expertise in this area, his advice as to the "unfinished agenda" that I might be able to address, kindred spirits and "laborers in the vineyard" whom I should contact, and the most likely outlets for publication of the research. I would also regard it as a significant part of this phase to make copies of all such materials as I would need in completing and writing up the research after my return.

3. July 1 - Aug. 15 -- time for reflection, sorting out, etc. back at Creighton before the Fall semester commences. This would include the commencement of writing on what is proposed to be the first "major" or most "respectable" publication to emerge from my on-going efforts in this area to date. The journals now considered for submission include, e.g.: History of Political Economy, Journal of Economic Literature, Kyklos, Review of Social Economy, and Journal of the History of Ideas.

With respect to my foreign language facility(ies), I am confident that I have either the requisite personal competency or the necessary resource personnel--essentially the same as those upon whom I have relied throughout for the critical renderings from the Greek, Latin, German, earlier-French and Italian--

to make the contribution to the historical-philosophical aspect of Economics--to "Human Economycs," if you will--here proposed and described. For one with my interests, who has not been able or seen fit to take a sabbatical leave in over twenty years of full-time teaching, Dr. Soudek's approval of my visit affords a most unique opportunity to improve my professional competence.

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AR 6285 7/13 JOSEF SOUDEK COLLECTION II/3/A JAN 1943 – JULY 1971

OELSNER, TONI

Liebe Gretel, 7/10/71

Das war uns eine große Freude als heute Dein immer hoffter Brief ankam. Vielen Dank, auch für Deine guten Wünsche. Es war ja herrlich, wenn Du auch mal wieder herkämst und auch uns besuchen würdest! Einstweilen freuen wir uns auf Seff's Besuch Ende der Woche und Du werden sicher die Ohren klingen! Er soll diesen Gruss für Dich dann mitnehmen.

Herzlichste Grüsse,
Deine Lilian

Telephone:
Woburn Sands 2261

9 WALTON ROAD
WAVENDON
Nr. BLETCHLEY
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Herzliche Glückwünsche
zum Geburtstag!

Auch von mir. Es wäre so schön,
Dich wieder zu sehen, aber einst-
weilen freuen wir uns auf den
Sieff.

Lots
Ernest

Lilian

Yale University New Haven, Connecticut 06520

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Strathcona Hall

February 13, 1968

Dear Prof. Soudek,

I hope this note finds you and Mrs. Soudek well. I just wanted to let you know what I am doing these days.

This year I am an acting instructor here at Yale and hope to finish my dissertation by September or at least by the end of the calendar year. In September, I will go to York University in Toronto as a lecturer (with automatic promotion to assist. prof upon completion of the thesis). York University is less than 10 years old and may some day become a major university. I will be teaching at an all liberal arts college of the University (Glendon College) physically separate (by 12 miles) from the

rest of the university. The students are supposed to be very good and the special emphasis of the college is public affairs. My teaching load will be 8 hours: a year course in principles, a year course in intl. economics and two groups of a social science seminar (1 hour each group). I will have about 40 students in the principles course but only 15 or so in the intl. course.

You may be wondering why I chose a Canadian University. It was quite by accident. The offer from York provided me with better students than did any U.S. offer and had the advantage of being in a large city — very important since I'm still single.

With best regards,

Bernie

Saturday

My dear Gretel and Jeff:

Last night was really the highlight of our stay in New York. We enjoyed our evening so much. With the passing of the years friendship becomes very precious indeed and it means a lot to Helmuth even if you hear seldom from him.

We regret that due to the shortness of our stay and the fact that Helmuth was not feeling well, we have been unable to contact any other friends or any relatives. I hope we shall be able to come back some time soon, we are both looking forward to it.

Once again, many thanks for a

lovely evening and the fabulous
Chinese dinner. How lovely it
would be if New York were a bit
closer to Washington!!

Much love from both of us,

Affectionately, Connie

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Dr. and Mrs. J. Sordek
900 West End Avenue
New York N.Y. 10025

11-F

Leaf Spring
Barbizon Plaza
New York, N.Y.

January 31, 1953

Dear Dr. Sonneck

My exile will be ended on Wednesday. I had an extremely reassuring letter of Professor Mirkine-Guetzévitch, forwarded by friends, reassuring me again of his support wherever he could in recommending me. He even added that his wife is sending me her kind regards.

Today I was the first time clearly told that they never wanted Dr. Fromm-Reichmann, any colleague of hers, to come here and to look into this fabricated business. But she has offered me her help in various letters and no independent decent psychiatrist could uphold the irresponsible nonsense they fabricated both in the City and here. This is just another aspect of Crime, open and obvious. It is a Campus of the Dead, prescientific and unscientific.

Professor Mirkine-Guetzévitch's letter will help me, I suppose, to reconstruct my contacts and connections, also with Columbia University.

And of course I am quite sure any colleague of Dr. Fromm-Reichmann's at the William Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry will refute the sham diagnoses fabricated in those dark places, as well as members of other national organizations. –

At least I was able to write one essay which I called Between Two Friday Nights (Portrait of my Mother) and which might also lend itself for lectures with earlier materials combined. This might help me then reconstructing matters again. I discussed the above subject before with Dr. Glazer of Commentary; and Dr. Baumwall suggested me such lectures. – The essay is modeled after Lion Feuchtwanger's This is the Hour – the social climate of the period as background; interesting parallelism to present-day issues.

I hope this brief note would catch your interest as my letter to Professor Mirkine-Guetzévitch caught his.

Sincerely,

T. Oelsner

c/o. Mrs. S. Baum
145 E 54 St
N.Y. 22)

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR EMIGRÉ SCHOLARS, WRITERS AND ARTISTS, INC.

62 WEST 45th STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. Tel. MUrray Hill 2-4672

May 19, 1952

Professor Josef Soudek
900 Westend Avenue
New York City

Dear Professor Soudek:

For a long time we have not been in contact regarding Toni Oelsner.

You will certainly know that some time last year she had several attacks and consequently was taken to Bellevue Hospital and from there to Rockland State Hospital. I learned this only through Professor Mirkine-Guetzevitch whom she wrote several times from Rockland State Hospital. Professor Mirkine-Guetzevitch asked me urgently to find out whether she could be helped get away from there, as this was what she asked him for fervently in her letters.

I did not feel that I should personally intervene, since I could not offer any help. However, I asked a good friend of mine, Mrs. Melly Simon who is the Chief of the Psychiatric Social Service, Payne Whitney Clinic, New York Hospital, to inquire. Early this year she phoned with the doctor at Rockland State Hospital and heard that Toni Oelsner was still sick and could not be released. Now, however, upon her written request, she received an answer of April 30 in which Dr. Stanley, Senior Director at Rockland State Hospital, wrote her the following:

> "Miss Oelsner is being considered for release into her own custody and although steps have been taken in this direction we still do not have a satisfactory plan. Miss Oelsner is without any means at present and consequently will require financial assistance until she is able to re-establish herself in her field. She was receiving financial help from the Welfare Department prior to her admission to the hospital and flatly refuses to consider it at present. Miss Oelsner has no relatives in the City of New York who might help her. Our Social Service Department has been following Miss Oelsner since her admission and it might be best for those of Miss Oelsner's friends who are interested in assisting her to get in touch with our Social Service Department and jointly work out plans for her discharge."

While Toni Oelsner was in Rockland we received a note from the Bursar of Columbia University regarding a loan of $50 Miss Oelsner had taken up a year ago and for which my coworker Dr. Toni Stolper

and a Dr. Margaret Rothenberger, whom I did not know, had given a guaranty. I found Dr. Rothenberger's address in the telephone book and got in touch with her. I discovered that she is an old friend of Toni Oelsner's family and knew Toni since her childhood. Dr. Rothenberger and Toni Stolper together were willing to pay for the loan which is now fully repaid.

I mention this only because I now know that Dr. Rothenberger knows Toni Oelsner so well. I have written her and given the same information from Rockland State Hospital which I am giving you herewith.

I wonder whether you would like to telephone me one of these days in order to talk the whole case over with me. Unfortunately my Committee is in no position to help Toni Oelsner make any future plans. But, perhaps in talking things over together, and also getting in touch with Dr. Rothenberger, we could find a possibility of assisting the Social Service to make a reasonable plan.

Waiting to hear from you, I am

Cordially yours,

Else Staudinger

Else Staudinger

es:ua

P.S. Should you have no time to telephone at the above number during the day, you may wish to call me at my home any evening after 8:30 p.m. at GRamercy 7-0128.

April 24, 1952

Dear Dr. Sondek:

After half a year of an absurd wasting-away of time it has now been decided here that basically my work and my scholarly sponsors in their testimony about it may be best to be consulted, or indirectly approached to find a way out of this gruesome deadlock. This was of course the crux of my earlier correspondence with Frieda Fromm-Reichmann and even offered indirectly help, and she had made known her agreement with that in that she sent carbon copies of her letters to me to the hospital. But months after months have been passing away, with all the humiliations involved (I can tell the smallest or the most symbolic of them; all of these staff members could have glimpsed into my publications), and the unaccountable time as a dead weight. I do not speak about the anachronism of the whole institution - mental hygiene - where the basis of my life, as it would be of every active person, has been taken away, and all my activities have been cut short, my real existence being blotted out. - I stated already in December that in a so-called discharge staff meeting I would bring the case of these institutions - so much publicly criticized in recent years - to the Commission of Human Rights of the U.N. Two days later I was again aroused to the fact that the slightest self-assertion has no place in these quarters, outside the pale of civic rights. I am still working on it to rectify that as to the form of my dismissal. What kind of damage has been done to me with Columbia Univ. and so on, through backstage investigations I do not know. My estimation of the staff meeting earlier this month was too optimistic; it was a stage theater - a court of a strange setting, without witnesses and without defense lawyer. - There was something said about mental defects we all have (what a broad term in itself; why not rather speak about limitations); then anyone could be deprived of his legal capacity?! The doctor of my "building" who is an intelligent man told me later on that all staff members last year had to take Rorschach tests, and, eventually to rectify certain "defects." He agreed of course with my answer that this did not impair their positions, reputations, and so on. I found him finally receptive for the root cause of this present horror in those earlier misrepresentations of physical illnesses as "escapes" and the serious mistakes which were made, and so on. But one of my philosopher friends phrased all that much more poignantly: Exception is guilty. And then there is the Job story, the three friends who tell him: All your misfortunes must be the consequence of your sins - in modern language + your own fault. This is their

their argument. This argument is a pattern, as nothing what is being said here is original; catchwords, clichés, stereotypes – and I do not wish to repeat them; all this is too far away from me. My analogy of blaming me for having been victimized by unlawful police interference as well as unethical medical methods with Nazi antisemitism & 6 million is too overloaded, too burdened. Probably they want to infer that I have an antisemitic complex!! One should better forget about all that. Furthermore it hurts than when I say that among those were doctors, scientists & so on —; this is too close an identification with them.– One can observe here how easily people forget, reverse opinions and follow higher authorities – even when in the long run it doesn't help anything.– But I am the one who has to pay for these things – two months interval between those staff meetings. I shall offer now to take the Rorschach test and any other test they may want. Let there be objective measures. I was told what I knew myself that the IQ test did not reveal any nervousness. Otherwise they could have had other proof for my intelligence. What an irony that is.

You may be assured that in all my conversations with the doctor of my building, and who wants to be helpful with my dismissal, I pointed out how much your untiring efforts as well as those of my other sponsors, and their recommendations, were thwarted and disrespected; and I think he finally fully understood that. You may please also believe me how badly I feel of ever having given you descriptions about this horror. It's bad taste, one shouldn't have. I hope it would not be necessary to say how badly I felt that Dr. T. so completely misunderstood why I suggested she might contact you. But all this are only special incidents of the jungle.

The academic year is already drawing to a close. What did I "learn" or observe here – that insanity & stereotypy are very close together. But those studies were made by easier and more comfortable methods.

I finally decided to write to Hans Gerth, high-spiritedly. I had certain hesitations but found out that these were unjustified. I am sure he will be unprejudiced enough to understand the whole thing.–

Sincerely yours,

T. Oelsner

April 11, 1952

Dear Dr. Sondek:

This unimaginable nightmarish dream has now expanded all over the winter. Unfortunately this confinement and inactivation is something much worse than a ghastly dream; considering the obvious losses + waste of time needless to say. Basically it was to be ended four months ago - as soon as the bureaucratic wheel came into movement from the top. But then red tape and other bureaucratic shortcomings slowed down + delayed those proceedings - even though everyone wanted to dismiss me. Last week the clinical director ~~of all~~ arranged a full-member staff meeting to come to some positive decision. It was agreed upon, in the beginning, I might have had different settings of audiences during the past winter. - I stated among other points, that in no country of Continental Europe as well as Latin America where Roman law has been accepted something similar what happened to me could ever occur. But that the whole case was also against the American Constitution (1st Amendm.) as I maintained from the very beginning. - I further stated that I suppose that the official who acted in such an impermissible way accepted graft, since these people are ill-paid. No one refuted these facts as well as the latter assumption. It was further conceded that I could not well be blamed for unjustified demands, slanders or so-called „madness" of landlord + neighbor; and that I acted in good faith in staying at home, and believing the informations given me that time. - My other statements as to the medical aspects, or as bad medical practice; the pretexts for my being kept at the B.H. in New York which I termed not merely as preponderous but as a harmful + damaging slander; that the later „diagnosis" was ~~merely~~ fabricated; and that everything there was lost in bureaucratic mix-ups; and that furthermore the social worker there instead of being helpful to me gave damaging information - all these very very definite statements were recognized as being correct. Which practically means that it was recognized that there was no justification whatsoever for my ever having been sent here or even kept at the B.H. in NYC at all. One calls that an „occasional slip." As yet very little comfort to me, as to the suffering and what is even much worse, the terrific losses.

They were, of course, also interested in my work, and so on, and the subjects and ideas interested them. (I would indeed have preferred an oral Ph.D. examination than to speak under such conditions about my work + project.). - And what was then the result of the special-staff meeting? The Clinical Director told me that I am an individualist. I was not alert enough to reply that this was a characteristic Americans are particularly proud of. In any case it was not meant to be something negative. - Otherwise, I was told to go on teaching (now during the summer!), get my Ph.D. and get a college position. Exactly what I was striving for, without a specific advice from such a company and now with a whole winter lost. I told them who my references are, what they had said about my work; which my connections are; my work at the T.C. last year; and their further recommendations for me and so on. (Just shortly before this happened they recommended me for German + French teaching at the „School for Young Professionals"; even though they accepted a young teacher who also taught Spanish, ~~they~~ on a trial period, they were still considering me, also for

social science fields.) I also explained that this happened during the first week of the fall term last year when I received three new teaching engagements; with other students expected to come back. – That one of my former students was now on the staff of the National Museum of Anthropological History in Mexico, etc. – and what kind of a tremendous damage this means to me. – It seems that it was now recognized that something positive can be done, or ought to be done, for my going back into my old boat and resuming my scholarly work. At least, there was then the familiar promise that they would see what could be done. Of course, they went to dismiss me; and I made the concluding statement that, as a matter of course, I wanted to leave here the first day I came. It depends how much they themselves feel the urgency and how much others will feel it. Every day is a loss in this absurd situation. – This month is Jewish History Week – and I am confined here and inactivated. – I have now asked Lee to work in the library which would ease somewhat my situation. – It is very little what I could read here. – Inasmuch as every little thing here takes time, the outside negotiations would be much more important. – They had me even take an IQ test preceding that meeting; in which despite two or three slips of memory I seem to have scored pretty high. I found it ~~some~~ that time a little bit hurtful to be asked such self-evident questions; but at least it showed that I did not succumb to getting nervous. – ~~At~~ Obviously one is capable of enduring quite a lot; but this is a rather negative achievement; and I am still hoping that eventually in not too distant a future this tribulation may be ended to resume active life. I am so little of an adventurer and I really would prefer not to have had these sort of strange experiences. – In any case I tried what I could to take an utterly objective standpoint on the whole matter, which I think, aside from what I had to say about my accomplishments was the most impressive way to the people here. Instead of some academic test ~~or~~ or examination; or ~~some~~ lecture, reading, it was now this meeting. But maybe this will again lead to these.

Sincerely yours,

Tomi Oelsner

December 28, 1951

Dear Dr. Sondek:

I had of course been hoping that Dr. Teutsch's conversation with you would move her to act energetically and quickly so that I could leave here. More than a month after my brother's and his wife's letter to her arrived nothing decisive has happened on her part. Her official visit here was not more necessary because the discharge matter had been taken care of before; and what I had told her other sister, Mrs. Ernest Low (Esther), the week before. That they helped me out with some essential things was very nice but I thought of this sort of equipment not in terms of a prolonged staying but of a quick leaving here. My correspondence with my brother himself is taking up much time.

In the meantime, while this absurd existence is continuing research projects are going on everywhere. The big UNESCO project on the History of Man, to eliminate mistakes on national backgrounds, really was my purpose was. The Horace Mann Lincoln Institute of School Experimentation at Teachers College where I had been working last spring, together with the Department of Guidance of TC is conducting a Career Pattern Study with full-time and part-time staff. There was a note about it in the N.Y. Times of December 25th on the Book Page. Since they were very satisfied with my work that time they might very well have called me up. On the basis of my work at the Institute, my Tutoring on the Campus and my UNESCO-application as well as earlier recommendations from Columbia University I continued to be registered with their Part Time Employment of TC both for research and teaching. Only a short while ~~ago~~ before this terrible thing happened they had recommended me to for German and French teaching at the School for Young Professionals. I had a very pleasant interview. Finally someone who also could teach Spanish was temporarily hired but with the prospect that they might call me in again since they wanted to try out the other teacher. From all these corners may have come telephone calls. But I am here now incarcerated. Nothing has been done until now for my rescue. The discharge alone does not not help me. It is bad enough that ever such a thing could happen, and which was absolutely not my

fault; I being now dependent on others to help me to get out here. Of course, had I have close relatives around this whole thing could never have happened; and exactly this situation has so much been exploited. Historical facts do not count and an individual with whatever kind of prestige is unprotected, it appears.

How many intermediary steps of a most official nature ~~kind was~~ and how much work were necessary that Teachers' College accepted my application for Part Time teaching research employment; how much equally was necessary that I was allowed posting notes for German-French tutoring at the Columbia University Campus. Many of your own recommendations for me were among those intermediary steps, as you may well know, and for which I was ever so grateful to you.

Should all this year-long work and these efforts, all my scholarly accomplishments, my recognized research projects, all the efforts of world-known scholars on my behalf and of my work count for nothing that I am victimized by petty trivialities and irresponsibilities of so many people who could have known better?. Should I really be abandoned here? I know of course that you and your wife when she was so kind to call up at this nice New York place would have been able to prevent this horrid thing to happen by merely calling up Fr. Fromm-Reichmann to send one of her colleagues. There is no doubt that she would have done that. That Gladys Meyer promised to do that and failed keeping this promise is something hardly reconcilable with her academic position. She had recommended me for College positions during the Summer and the Fall just as you did. It is hard to ~~know~~ understand that she did not have a critical mind enough as to know that "I do not belong into a place like that." I had mentioned in conversations with her that I knew Fr. Fromm-Reichmann through my very best friend

first and Berlin friends. So it was the obvious thing to do. - But here I am now, my room gone, my income from tutoring gone, and all other income from work in my field I had all the necessary steps taken to obtain. And after the summer the early October, when this thing happened was the crucial time. I was really at a point when after so many hard and trying years I had hoped that my boat would go in the right direction.

I have written to Dr. Hans Elias from Darmstadt who is professor of Histology at the Chicago Medical School. I am sure he will act and do what he can. But this involves again time-consuming correspondence. I have even taken the courage to write to Professor Mishine - Gnetsewitch. Things were at a point when this happened that I felt ~~when~~ I could take such courage. - But this is holiday-week, and everything is consuming time. - Here I didn't have the chance to speak to anyone again. -

If you or your wife could be good enough to speak with Mrs. Loos and her sister, particularly, again, this might perhaps be of help. I really was not in such a close contact with them as that they would be informed about all the details, mainly the important details. They both do not have the space to invite me, but there is no doubt that they would know of people who could, and that they should do everything ever possible and as quick as ever possible.

Perhaps if one could approach Lilo Rath (Mrs. Paul Grothe). I think she is living in Hastings-on-Hudson. Dr. Hans Weil might know. I believe that she might have kept some of her good Offenbach - Frankfurt common sense, and might perhaps have some good idea. Of course, she is a busy mother and housewife. At least, she might speak with Gladys Meyer which might be not quite unnecessary, for certain reasons. I think Lilo Grothe has a good common sense and some objective way

of judgement which the former just was lacking in such an extremely grave situation, which unfortunately happened.

There is some real urgency in terminating this situation. I certainly shall settle things so as to go on with my former contacts and work. – But exactly for this reason some quick help ~~would~~ would also enhance all my further re-building steps.

With kindest regards and thanks again,

Toni Oelmer

December 11, 1951

Dear Dr. Sondeh,

just another note. I have got today a definite full discharge, with the conclusion that there was never any justifiable reason for bringing me here nor for keeping me at the Bellevue Hosp. + so on. I was finally upheld in my stand that the whole matter from A to Z was unconstitutional and in contrast to all standards of Human Rights, and that I cannot be blamed for the whole dirty business in any way. There were two psychiatrists present, a man + a woman, the former Irish-American, the latter family from Germany. I made a good speech, with regard to the NRS I referred to Maurice Davie's book; and of course to some other matters, and that I would know how to act + whom to contact when I am out here. I mentioned something about who my sponsor ~~are~~ and which my contacts are; and that I have been prevented from fulfilling highly official professional obligations - Columbia University, Tutoring - as well as following up other top-level negotiations. And some other important matters: re Robert Hampton, and so on. - The whole background of the whole matter is absolutely clear and I know now how to deal with all that. - Frieda Fromm-Reichmann sent carbon copies of her very warm, understanding and positive letters to ~~the~~ me also to the hospital. Now I have some backing and I know she will be of help to me wherever she can.

Did my brother's sister-in-law, Dr. Tentsch already ~~reach~~ reach you? It seems that she needs a good deal of information and clarification. There is no doubt about that in a serious situation like that also a brother's in-law family ought to do whatever possible. She should spare no time and no effort at all. She came here by car with friends; so they could come to take me out here any moment. Someone among her relatives or friends might have a sleeping couch in a living room for me to stay for a few days. I think they ought to owe this also to my brother + her sister. Any minute earlier leaving here would be a gain and a relief. - But she should also know a little bit more about my work. -

I even asked Fr. Fromm-Reichmann whether she has friends in New York with whom I could stay for a few days. But people

around the family should be closer + more obligated to help with that. But I must go here shortly.

I don't know whether Dr. Tentsch has left her telephone number when she spoke with your wife. She is now a medical intern at the Medical department of the Bellevue Hospital. Perhaps you could be so kind to try to reach her there. She will of course be of help; but I still feel that she needs pushing + definite pressure.

It is a shame that ever such a thing had to happen; and that in previous years all the eloquent efforts of my sponsors including yourself were so little respected.

I have gone through this sort of "hardship" as Fr. Frau Reichmann so soberly called it in one of her letters and have stood it. Even though I do not care very much for enduring sufferings + being proud of that, to have gone through that calmly is something close to superhuman.

I am sure you will be able to convince Dr. Tentsch to do some this very positive and quickly. If people really want to they can help me immediately. I hope you understand that I am writing under "extreme circumstances" and under terrific strain.
→ and this is what is actually necessary. —

Thanks again.

Yours sincerely,

Toni Oelsner

Dec. 10, 1951

Dear Dr. Sondek:

Practically I have my discharge now from this madhouse; after all it has been found that I am no one to belong in such a place. Strange enough that even in anyone's brain such an idea could exist.- Maybe one should take recourse to Peer Gynt, Act V.

As a matter of course Frieda Fromm-Reichmann acted in an utterly responsible, correct, and also very humane, warm + friendly way. The abuses at the B.H. in New York were of course tremendous. She was ~~there~~ over the weekend Oct. 11 in New York City attending a lecture meeting of her School, to which she had invited me, and she was <u>not</u> contacted but instead I was committed to a State Hospital. The contact with your home was made <u>one week after</u> it should have been done; and all what was said there was a confused revelation of facts. It is very good to know of your wife's sympathy in this unpleasant situation but I hope she did not give too much belief to the fabricated B.H. premeditation stories. From A to Z no foundation to their „diagnosis" could be found, and it is sad to know that your wife's efforts + inquiries of how to help were frustrated through promises which were not held.

Now such a tremendous work is to be done to make good the losses of this quarter year to which it may nearly amount to.- I am expecting a social worker friend of F. Fromm-Reichmann's to come here. I think the best thing to do for her would be to see Mr. Standinger or even Alvin Johnson and to speak very open with them. I have also hinted here the root cause of the whole matter. I have of course written extensively to F. Fr. R. about my work, sponsors etc. and she realizes as a matter of fact that my scholarly work is to be continued + my sponsors to be contacted, and so on. It was also the disturbing doctor's opinion that I should do „satisfying" work, teaching, college positions + so on. We know that.

In the meantime I would like my brother's sister-in-law to do <u>whatever possible</u> to absolutely shorten my stay here. She needs quite some thorough pushing to have the right approach for that. There is no doubt about that she could contact people who could act in the matter very quickly + nearly immediately once she would have a thorough talk with you about what my scholarly doings really are. She and her sister were very nice on some personal

ways. But the main question is not how to send me up books here but to mobilize all ever available resources as quickly + rapidly as ever possible to get me out here for being here in New York.

I shall find some way how to explain my absence and to resume the previous points of negotiations, contacts, Columbia University tutoring, and so on. Perhaps F. Fromm-Reichmann may have some good advice, or I may find some good idea myself.

In case, as I hope, Dr. Grete Tentzik, should on your helpful and sound suggestions, be able shortly to have some intermediary solution arranged I could of course meet Dr. Fromm-Reichmann's friend in New York and take up the necessary negotiations there.

It is of course a nasty thing that such an „unfortunate" interference ever had to happen. But I am sure you will be able to convince Grete Tentzik to act quickly + energetically and in a really positive way. For that again my thanks.

I hope you are not too overworked and feeling comparably well.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Toni Oelsner

Nov. 29, 1957

Dear Dr. Sondeck,

Time is passing away - eight weeks now in all - Needless to say that in these unfortunate circumstances Dr. Fromm-Reichmann did for me what ever she could. Her letter to the hospital was answered directly by the Senior Doctor, in the sense that she wrote me that she "thinks that he means really very well with (me)." On her suggestion I have asked now the Social worker here to contact Mr. Richard Saltzman, (publicity director) of the American Committee for Emigré Scholars for research funds. On the basis of the top-level correspondence, and the top-level sponsors I have there they may perhaps finally, after this sort of experience, ~~do something~~ be moved to do something adequately and speedily. - The irony is that all the Fall Tutoring is lost now, as a good professional basis. - It is of course possible that the Committee might get in touch with you again. - In the meantime the letter I wrote to my brother in Sao Paulo, from here, after I got after three weeks' stay convinced that the B.H. never mailed the one I wrote there the last day when my trip to Rio plus ~~here~~ appeared to be final, has been received, and both he + his wife wrote immediately to her sister, Dr. Greta Tantzer, whom I am expecting now, on I hope, on Sunday. There are many things to be done with my completely new starting in New York, again the task of finding new quarters, and perhaps here pushing the other initiated matters. If you should like to make some good suggestions to her, this might perhaps also be quite helpful. I should be very grateful for what you could be of help in this rescue work, and for having it done now as speedily as ever possible. - Needless to say that ~~this whole~~ matter takes me a very great energy to go through with this whole matter; and that from every point of view it would be extremely important to have it ended as early as ever possible.

For whatever help you might be able to give in speaking on my behalf to people who may contact you I should be grateful to you as ever. - I do not have to repeat that this whole thing here could have been avoided at an earlier stage when it appeared that help would be given from other side but which then was an illusionary offer.

With my best thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Tomi Oelner

Nov. 10, 1951

Dear Dr. Sandelz:

This is now the report about the whole situation.

The letter I wrote to Dr. Fromm-Reichmann from the Bellevue Hospital while she was in New York, the very day one of the nurses had indicated to me that the State Hospital might be in close view, did not reach her; I did not have access to my pocket book and therefore not the full name of the Institute where she was attending meetings. In any case, my letter which was mailed from the Bronx because the nurse was reading it in the subway, either did not reach her in time or it got lost in the mail. In this case I was not disappointed; and she answered my letter I wrote from here, within the interval of a few days, with a sense of profound friendship, sympathy and professional responsibility. - Clara Meyer failed in keeping her promise when she visited me at the B.H. to call up Fr. Reichmann to send a psychiatrist to the B.H. in order to avoid my coming here, without notifying anyone that she would not keep this promise, until two days later. Her visit therefore was of no avail; on the contrary, it prevented your wife or yourself to give the kind of help you so kindly offered. You would have understood that asking Dr. Fromm-Reichmann for a psychiatrist to come to B.H. would have been a good device for getting out here. In circumstances like that a good private psychiatrist even would have been good to testify for the untruthfulness of the slanderous allegations and as some sort of protection.

Fr. Fromm-Reichmann has now written to the Hospital here confirming my statement that I had contacted her as an old friend and not as a psychiatrist - exactly that which they did not believe me at the B.H., where they kept her letter to me, absolutely personal in tone, away in my clothes-bag, out of reach; and therefore kept me there and finally brought me here: nice + logical way of handling things.-

Fromm-Reichmann indicated also in her letter that she wanted to be of further help to me as a friend (and with regard to the present situation as a psychiatrist if need be). It seems, for formality reasons, she did this through the official channels of the hospital. But her indication that she wants to be helpful seems to be somewhat hopeful. Whether she had the time and leisure to read my scribbled + extensive letter thoroughly, I do not know (I even cannot know how well my letters written without eyeglasses are readable at all even though I do try my best), but I think she did get the gist of it because she wrote about her hoping that I could soon go back to my "various interesting + useful occupations." I still hope that from the point of view as a friend she might be able to contact some people, i.e. the new Mr. Richard Salzman, Publicity Director, of the American Committee for Emigré Scholars, to get some immediate research funds for taking up the thread of what I had initiated and under way, and so on.

From the practical point of view, when Gladys Meyer finally went to my roominghouse to arrange for keeping my room as I had asked her in letters from the B.H., my things were already moved to the cellar; something which extremely complicates the situation, and makes the securing of emergency funds even more urgent. Here in this rooming house I have of course endured, with as much dignity + self-assertion as possible. They would like to dismiss me — because why should I be there? That I am now without a room hinders me even to press for my dismissal. Whether Gladys Meyer will come to visit me on my third Sunday here, tomorrow, I do not know. She might have a little bit of guilt-feelings of having me sold down the river + to have broken a given word. Of course, she is also busy; but who is not? — When I would not have been so busy I would have gone out that Saturday afternoon + I would have spared these unwarranted adventures + excitements. — Whether she will have any constructive ideas of how to re-settle in New York I will have to see. — Not too nice a situation. —

In a certain way I think that Fromm-Reichmann will be the most reliable person and well older + closer than who might be more energetically active as Gladys Meyer even would be, who with all her spontaneous

2. helpfulness, kindness & so on is wanting in crucial situations. Furthermore, Frau Reichmann might perhaps really be in a better position really to act. - In that case, and if my pencilled letter should not give the fully needed impression on my work, projected work & so on, I should like my Frau Reichmann to get in touch with you, and I do trust that you would tell her all the positive facts about my work, the kind of persons who have been recommending me and are serving as my references, and so on.

It is now five weeks that I am torn out of regular life, from my usual work having planned. - Even though the endurance here is strenuous & hard, the fact of my prolonged absence from New York under such circumstances is much worse.

If you should have the time & if you should wish to contact Dr. Frau Reichmann yourself telling her how much you had tried yourself to be helpful to me to get established & so on, perhaps this might be helpful. - The circumstances under which I am writing letters here are nearly unimaginable. There is hardly an undisturbed & quiet moment. I am still without my eyeglasses, & writing painfully me very much. Thus, an up-to-the-point typewritten letter of yours (in contrast to my terrific scribbling from here) might be so much more helpful for here to help me, and to act for helping me. Her address is: Dr. Frieda Fromm-Reichmann, "Chestnut Lodge", Rockville, Maryland. She herself will get from here the information that no abnormalities - but needing thinking! - were to be "observed". The doctor told me the other day that she was satisfied how I endured - or adjusted to - it. I would rather have accomplished some more positive things during the past five weeks. But this is how the situation is. Anything really positive my personal

+ CHESTNUT LODGE

and scholarly friends + sponsors might be able to do to get me to do my work again (and to take all the necessary steps together with them) and to integrate my project (with all the contacts I have but when all the ground opportunities had been ruined in recent years, with the culmination of this horrid incidence) would be of such great help. —

I do hope that eventually I'll get into a situation where all this asking for recommendations and so on will no longer be necessary. This badly interfering incidence happened at a moment I could hope that the Intoxing would sufficiently accumulate for decently sustaining me + to follow up many other initiated steps. This Columbia University Intoxing was built up on so many official recommendations including your own, and then this crude breaking off. — Still, I try to think that things can be re-jacked + rebuilt. — Hastiness, which was too much absent in my middle-class standards, I guess I learn here; but there are many "field studies" I should have preferred to have missed. —

I hope you are feeling better in health and are not too overworked. —

With thanks + kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Toni Oelsner

I am still waiting for someone visiting me. I can be recommended to all sorts of high-level positions. But for this the personal appearance of another person is necessary. I may risk to write to Sophie Robinson (probably not!) telling her the legal aspects + mistake Rockland State Hosp. F R W.23 this happened to me + that they want to dismiss me.

Margin: From - Re [illegible] Dr. [illegible] (Director of [illegible]) [illegible]

Oct. 30, 1951

Dear Dr Sondek:

First of all, as I wrote you earlier my sincerest apologies that I have to write you from such unpleasant places. I do not know i how far my previous letters written with the cheapest + ill-sharpened pencils, most of the time under terrific noise and otherwise undescribably horrid circumstances were comprehensible or even readable at all.

The Social worker who spoke with your wife over the phone exactly a week after the Senior psychiatrists had suggested that your personally "signing me out" would finish the whole affair had spoken with me not more than two minutes, and her interest was rather superficial. Never was there any start record taken of how I had been taken by 3 policemen + two (Knickerbocker Hospital) attendants out of my room while I was there absolutely quietly working without ever being allowed to make any telephone calls, so forth. That I was "excited" then was more than natural, the more so since I had a number of Columbia University-graduate-student engagements for German + French tutoring for the coming week. One must think about it; one expects Col. Univ. students at home for teaching and cannot be there, and all the subsequent damage. — Of course, at first I had believed of being dismissed immediately.

The suggestion of the Senior psychiatrist that you might intervene "by signing me out" was also more a matter of routine + accident

just because I had mentioned your name, at the very last instance, The Social worker was not willing to take any more telephone numbers (I had asked her to contact the Economics Dept. to apologize to the Student whom I had expected for the first time, naturally in the expectation to be able to take up the lessons shortly) as an alternative when you would be unable to come. Therefore, the whole matter might have struck you as rather strange that I had asked you personal appearing at this very unpleasant place, + particularly knowing how busy, overworked you are, + so on. –

All my efforts in recent years have been so overwhelming that my own life was soon merged to nothingness. – The Hitler affair came at a point of my life when I ~~had~~ had just four semesters at the University in Frankfurt; my own schoolfriends had obtained their Ph.D.'s when I had started studying, and then the older students with whom I associated all left and everything was interrupted, so that there were not enough close friends to overbridge and to find help in this country. What I had in my own personal private life in the last years in Frankfurt could not be re-established here. I had of course never thought of having to ask your help in such a private extreme emergency matter. But it seems every sort of personal life has got lost in

2. Some sort of side-trusting records, piles of prejudices which have nothing to do with my actual achievements, recognition & so on.

My brother had left Frankfurt for Sao Paulo in 1935; we have been in regular contact, of course, he liked my publications (wrote that the first one reminded him of the "Buddenbrooks") & was generally interested in my doings. But now making things understandable over such a long distance, this is in itself not the easiest undertaking. Naturally I had thought first of coming out of this nice Bellevue Hospital in a matter of days and to avoid mentioning this interval at all, in letters to my brother. Finally, when this shocking Court Order (this is not a public Court, but within the Hospital) had been issued & it appeared to me that this was final I wrote a thorough letter to him, about my actual situation; the Scheduled Tutoring, UNESCO, American Jewish Committee, Teachers-College contacts, etc. (and something about physically ill at times & being left alone with unfriendly neighbors, which of course I had mentioned before and they fully understood from own early Subtenant-experiences). I have asked my brother now to authorize his Sister-in-law, Dr Grete Teutsch, a medical intern at a Jersey City-Hospital to take all necessary steps "to sign me out" here immediately. Without anyone of family coming here it seems absolutely nothing can be done. I have also asked my brother to try to

secure some immediate funds through business associates but which might not be too easy but the urgency of which I hope he will understand, In any case he will cause his sister-in-law to act for getting me out here immediately. My contacts with her have been rather casual and even not personal. Of course, when I went to London in 1939 I had some gifts for her from her now deceased Mother, How I happened to come to London through an invitation by Dr. Cecil Roth, She did not very much care to think about. She had concluded her medical studies in Europe, was several years in Italy, for obvious reasons, and working at a Hospital – and in the interval in England. At her arrival in this country living with relatives in New Jersey she could of course know that with some energy she could resume her medical profession, and that some factory work in the beginning would nothing be but an initial step. – As I said she is now an internee at a Hospital at Jersey City. – It is of course hard to realize for her – resenting as she may her own initial experiences – the difference in her + my initial situations, particularly at the time of our respective arrivals, or, and furthermore, the many hazards + setbacks in my long-year efforts here, and to have due regard for my actual accomplishments, and so on. It may therefore, I hope, be in line with all the help you have previously given me through recommendations or advice, and so on, when I wrote my brother that his sister-in-law might contact you so that you may speak with her about my scholarly

3. undertakings, their worth, + the kind of people who are standing behind it. I am sure that this is the least-involving + troublesome method for you to help me out of this kind of impasse.

I also gave your name in an extensive letter to Dr. Fromm-Reichmann. I particularly asked her whether she has a prominent friend in New York who could take matters in hand to act for me. I gave her a full report of my scholarly undertakings: the tutoring, which just was beginning to accumulate in the very first week of the academic year, my contacts, + who the people are who are standing behind me, mentioning the names of these persons. I wrote that they could be approached only very cautiously, so not to jeopardize their serving as my references. I also explained to her how since October 6, in the city, the whole matter got lost in the routine of a big machine, and particularly, since I had no close relative, or otherwise someone very close to call for me there immediately. In a certain way I hope that she might respond to my letter + that it might have a real appeal to her. Aside from the fact that she knows me through my closest youth friend I think that she is a person of high enough a scientific level + profound integrity that what I wrote her about my work, contacts, people, applications, connections, + so on might appeal to her as serious + significant. I also wrote her that last

Summer Mr. Richard Salzman, publicity director of the American C'tee for Emigré Scholars, Writers + Artists found that all my contacts were prominent enough as to approach "Friends of the Committee" for adequate support, and therefore, possibly to renew there some urgent emergency appeals. – All these hampered efforts of previous years are at the root of the present situation. – I was even able to end my letter to her with a high-spirited note: Magic Mountain: "Situation one gets used to it of not getting used to it", but that I am not a Hans Castorp, upper-class pampered boy but torn out here in the midst of professional work for which I had so many prominent + serious recommendations – How much psychologically the teaching meant to me I do not need to say. – I still hope that the whole absurdity of this situation will soon be recognized and that some positive steps can be taken very shortly, and that I'll be able to repair some of the tremendous damage. Please when anyone of the persons mentioned should contact you, may you try to respond as quickly as ever possible. Please realize, even though I know all your tremendous preoccupations, responsibilities, and so on, as sooner as I ever could get out here the better it would be in every respect, which I do hope you might understand + sympathize with.

With my thanks for your help.

Yours sincerely, Toni Oelsner

Rockland State Hospital
F.R.-Building, Ward 23, Orangeburg, N.Y.

322 West 107 Street
N. Y. 25, N. Y.
10. Juli 1947

Lieber Herr Dr. Soudek:

Von Utica (Associated Colleges) kam die Nachricht, dass sie fuer den Sommer anscheinend ohne neue Lehrkraft auskommen und jetzt noch nicht wissen koennen, wie das Enrollment fuer den Herbst sein wird. Aber der Ton des Briefes war so, dass sie mich anstellen, wenn sie jemanden neues brauchen. Die Papiere sind an die Central Files zurueckgegangen, sodass auch noch von einer anderen Fakultaet etwas kommen kann. Dr. Crock schickte mir die Sonderdrucke mit viel Anerkennung, Interesse und Bedauern zurueck; haette sie gerne fuer die Bibliothek und zur Benutzung fuer die Studenten behalten.

George hat mir gesagt, dass mein Artikel "Zur Frage der Umerziehung - Wirtschaftslegenden und -vorurteile" angenommen ist; dass er aber noch ein Weilchen warten muss, bis er ihn bringen kann.

Von Leo Baeck bekam ich gestern einen ausserordentlich netten Brief. Meint auch, dass er mich von frueher her kennt und schrieb deshalb von "persoenlicher Freude", muss aber wohl meine Arbeiten in den "Blaettern des J.F.B." und in der "Familienforschung" gelesen haben und mich dann mit irgendwelchen Berliner Oelsners verwechseln. Bedankte sich fuer die "vortreffliche Arbeit .... die ihm Altes in neues Licht gesetzt (habe) und aus der manches Neue dankbar erfahren" habe. Ich finde das eine sehr erfreuliche Response, auch deshalb, weil Baeck am meisten mit den deutschen Gemeinden in Verbindung steht.

Von der Albert Teachers' Agency wurde mir heute Mitteilung wegen Lehrstelle fuer Soziologie und Economics an dem Johnstown Center of the University of Pittsburgh gemacht.

Er schrieb, dass ich wenigstens einen Empfehlungsbrief, in dem meine Qualifizierung fuer diese Stelle ausgedrueckt ist, direkt hinschreiben lassen moechte. Moechten Sie das tun? Sie koennen ja erwaehnen, dass Wirtschaftsgeschichte mein besonderes Gebiet sei.

Der Brief ist zu richten an:
Dr. C. A. Anderson
Prof. and Head of Johnstown Center
University of Pittsburgh
Johnstown, Pa.

Ich sprach auf dem American Jewish Committee Morris Fine, war frueher Mitherausgeber des Contemporary Jewish Record, hatte ihn dort einmal kennen gelernt. Besprach mit ihm meine jetzige Arbeit, er schlug mir vor, eine offizielle Eingabe zu machen, kann aber erst nach Labor Day verhandelt werden. Dr. Maller ist nicht mehr bei dem American Jewish Committee.

Sofia Robinson schlug mir vor, Baron um Rat wegen Summe zu fragen. Ich dachte, dass ich die Arbeit sozusagen als eine "Einfuehrung" oder Einleitung zu einer groesseren bezeichnen sollte.

Sofia Robinson schlug mir vor, direkt mit Stephen Wise in Verbindung zu treten (sie fand es ungeheuerlich, einen Brief von ihm zu haben und die Art, wie er geschrieben war). Sie meinte, dass Stephen Wise mit seinen vielen Verbindungen behilflich sein kann.

Sie meinte auch, noch einmal mit Finkelstein, in Bezug auf die Arbeiten des "Institutes for Religuous Studies" in Verbindung zu treten.

Ihre Ratschlaege gingen also dahin, an die Leute, die mir schrieben, heranzutreten, die bestehenden Beziehungen auszunutzen.

Ich ueberliess Fine meine Curriculum Vitae, und er wollte sie dem Flowerman geben. Bis jetzt habe ich noch nichts gehoert.

Ausser dem Job mache ich noch Uebersetzungen, und es bleibt mir wenig Zeit.

Von dem Staudinger - Committee scheint leider nichts zu erwarten sein.

Vielleicht laesst sich mit viel Feinheit und Geschicklichkeit noch etwas bei dem weitlaeufigen Verwandten machen,

Sollte man Finkelstein bei der Pittsburg Universitaet als Referenz angeben? Er ist durch die Instituts-Veroeffentlichungen auch in Soziologen-Kreisen bekannt.

Mit guten Wuenschen fuer den Sommeraufenthalt
und besten Gruessen

Ihre

Toni Oelsner

322 West 107 Street
New Yorl 25, N. Y.
ACadem 2-9791
6. September 1947

Lieber Herr Dr. Soudek:

Ich habe mich auf dem hiesigen Büro der Associated Colleges erkundigt und dort erfahren, daß sie bereits für zwei der Colleges, das in Utica inbegriffen, eine volle Studentenregistrierung haben. Daraufhin habe ich mich diese Woche bei Dr. Evelyn Crook, die ich hier im Frühjahr auf dem Soziologenkongreß sprach, erkundigt, wie die Sache stünde. Eine Antwort konnte ich bis jetzt auf diesen Brief noch nicht haben. Nach der Radio- und Zeitungsreklame, die ich verfolgte, glaube ich nicht, daß die Registrierung schon lange abgeschlossen ist und daß schon irgendwelche Festlegungen getroffen wurden. Würden Sie vielleicht so nett sein wollen und jetzt einen Empfehlungsbrief an die Vorsteherin des Department, Dr. Crook schreiben, unter Beziehung darauf, daß Sie von meiner Bewerbung und meiner Rücksprache mit ihr auf dem Soziologenkongreß und meiner späteren Correspondenz mit ihr wüßten. Ich glaube sicher, daß das der Sache sehr förderlich sein könnte. Die Adresse ist:

Dr. Evelyn B. Crook
Head of the
Department of Sociology for the Associated Colleges
Mohawk College
Utica, N. Y.

Es wird wohl auch gut sein, wenn ich es einrichte, ihr meine Sonderdrucke, von denen sie mir damals schrieb, daß sie so gern für die Bibliothek behalten hätte, zu schicken? Dr. Crook schrieb mir Ende Juni, daß sie eine zeitlang nicht an ihrem Desk sein würde, und ich war dann noch mit dem Head des ökonomischen Departments in Verbindung, der mir schrieb, daß er in Dr. Crooks Abwesenheit auch das Soziologie-Department unter sich habe; dessen Name ist Dr. Emile Benoit-Smullyan. Ich selbst schrieb aber an Dr. Crook, weil ich ja mit ihr in persönlicher Verbindung stand, und ich glaube, daß es das richtigste ist, sich zuerst wieder an sie zu wenden.

Von der Universität Pittsburgh bekam ich Mitte Juli einen Brief, daß mein Brief an das Soziologie-Department weitergeleitet wurde, und daß ich in einigen Wochen einen Bescheid erhalten würde, der aber bisher noch nicht erfolgte.

Erhielten Sie eine Anfrage von der University von Bridgeport, wo ich Anfang August zu einem Interview war, aber bisher auch nichts hörte. Diese Universität, im Aufbau vom Junior College zum B.A., hat sehr lokalen Charakter, Handelsschule und Technikum, während die Associated Colleges Studenten von überall aus den Staaten haben. Mir gefiel auch Dr. Crook weit besser als der "Social Studies Department Head," mit dem ich in Bridgeport sprach. Das war Schullehrer. Sollte ich mich trotzdem nochmal in Bridgeport erkundigen?

Außerdem war ich bei Mr. Moe von der Guggenheim-Foundation. Aus der Besprechung gewann ich den Eindruck, daß meine Chancen weit besser sind, wenn es mir gelingt, eine Lehrstelle zu bekommen. Meine Bewerbung an sich und das Projekt hatte er genau im Gedächtnis und sagte mir, daß das Projekt nicht kritisiert worden sei. Er empfahl mir also durchaus, mich noch einmal zu bewerben. Ich entnahm auch aus der Unterhaltung, wer ihm von weiteren Referenzen zusagte.

Mirkine-Guetzwich wird erst nächste Woche zurück sein.

Finkelstein habe ich noch nicht gesprochen. Ich hörte, daß er diese Woche zu einer Tagung geht, und während der Feiertags-Zeit kann man nicht zu ihm gehen. Aber auf jeden Fall kann man nur mit bestimmten Arbeitsvorschlägen zu ihm gehen.

Dem American Jewish Committee legte ich meinen Arbeitsplan vor, mit dem Vorschlag einen Teil daraus für einen Artikel zu bearbeiten, während College-Ferien, mit 300-500$. Das wurde mir so geraten. Von Dr. Flowerman hörte ich aber nichts. Dieses Grant wäre aber auch erst eine Sache für später, nämlich für das nächste Budget-Jahr.

Ich habe mich nochmals mit Dr. Fritz Kaufman und Kisch von der einbändigen jüdischen Encyclopedia der "World-Encyclopedia" in Verbindung gesetzt, und es sind mir einige Assignments zugesagt worden. Die zahlen nicht viel, aber es ist des Renomés wegen brauchbar. Ich will versuchen, ob ich Kisch dazu gewinnen kann, mit Stephen Wise meinetwegen zu sprechen. Er hat ja viele Verbindungen.

Ich habe mich auch mit Dr. Lurie in Verbindung gesetzt. Es wird bei dem Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds ein Institute for Overseas Studies eingerichtet. Aber die Sache scheint sich sehr hinauszuziehen.

Immerhin scheint die Sache mit den Associated Colleges die beste zu sein, und es wäre gut, wenn sie sich verwirklichen würde. Ich danke Ihnen im Voraus sehr für einen Empfehlungsbrief und bin mit besten Grüßen für Sie und Ihre Frau

Ihre

Toni Oelsner

322 W 107 St N.Y. 25
AC 2-9791
18. Febr. 1945

Lieber Herr Dr. Sondek:

Es fällt mir ein, dass Herr Dr. Klapper auch jiddisch liest. Er hielt vorges Jahr bei der Jahreskonferenz der Yivo die Eröffnungsansprache und entschuldigte sich, dass er zwar jiddisch lesen, aber keine Ansprache in jiddisch halten könne. Sie können ihm deshalb meine jiddischen Sonderdrucke auch zeigen.

Mit meinem besten Dank für Ihre Freundlichkeit und

mit besten Grüssen

Ihre

Toni Oelsner

5. Juni 1944

Lieber Herr Dr. Sonderk,

ich möchte Sie gern wissen lassen, dass Dr. Gaster von der "Conference on Jewish Relations" an in Wien Bescheid (Emergency Committee) schreiben und um Verlängerung der Fellowship bitten will. Er sagte mir, dass es auch in einem anderen Fall erfolgreich war.

Ausserdem möchte ich Ihnen meine neue Adresse, von Mittwoch an (7. Juni), mitteilen:

322 West 107 St.
Telephone AC 2-9791.

Es ist ein kleines Eigenheim, das ich dort beziehen werde, und ich hoffe, dass ich endlich eine zum Arbeiten geeignete Bleibe gefunden habe.

Mit besten Grüssen

Toni Oelsner

601 West 110 St
Apt. 5J6
New York 25, N.Y.
14, Februar 1944

Lieber Herr Dr. Soudek:

Ich hoffe sehr, daß Ihre Frau über die erste schwere Nachoperationszeit hinüber ist oder wenigstens bald darüber hinauskommt. Leider braucht es ja immer eine lange Weile und sehr viel Geduld und Durchhalten.

In der Zwischenzeit habe ich mir die Bewerbungsformulare bei der Columbia University angesehen. Scholarship Grants werden nur bis zu dreißig Jahren gewährt. Ueber dieses Alter bin ich seit einigen Jahren hinaus. Die Tuition Grants werden nur auf Empfehlung der Fakultät gegeben. Es scheint mir deshalb das beste, mich um ein Fellowship zu bewerben, und ich glaube auch, daß es keine Bedenken gibt, daß es nicht bekommen sollte. Meine Freundin Miss Meyer, die ja zur Columbia gehört, außerdem Dr. Mahler, Dr. Weinreich werden mir Empfehlungsbriefe schreiben. Professor Marschak schrieb mir im Sommer eine ganz besonders freundliche Gratulationskarte, sodaß ich auch auf ihn rechnen kann, selbstverständlich auch auf Professor Baron.

Die Bewerbungen müssen bis zum 1. März eingereicht sein. Wie Sie sicher wissen, ist es üblich, daß die Empfehlungsbriefe direkt an die "Secretary of the University" geschickt werden mit dem Vermerk "on the request of .." (mein Name). Haben Sie meinen besten Dank für Ihre Empfehlung, die sicher mit dazu verhelfen wird, daß ich endlich meine akademische Ausbildung mit dem Ph.D. abscghliessen kann.

Mit meinen besten Wünschen für Ihre Frau und meinen besten Grüßen

Ihre

Toni Oelsner

332 West 101 Street
ACademy 4-9838
New York, N. Y.
7. Juli 1943

Lieber Herr Dr. Soudek:

Ein anderes kleines Produkt von mir, das ich Ihnen zusenden möchte, eine Besprechung von Kisch's"Yellow Badge in History", und das Sie hoffentlich erfreuen wird.

In der Zwischenzeit habe ich mich bei dem "Emergency Committee" um ein Grant beworben, zur Durchführung des "Wanderbewegubgs-Arbeitsplanes", den ich Ihnen vor einiger Zeit zu lesen gab. Elbogen hat sich sehr dafür interessiert, und es sind auch einige andere Dinge deshalb im Gange. Ich habe mir erlaubt, Sie bei dem Committee als Referenz anzugeben und setzte Ihr Einverstandnis dafür voraus und wollte Sie in Ihre Ferien nicht gern mit einem Brief deswegen beschweren. Meine Versuche, Sie telefonisch zu erreichen, vergangene und diese Woche, waren erfolglos.

Mit besten Grüßen

Ihre

Toni Oelsner

Lieber Herr Dr. Sondek,

ich wollte Ihnen am Freitag einen anderen Sonderdruck meines Ghetto-Artikels, mit „freundlichen Worten" versehen, überreichen; aber ich entdeckte, dass ich ein Exemplar mit einem kleinen Schönheitsfehler mitgenommen hatte, das ich Ihnen nicht geben wollte. Deshalb also der nachträgliche Weg über die Post. Vielleicht können Sie so nett sein und mir das erste Exemplar gelegentlich mit dem 1. Mai-Manuskript zurückgeben!

Mit besten Grüßen
Ihre
Toni Oelsner

New York City
21. März 1943

332 West 101 Street
ACademy 4-9838
New York, N.Y.
17. Februar 1943

Lieber Herr Dr. Soudek:

Ich habe heute mit Herrn Dr. Gaster für Mittwoch Vormittag nächster Woche (24. Februar) ein Appointment ausgemacht (er hat selbst diese Woche keine Zeit). Es würde mir außerordentlich lieb sein, wenn Sie es sich einrichten könnten, daß ich mich vorher mit Ihnen besprechen kann. Wie ich Ihnen am Telefon sagte, habe ich mich mit der die Nachkriegsprobleme behandelnden volkswirtschaftlichen Literatur: Meade, P.E.Corbett, Post-War Worlds, Marschaks Aufsätze in Social Research u.a. vertraut gemacht.

Heute Morgen sprach ich Mr.Waldman vom American Jewish Committee. Er war sehr entgegenkommend und will mich mit den anderen leitenden Herren, die alle gerade außerhalb des Büros waren, in Verbindung bringen.

In der nächsten Nummer der YIVO-Bleter werde ich ein Autoreferat über meine Arbeit in den Jewish Social Studies und eine Besprechung von Kisch's "The Yellow Badge in History" haben. Der Artikel für das American Journal of Sociology ist sehr kurz geplant, und ich denke, daß ich ihn sehr bald fertig haben werde.

Es wäre sehr schön, wenn Sie mir für Montag oder Dienstag eine Zeit einräumen könnten. Können Sie vielleicht so freundlich sein und mich wissen lassen, wann es Ihnen paßt oder bei sich zu Hause oder im Büro eine entsprechende Nachricht hinterlassen?

Mit besten Grüßen

Ihre

Toni Oelsner

Sie interessiert es Sie, den ich beide Bücher zu freundlichen Durchsicht an Dr. Jokusch, auf meinen Sonderdruck hin, bitte. T.O.

1. Februar 1943

Lieber Herr Dr. Sondek,

vielen Dank für Ihren freundlichen Brief. Die Dinge kommen jetzt sehr in Schwung, und es gibt, glücklicherweise, viel Arbeit. Ich werde Sie anrufen und berichten.

Ich habe nur ein Exemplar von dem 1. Mai-Manuskript, aber ich weiss es bei Ihnen in guten Händen. Die Sache ist schon vor einem Jahr geschrieben.

Es freut mich sehr, dass Ihnen der Ghetto-Artikel zusagte.

Ich hatte heute morgen einen sehr freundlichen, fast überschwänglichen Anruf von Lestschinsky.

Mit besten Grüssen

Ihre

Toni Oelsner

332 W 101 Street
AC 4-9838
29. Januar 1939

Lieber Herr Dr. Sondek,

eine kleine Weekendlektüre - mit Bildern. Die Subway-Lektüre, das 1. Mai-Manuskript, darf ich Ihnen später schicken?

Dr. Weinreich's Vorschläge waren neue Artikelbestellungen; aber vielleicht kann daraus mehr werden.

Mit besten Grüßen

Ihre

Toni Oelsner

31. Januar 1943

Liebes Fräulein Oelsner :

mit dem Sonderdruck Ihres Artikels über das Frankfurter Ghetto habe ich mich herzlich gefreut; haben Sie vielen Dank. (Werden Sie mir gelegentlich auch ein paar freundliche Worte darauf schreiben ?). Nun bin ich auf das Manuskript des neuen Artikels gespannt.

Was hat Ihnen Dr. Weinreich eigentlich vorgeschlagen ? Ich hoffe mit Ihnen,dass noch mehr daraus werden wird.

Kommende Woche werde ich nicht im Büro sein,sondern daheim meine Vorlesungen vorbereiten. Vielleicht kann ich meine Arbeit mit einer telephonischen Unterhaltung unterbrechen.

Besten Gruss von

Paechter, Heinz

Dr. H. P. BEN-ARIS
HAIFA-CARMEL
14, JOTAM STR.
ISRAEL

1. X. 1959.

ד"ר ח. פ. בן־אריס
חיפה – כרמל
רחוב יותם 14

Dear Leff,

thank you for your letter of August 31st. We had in the meantime Nahum Glatzer here for a short visit. Funny to see, how little he has changed. He is the same – almost – as he was 40 years ago. We enjoyed a nice afternoon with Anny and him, they were living in a hotel just across the Wadi, 5 minutes from us. Of course we spoke from you as well.

thank you for the book of Sh. Hill. It is not here yet, but I hope it will be soon. It is almost an „idée fixe" with me, that all books on hands, which appeared since 1900 in English, German & French, have to be in my possession. It sounds very highbrow, but actually all of them (which I nearly have) are not more than 2 small shelves, 1 yard long each. – I am in the middle of two translations but for the moment have left the English version, and devote my time entirely to the Hebrew version. The book has 200 pages & about 500 sketches & pictures, and about 60 pct are already translated. (the English was only about 25% ~~completed~~). You know: Time, time! I am working a full days work of 8 hours, afterwards have to sleep – and you can imagine how precious little time and strength remains!

This spring and summer I had a one-weekly course of chirology in the Haifa, Municipality-owned evening school for adults. It gave me a high degree of pleasure. I like teaching, and this apart from the financial benefit. I hope to

start an other course of 6-8 months in November.

I hope to go soon with Solveig on a holiday. There is so much I know in our little country, which my wife doesn't know. And, of course, there are lots of ~~the~~ places, which even I don't know at all. (take e.g. Beer Sheva, Eilath, where I have never been). So we will start next week with a couple of days in Tel Aviv, and some days in November in Tiberias. She has to know the place, where I lived, worked, — and almost I had said: suffered, (but certainly sweated), namly Tiberias, which at November and March is in its most pleasant period .....

Please give our compliments to Grete. I can fully understand that you devoted your time to the task of looking after her, and I am glad, that she is so much better now. Solveig has lived in N.J. and San Francisco, but she always stresses the point, that N.J. in summer is far more difficult to bear than Haifa or other places here (except of course Tiberias). No wonder that every one tries to escape the town to the country! My cousin, Mrs Lene Riethof, wrote last year the same. By the way, Seff, please do me the favour and phone her again. (258 East 78th St, N.J. 21). It is more than 8 months since I heard from her, and 3 letters remained unanswered.

As you perhaps know, we have no official tie with Germany. In the "inofficial" consul is Rud. Küstermeyer, with whom I was in the pacifistic youth movement. He wrote me, that my namessake Dr Heinz Paechter, is at Columbia Univ. Do you know him? He once visited me in Frankfurt, and his aunt here in Haifa (whom I knew) is the widow of the late famous painter Hermann Struck.

If & when you see him, give him my compliments.

It might (or doesn't it?) interest you, that P. J. Harnuth celebrated his 80th birthday in the East-Zone of Germany. Bertha is the other of our teachers, still alive, and both of the school-„servants" (you in USA would call them janitors) Rother & Bäntsch, both 81 or 82. I can't explain the fact, that my memory for places & persons in Bodenbach & Teltschen is far, far better and more exact than my memory for persons in my „Frankfurt" Period, 1923 – 1931. (1931 I left for Palmnicken Kreis Gerdauen, till I went to Hachsharah). Freud can of course explain this fact, and I am fully aware of its meaning.

We are now living on the Carmel. It was a long, long and difficult way, till we arrived at this lovely spot, in

climatic conditions which are almost ideal for Israel: Cool in Summer (only too cold in winter), always breezy from the near sea, with trees, real trees, lots of trees, beautiful strolls and wonderful vistas: the sea from every corner (the only drawback: Humidity. But anyhow, only July/Aug → beginning of Sept, 8-10 weeks in all). Nobody gives a hoot, how long I have kept watch and sweated at the shores of lake Tiberias, how many times I have been in danger, lived there (and living alone was a task, not only rearing a family. Staying was already heroism!). Now this all is past. Paid for with health – well, such is life! – A letter came yesterday from Jerusalem, from Dr. Gideoni-Eckstein, informing me of the death of his sister Miyam Eckstein last week of cancer. – Leff, to you and Grete all our wishes for a happy and successfull New Year. As always Your Jerry

Dr. H. P. BEN ARIS
HAIFA - KIRYAT BIALIK
14, AMAKIM STR.
ISRAEL

ד"ר ח. פ. בן אריס
חיפה - קרית ביאליק
רח' עמקים 14

22.VIII.1957

Lieber Lep,

damit Du siehst, wer recht hat, sende ich Dir die Originalkarte des Herrn Weiser ein. Das avisierte Buch ist noch nicht da. Aber es kommt ja nicht. Gretel will es in Brüssel lesen. Ich suchte es schon während des Krieges in England, aber ohne Erfolg. Dann erwähnte ich in einem Artikel, den ich 1951 schrieb, der aber erst 1955 erschien, dass mir das Buch fehlt. So kam diese Karte zu mir. Ich danke Dir sehr dafür, dass Du meinetwegen $'s ausgegeben hast, wir leiden Männer wir ja von hier keine Gelder herausschicken. Wenn Du hingegen etwas von hier brauchst – You are welcome, Du brauchst es bei mir nur zu bestellen.

Für mich ist die Situation, die ich seit jetzt 27 Jahren beherrsche, so sehr in Fleisch + Blut übergegangen, dass ich sie nicht von meinem Leben trennen kann. Aber, glaube mir, heute kommt ich dazu, dass ich diese „meine" Wissenschaft verfluche. Vielleicht wäre es besser, viel besser gewesen, ich würde weniger über Schicksal + Charakter als ich heute weiss. Nichts wissen ist besser als Wissen. (und den Kopf in den Sand stecken besser, als Arzt sein bei Leuten ?!)

Hier ist die Aufregung und Erbitterung gross. Meine Schwiegereltern, die ja gerade jetzt von der Grenze des Gaza-Strips wohnt, schrieb diesen Tage einen ziemlich traurigen Brief, den nur der verstehen kann, der den Unterschied verstehen gerechten Ländern. Werden sind „nachts raus", Unsicherheit die ganze Zeit, Überfälle, Raub – und die plötzliche Entspannung, als die Grenze keine Grenze mehr war, als man wieder nachts schlafen konnte, wie normale Menschen die ganze Welt. und jetzt soll es wieder so sein wie von dem 29. October?

Meinst Du, der Eisenhower hat einen Fehler gemacht. Er hat

- vor Jedem - seine Hand veröffentlichen lassen. Ich habe seine Hand, (wie so viele andere Handabdrücke). Und die Entdeckung ist groß, wenn man sie sich näher ansieht.

Von mir ist nur zu berichten, dass das Wunder geschehen ist, und ich seit Mitte Anfang Februar wieder arbeite. Einen normalen Arbeitstag, wieder in meinem Head office. Ich bin glücklich, dass ich wieder arbeiten kann - darf, nach 11 Monaten Pause. Und ES GEHT! Natürlich bin ich sehr müde nachher, und es reicht im Moment nicht mehr zu viel nachher, aber das ist auch vorerst nicht nötig. Ich habe in den letzten Wochen 6 kg zugenommen (was dringend nötig gewesen war) und seit ein paar Tagen geht ohne Stock - Fortschritt (Man wird bescheiden)

Nach Poriah fahre ich alle 14 Tage, die übrige Zeit lebe ich hier in Haifa mit Salvaya. Viele Menschen schütteln den Kopf wegen eines solchen Doppellebens, aber für mich ist es vielleicht der richtige Zwischenzustand. Übrigens hat Pinna sich bei der Jewish Agency gemeldet. Sie möchte gerne auf 2 Jahre (die übliche Vertragszeit) in das Ausland geschickt werden, England oder D'land. Sie will dabei die speziellen Kurse für Lehrer mitmachen, die sich geistigbehinderten Kindern widmen. Sie möchte das gern im Zusammenhang mit Deutschland tun. Eine Antwort hat sie noch nicht. Als Pläne kommen in Betracht Berlin, München, Essen, Hamburg, stets beim jüd. Gemeinde, die auch die Reisekosten trägt.

Wenn Jetel fragen will (chronologie), ich stehe gern zu ihrer Verfügung. Hörst Du was vom Nachum? Ich traf einen Bonner kürzlich, der zu uns im Büro kam.

Herzlichst Euer Beichen

Euer alter

Hans

New York,24.Februar 1957

Lieber Heinz,

Dein Wunsch,Katherine St.Hill's "The Book of the Hand" zu bekommen,wird bald in Erfuellung gehen;wann das genau sein wird, kann ich nicht sagen,aber es sollte nicht mehr lang dauern.

Ich habe mich sofort nach Erhalt Deiner Flugpostkarte vom 22. Januar mit dem Antiquariat,das Du mir angegeben hast,in Verbindung gesetzt. Ein junger Mann dort hat mir ueber's Telephon bestaetigt, dass die Firma das Buch besitzt,hat aber gelaeugnet,jemals ein Angebot von $ 2.65 gemacht zu haben. Er war aber bereit,es mir fuer $ 4 netto zu verkaufen. Nach meinen Erfahrungen mit den Buchlaeden in der Fourth Avenue war ich ueber diese Auskunft keineswegs erstaunt; Solididaet ist kein charakteristisches Merkmal dieses Stadtteils. Da ich aber wusste,wiesehr Dir an dem Buch gelegen ist,habe ich das Angebot angenommen,aber seinen Vorschlag,es Dir direkt zu schicken, abgelehnt. Er haette ja spaeter behaupten koennen,dass das Buch versandt und irgendwies verloren gegangen ist. Ich liess es mir daher nach Hause schicken. Aber ehe er die Guete meines Schecks nachgeprueft und andere Moralische Skrupeln ueberwunden hatte,vergingen weitere zwei Wochen.

Nun ist das Buch in meiner Hand - uebrigens ein gutes Exemplar - und wird bald zur Post gehen. Als Gretel aber nur einen Blick in die Seiten geworfen hatte,fand sie das Buch so faszinierend,dass sie mich bat,es ein paar Tage behalten zu duerfen. Ich hoffe,dass Du keinen Einwand gegen ihren Enthusiasmus fuer Deine Wissenschaft und die daraus folgende Verzoegerung der Absendung hast. Sie behauptet,dass Mrs. Hill die Handdeutungskunst glaenzend und aeusserst instruktiv dargestellt hat und dass ein Laie viel von ihr lernen koennte. Vielleicht kann ich ein anderes Exemplar in einer Bibliothek hier auftreiben und sie ueber den Schmerz der Trennung von diesem Exemplar hinwegbringen. Ich were jedenfalls das Buch versichert schicken und hoffe,dass es dann bestimmt an Dich gelangt.

Ich war ueberrascht zu lesen,dass Deine Adresse wieder die alte in Poriah ist. Hattest Du Dich nicht von Deiner Frau getrennt und Dich anderswo niedergelassen ? Das hatte mich seinerzeit sehr betruebt und ebenso diesmal,dass Du drei Operationen hinter Dich gebracht hast. Du bist doch ein rechter Schlemihl. Aber ich war froh zu hoeren,dass Du nun wieder gehen kannst und auch eine finanzielle Basis hast,die Dir ausser dem Leben hoffentlich auch Deine Studien moeglich macht.

Ueber Euer aller Schicksal sind wir,wie Du richtig vermutest, recht ausfuehrlich unterrichtet. Selbst wenn wir nicht interessiert waeren,wuerden wir an dem Verlauf der "Krise im Nahen Osten" teilnehmen. Sie betrifft ja Euch nicht weniger als uns selbst,nur haben wir das Pech,dass wir mit unserer Regierung (die wir persoenlich nicht gewaehlt haben,auch mit einem Auge auf Israel) nicht zufrieden sind. Aber nun sind wir einmal an dem Staat Israel interessiert und so trifft uns doppelt,was dort geschieht. Uebrigens ist die Opposition gegen die offizielle Politik des Landes weit groesser und populaerer als Ihr

wahrscheinlich aus unserer Presse entnehmen kannst. Selbst die N.Y. "Times",die bisher wenig fuer den Staat Israel uebrig hatte,ist inzwischen kritisch und sogar parteiisch geworden;dass sollte ein Barometer sein fuer die Allgemeinstimmung.

Lass mich hoeren,wenn Du das Buch bekommst und auch ueber alles, was sich in Deinem Leben abspielt. Ueber die allgemeinen Vorgaenge sind wir,wie gesagt,auf dem Laufenden.

Mit den besten Gruessen von uns beiden,

against all hope am walking
now again and at the mo-
ment get again my pay and
recreation-holiday. אל • גלויה
I suppose you are, if interested,
quite abreast about the situation
here, we anyhow know quite
well what „Herald Tribune" or
„NY Times" write daily about
us. Greetings to your wife and
thanks for the book! Yours
Jenny

PROF. DR
SEFF SOUDEK
900 WEST END AVENUE
NEW YORK 25
N.Y. - U.S.A.

DR. HPAECHTER BENARI'S
PORIAH (near Tiberias)
ISRAEL.

22/I/56. PORIAH (near Tiberias)
ISRAEL

Dear Jeff,
I hope you have $ 2.65 and are not offended. I am looking since some years for a special book on hands THE BOOK OF THE HAND by KATHERINE ST. HILL, which appeared some years ago, but almost all of it was wiped out in the blitz 1940. Now I located one book in N.Y., via SAMUEL WEISER INC 117 FOURTH AVENUE, N.Y.3. NY, has it & wrote me. (It is a bookshop). The price is 2.65 $, secondhand, mint period. I am unable to purchase it due to currency regulations here. So please arrange it for me, if possible. Thanks you in advance! — I was 10 month seriously ill, 3 operations, in & out of hospitals, a very "nice" illness (arterio sclerosis in the leg) but

P L E A S E N O T E	נא לרשום לפניך
MY NEW ADDRESS	את כתובתי החדשה

Dr. H.P. BEN ARIS	ד"ר ח.פ. בן אריס
HAIFA - KIRYAT BIALIK	חיפה - קרית ביאליק
14 AMAKIM STREET	רח' העמקים 14

formerly Heinz Paseltiner

DR. H. PAECHTER BEN ARI'S
c/o FRIEDE
HAIFA - KIRYAT BIALIK.

12 HENRIETTE SZOLD STR.
ISRAEL.

17. X. 55.

Lieber Seff,

Dein Brief kam mitten in einer bösen Zeit für mich. Wegen wird Du ja eigentlich gedrieben haben, und Nahum vielleicht auch. Ich habe eine sehr böse Zeit hinter mir und bin noch nicht heraus: Im ~~Juni~~ Juni d. J. am 21. Juni, bekam ich einen Herzanfall. Wochenlang lag ich im Krankenhaus und dann noch Wochen daheim in Poriah und später am Carmel. Das Herz hält a) das höllische Klima von Tiberias b) die sehr angestrengte Arbeit für Lerer Bros c) die viel zu viele Nebenarbeit: Haus, Erziehung der Kinder „Bürgermeisterei", Garten, Hühner, und d) die innere Spannung zwischen 2 Gruppen die ich beide liebe - nicht mehr aus. Ich brauchen Ruhe zusammen. So lag ich denn im Krankenhaus von Poriah, dem Central Kr. H. für ganz Galilea plus Jordantal + Tiberias, als der „Herr Bürgermeister" der erste Patient aus unserm Dorf, 2½ km vom Haus weg. Und Frau Weil in mein Zimmer.

Die Ärzte sagten mir: Wenn ich weiterleben will, dann muß ich alle diese Nebenarbeit aufgeben, auch die Gartenarbeit, muß aus dem Klima fort und meine Arbeit ändern. Das wurde nach und nach gemacht: Ich trat zurück, Bens Bruder übernahm mich aus Haupt hier, wo ich cashierbeir (ausgerechnet ging mein Vorgänger nach Australien), und gleichzeitig lösten Prima + ich unsere Ehe auf. Nicht, daß etwas besonderes vorgefallen wäre. Aber die Krankheit war wie der letzte Schritt, um zum Ausdruck zu bringen, was nicht mehr hatte sein sollte the last straw.... Unsere Freunde sahen diese Not-passe schon seit Jahren. Wir beide oft genug. In allen Liebe lösen wir unsere Ehe auf, und wenn die Scheidung durch ist, hoffe ich wieder zu heiraten, eine Frau, die mich sehr gut versteht, so wie Kathe mich versteht. Sie ist genau so alt wie Prima, Holländerin, ihr Mann wurde nach Auschwitz geschickt, seit 2 Jahren im Land.

Alle Menschen - manchen reichen sich die Hände auf Lebenszeit Tiberias und das Brand-Office zu lesen und die damit verbundenen Faktoren. Ich muß zu Hause Aufstehen + Leben wie ich arbeite, wie ohne

lange Fahrten pro × vorüber Arbeit. Da die Familie in der Stadt
Bay lebt, so wohne ich auch da, nur ein paar Stahlbetten,
mit – well, it has to be. Mein Leben ist völlig anders geworden.
Überall gibt es Tafeln mit „VERBOTEN". Ich bin auch
noch sehr schwach, und lebe ein völlig zurückgezogenes, ganz
stilles, narkotisches × LA N G S A M E S, ruhiges
Leben. Es ist zum Verzweifeln, nach all den
Jahren voll Tätigkeit, aber – man will doch leben!

So bleibt mir meine wissenschaftliche Arbeit nach
den vielen Schlaftabletten, die der Tag geht hat, und die
ist hauptsächlich: Analysen × Zeitungsartikel bis × in
England. Meine Vortragstätigkeit muß bis einer Jahren
Pause warten, bis ich kräftig genug bin. Aber ich bin hier
und arbeite, mache Unternehmungen – das ist Alles.
Wie sehr die Welt, das Weltbild sich ändern – es ist z. B.,
glaube mir ....

Herzlichen Dank für den Caffe; der hat geholfen mir 2 x
am Tag 1 Tasse, und das wenigstens hält ein leichtes
Licht herein. (Rauchen habe ich schon aufgegeben). Wyam er-
lebte das mit Treue, wie stets. Sie schrieb mir sehr
lieb. – Wegen der Solitair-Karten (nicht Spielkarten für
Poker, sondern ↗, aber Patience karten), gebrauchte – ich
weiß nicht. Fällt nicht mal ein Bekannter von Dir
hier? Keine Venen bitte, gebrauchte! – Auf die Bücher
wahrlich ich mag be, freue ich mich schon jetzt.
Danke im Voraus! – Was Du über die Hilfe in N.Y.
in Sonnen deutest, ist nichts Neues, Selbstverständliches, meine
zukünftige Frau, was lagen gut 2 x in U.S.A. nach dem
Krieg (sie konnten sich nicht eingewöhnen) und gefällte
mit Grauen alle Dinge. Hier ist es noch schlimmer, wenn
auch die Mädchen und Wyam schon früh mir (ich stehe um
4 ½ auf, um 6 30 fängt meine Arbeit an), als der Regen
ist nahe, nach Sukkoth kommen ja stets die Regen-
fälle .... Mein Großer Sohn, der direkt am Gasa Streifen
mit Kibbutz sitzt, hat bereits eine ¾ jährige Tochter, hatte
ich Dir das eigentlich schon geschrieben?

Grüße Freie und bitte schreib bald und ausführlich.
Ich bin jetzt isoliert in meiner schweren Krise.
PS. Gesundheit Dein alter Mann

AR 6285
Josef Soudek Collection
Series: II/3/A

Paechter, Heinz, 1954-1955

Diese schlechte Aufnahme
ist von Prinas Operation
im Juni 1914 gemacht
darauf sieht sie sehr schlecht
aus.

Patti Gabriel Benedis, 21 Jahre
Herman, 11 Jahre
Chantal 2½ n.

Pulsany Summer 1954.

Hannah is 11½ now, and Chantal 3¼. (March 1955). On the lawn before Sunhouse. Hannah is dark, Chantal blond. She is said to look exactly like my late mother.

Diamond Point,N.Y.,10.August 1955

Lieber Heinz,

Deine beiden Briefe vom 7. Januar und 10.April haben uns ausserordentlich interessiert. Du hast uns in beiden Briefen ein ungewoehnlich anschauliches Bild von Deinem und Eurem Leben gegeben,das in seiner Fuelle einige grosse Linien zeigt. Jede von ihnen waere wert,verfolgt zu werden und wird es wohl auch,wenn wir erst wieder ein paar Jahre in Kontakt sein werden. Die Bilder Deiner beiden juengsten Kinder zeigen shhon beim fluechtigsten Ansehn,dass es die Deinen sind; die Familienaehnlichkeit ist nicht zu verkennen. Vielen Dank fuer die Briefe und Bilder.

Das Buecherpacket ist noch immer nicht abgegangen,aber wenn wir erst in die Stadt zurueckkommen,werden wir es schicken. Die Monate seit Jahresbeginn waren einfach zu hektisch;ich will nicht sagen,schlimmer als in frueheren Jahren,aber so schlimm wie in den Jahren vor meinem Urlaub. Das war das einzige Jahr,in dem ich ausser fuer meine Forschung auch etwas Zeit fuer meine Freunde hatte. Nun ist es wieder so wie frueher: nur Berufsarbeit und keine Ruhe fuer Wissenschaft oder fuer Menschen. In gewisser Hinsicht war es mehr beanspruchend als andere Jahre. Nach meiner Rueckkehr vom Urlaub musste ich mein Verwaltungsamt wieder uebernehmen und Du weisst aus eigener Erfahrung,was es heisst, ein Amt zu versehen und wieviel Dinge sich aufspeichern,wenn man ihm auch nur voruebergehend den Ruecken kehrt. Viele Entscheidungen,die sich aufschieben liessen,sind aufgeschoben worden,damit ich sie dann treffe. So habe ich fuer meine Abwesenheit zahlen muessen.

Gretel hat mir vieles daheim abnehmen muessen und sich auch um die Buecher gekuemmert. Aber auch sie war mehr als ueblich eingespannt, teilweise wegen meiner eigenen Arbeit. Als sie in Deinem letzten Brief las,dass Du Spielkarten haben moechtest,hat sie gleich vier Decks gesammelt. Freilich werde ich sie nicht abschicken. Du hast naemlich nicht daran gedacht,dass die Steuer auf Spielkarten eine beliebte Einnahmequelle fuer alle Staaten ist und dass Dich dieses "Geschenk",das ich Dir leicht und gerne machen koennte,ein Trojanerhors fuer Dich werden wuerde. Es sei denn,Du kannst mir versichern,dass Du sie zollfrei einfuehren darfst. Dann gehen sie zusammen mit den Buechern ab.

Bevor Du aber die Buecher bekommst,wirst Du erst ein kleines Packet Kaffee erhalten. Ich habe heute Mirjam Eckstein (Rechov Schatz 5, Jerusalem) einen Gutschein geschickt und gebeten,ihn einzuloesen und Dir fuer die Haelfte des Betrages Kaffee zu schicken. Nachdem die ersten Sendungen Kaffee verloren gegangen waren,habe ich Mirjam einen Gutschein zugehen lassen und alles klappte vorzueglich. Nun will ich sehen,ob diese Loesung - dass ich Euch beiden gleichzeitig den Scrip uebermittle - durchfuehrbar ist. Sobald Du die Sendung von Mirjam erhaeltst,lass mich doch wissen,ob alles glatt abgelaufen ist.

Es tut mir wirklich leid,dass sich die Buechersendung so verzoegert hat. Ich hatte gehofft,dass ich nach Ende meines Fruehjahrssemesters die Buecher zusammenstellen und verpacken werde. Aber dann hat mir das Wetter

einen Strich durch die Rechnung gemacht. Wie Du wahrscheinlich aus den Nachrichten weisst,durchleben wir in diesem Jahr eine Rekordhitze. Wie ich Dir bereits schrieb,verbringe ich jeden Sommer im Gebirge,da ich einfach die normale New Yorker Sommertemperatur nicht ertragen kann. Aber diese war unnormal und wir mussten Anfang Juli buchstaeblich aus der Stad fliehen. Aber die Hitze folgte uns hierher und wir hatten Tage und Naechte mit ueber 90 Grad Hitze und ebensoviel Feuchtigkeit,dass wir auch hier nur gerade japsen konnten. Von irgendwelchen "Ferien" war sowieso nicht die Rede,da das College nur im August geschlossen ist und ich bis dahin meine Verwaltung fortfuehren und erreichbar sein muss. Um nun die Dinge nach Ende des Semesters - fuer das ich mir ein paar private Dinge aufgespart hatte - ganz schlimm zu machen,zog ich mir Ende Mai eine Sehnenscheidenentzuendung im linken Fuss zu. Das Gehen war eine fuerchterliche Qual und ich musste daher eine Reihe von Besprechungen absagen und so vie wie moeglich vom Bett aus erledigen. Unter solchen Umstaenden war von Packen nicht die Rede.

Nun ist der Sommer beinahe schon wieder zu Ende. Sonst war das eine Zeit,in der ich mich koerperlich und nervlich ausgeruht,meine wissenschaftliche Literatur gelesen und geschrieben habe. Diesmal habe ich bis Anfang dieses Monats taeglich an meiner Maschiene gesessen,um eine ungeheure berufliche Korrespondenz zu erledigen,und nur ein paar Tage ausgespannt,um die Natur zu geniessen,wenn sie geniessbar war. Oft bin ich zum Waldsee nur gegangen,um mich abzukuehlen;von Genuss war keine Idee. Erst seit ein paar Tagen bin ich zu meinem Material zurueckgekehrt,das ich waehrend meines Urlaubs gesammelt habe,um es etwas in Ordnung zu bringen. Ich habe meine Studien voriges Jahr so ploetzlich abbrechen muessen und keinen Tag im vergangenen akademischen Jahr dafuer gehabt,dass ich wenigstens alles parat haben moechte,wenn ich eines Tages die Musse finden werde,es auszuwerten. Sehr erholt werde ich wohl aus diesem Sommer nicht zu meiner Routine Arbeit im September zurueckkehren.

Lass bald von Dir hoeren und sei herzlich gegruesst von uns beiden.

Dr. H. PAECHTER BEN ARIS
PORIAH near Tiberias
ISRAEL

10.IV.1949
מ"ה י"א פסח

ד"ר חנוך פחטר בן אריס
פוריה
דאר נע. גליל תחתון

Liebe Grete & Seff,

Nun, hier ist gutes Wetter, wieder ist Pessach, Frühling im schönsten Teil des Landes. (leider nur zu kurz, der Frühling und auch das Land) Tiberias ist gestopft voll Bade- & gewöhnlichen Gäste, kein Bett irgendwo frei – und 2 Tage nach Pessach ist Tib. wieder völlig leer, die Hitze fängt an, und die Stadt schläft wieder. So ist es jedes Jahr. Natürlich geht mein Arbeitstempo entsprechend, wenn auch die 2 Lauftouren (Upper Galilee & Jordan-valley) das Balancerad sind und im gleichen Maasse wie einen kaufen. Nur die Arbeit im Sommer in DER Hitze wird schwer..... Aber das ist bereits auch seit 20 Jahren kein neues Lied. Jetzt geht es in Poriah (MEINER Municipality) bald Wettwahlen, dann haben wir eine Schule und ich hoffe, Pinna als Leiterin einzusetzen (sie weiss daran noch nichts) Dann fangen wir an Steuern einzuheben, denn jetzt sind wir offiziell anerkannt, auch ein Schritt vorwärts (wer hat gesagt, Steuern sind ein Zeichen von Civilisation?) Tag & Nacht geht nun der ganze Sohn nicht aus dem Kopf, der mit seiner Frau und seiner kleinen Tochter Degania 700 meter von der Gazagrenze in seinem Kibbutz sitzt. Man kann das Radio nicht aufdrehen und die Zeitung nicht aufmachen, ohne über neue „Grenzzwischenfälle" zu lesen, und „Grenzzwischenfälle heisst immer Tote & Verwundete ..... Nächste Woche fahre ich hin, meine Enkelin anzusehen. Vielleicht, wie das Wetter macht. Und mein Sohn

hat natürlich recht: wenn er und seine Leute nicht auf diesem Grenzposten sitzt und sie hält, wer denn? Und: habe ich eigentlich 1936/40 in Migdal + Tiberias etwas Anderes getan? Aber man zieht sich doch, Tag + Nacht, obwohl nirgends die Grenze, Mord und Diebstahl weit weg sind....

Jetzt beginnen auch meine Vortragsreihen wieder. Ich habe eine Reihe von Vorträgen, und beginne am 17. IV in Haifa. Dann kommen Kibbutz Lagen etc. Vereine dran. Diesmal als Thema: „Hat die Chirologie einen praktischen Wert?" Es bringt direkt nicht viel ein, wenn man Spesen abzieht. Aber es bringt nachher Kunden (für Analysen) und das macht Spass, bringt nebenbei etwas ein und man hat auf diese Weise manchmal ganz interessantes wissenschaftl. Material. – Was, by the way, hört sich von Deinem Versuchen, mich mit second-hand Büchern zu versorgen? Hat Dein Aktiv-Aufräumen plus der Schwarz-action bei Bekannten Erfolg gehabt? Wenn ja, we are terribly eager to get second hand books of all kinds, Magazines etc. Make a couple (!) of parcels and send them, please. And: if you by any chance play solitaire (Patience) and have an old double-~~game~~ deck of cards – put them in as well, they cost here 7.– £ taxes alone (= nicht 4 $!!). It is so good for frayed nerves. And mine are a bit ruffeled!

Write soon! Yours

Dr. H. PAECHTER BEN ARIS
PORIAH near Tiberias
ISRAEL

ד"ר חנוך פחטר בן אריס
פוריה
דאר נע. גליל תחתון

7.5.55.

Liebe Lea,

„nacht nun es sein, wenn Friedlaender's Sterne leuchten," oder so ähnlich. Ich es nun nachts sein, wenn man die Bälger ins Bett gepackt hat, um zu im Schreiben zu kommen. Denn die Tage sind voll schönen Lebens. Um 5^30 steht man auf, und um 6^20 geht der Autobus (von der Tür), um 6^50 fängt mit an zu arbeiten, sagen wir 7, und dann geht es ohne Pause bis fast 4. Um 4 geht es zurück, und um 3/4 5 ist man zu Hause, bekommt, wenn alt. Dann schaut man erst Kühen und Hühnern an, gibt Mundfutter, kneten, es wird nacht, Kühen Ställe zumachen, Futter und Wasser vorbereiten für den nächsten Morgen, und endlich, endlich etwas entspannen. Obwohl die Zeitung am Brückenkopf liegt, kommt man erst jetzt zum Zeitunglesen. Vielleicht kann man von 6-7 etwas schlafen. Vielleicht auch nicht. Um 7 jedenfalls bekommen die Kinder zu essen, und man will sie doch wenigstens einmal am Tag sehen und sprechen. (wenn man also bis zum letzten Bus um 8 arbeitet, was auch manchmal vorkommt, sieht man sie überhaupt nicht.) Dann am Abend gibt es Radio, oder ein Buch oder TIME, oder einen Vortrag in einem Kibbutz überhaupt (so einmal in 1-2 Monaten), oder ich „Bürgermeistere" – Versammlungen, Verhandlungen, Correspondenz, Schreiben, Rechnungen – und ganz selten kommt man mal auch zum Klavier. Aber am Lichsten, nach dem Schlafengehen, an Händen herumhaseln, Knaffsen machen, Correspondenz mit Kollegen in Übersee oder neue Probleme lösen – Ja, es ist ein voller, voller Tag, wenn man um 10 ins Bett fällt. (Es wird aber oft 11)

Im Sommer, wenn Licht bis 8 ist, ist es natürlich anders. Dann ist auch keine Saison in T-h, es ist auch so irrsinnig heiss unten in Brix, denn man versucht, schon 2-3 x die Woche um ½ 3 zu Hause zu sein, mal schläft, nach guten alten Sitte, nachmittags. Dann aber ist ein Garten zu hacken, zu wässern, zu pflegen, und man liest wenigen. Aber jetzt ist es Winter, und vorgestern sah ich sogar einen fliegenden Teller – etwas aufregend. Und unheimlich – by the way.

Natürlich kenne ich Washington-Coffee, und ich danke Dir im Namen für das avisierte Paket! Der saturierte Regierungs-Coffee reicht knapp für 1 Woche, und ist scheußlich. Ich liebe sehr instant coffee, aber wenn Du das nächste Mal auch Partien zufügen könntest, wäre ich Dir besonders dankbar, das liebe ich nämlich auch. (Übrigens, um Dich aufzuklären, Gutscheine sind für große Ausstädten, nicht minderwertig. Es ist ja original USA ware.)

Nun wollen wir die 2 Bezugen lösen: A. Bücher: Warum sollen es keine second hand Bücher sein, und warum nicht second hand pocket Books? Was Du mehr die Hände kommt, aber um Gottes willen nichts kaufen! Ich will Dir ja keine Ausgaben machen. Alles was Du bei Dir ausräumen kannst und was Du bei Bekannten zusammenschnorren kannst – is welcome. Die Bücher sind ja nicht nur für mich, sondern kursieren im ganzen Ort ständig, (wie gut wir schon ganz Kirtzdorf?) und alle kommen ans Blend, Bücher ausleihen. Das Thema ist

Alles, hast Du, ALLES, recht, vielleicht ausgenommen Mysteries. Crime stories. Nicht etwa, weil ich sie nicht liebe. Im Gegenteil! Ich lese am liebsten einen guten Criminal roman, (wenn ich mich auszuhalten will) then there is hardly one single crime-story, from Raymond Chandler to Agatha Christie to Rex Stout to Erle Stanley Gardner which I haven't read during the last years! Also, jetzt weißt Du. Alles, was Du schicken und schmoren kannst, in Englisch, Französisch und Deutsch, nur schicken! Und herzlichen Dank im Namen meiner Einwohner!

B. Kitchen-gadgets. Natürlich, es geht auch ohne Mixer, vielleicht bin ich leicht-mexburgge. Forget about it. Die Gretel lasse ich bitten, wenn sie irgend ein Küchengerät ausangelt, so soll sie senden, so wie es ist, herschicken. Ich bin, wie ich Dir schrieb, genau wie mein Vater Spezialist in – das deutsche wird fehlt mir – Kitchen gadgets. Also: schwere Liste auch hier, und Dank – diesmal von mir persönlich – im Voraus. Ich bitte NICHTS NEUES KAUFEN! (wenn ich Probleme zu lösen habe, geh ich in die Küche und Koche. Dabei kann man so schön denken.)

So, und nun zu

anderen Problemen.

Ich habe im Moment deshalb so viel zu tun, weil ich um meine Existenz kämpfen muß. Wir haben seit 3 Jahren mit Verlust gearbeitet, aus verschiedenen Gründen, z.T. wegen der falschen Preispolitik der Regierung, z.T. weil wir too-heavy waren. Jetzt schickte Lever Brothers einen „Finanzminister" her, und radikale Reorganisation an Haupt und Gliedern, sonst, drohten sie, machen sie zu. (Solche Präzedenzfälle gibt es hier,

z. B. Philipps). Aber wurden 18% aller Angestellten, 10% aller Arbeiter entlassen, und ein paar Branchen offiziell geschlossen. Sie wollten auch T/b. schließen. Da ist 10 Jahre alte, was der Angest.-Rat bereit, meinetwegen in Streik zu treten, wenn sie mit mir in Hauptkur nach Haifa übersiedelten. Ich legte daraufhin den Leuten ein genaue, statistische, ganz unparteiische Untersuchung vor, denn es ist teurer kommt, von Haifa aus das Jordan-Tal und unteres Galiläa zu beliefern, als T/b. offen zu schließen. Das sahen sie denn auch schließlich ein, aber dafür – und da meine Verkaufsziffern gut waren, und meine Arbeit tadellos – bekam ich noch dazu das ganze Galiläa, d.h. 40% mehr Arbeit, und die Filiale in Rosh Pina wurde geschlossen. Nun fahre ich noch dorthin und verkaufe und liefere glänzend. Das ist 1x die Woche eine Arbeit von früh 6 Uhr bis nachts 9, 10 – und oft bleiben wir im Schlamm stecken, und dort ist es lausig kalt und schwer. Aber – was macht man nicht alles ad maximum gloriam des Kapitalistischen Systems.....

Dabei kann es mir passieren, daß ich nach West-Galiläa kommen, einen Kibbutz nördlich vom Hule, zwischen 3–4 Uhr morgens zwischen Grenze. Ich sitze am Küchentisch und verhandle mit den Eidgenossen, weil dort Licht ist, draußen gießt es – wirklich – in Strömen, mein Fritz und mein Träger liegen inzwischen die Kartons mit Magnesia und HSB Pulver, – und plötzlich überfällt mich jemand von hinten und küßt mich: Martha Korsalek (Klein, geb. Neumann). Auch ihr Sohn ist da, und Fritz Neuhaus (geb. Kowarsch). Und nun Dich herzlich küßt Dein treuer und zärtlicher

oder bermischer Deutsch. Kurrisch. Eine ganz andere, versunkene Welt.

Mir eigentlich ist das eine Welt, die mir fern ist. Ich war nie ein good mixer, and my social contact is small. Ich habe keine Zeit dazu (zum Gegensatz zu meinen Kollegen, die für und durch Gesellschaft leben) Mir genügt meine Welt, Frau, Kinder, ganz wenige Freunde, vielleicht in diesen Hinsicht. Ich bin, vom Geistigen und dem Äußeren abgesehen, völlig auf meine Arbeit mit den Händen eingestellt. Mich interessieren heute Analysen nicht mal mehr so, es sei denn es ist ein besonders interessanter „Fall" oder ~~[illegible]~~ als Nebeneinnahme. Ich bin heute in England schon gut bekannt, auch in der Schweiz, aber auch das interessiert mich wenigen. Es gibt heute ohne eine Reihe Probleme, die ich gerade gelöst zu haben, und die Reihe, auch in Mitarbeit mit Kollegen in andern Ländern, wird immer größer, immer wichtiger in ihrer Bedeutung. Schade, denn gerade USA (wie gesagt zu England, Schweiz, Frankreich, und z.T. Deutschland) hier „paranoisch" sofort an Schwindel, Charlatanerie etc denkt. Schade, denn es ist ein phantastisch reiches und genaues Hilfsmittel im Charakter, Gemütszustand und Schicksal (Vergangenes und Zukünftiges) zu lesen. Was, genug für heute. Sonst werde ich noch fanatisch.

Grüße Fritzel, und Dir alles Liebe. Und liebe SCHREIB!

p/S Dein alter

New York,12.Dezember 1954

Lieber Heinz,

mit Deinen beiden Briefen vom 3.September und 10. November haben wir uns sehr gefreut. Die ausfuehrlichen Schilderungen in Deinem ersten Brief und die beiden Photographien Deiner Familie haben uns ein anschauliches Bild von Eurer Lebens - und Deiner Denkweise gegeben,die uns sehr interessieren. Wir waren besonders froh zu hoeren,dass Deine Frau ihre Operation gut ueberstanden hat und nunmehr wieder zu Hause und bei der Arbeit ist.

Nunmehr zu Deinen Bitten: Vor einer Woche hat Dir Gretel zwei Dosen instant coffee,Marke "George Washington",per Flugpost geschickt. Es war in vieler Hinsicht eine Probesendung und wir sind sehr neugierig,wie sie ausgefallen ist. Sie hat Dir instant coffee geschickt,weil Du es ausdruecklich erwaehnt hast.Siehst Du einen Vorteil in dieser Art von Kaffee im Vergleich mit dem ueblichen gemahlenen ? Wir waren uns nicht ganz klar,ob es besser ist, den Kaffee selbst mit Flugpost zu senden oder eher einen Gutschein. Ich hatte zuerst an einen Gutschein gedacht,aber mir wurde gesagt, dass Lebensmittel,die auf Gutschein ausgeliefert werden,von minderer Qualitaet seien. Ist das richtig ? Da Du ja in dieser Branche bist,solltest Du es beurteilen koennen. Ebenso interessiert mich die Zollfrage. Nach Auskuenften,die wir hier erhalten haben,sind Packete bis zu einem Pfund zollfrei;daher haben wir eines gewaehlt, das weniger als ein Pfund wiegt.

Wir hatten uns seinerzeit schon bei Deiner Schwester erkundigt,aber sie wollte nichts von solchen Sendungen wissen. Ich bin froh,dass Du in dieser Hinsicht keinen falschen Stolz hast (es ist ja nicht Eure Schuld,auf knappe Rationen gesetzt zu sein,sondern eine fuer uns recht begreifliche Notwendigkeit,der wir gern abhelfen). Jedenfalls hat Gretel auch Maria Eckstein ein aehnliches Packet geschickt (freilich mit dem ueblichen gemahlenen Kaffee) und nun werden wir sehen,was Eure respektiven Erfahrungen sind.

Gern schicke ich Dir auch Buecher,wenn Du mir nur sagen willst, welcher Art sie sein sollen. Ich habe zwar keine "attic",in der ich alte Buecher ablege;und in dem Platz,der der "attic" entspricht, habe ich fast ausschliesslich Buecher ueber Economics,die Dich wahrscheinlich nicht interessieren. Mit der Auswahl schoener Literatur habe ich eine andere Schwierigkeit. Ich lese zwar gern,wenn auch nur gelegentlich Romane,aber es sind zumeist nur englische Klassiker wie Dickens,Thackeray,Trollope,Austin. Fuer moderne amerikanische Romane (Hemingway,Dos Passos,Faulkner and other Southerners)habe ich wenig Sinn,ausser fuer Pearl Buck,Wilder und Traven. Da unser Geschmack wahrscheinlich verschieden ist,musst Du mir schon sagen, was Dir zusagt. Koennen es auch Pocket books sein ? Sie sind billiger und leichter zu schicken. Oder moechtest Du Buecher populaer-wissenschaftlichen Inhalts ? Und wenn ja,in welchem Gebiet ?

Den Mixer kann ich Dir leider nicht schicken. Weder wir noch unsere Freunde haben einen,schon einfach deshalb nicht,weil unsere

Frauen nicht backen oder Knoedel kochen und wir sonst keinen Sinn in einem Mixer sehen. Es sind ziemlich teure gadgets ($ 20-40) und man kann sie nicht second hand kaufen.

Von den drei Lehrern,die Du in Deinem zweiten Brief erwaehnst, sind mir nur Harmuth und Seiz in Erinnerung und nur der erste eine deutliche Gestalt. Obwohl ich ihm gegenueber eine gewisse Anhaenglichkeit habe,hat es mich doch gefreut,dass er nun in der Ostzone lebt und damit eine Vergeltung fuer seine Nazisympathien erhalten hat.

Es tut mir leid,dass ich Dich so lang auf eine Antwort und eine Sendung habe warten lassen. Aber gleich nach meiner Rueckkehr aus meinem Urlaubsjahr fing ein sehr hektisches Semester an;es war weniger das Lehren,das ich mir etwas abgewoehnt hatte,als die Verwaltung meines Departments,die mir heftige Kopfweh verursachte. Und so fanden wir beide kaum Zeit,an irgendetwas anderes als die taeglichen Aufgaben eines schwierigen Berufslebens zu denken.

Lass bald wieder von Dir hoeren und sei aufs herzlichste gegruesst von Gretel und

Dr. H. PAECHTER-BENARIS
PORIAH (ISRAEL)
MOBILE POST
LOWER GALILEE

10.XI.1954.

Dear Ceff.

don't say this is a „Schnorbrief", because it isn't. I hope that you and your wife will spent one of your next yearly holidays in Israel, even if only to satisfy your curiosity. To know what it is all about... and then, (only then) I hope to be able to pay it back to you.

Well, what I am going to ask you is an electric mixer for the kitchen. To explain it, that you may know: I am (like my father) crazy about kitchen-gadgets. If there would be a second hand market for them, I would roam it daily. As it is, there is none. (I am gladly accepting every item second hand when it comes from USA). But our dream is a mixer, because we both are working and this would greatly make kitchen work easier and quicker. (We have A.C. 220 Volt)

But if you can't do it, write to me frankly. If it is difficult for you, then forget all about it. It is just a question.

Don't forget to clear your attic of second-hand books as I asked you in my last letter please!

Well, know that I have got it off my chest, I want

to tell you, that the following of our teachers are still alive, according to a letter from Vorne (Jensen) who went with me to school and who writes sometimes to me: J. P. Hansmann
Seiz
Peppo Kessler.

Believe it or not! the first 2 of them in the East German Zone, the third in the West.

Give our greetings to your wife. Mrs is back to work at school again, a bit weak, but doing fine. It's still hot here, we are waiting for the rain and the cold winter.

Yours faithfully

Jimmy

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ד"ר חנוך פחטר בן אריס
טבריה – פוריה
ת. ד. 183 טלפון 32

3.9.54

Dear Jeff,

I don't like my typewriter! It makes me nervous. I have to type my book, and articles for weeklys and monthlys, and this is just enough to please excuse handwrite! The question, if you can read it. I well remember, when P.J.H wrote in my copybook: „Schuft!". – Your letter was instructive, to say the least. It's, what you call, a hectic life. Not my cup of tea! Charity money is nice, when it is not connected with too much effort. But as you (not YOU personally!) make it over there, a form and constituents of life – no sir! My life is full and never has had a dull moment for years and years. But – mit Maass! Ich hatte einen durchaus Leonardo da Vinci-Ideal vor Augen: Auf vielen Hochgebieten fahren. Was wollen das war, es geht doch nicht auf die Dauer. Politik habe ich längst ausgeschaltet. Ebenso I am not exactly what you would call a social man. Freunde habe ich nur ganz wenige, aber die wirklich gute. Was heute mein Leben bestimmt, das ist die Familie, die Kinder die mir der wichtigste Lebensinhalt sind, die Arbeit, die Hände, der Garten, die Werkstatt – in that order! Gehen wir der Reihe nach: Die Kinder: Der Junge ist mit dem Militär fertig und im Kibbuz Eres (= Zeder) im Negev, Fro m. von der ägyptischen Grenze. Er hat im Juni geheiratet, eine nette kinderpsychologin habe ich auch schon, er ist 21 und sie 19, sind beide erste, wirklich nette und anständige Menschen, so wie ich es mir wünschte. Pitti ist ein begabter Maler, aber wie immer sind Künstler. – Hannah, 11, musikalisch, dunkel (der Junge nicht ausser in Gesicht Helles), hemmungslos, intelligent, aber schwer zu leiten. Gamutal, 2½, süss, blond wie meine Frau, zuerst meine Mutter ähnlich – das ist das Haus zoo.

Wirdie Arbeit ist nicht viel zu reden. Sie ist anstrengend, aber ist ordentlich gern. Bei Lesen Briefe wird einem nichts geschenkt. — Hände ist mein eigentlicher „Beruf" — mit leider langen Analysen, Arbeitsamt (bes. in England) wenig ein. Ich hatte mir vorgenommen, diesen Sommer mein Buch zu Ende zu bringen, (Reinschrift, Manuskript) aber es fehlt an der Zeit, und zum Tippen zu gehen fehlt das Geld. Denn trotz meiner Stellung als Brand-manager ist mein Gehalt so, dass es (Nettogeld!) vorn & hinten nicht reicht. Aber nach den engl. Zeitschriften (Eigenlob) hält man mich für eine Größe in der modernen Astrologie. Alles Autodidaktisch. Viel internat. Correspondenz, — aber leider keine Einladung nach. Ich Haines mit meine 2-Natur, und mein eigentlicher Lebensinhalt. — Alles Garten, Baume, Sträucher (¼ acre) Hühner & Enten (je 17) zieht ich. Es macht mir Spass und ich habe eine glückliche Hand dabei — aber sie fehlen doch viel Arbeit. (Dafür geben sie Eier & Fleisch). — Die Musik habe ich fast aufgegeben, ~~auf~~ zu Gunsten der Hände. Jahrelang hatten wir ein gutes Streichquartett in Tilbury, aber — nun geht es nicht mehr. Ich, wenn ich einen Mahler Kitty liebe ich den gemischten Chor, manchmal spiele ich noch Klavier, aber das ist genug. Ja, und dann gibt es noch ein paar Anhängsel: Die Liebe geht merkwürdig, es kostet zu viel Geld. Und Lesen: Ich habe immer noch eine riesige Bibliothek, aber ich lese z. B. nie Hefte, nie Zeitungen, keine Bücher. Glücklich ist immer die Lesesprache. ~~auch~~ Im Hause wird nur Jiddisch gesprochen. Im Büro Alles: Jiddisch, Arabisch, engl., frzg., deutsch, jiddisch (das Alles habe ich gelernt, aber Arab. und Italienisch völlig vergessen, aber auch völlig). Da meine

Frau eine „Zabre" ist, und Lehrerin dazu, wird natürlich auf gutes Buch im Hause Wert gelegt. Deutsch kann ich einfach nicht mehr lesen, vielleicht nehme ich mir 1x im Jahr Goethe oder Heine vor.....
[Das bringt mich zu einer Bitte: Was Du an Büchern entbehren oder für mich schmoren kannst, wird gern, sehr gern acceptiert. Ich lese, wann immer ich kann, meinen Rhein auch. Also: wenn Dir mal das Geld in der Tasche juckt, gibt es Bücher a) für Buch-Casse, b) für Porto aus, und schicke mir second hand, was Du erübrigen kannst. Der Dank der Vaterlandes ist Dir gewiss. DANKE!!!]
TIME, Life Sat Ev. Post, lese ich so ziemlich regelmäßig, auch den Reader Digest, der in den letzten Jahren sehr gefallen ist, was Niveau anbetrifft. [TIME ist wirklich gut]. Tja, das ist mein Leben, wenn wir die unvermeidlichen Mädchen beiseitelassen. Halt, noch etwas: Da ich Bürgermeister bin, habe ich ja da auch noch einen Beruf, aber this is slowly petering out. Jetzt steht der Arzt, und ich gedenke, mich langsam von der Arbeit zurückzuziehen. Sollen mal andere zeigen, was sie können.

Das ist wirklich, wenn ich das so ansehe, ein vollkommenes Leben. Ohne Alkohol, ohne soziale Hetze, ohne Kartenspiel und ohne Clubs ohne Casino, Tanz, Paläste (theater, kino) – aber das ist nur möglich, weil wir HEUTE einen Staat und ein Heer haben. Bis 1948 war der Andere: wie viel Zeit, Kraft, Schlaf haben wir von 1935 bis 48 geopfert, um underground Arbeit zu machen, Hagana, Wache, Organisation. Dennoch waren wir auch noch kein bisschen jünger....
[Nebenbei: mit den Brandlachen ist mein Kontakt sehr, sehr lose. Ich weiss, wo sie sind, und wenn sie nach Tel-Aviv kommen,

kommen sie mit im Büro, etc)

Aber das ist auch Alles]. Auch das Gefühl, ein Chaley zu sein, wie ich es vor 20 Jahren war, ist vorbei. Heute, im Zeichen der Massenverwendung, mit neue, junge Kräfte da. Und ich bin nur einer von Vielen, deren seelische Spannung viel, viel stärker wurde seit der Errichtung des Staates. Heute gehen Vielen hier so, wie mir. Man ist von der Politik, der Chaluziuth, ein bisschen (FÜR SICH) abgekommen, und wendet sich heute dem eigenen Leben mehr zu, weil man das in den Jahren des Kampfes nicht konnte.

Dieses Land, Israel, das so entsetzlich arm und – gemessen hier am Tiberias und Poriat – so sehr schön ist – hat etwas, das man mit keinem Land tauschen kann, und warum so viele Menschen, die es verlassen, wieder zurückkommen: Ja, es ist hart, es ist schwer, es ist vielleicht wie Landschaft voller scharfer Felsenriffe. Aber es hat eine Atmosphäre der Freiheit, die die Juden im Ausland nie kannten, und um die sie ~~die~~ ihre Brüder völker (tausendfach tausendmal) beneideten. Egoistisch, geldlich betrachtet, bin ich arm: ein Haus voller Schulden, nie reicht es auch nur zum kleinsten Luxus, einfachste Kleider, die meisten Möbel selbst getischlert (Du erinnerst Dich an unsere Wohnung in Bradenbeck?), noch nicht mal zu einem Teppich oder Vorhängen hat es bisher gereicht – ein paar Schuhsohlen sind ein Budgetproblem – und doch. Und doch. Es ist MEIN Land. UNSER Land. Das Land, die Erde, für die wir – im direkten Sinn des Wortes – gelitten und gekämpft haben. Ich brauche heute nicht mehr Vertragsgedanken zu haben wie in Bradenbeck oder Breitenfurt, wo man mir „Jud" nachruft oder mich scheel ansieht. Das freie Rückrat, das Aufatmen, die gerade Haltung – das hat mir das Land gegeben.

Das Land, das ich mit meinen verwöhnten Händen selbst gepflügt, gesät, gehackt, gegraben, bewacht habe. MEIN, UNSER Land. Und dieses Gefühl ist neu für mich neu, wie vor 20 Jahren, als ich herkam. Du kannst dieses Gefühl nie in USA haben. Und das Entsetzen bei – nun Dich.

Romantisch? Natürlich. But then – I have always been a romantic.....

—

Blut ist viel stärker als irgend etwas anderes. Meine Beziehung mit der Hand hat mich u. A. gelehrt, (ich bin starker Determinist) dass wirklich die Hauptmarke unseres Seins Erbe nennen, und dass alles was vom 1. Tage NACH der Geburt kommt, unsern Charakter höchstens 12–15% verändert (in Bildern von Marmelade kann ich das etwas auf mein Demonstrieren). Und deshalb ist mir meine Heimat auch nie verständlich. Selbst aus Fft. bin ich nach Stuttgart gegangen nach 8 Jahren, wie ich vor 2½ Jahren aus Tib. nach Brück flüchtete (nicht NUR wegen der Kühle und der 400 m Höhendifferenz): Ich bin wirklich aus einem der wenigen Europ. Bauernhäuser, die Juden und Bauernvolk, und mein Vater mit seiner Fabrik war nur eine halbe Ausnahme, er war ja doch im Hegen mehr im Wald und bei den Bäumen zu Hause als bei den Maschinen in der Fabrik. – Und mein Sohn ist prompt im Kibbutz gelandet, obwohl er nach dem Wunsche meiner verstorbenen Frau Medizin studieren sollte. Jus sec?

—

Danke für die Aufklärung über Vachers J's Verhalten. Jetzt verstehe ich es besser. Ich damals hab' mich gewundert. By the way: Alex Gilbard ist bezeichnet in Florenz, hat man mir gezählt. – Gute Nacht. Meine Frau liegt seit 3 Wochen nach einer Operation im Kr.-haus (Beilinson, Pet. Tikvah), aber nun kommt sie in 3 Tagen heim. Es war ein bisschen viel, die Kinder, Haus, Tiere und Pflegen allein zu dirigieren, und schwer, und weil zu arbeiten. Aber – Alles geht vorüber! Grüsse Deine Frau und schreibe bald und ausführlich

Deinen alten H.P.

Rosh Hashanah
28/9/52.

Dieser Brief bleibt liegen, denn meine Frau liegt nach im Krankenhaus. Es gab eine Hirnverletzung, nachdem sie sich die Hüfte wieder und leichte, dann hat man den Magen operiert – mit einem Glück, es ist eine Lust zu leben. Deshalb bleibt der Brief liegen und meine Wünsche zum Neuen Jahr kommen verspätet, wenn auch nicht weniger herzlich.

Euch Alles Gute!

Dein alter Fritz

900 West End Avenue
New York 25,N.Y.,23.August 1954

Lieber Heinz,

mit Deinem Brief vom 10.Maerz,den ich etwa gegen Mitte April erhielt,habe ich mich unglaublich gefreut.

Zunaechst habe ich sehr gluecklich,dass Du Deine Operation so gut ueberstanden hast. Ich nehme an,dass Du nunmehr voellig hergestellt bist oder wenigstens so weit,dass Du einigermassen arbeiten kannst. Magengeschwuere kenne ich zum Glueck nicht aus eigener Erfahrung;aber ich weiss,dass sie unangenehm sind,auch wenn der Magen dabei nicht perforiert wird. Wenn es freilich so weit kommt,wie es bei Dir gekommen ist,dann ist eine Operation wirklich kein Spass. Ich glaube Dir gern,dass Du in aeusserster Gefahr geschwebt hast,und rueckschauend kann ich ermessen,was fuer eine Beruhigung Dir das Bewusstsein gegeben hat,dass Deine Lebenslinie Dir einen guten Ausgang dieser Kraftprobe anzeigte.

Deine Skizze Eures Lebens in den vergangenen zwanzig Jahren und Deiner gegenwaertigen haeuslichen "Menagerie" hat mich tief beeindruckt. Ob Du Dir Namen "Ullysses" oder "Multatuli" als Mittelnamen beilegen moechtest,ist Geschmacksache;in jedem Fall hast Du in meinen Augen eine solche Anerkennung verdient. In gleichem Masse drei so praechtige Kinder,wie Du sie geschildert hast. Deine Schwester deutete uns so viel an,aber erst Dein Brief brachte uns Dein gegenwaertiges Leben zu anschaulicher Naehe.

Nun wirst Du erstaunt fragen,warum ich Dir nicht schneller geantwortet habe,wenn ich mich mit Deinem Brief so sehr gefreut habe. Meine Antwort wird Dir einen kleinen Ausschnitt aus unserer Lebensweise geben. Gerade als ich Deinen Brief erhielt,begann ich, ein paar Ergebnisse meines Forschungsjahres zusammenzufassen. Ich hatte damals schon etwa 10 Monate in den verschiedensten Universitaetsbibliotheken in den nordoestlichen Staaten des Landes Material gesammelt und wollte eine Uebersicht uber das gewinnen,was mir dabei in die Haende gekommen war. Von Anfang April bis Ende Juli arbeitete ich,teils in den New Yorker Bibliotheken und teils daheim,an zwei Manuskripten. Die nervliche Anspannung war recht betraechtlich: erstens musste ich mein freies Jahr zum aeussersten ausnuetzen und zweitens musste ich gefasst sein,dass spaetestens im Juli die Hitzewelle eine fruchtbare Arbeit unmoeglich machen wird.

Damit habe ich Dir die zwei bemerkenswertesten Faktoren unserer Arbeitsweise in diesem Lande gegeben: eine chronische nervliche Anspannung,"deadlines" zu erreichen,und ein unsagbar miserables Klima,das gleichmaessig-bestaendige Arbeit unmoeglich macht. Du wirst mir darauf antworten,dass Euer Klima nicht viel besser ist und dass Du insbesondere in einer Gegend lebst,die sich mit unserem Klima massen kann. Ich bin mir dessen durchaus bewusst; aber ich weiss auch,dass Ihr nicht in gleichem Masse an "Efficien-

cy" glaubt wie "wir",d.h. an eine unvernuenftige Anspannung der Nervenkraefte ohne Ruecksicht auf Gesundheit und Leistungsvermoegen. Sobald ich naemlich mit meiner relativen Musse des sabbtical Jahres fertig bin,werde ich Mitte September ein anstrengendes Jahr intensiven Lehrens beginnen,das mir nur wenig Zeit zu zeitraubender Forschung laesst. In Europa haette ich ueber einen solchen Lebensstil nur meinen Kopf geschuettelt.

Was ich eben sagte,sollte Dir auch Nahum Glatzer's seltsames Verhalten begreiflich machen. Ich habe ihn im Winter waehrend meines Aufenthaltes In Boston gesehen und ich kann Dir versichern,dass er noch viel schwerer arbeitet als ich. Auch er hat kaum eine freie Minute und als er zuletzt in Israel war,fuehlte er sich so muede, wie jeder von uns,wenn er einmal aus diesem Hexenkessel kommt. Seine Unfaehigkeit,Dich zu besuchen,hat wenig damit zu tun,dass er Professor an der Brandeis University ist und in Israel mit den "Grossen" des Landes verhandelt; es war einfach Muedigkeit eines chronisch ueberanstrengten Amerikaners. So einfach sind die Motive unserer Wort- und Schreibkargheit.

Als Ende Juli die New Yorker Hitzewelle ihren Hoehepunkt erreicht hatte,verliessen wir fluchtartig die Stadt und verzogen uns in die Berge im Norden des Staates New York. Wenn Du einmal hierher kaemest,waerst Du erstaunt,dass es aussieht,wie im Taunus oder im niedrigen Schwarzwald. Berge,Waelder,Seen und ein zwar erratisches,aber immerhin maessiges Klima. Hier verbringen wir jedes Jahr mindestens den halben,manchmal den ganzen Sommer in einem typischen Farmhaus,das sich an Schoenheit und Laessigkeit (fuer den Staedter, der nicht Landwirtschaft betreibt)mit jedem gepflegten Bauernhaus in Mitteleuropa vergleichen kann. Nur so koennen wir uns von dem hektischen Grosstadtleben erholen und ich kann dann einigermassen meine Arbeit fortsetzen. Gretel beteiligt sich auch an der baeuerlichen Wirtschaft;sie liebt leidenschaftlich Tiere - vor allem Pferde - ,Feld- und Gartenbau. Sie ist noch immer Bildhauerin,aber in den letzten Jahren,in denen sie mit Krankenpflege und Haushalt stark in Anspruch genommen war,hat sie ihre Kunst etwas vernachlaessigt. Auch das war ein Opfer unseres unsinningen Grosstadtlebens.

Ich bin Dir sehr dankbar,dass Du meinen Brief an Mirjam Eckstein weitergeschickt hast. Sie hat mir sofort geantwortet und ihr Brief bestaetigte mir,was Du von ihr gesagt hast: sie scheint fast voellig unveraendert,nur noch etwas mehr in sich zurueckgezogen als in jungen Jahren. Sie deutete auch genug von der Familientragoedie an,die ihr die "besten Jahre" ihres Lebens verbittert haben. Ihr Brief und der Deine,Anni's Besuch und Deine kurzen Bemerkungen ueber die "Bodenbacher" haben mir klar gemacht,wie sehr ich doch noch mit meiner Vergangenheit verbunden bin. Ich haette nie gedacht,dass ich eine so treue Seele bin. Aber ob ich in einer Kolonie von Bodenbachern leben koennte,scheint mir zweifelhaft;auch darin hat sich nichts geaendert in den dreissig Jahren seit ich meine Heimat verlassen und sie zweimal mit neuen "Heimaten" vetauscht habe.

Lass bald wieder von Dir hoeren,Heinz,und sei aufs herzlichste gegruesst von Gretel und

Dr. H. PAECHTER BEN ARIS
Tiberias — Poriah
P. O. B. 183. Tel 32. Israel

10. III. 1954.

ד"ר חנוך פחטר בן אריס
טבריה – פוריה
ת. ד. 183 טלפון 32

Lieber Leff,

Deinen Brief bekam ich ins Krankenhaus nach Afula nachgeschickt, von dem ich erst vor gestern zurückkehrte, noch sehr wackelig und entsetzlich schwach. Denn ich habe eine Operation auf Tod & Leben hinter mir, einen perforierten Stomach-ulcer, wenn Du weisst, was das ist – und Gott verhüte, dass Du es mehr als theoretisch wissen sollst. Nun, ohne Sterben konnte ich nicht, das sagte ich mir, als man mich ausserordentlich in die andere in den Operationssaal rollte – wozu hätte ich denn meine eigene Hand analysiert, nicht?

Meine Gedanken sind noch nicht 100% koordiniert, ich bin wohl wie gesagt sehr schwach, aber ich will versuchen, auf Deinen Brief zu antworten, soweit ich das heute schon kann. Ich habe so gerade Alles gemacht, was für die Aliyah aus Mitteleuropa v. 1935 typisch ist: Kibbuz, Pael in Nahalal, und dann bis Ende 1935 – 1937 auf einem eigenen Merkaz in Migdal. Das war enorm schwer, mit einem kleinen Kind von 2½ Jahren, und als die Arabern 1936 kamen und die Araber Bananen, Citrus abhackten und das Gemüse abweideten – da waren unser Geld und Geduld zu Ende. 1937 zogen wir nach der nächsten Stadt, Tiberias. Vielleicht der heisseste Punkt im Land (–200 m). Dort war ich Bauarbeiter, Hilfspolizist, und kaufte Krankenbetten. Dann wurde ich plötzlich Lehrer und blieb an der neueröffneten Mittelschule Lehrer und Sekretär bis zum Ausbruch des Krieges, als der Schule das Geld ausging. Anfang 1940 kam ich ins engl. Heer als civ. employee, Storekeeper, und hatte einen sehr schlecht gehaltenen, alten rotten Porten. Da wurde Kaethe krank, operiert, und man stellte Kreis fest. Es war ein entsetzliches Jahr, aber es gelang uns, sie zu Leben zu bringen bis zu ihrem Tode, Sommer 1941. Ihr Tod war ein furchtbarer Schlag, und ich dachte, die Welt sei zu Ende. Aber das Leben geht weiter, besonders, wenn man für einen 9 Jahre jungen zu sorgen hat. – Ein Jahr später heiratete ich wieder, und zwar seine Schwester, und wir sind glücklich geworden. Jetzt ist der Junge heute 21, und gerade als Staff-Sergeant in der Marine fertig, und geht in seinen Kibbuz zurück. Dann haben wir einen 10½ jährigen verbrüderungsfähigen Jungen mit Kirschenaugen, Norman, der musikalisch ist, und eine hellblonde, blauäugige Tochter (wie meine Frau), von 2¼ Jahren, Chamutal. Das ist unsere Menagerie. Seit 2 Jahren sind wir der Hitze von Tiberias entronnen und siedeln oben, 400 m über dem Genezareth-see, in einem neuen Housing-project, wo ich Bürgermeister bin, aber mit 9 Jahren bin ich ein kleiner Rädchen im ~~Job~~ Lever Brothers. Kunzum und verkaufe Margarine Blue Band und Mayonnaise im

unteren Galil, Jordantal und Tiberias.

Das ist der Rahmen. Nun inzwischen ist man ein alter Jude geworden von fast 50 Jahren, und die Interessen und Gedanken haben ihre eigene Richtung festgelegt. Mein Interessenkreis ist jeweilig eingeengt: Familie, Garten und Hühner, etwas Musik, und vor allem Chirologie. Ich weiß, daß diese „meine" Wissenschaft, die ich seit Frankfurt sehr ernst und immer ausschließlich betreibe, in N.S.A. also in Mißkredit steht, aber die prägnanten Leute in England, Frankreich, Deutschland und Schweiz, die auf ernsten wissenschaftlichen Basis arbeiten, habe ich in der letzten Zeit organisiert, wir haben einen internationalen Gedankenaustausch und arbeiten gemeinsam, und vielleicht kommen wir noch mal zu später, aber offizieller Anerkennung. Mir jedenfalls ist die Beschäftigung mit der menschlichen Hand zur 2. Natur geworden.

Hier Nachim habe ich mich wirklich heftig geärgert. Er war 2x im Land, und beim letzten Besuch im Sommer hatte ich ihn zu uns eingeladen und mich so sehr auf ihn gefreut – und dann kam eine etwas grossspurige Absage, wie schwer er arbeiten müsse und wie müde er sei – nun, wenn ein alter Freund nach soviel Jahren mich weder besuchen noch nicht mal von Haifa (wie weit ist das schon) anrufen kann – Ich hab's ihm verübelt und ihm auch geschrieben. So beimmt man sich einfach nicht. Auch wenn man Prof. an der Brandeis Universität ist und mit dem Grossen im Lande konferiert .....

Im Sommer 1950 war ich mit meiner Frau auf Urlaub in Jerusalem und wir haben auch Eckstein (Gideoni) besucht. Auch Mojam kam später, sie ist fast unverändert. Nur von Fritz Eckstein hatten wir beide einen etwas peinlichen Eindruck. Gerüchte, die ich später in T.A. von Bodenheimer hörte, hat unsern Eindruck gerechtfertigt. Adresse: Rechov SCHATZ, BEIT ABER. III. Jerusalem
oder: Jerusalem. P.O.B. 7014.

Hanna Sch. kommen von Bodenheimer erfahren, ist nie kommen.

In Tel Aviv gibt es eine ganze Kolonie von Tetschen Bodenbachern: Berthak lebt noch, sogar die alte Frau Zitzl, beide Töchter, Martha Karalek ist in Kiryat, auch Emil Pollatschek hier bei Tiberias, die Beiden Fleischer, Hellmann, – es ist eine ganze Kolonie.

Grüsse Gute und sei herzlich gegrüßt. Schreib bald. Dein alter Jenny

Ist Deine Frau noch Bildhauerin?

900 West End Avenue
New York 25,N.Y.,1.Februar 1954

Lieber Heinz,

Anni und ihr Mann waren so gut,uns waehrend ihres Aufenthaltes in New York anzurufen und sogar zu besuchen und diesem gluecklichen Umstand verdanken wir es,endlich wieder von Euch allen gehoert zu haben. Viele Jahre habe ich vergeblich versucht, wenigstens eine Person aus meiner Heimat ausfindig zu machen.Auf sehr merkwuerdigen Umwegen bekam ich auch eines Tages einen Brief von Frau Fini Brada,aber als ich antworten wollte,brach bei Euch der Krieg aus,der die Korrespondenz unmoeglich machte. Dann wurde es still,bis ploetzlich "ein Maedchen aus meiner Klasse" auftauchte und so viel berichtete,als die ihr knapp bemessene Zeit erlaubte.

Nun wissen wir,wie Ihr lebt. Sie gab uns in knappen und lebhaften Zuegen ein Bild von Deiner Familie,Deinem Heim,Deiner Taetigkeit und Deinen Interessen. Sie erzaehlte mir sogar von Deiner umfangreichen Korrespondenz mit Deinen alten Klassenkameraden,von denen mir manche noch in Erinnerung sind,und natuerlich von Deinem Buchmanuskript. Seinen Inhalt kann ich freilich nur erraten,vermute aber,dass es sich mit Handlesekunst beschaeftigt,eine Wissenschaft,die in diesem Lande so wenig gedeiht wie die Graphologie; von allen Wissenschaften der Charakterkunde (um diese beiden Zweige irgendwie einzuordnen) blueht hier allein die Psychoanalyse und traegt ihren Praktikern goldene Zweige.

Anni's Besuch kam in einer fuer mich guenstigen Zeit und ich bin sehr froh darum. Fuer gewoehnlich bleibt weder mir noch sonst jemandem hier viel Zeit,alte Freundschaften zu pflegen oder Erinnerungen einer sehr weit zurueckliegenden Vergangenheit nachzuhaengen. Wir lieben in einem Lande,wo protestantische (oder sogar puritanische) Arbeitsethik Fomm und Rhytmus des taeglichen Lebens bestimmenund das ist der Musse nicht sehr bekoemmlich.Aber dieses Jahr habe ich Ferien von der Hast und geniesse in vollem Masse meinen "sabbatical leave".

Ich bin naemlich,wie Du dieser Bemerkung schon entnommen hast,ein Mitglied der akademischen Profession. Seit 12 Jahren lehre ich in einem der New Yokker Colleges Volkswirtschaft und bin schon etwas laenger mit der Columbia University,wo ich sowohl Vorlesungen halte als auch meine Forschungen betreibe,eng verbunden. In diesem akademischen Jahr (1953/54) bin ich von meinen Lehrverflichtungen befreit und kann mich dank einem fellowship von der Ford Foundation ausschliesslich mit Forschung beschaeftigen. Der Gegenstand meiner Studien ist ein bestimmter Aspekt der Geschichte der Volkswirtschaftslehre ("Noch einmal wagst du,vielbeweinter Schatten,hervor dich an das Tageslicht.." duerfte wohl Deine Gedankenassoziation sein,wenn Du dieses liest). Aber war es eigentlich anders zu erwarten,als dass ich eines Tages als professor of Economics enden wuerde ?

Oder wundert es Dich,dass unser Jugendfreund Norbert (nun-

mehr Nahum N.Glatzer) Professor fuer juedische Geschichte an der Brandeis University in Boston,Mass.,ist ? Er ist der einzige meiner Kindheitsfreunde,mit denen ich noch freundschaftlich eng verbunden bin. Von dem anderen,Alex Gebhardt,der in Florenz lebt,habe ich nur vor Jahren einen ausfuehrlichen Brief gehabt. Er ist leider ein noch schlechterer Briefeschreiber als ich;wenn es Dich interessieren sollte,ihm zu schreiben (presso Rag.Ramalli,Via Masaccio 276,Firenze),wuerdest Du ihm eine grosse Freude machen;nur erwarte keine prompte Antwort. Alle anderen meiner Jugendfreunde - und es gibt ihrer eine grosse Zahl,- entstammen noch meiner Frankfurter Zeit (ich verliess die "Frankfurter Zeitung" erst 1935 und wanderte 1936 hierher aus). Die anderen meiner Kindheits - und Jugendfreunde leben alle in Israel. Von ihnen habe ich durch Anni zum ersten Mal seit 17 Jahren gehoert (wenn ich von Frau Brada's missgluecktem Brief absehe).

Aber Ihr alle habt oft meine Gedanken beschaeftigt und ganz besonders meine Freundin Maria. Den letzten Brief,den ich von ihr bekam,erhielt ich Ende 1937. Dann bemaechtigte sich unserer die Weltgeschichte (fuer meinen Geschmack: etwas zuviel) und riss den schwachen Faden der Korrespondenz ab. Anni wusste ihre Adfesse nicht,meinte aber,dass Du wuesstest,wie ich sie erreichen koennte. Darf ich Dich bitten,ihr den beiliegenden Brief zuzuschicken? Du tust mir und uns allen hier einen grossen Gefallen damit.

Wenn Anni mit ihrer Charakterdeutung ihres Bruders recht hat,darf ich von Dir bald eine ausfuehrliche Antwort erwarten. Ich freue mich sehr darauf. Wuerdest Du mir bei dieser Gelegenheit auch den genauen Namen und Adressen von Euch allen geben ? Waehrend ich mit konservativer Zaehigkeit,wie auch in allen anderen Beziehungen,an dem meinen festhalte (ich schreibe sogar meinen Vornamen noch mit "f"),haben sich die Euren geaendert und das hat meinen erfolglosen Sendboten das Finden so schwer gemacht.

Mit den herzlichsten Gruessen auch von meiner Frau (es ist dieselbe "Gretel",die Du von ehedem kennen solltest)

Patrick, Edith: Case

1970s

ATLANTIC REALTY CO.
155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10024

PHONE: 212-873 4919

July 7, 1971

Dr. Soudek
900 West End Avenue
Apt. 11F
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Soudek:

Pursuant to the term of your tenancy, it is incumbent upon you to leave the keys to your apartment with the Superintendent to enable him to gain access to your apartment in emergendies which may arise, such as leaks, etc.

If the Superintendt does not have the key to your apartment it may be necessary for him to break your door open in such an emergency, and we would have to make you responsible for the cost of repair of door.

It is therefore in your interest that you hand a duplicate key orkeys to your apartment to Mr.J. Abrams, your Superintendent, withoutdelay.

Please cooperate with us. It is in YOUR own interest.

Mr. Abrams has been a Superintendent of the premises for many years who is honest and highly trustworthy.

Very truly yours,

ATLANTIC REALTY CO.

mrp:rd

MANAGEMENT OFFICE
155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10024

Mr. Soudek
900 West End Ave. Apt. 11F
New York, N.Y.

(2)

P.O.Box 648, Bolton Landing, N.Y.
12824

Phone 518-668-4634

This is an agreement between Edith Patrick, the vendor and Theodore Yund, the vendee to sell and purchase said property lying on the westly side of Coolidge Hill Road in the Town of Bolton and being part of the second parcel of land described in the Deed to the vendor dated Dec. 31, 1942 and recorded in the Warren County Clerk's office on Oct. 3, 1963 in Book of Deeds at page 384.

The purchase price shall be Dollars 45,000.00 payable over a period of 5 years at 7% interest on the unpaid balance. The terms shall be set forth upon signing the final agreement with Gordon Garlick at his office. The time of transfer shall also be set forth at that time.

The vendee Theodore Yund hereby gives his check in the amount of Dollars 100.00 to bind this agreemnt and to show his good faith in final purchase.

Witness	Signed
Michael Terenski	Edith Patrick
dated July 18, 1971	Theodore Yund

9.August,1971.

Heute kam ein Brief von Schmidt-Knatz:

Frankfurt am Main,den 2 .September 1971.

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Soudek!

In Ihrer Entschädigungssache egen des Versicherungsschadens erhalten Sie anliegend eine Abscl schrift des mir am 31. 8. 71 zugestellten Bescheides des Regierungspräsidenten in Darmstadt.

Herr Rechtsanwalt Dr. Schmidt-Knatz wird nach seiner Rückkehr aus dem Urlaub am 9.9.1971 umgehend auf die Sache zurückkommen. Mit freundlichen Grüssen

.....Kann nicht lesen

Rechtsanwalt als amtl. best.Vertr.d.RA Dr.Schmid t Knatz

Der
Regierungspräsident
in Darmstadt
Entschädigungsbehörde
VIII/10 -W/48977/D5/A-/SOu

62 Wiesbaden den 24. August 1971
Luisenstrasse 13
Lö/ Schk.
Einschreiben gegen Rückschein

Bescheid

In der Entschädigungssache

Dr Josef S o u d e k,

geboren am 31. Mai 1905 in Bodenbach / Böhmen

wohnhaft: N e w Y o r k, N. Y. 10025 / USA.

900 West End Avenue

- Antragstelller-

vertreten durch

Rechtsanwälte Dr.Franz SCHMIDT-KNATZ, Gerhard LINDHEIMER
6 F R A N K F U R T / Main ,Marienstrasse 2

hat der Regierungspräsident in Darmstadt als Enschädigungsbehörde in Wiesbaden nach dem Bundesentschädigungs-Schlussgesetz (BEG-SG) vom 14. 9. 1965 (BGBl.I S.1315 ff) wie folgt entschieden:

1. Der Antragsteller hat wegen Schadens im wirtschaftlichen Fortkommen durch Schädigung an einer Lebensversicherung gemäss §§ 127 ff BEG-SG Anspruch auf eine Kapitalentschädigung in Höhe vo 861,—DM
2. Dem Antragsteller steht gemäss § 169 BEG-SG ein zusätzlicher Anspruch in Höhe von 60,27 DM zu.
3. Die Gesamtentschädigung beträgt somit einschliesslich Zinsen 921,27 DM
   (i.W: Neunhuderteinundzwanzig 27/1II Deutsche Mark)
4. Die Rückforderung etwa nicht

4. Die Rückforderung etwa nicht verrechneter Vorleistungen bleibt vorbehalten.

5. Die Entscheidung ergeht gebührenfrei und auslagenfrei. Entstandene Kosten werden nicht erstattet.

S c h w e r h a l t

Der am 31 Mai 1905 geborene Antragsteller ist jüdischer Abstammung und gehört zu dem aus Gründen der Rasse verfolgtem Personenkreis.

Durch Bescheid vom 19.Juli,1916 Bl.32 d.A.) und durch Vergleich vom 29 Juni 1961 vor dem Landgericht Wiesbaden (Bl.51 ist dem Antragsteller wegenX Schadens im beruflichen Fortkommen eine Entschädigung zuerkannt worden. Ausserdem wurde ihm durch Bescheid vom 13.Oktober 1961 Entschädigung wegen enstandener Auswandererkosten zuerkannt.(Bl.65 d.A.)

Der Antragsteller war Schriftleiter bei der Frankfurter Societäts-Druckerei in Frankfurt am Main und musste seine Tätigkeit bei dieser Firma auf Grund einer Verfügung des Reichsverbandes der deutschen Presse vom 28.Juni 1935 (Bl.15 d.A.) aufgeben .Er gelangte deshalb am 22. April 1936 in Frankfurt am Main zur polizeilichen Abmeldung zwecks Auswanderung nach New York /USA (Bl.16.d.A.)

Während seiner beruflichen Tätigkeit bei der Frankfurter Societäts-Druckerei war der Antragsteller ab 1.Januar 1933 durch die Versorgungsanstalt der Deutschen Presse in einem Gruppenversicherungsvertrag Nr. O L 105/28 bei den Versicherungsunternehmen Allianz-Lebensversicherung-AG. -Concordia XXXXLebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft versichert,weil [illegible] Versicherungsnehmer war die Frankfurter Societätsdruckerei. Es handelt sich um eine Kapitalversicherung auf den Todes- und Erlebensfall mit Einschluss von Invalidität- und Unfall-Zusatzversicherung. Beginn der Versicherung war am 1.1.1933 und Ablauf am 1.1.1976.
Die Versicherungssumme betrug für den Versicherten, Dr.Josef Soudek, ursprünglich 3.581,—RM = 2.550,—XM. DM.

Der jährliche Tarifbetrag betrug 13,—RM.Die Prämienzahlungen wurden bis zum 30 Juni, 1935 geleistet.

Am 31. August 1935 wurde ein Rückkaufswert in Höhe von 87,75 RM,wahrscheinlich an den Versicherten ausgezahlt.

Wegen Schadens an dieser Versichung begehrt der Antragsteller mit Antrag vom 8. März 1958 (Bl.6 d.A.) Entschädigung.
Bezüglich aller Einzelheiten wird auf den Inhalt der Enschädigungsakte verwiesen.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

E n t s c h e i d u n g s g r ü n d e

Der Antrag ist form- und fristgerecht gestellt,§§ 189,190 BEG-/SG.
Der Antragsteller ist verfolgterim Sinne des § 4 Abs.1 Ziff. 1c BEG-SG sind erfüllt,weil der Antragsteller vor seiner Auswanderung seinen Wohnsitz in Frankfurt am Main,Hessen Hatte.

Der Regierungspräsident in Darmstadt als Entschädigungsbehörde in Wiesbaden ist gemäss § 18[illegible] § 185 Abs.2 Ziff.3 BEG-SG für die Entscheidung zuständig.

Der Anspruch auf Entschädigung ist gemäss §§ 64(1), 127 ff BEG-SG begründet.
Die Höhe der Entschädigung ergibt sich aus § 126 Abs.1 und XX2 BEG-SG auf Grund folgender Berechnung gemäss Auskunft und der zur Verfügung gestellten Berechnungsunterlage der Allianz Lebensversicherung-AG. (Bl 94 d.A.)

Versichrung Allianz Lebensversicherungs-AG
Concordia Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft
Vers.- Nr. OL 105/28

Versicherungssumme 3.581,--RM	=	" 2.550,--DM
Gewinnguthaben fiktiv errechnet		851,45 DM
gemäss Gestz vom 24. 12. 1956		464,-- DM
gemäss Gesetz vom 19. 3. 1963		464,---DM
Altsparerentschädigung einschliesslich 4% Zinsen vom 1.1.1953- 31.12.1969		96,30 DM
zusammen		4.425,75 DM
Übertrag		4.425,75 DM

Hierauf sind anzurechenen (§128 Abs.2 BEG):

a) nicht entrichtete Prämien
mit Steuer vom 1.7.35 - 30.6.48 = " 2.028.--RM
= 202,80Dm
vom 1.7.48 - 31.12.69= 3.354,--DM

b) Der Rückkaufswert 87,75 RM	=	8,78DM	3.565.58 DM
~~XXXXXXX§XXXIXXXXX3.XXXXBEGXXSGXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~		~~=~~	860,17DM
Gemäss § 41 der 3.DV-BEG-SG aufgerundet		=	861,--DM
Gemäss § 169 BEG-SG 7% Zinsen		=	60,27 DM

Die Gesamtentschädigung beträgt somit einschliesslich Zinsen
921,27 DM.

Die Kostenentscheidung beruht auf § 207 BEG-SG.

Rechtsmittelbelehrung

Gegen diesen Bescheid können Sie gegen das Land Hessen,vertreten durch den Regierungspräsidenten - Entschädigungsbehörde - in Darmstadt ,Klage erhe ben,soweit der Antrag abgelehnt worden ist

Die Klage ist innerhalb einer Frist von 3,falls Sie im ausser europäischen Ausland wohnen., von 6 Monaten seit der Zustellung dieses Bescheides beim Landesgericht in Wiesbaden zu erheben.Die Erhebung der Klage erfolgt durch Einreichung einer Klageschrift bei dem vorgenannten Gericht. Durch Einreichung der Klage bei einem anderen Gericht oder bei einer Behördewird die Klagefrist nicht gewahrt.
Die Klageschrift muss die Bezeichnung der arteien und des gerichts,die bestimmte Angabe des Gegenstandes und des Grundes des erhobenen Anspruchs sowie einen bestimmten Antrag enthalten. Sie ist von Ihnen oder Ihrem Bevollmächtigten zu unterzeichnenen;Anwaltszwang besteht nicht. Die Klageschrift soll in doppelter Ausfertigung eingereicht werden.

Im Auftrage
gez. Löchel

XXXF.d.R.d.D.
Hennäck oder Jennick(Nicht lesbar)
Angestellte

Reg. 242/69
zu Reg.242/62

(3)

Dated at Bolton Landing, New York, July 20, 1971
Vendor Edith Patrick
Vendee Theodore J. Yund

Premises all that portion of the real property lying on the westerly side of Coolidge Hill Road, in the Town of Bolton, Warren County, New York and being part of the second parcel of land described in the deed to the vendor dated Dec. 31, 1942 and recorded in the Warren County Clerk's Office on Oct. 3, 1963 in Book 434 of Deeds at Page 384.

Purchase Price Dollars 45,000.00

Terms : Dollars 4,600 upon signing of this agreement, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged; Dollars 5,400 at the time of transfer and 35,000 by the vendee executing a bond in this amount to be secured by a purchase money mortgage. Said bond to be payable at Dollars 3,500 semi yearly for five years with interest at the rate of 7%.

Time of Transfer : On or before September 7, 1971

Place of Transfer : The office of Gordon K. Garlick, Lakeshore Drive, Bolton Landing, N.Y.

Insurance

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to these present hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

In presence of

. . . . . .

Signatures

Edith Patrick ..... [L.S.] by hand

Theodore J. Yund .....[L.S.] by hand

Patrick Vendor

with

Yund Vendee

Contract for Purchase and Sale of

Dated July ,1971

Deed to pass

Deed to be to

Address

Attorney

State of New York

County of Warren

of

On this day of July Nineteen Hundert and Seventy-one before me, the subscriber, personally appeared to me personally known to me to be the same person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Written and counted

It should be 10% down on signing of contract

$ 5,500.00 either September 1 or October 1, 1971

Annual Payment beginning on September 1, 1972 and Interest Quarterly at 7 %

Term of Mortgage 5 years

LAW OFFICES OF
LAWSON & INGALLS
16 HARLEM STREET
GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK 12801

THOMAS M. LAWSON
JOHN M. INGALLS

TELEPHONE 793-3451
AREA CODE 518

December 11, 1974

Mrs. Gretel Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

Dear Mrs. Soudek: Re: Patrick vs. Yund

I have heard nothing further from Mr. Yund. Since has not made his payments as promised we will immediately commence the foreclosure action. If he should bring his payments to date while the foreclosure action is pending, we can discontinue the action.

We will keep you advised.

Very truly yours,

Thomas M Lawson

Thomas M. Lawson

TML:d
xc: Miss Edith Patrick
Coolidge Hill Road
Diamond Point, N.Y.

Copy of letter from Mr. Lawson to Mr. Yund
arrivéd Oct. 11.1974

Law Offices of
Lawson & Ingalls
16 Harlem Street
Glens Falls,New York,New York 12801

Thomas M. Lawson
John M Ingalls

P. O. Box 643

Telephone 793-3451
Area Code 518

October 8, 1974

Theodore J.Yund
P.O.Box 648
Bolton Landing,New York 12814

Re ; Edith Patrick
vs. Theodore J.Yund

Dear Mr. Yund;

We have been retained by Miss Edith Patrick to foreclose the mortgage excecuted by you on August 29,1971.

According to our computations you have failed to make principal an d interest payments as required by the terms of the bond and mortgage and that you are in default.

The figures kept by Miss Patrick indicate that as of Semptember 4, 1973 the principal balance due was the sum of 28, 775.00 and that no payments on account of principal have been received as required by the terms of the bond and mortgage.

As of September 1, the prindipal balnce due on the mortgage should have been reduced to 14,000.00. Our records indicate thet the principal balance dum is 28,775.00.

Unless we receive from you within five days a check in the sum of 14,775.00 plus interest to September 1, 1974,we will commence the foreclosure action.

Very truly yours,
Thomas M. Lawson

TML/ram
x.c. Miss Edith Patrick

Aug. 2. 1976

Dear Wolf,

I would like to thank you for being a middleman between my son and myself. We really do need one, for there are things I do not understand.

Before any agreements are made about this Dollars 2500 ,I would like to know, why was the money borrowed. I know so little about the the business part. My son handled everything. I only know that for at least two years , I no longer received a salary from the Corporation. Bernie on the other hand, received many tax benifits, having the Corp. in his home.. Also he must have had some income from the Corp. since he had only a parttime job. Yet all this must now be forgotten?

Please, do remind my son for me that it was my money that started the Corp. bought all the initial paintings and I even gave my own paintings to the Corp. for a 50-50 sale, while Bernie did not contribute a penny.

Now when I need help to get on my feet, where is my son? As Bernie knows, I am now in tremendous debt due to the accident. I do not have a Dollars 1250 and 350 Mastercharge as had been agreed by Bernie's mother and him to be paid back in monthly installments ,which has been paid until August and will be paid back every month.

No insurance money at all has come. But Christine and Howie will take a loan to pay off this money to Bernie and I will pay them back.

Tell my son, under No absolutely No circumstances will any of my paintings be sold. He can do with his as he wishes-I do not care.

The divisions of the paintings is alright. Please, let it be known to Bernie ,that I want my own reference books back (German, ect., and a fair division of the remaining art Books. It is urgent for my business.

I would like, also, Whatever records the Corp. has on my paintings. Bernie also mentions costs incurred for dissolution of the Corp. I would like an estimate.— Is there any money at all in the Corp.? This should be shared. Also what about the equipment? What division will be made for this?

I realize that you do not have an easy task ahead of you. But I am very grateful for your help and without you it would have been more of a tragedy than it already is.

I am sorry, we can't come on our way home. Our car is overload d and with the dogs and the cast it is too much trouble.

I realize that you,,as everybody else, ,has to carry his own burden; Luckily, you are young enough to cope with the hurdles of personal life.

Now,that I have at least hinted at what interrupted my correspondence with you I do hope that, after my return home, we may continue where we left off. Woud you do me the favor of informing Karen about what I ust wrote? She too,did not hear from me or even receive the ms. Copy ofer her Locke books which I had intente to return to her with my comments. I feel very badly about it. Tho gh I have rightfully not heard from her I do hope that she is enjoying her baby daughter

With best wishes for the success of your book an kindest regard

of course from both of us us both, to Barbara and

you I remain

yours as always,

327-9090
XXXXXXXXX

38 Dale Place
Stamford, Conn. 06906

XXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXX

XXXXXXXX X X XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX X

August 17,1976

Dear Wolf:

I feel the following would be a fair distribution of the company,s assets in the event of a lquidiation..

Paintings to go to Eilhard Mitscherlich

R. Farrington Elwell	Victory Smoke
Orlando Rouland	Guided ba the Stars
Remington Schuyler	The Indian Scout
James C. Mc Kell	Arrival of the Noon Stage
School of Benjamin West	Idealized Indian
Ernest Lawson	The Arbor
School of G. Inness	Landscape with Deer
Giocomo Guardi	Venetian Scene
Dean	Cowboy on Horse
Pair of 17th Century Italien	

Paintings to go to Bernard C. Mitscherlich

Asa W. Twitchell	Portait of Palmer
Joseph H. Sharp	Taos Indian Chief
William L. Sonntag	Mountain Lake
James C. McKell	Old Man Fishing
Edward Borien	Cowboy on Horse
Richard Creifeld	Lanscape
Leon Knoll	Self Portrait (sepia)
Kaname Myyatomoto	Three Girls

The Benjamin Franklin is not held in the inventory of the company. It belongs to my father personally.

However the corporation also has a liability of Dollars 2500. This is due to me for a loan I made to the comany on October 2 1974 in order that a State National Bank demand note for the same amount could be paid. If the paintings are to be distributed in the above manner a cash payment of Dollars 1,250 should be made to me. If this is not possible, a quick sale of a painting, such as, Guided ba the Stars or the Sharp, should be made and the full 2,500 paid to me from the sales price. Then, of course, a redistribution of the paintings must be worked out..

T ere will ~~MX~~ also be costs incurred for the dissolution of the corporation and all consignments su h as Solario must be returned to their owners.

The First Rangeley Corporation
POB 370
Rangeley,Maine 04970

Phone 207 864 3808

August 23 ,1976

Dear Eili:

Enclosed a letter from Bernie pertaining to the dissolut ion of the company and distribution of the assets.

You will notice that Bernie suggestsX that you receive several Paintings,which you had not expected to get. There is the question of a loan of Dollars 2500 which he made to the company. We know that he received on several occasions more than his 50% share would have him entitled to get. But this is water over the dam and no matter what we say now,he just has not got any money to make up for anything. You will see that the loan of Dollars 2500 to the company was cut XXXXXf into half to account for his share in the company.

I do not think it is worth the while at this time to discuss the use of refernce books,which you would need more than he. The same goes for paints,brushes, ect.

I strongly,very strongly suggest that you sign the enclosed letter ACCEPTED with your name and that you return it to him. I do not know wether I could nXX get here in Rangeley before returning to Slingerlands.

I have retained the original of the letter and will have office copies made as soom as I get close to a good Xerox Mashine. You would not now need to have a copy ma made for yourself. I would not attempt to add or to change anything in this letter. We all want bygone to be bygone and that seems to me the proper beginning.

Herta wrote to you that we would love to have you in Slingerlands for a day or two before the children XXXXX would drive back with you to N.Y. and we could arrange for a meeting with Bernie at o ur house, if you would want to

We expect to go home on Sept. 3rd.

Our best to all of you.

Copy of Front Page

State of New York

County of Warren SS;

OF

On this XXX day of July Nineteen Hundred and Seventy-One ,before me the subscriber, personally appeared

to me personally known and known to me the same person described in and executed foregoing instrument, and he aknowledged to me that he executed the same.

.....

.....

considered a penalty. If no such sum is hereinafter stated this contract shall be construed as if this clause were not contained herein.

The stipulation herein are to apply to and bind heirs,excetutors,successors and assigns of the respective parties.

Dated at Bolton Landing,New York July 20, 1971

Vendor Edith Patrick

Vendee Theodore J. Yund

Premises All that portion of the real property lying on the westerly side of Coolidge Hill Road,in the Town of Bolton,Warren County, New York and being ~~XXXX~~ a part of the second parcel of land described in the deed to the vendor dated Dec. 31,1942 and recorded in the Warren County Clerk's Office on Oct. 3. 1963 in Book ~~XXX~~ 434 of D eds at Page 384

Purchase Price Dollars 45.000.00

TY EP (handwritten)

Terms Dollars 4.600

Terms Dollars 4. 600 upon signing of this agreement,receit of which is hereby acknowledged

EPTY 5.400 at the time of transfer and Dollars 35.000 by the vendee executing a bond handwritenn

in this amount to be secured by a purchase money mortgage. Said bond to be payable at Do lars 3,500 semi -yeatly for ~~tha~~ five years with interest at the rate of 7% TY EP

by hand

Time of Transfer; On or before Septembe r 7, 1971

Place of Transfer; The office of Gordon K. Garlick, Lakeshore Drive, Bolton Land ing N.Y.

Insurance

IN WITNESS WHEREOF; the parties to these present have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day year above written.

In presence of

..... Edith Patrick (L.S1)

Theodore J. Yund (L.S.)

State of New York

County of Warren SS;

of

Copy of

Contract for Purchase and Sale of

Patrick Vendor

with

Yund Vendee

Dated July , 1971

Deed to Pass

Deed to be to

Adress

Attorney

247

This Agreement made on the date hereinafter mentioned, between the party or the parties herein designatdd as "Vendo" and the party herein designated as " Vendee".

Witnesseth, that Vendor herby contracts to sell Vendee premises as herinafter described, for the consideration and under conditions and with collateral agreements as herein stated;

And Vendee hereby contracts to purchase from Vendor premises on the terms herein named. All the covenants conditions and provisions herein stipulated to be performed and kept by Vendor and Vedee respectively are in consideration of those to be performed by the other party.

Vendor shall conway said premises to Vendee in fee simple, free and clear from all liens, rights of dower or other incumbrances(unless hereinafter specified) by a good and sufficie nt deed of conveyance in the usual form of warranty deed, except that if Vendor conveys as Executor, Administrator, or Guardian, or in any Trust Capacity, the usual deed given in such cases shall be accepted.

If Vendee gives a mortgage on said premises to secure Vendor any of the purchase money therefor it shall be designated therein as being given for that purpose; it shall be accompanied by the usual Bond; both shall contain the usual statuory interest, insurance tax, assessmant and receivership clauses, if Vendor so requires. The mortgage recording tax recording fee for the mortgage and the Revenue Stamps on the Bond accompanying the same shall be paid by the mortgagor (the Vendee herin) as part of the consideration of said purchase.

Vendee is to have possession of the premises on the Day of transfer of title unless otherwise herein specified.

All rentals, insurance an interest shall be adjusted pro-rata to the day of transfer. The buildings on said premises shall be kept insured by Vendor for a sum not less than the amount hereinafter stated, until the time of transfer, and any insurance in case of loss shall be allowed to Vendee, who shall take the peope rty in accordance with this contract notwithstanding any injury or destruction of the said buildings by fire. Said tr transfer is to include, without further consideration and unless herein otherwise stated, a all fixtures and appurtenaces now in said premises, including the heating plant and all a appliances connected therwith, ranges, service ho t water heaters, gas and electric Chandeli liers and fixtures (excepting portable lamps) bathrooms fixtures attached, outside shades screens, awnings, storm sash and storm doors.

It is mutually covenanted and agreed that in case either party fails to perform the covenants or agreements herein stipulated to be performed by such party, and any sum be herinafter named as "Damages for Breach of Contract", the party so failing shall and will pay to the other the said sum, which sum if so named is hereby fixed and agreed as the liquidated damages for such failure. and that the same shall in no event be consid

1971 Sept. 35000
1973 Sept. 30.000

1976 5 Jahre

1974 mehr als die Hälfte der Zeit ist vorbei.
die Hälfte von 35.000 ist 17.500 und noch mehr, da nur 5000 bezahlt.
30.000 noch übrig. Da müsste er also mor en 10.000 und noch mehr zahlen sonst könnte Edith die Mortgage foreclosure

7% von 30.000

10% """""""ist 3.000
1% """""3.000 -300- 000 Dollars

1976 5 years Sept.
1974 more than half the time is over
half of 35.000 is 7.500 and more, because 3000 has been paid only

30,000 Balance, Yvia He would have to pay more than 10.000 on principal. Otherwise Edith could

Foreclosure
1.000 paid on Sept. 4. 74 on principal. (375 on interest + 500 in July)
4.000 check bounced

~~425~~
~~475~~ 475
Interest

Sept. 16. 74.
notified Sept. 23 by Bank. Check goes back to Edith.
Edith notified Yvia about check Sept. 23. 74.

Kühle und Regen.Hat sie eine Ahnung! Sie ist noch nicht erholt genug und hatte noch keine Zeit ,in ihrem Liegestuhl in der So ne zu sitzen und stricken,wie sie es gern hat.

So denke ich ir was aus und denke an Jemand.Muss mal ins Bett.Es ist schon 10 Uhr.Früh in ich nur einmal ins Bett gekommen am ersten Tag.
Mal sehen, ob dieser Brief ankommt?

5.600
5.400
4.600
100
15.100

1.225
1.225
3.675
6125

500
100
10
2.50
~~3000~~

612

45.000
10.000 anbezahlt
35.000 bleiben
5.000 bezahlt
30.000 bleiben

von 45.000 blieben 30.000 übrig zu bezahlen

35.000

5.000 Sept. 4.1973 Principal

Interest

JXXX XXXXX		up to Sept. 1 1973	2.450
July 5.1974	Dollars 500 ?	Interest up to March 1.1973	
Sept. 30 1973	nothing		1.225
Dec. 31.1973	nothing	interest March 111972	
			1. 225
		Interest Oct. 1972	?

(1)

Copy

This Document has four pages
copied on Oct. 7.1972
for the use of Edith Patrick,Coolidge Hill
Road, Diamond Point,N.Y.12824

Abstract of Title

to

Premises of

Theodore J. Yund
on the w/s/ Coolidge Hill Road,Town
of Bolton,Warren County,New York

Gordon K. Garlick
Attorney at Law
Lakeshore Drive
Bolton Landing,N.Y. 12814

I do hereby certify that I have searched the records in the Warren County Clerk's Office by means of the general Indices now in use in said office,against the several persons, named below as owners,for the period set opposite their respective names, for Deeds,Leases in force,General Assignemtnts,Wills,Unsatisfedd Mortgages,Sheriff's Certificates of Sale,Homestead Exemptions,Orders Appointed Receivers,Notices of Statutory Foreclosure,Collector's Bonds,Notices of Lis Pendens,Federal Tax Liens and Surety Bon Liens,and also for the ten years last past for unsatisfied Judgements and fo for the three years last past for conditional Sales Contracts affecting real property and for Mechanics Liens docketed against the owners within that time and upon such such search I find the following only remaining unuipharged and uncancelled of record ap apperently affecting the title to the premises described herein at
Title set up at No. 1 hereof:

E. L. Patrick)		
Edwin L. Patrick)	from April 9,1885	to Dec. 12 1891
David E. Patrick)	from Dec. 8, 1891	to Oct. 4, 1963
Sarah J. Patrick)	from Dec. 8, 1891	to Oct. 4, 1963
Eliza Patrick Cilley)		
John E. Patrick)		
Elmer L. Patrick)	from Dec. 8, 1891	to Oct. 4, 1963
Edith Patrick)	from Dec.30, 1942	to date hereof.

No. 1

Eleazer Herrick and
Helen M.Herrick

to

E. L. Patrick

Warranty Deed
Dated: April 10, 1885
Ack,: April 10 1885
Rec.: April 10, 1885
Book 481, Page 521

Conveys: All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land situate, Lying and being in the Town of Bolton, County of Warren and State of New York, known and distinguished as Lot No. twenty-seven of a Tract of Land lying on the west side of Lake George called North West Bay Tract containing forty-two acres, as the same has been conveyed and recorded in the field book and map thereof filed in the Secretary's Office of our Said State.

Also all that certain piece parcel or lot of land, Lying in the Town of Bolton,

Copy

II

County of Warren, State of New York, known and distinguished as South part of Lot No. No. twenty-eight of a Tract of land lying on the west side of Lake George called Nort North West Bay Tract containing thirty-eight acres as the same has been surveyed according to the field book and map thereof filed in the Secretary's Office of Our said State.

No. 2

Edwin L. Patrick

to

David E. Patrick

Warranty Deed
Dated: Dec 9, 1891
Ack.: Dec 10. 1891
Rec.: Dec.11, 1891
Book 64, Page 546

Conveys : Same as Item No. 1

Kind, Die gute Seele. Gott nimm sie an Dein Herz und wache über ihre Seele. O, bitte, lasse sie nicht auf die Erde schauen und das Elend, den Verrat und die Entehrung von Vater und Mutter sehen. O, bewahre ihre Seele und gib ihr die himmlische Seeligkeit immer und immer. Ich bete für Dich, meine einzige Schwester, die dich über alles liebe. Noch dem Sohn bist Du die nächste Liebe mir und bleibst in meinem Herzen so lange ich lebe. Meine Tränen gehören Dir. Mein Herz ist schwer.

Hilf mir, o Gott, das Bitterere zu ertragen. Ich habe nicht die Kraft. Nicht mehr.

 undated, 1953 June - 1971 October

Pomeroy, Edith: Correspondence

O t. 5.1971

Dear Sir,

may I ask you for your help or advice with my problems.
My name is Edit h Patrick and I live in Diamond Point,N.Y. 12824. I am a farmer,dairy and vegetables. Getting along in Years (I will be 80 years old in 6 months) it is not easy to keep my farm in as good a condition as I always used to do it .But I work very hard to do the same as my ancestors taught me,building up this farm with their own hands and I try to keep it in fairly good condition and repair.

Last Year I planned to change my heating from coal and wood to a furnace, so I would not have to bother,carrying coal and having my wood cut f r me.Therefore I had to sell a piece of my land,my horses used for a pasture I got 3000 Dollars for it.Instead of a furnace,this money I had to spend this moneey for doctor and hospital bills,for feeding my stock ,trying to repair the damages,the last winter did to everything and since the costs of living are getting higher,for my most urgent needs.

Now at the beginning of September my school taxes were raised double Asking for an explanation I have been told thet my old age exceptions have been taken away from me since I earned 3000 Dollars in 1970.As much as I tried I could not get any satisfactory answer from anybody in this town I am not able to take any lawyer.So I was forced to pay these taxes higher which again will force me sooner or later to sell part of my land and deprive my animals of their neede grass.and food. which again may raise my taxes.

What am I going to do? I was born on this farm and I always used to be a farmer and will be to my last day.The same people who are eating my good corn and spreading my homemade butter on their bread decided,that I am an unproductiv farmer because I use it for my living instead of making a bussiness out of it.I am too old to expand my farm and have to keep it small so I can handle it.I am used to be independant and work for my living. Do you think it is right to treat a very Senior Citizen this way?

I would thak you so much for giving me advise since as an older women, having my hands full,tending to my farming,am not able to understand this situation.

I am very grateful for any advice You would give to me

Sincerely

It seems to me that my farm is being taxed as a private home for the first t

Sept. 25.1971

Dear Sir.

May I ask for your help or advice in my predicament. My name is Edith Patrick and I live Warren County Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824. I am 79 years old. I am a farmer, dairy and vegetables. In my age it is not easy to keep my farm in a good condition as I always in my life used to do it as I was taught by my ancesters .who also build up this small farm with their own hands. and tried all their life to keep it in good condition and repair.

Last year I planned to change my heating from coal and wood to a furnace, so I would not have to bother carrying coal and cutting wood. There fore I had to sell a piece of my land, which I used before to pasture my 2 horses. I got 3000 Dollars for it. Instead this money had to be spend on hospital and doctors bills and for feeding my stock and through the much higher cost of living for my urgent needs.

Now at the beginning of September my school taxes were raised double Asking for an explanation I have been told that my old age exceptions have been taken away from me since I earned 3000 Dollars a year. As much as I tried I could not get any satisfactory answer from any body in this District. So I will have to pay the higher taxes which in turn will force me again sooner or later to sell part of my land to satisfy the tax collcrotor which again may raise my taxes.

What am I going to do? I always used to be a faremer and will be to my la st day. The same people who are eating my good corn and spreading my home made butter on their bread decided that I now for the was an unproductiv farmer (Whatever that is) and it seems to me that my land is being taxed as a privat home instead of a farm.

I would thank you so much for giving me advise, since I as an older woman having my hands full, tending to my farming, am unable to understand this situation

I am
gratefully yours,

Edith Patrick

now for the first time

It is setting so old. and I would not cool and to get some

New York,December 4,1963

Dearest Edith,

We received your both letters of November 15 (with the one from the Warren County Welfare people) and of November 30 with the various good news about you all.

I should have answered your first letter more promptly,had it not been for the general excitements of the past weeks and for the hectic pace of our city life.

Attached I am returning to you the letter from Mr.Harris. It is obvious from what he says that he knows about the $ 800 from hearsay only,mainly through Mr.Imrie. I think that you can safely ignore this letter and any other after that. Of course,Mr.Harris will try to pressure you into signing the agreement,but you need not reply to his letters. Should he begin to threaten,just send me the letter so that I can consider what to do.

We were quite surprised to learn that you still are short of water. We have had so many rainfalls in November that our water supply is normal again. On the radio we are listening to what they tell us about your weather and we thought that the various showers and the recent snowfalls would have helped.

It was good to hear that Bernie and you were over at Walter's house for Thanksgiving and also that Bernie is better. We have had no notion that he was not so well recently and it made us sad that it should have been this way. Now,we feel relieved and do hope that he will keep on feeling alright.

The pleasant news about the newborn calf,the ducks and even the roosters (because they are still alive) gave us joy mixed with the ever present nostalgia for everything at Maple Grove Farm.

We are as well as one can be in the city,just busy with the thousand things that have to be attended to.

Please,dearest Edith,do not worry about that matter with Mr.Harris. I made a copy of his letter and I am keeping an eye on this unpleasant affair.

With all good wishes for Bernie and you and loving thoughts from Gretel and myself,

yours as always,

900 West End Avenue
New York 25,N.Y.,October 31,1962

Dearest Edith,

Kindly sign the enclosed letter and mail it to Mr.Parry.

Please,send me his reply as soon as you receive it. Meanwhile I shall be in touch with friends in the Social Security Administration here in order to learn what we can do to make you eligible for whatever benefits are coming to you.

I am sorry that I am late in my answer and that this is so short a letter. But things are hectic at this time of the year. Gretel and I are well and so is the rest of the family. We do hope that you and Bernie have no special complaints,we so much wish you all the luck you are deserving.

With greetings from us all to Bernie and you

lovingly yours

12/10/62

Dear Gretel + Sef —

Sorry to have waited so long to write and thank you for the Familia. You musto have had it figured pretty good as I was down to half a box. There has been so much confusion around here I haven't had time to think of anything.

The house burned down that was Australias. Mr + Mrs Bogue + the baby came to my house yelling fire at 3:30 in the morning. By the time they got to my house and I called the firemen the whole place was burning. It was nearly burned down when the fire company got there. They didn't save a thing. All they had was what they had on. They stayed at my house till they got a place to move to. Everyone donated

clothes + money and we found an apartment and got him a job.

We finally got a little snow that has stayed on. About 4 in. I think.

Bernie is just about the same as he was. I have been having quite a time with my arm. Been getting shots.

Write to us soon and take care of yourselves.

As Ever
Edith + Bernie

May 24, 1968

Dear Gretel

Just a note to let you know Daisy is a little better. She can walk over to Willards & back now. Daisy thanks you for her present. We have had so much rain its been impossible to get anything done on the out side. In fact its raining right now all day yesterday & to day.

Ho hope Jeff is feeling better. Have been awful busy still with business for John. Am still eating baby food Guess if my nerves would settle down. my stomach would. Was so happy to recive your letter. The rest of the animals is Ok. Snow Shoes wants you to come & get him out side. write soon

Love Edith

MADE IN U.S.A.

S255—2

July 22, 1953

Dear Gretel,

Thanks so much for your letter. Was so glad to hear your mother is improving. Also that you will be able to have your vacation. I am so very busy with haying now. Weather has been awful. First so hot & dry & now rains to interfear with getting it in. Am trying to get it finished befor you come. I think with weather permitting I can be finished by August 5th.

Thank your mother for the nice little note. The heat must be awful for her.

Gretel please excuse this short note. But I know you will understand How it is at haying time.

Will be looking forward to seeing you soon

Love
Edith

June 26, 1953

Dear Gretel,

Thanks so very much for your letters & birthday card. Please forgive me for forgetting Jeff's birthday. Honestly I have been so busy. I just couldn't think. We are so very sorry to hear of your mothers accident.

Dont worry I will be able to take ~~[illegible]~~ you & Jeff & you wont have to sleep in the barn. I will be looking forward to seeing you. Am not expecting anyone at the present. Am to busy haying. I will try and have it finished befor you come. If the weather is favorable. Its very dry and hot here we are in badly need of rain.

As soon as you can please let me know just when you can come. Of course I realize its hard right now.

Please forgive this short letter

I hope to get back to work. Also please let me know how your mother is. When you have the time to drop a line.

Sincerely
Edith

Miss. Edith Patrick
Diamond Point
N.Y.

DIAMOND POINT
JUN 30
6 PM
1953
N.Y.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE 1 CENT 1

Mrs. Gretel Sovdak
900 Westend Ave.
New York 25,
N.Y.

Dear Grandma,

Dianna is writing this note for me. I have some pictures to give you. When you see these pictures you'll know the mess we're in. Hope it rains today and takes some of the snow away. Hope we don't get more snow Sunday, but we're supposed to. I'm not to good lately. Margie took me to the hospital twice for some tests. I've got this awful pain in my head and throat. It hurts to talk and eat. Well I guess thats all for now.

Love,

Sincerely Edrick

up and around now.

We are saving all the skim milk for you and Bernie is making out a long list of hard work for you to do so we can take off about 40 lbs. for you. Either that or we are going to have all the door openings enlarged to fit you.

Be looking forward to seeing you. Thanks again for the money. Love

Edith

Dear Gretel and Jeff —

Received your lovely card and gift. I want to thank you so much for them both. We're sure thankful for the money and it sure came in handy.

King has been very sick for a couple of weeks. We didn't expect him to live. He is O.K. now. Couldn't breath or walk. It was heart trouble. Can't work him at all but he is

June 5th

Dearest Gretel & Jeff —

Have been so busy trying to get the garden in and with Bernie feeling so bad haven't had a letter to you before.

Hope you are both well. Will sure be good to see you again.

The weather has been so hot and dry and the black flies & mosquitos are so thick you can't stand it. We sure do need rain very badly.

Am just getting started on my spring cleaning. Have the stove out and the dining room pretty well done. Have the Kitchen nearly done too.

You asked me about the cereal. Yes I am still eating it. I have a bowl every morn.

Will close now and be seeing
you before to long.

Love,

Edith & Bernie

June 25th

Dear Gretel & Sef -

Just a line to see if you are alright. Haven't heard from you and was worried maybe you were sick.

Has finally turned into summer here. Supposed to be in 90's today.

Mary Louise & Kim were here for a week. Left yesterday.

John is in the hospital in critical condition. They took him a week before they let me know about it. I have been down to see him. The doctor says he doesn't know what the outcome will be.

Write me a line and let me know how you are. When are you coming? Love Edith

Nov. 29th

Dear Gretel –

Am writing to ask you if you recieved the letter I sent you.

It is raining out now and this is the third or forth rain we have had and everyone well is still dry. I haven't turned on a faucet since your sister was here.

The heifer had her baby a week ago. It is a girl. She sure is proud of it.

Bernie + I went over to Walters + Charlottes for Thanksgiving and had a very nice time. Bernie has been better for a couple of weeks now and is eating better.

Your ducks are fine. I haven't been able to kill the roosters yet because I haven't had the water.

Let me know as soon

as you can if you got the letter because I got another letter from them.

I hope you are O.K. and I hear from you soon.

Love

Aunt Edith & Bernie

Dear Gretel -

I am sending you the letter I got from Kathryn. Would you please send it back to me along with a copy of the note you got from Cordy.

I am sorry I didn't get it sent sooner but have been afraid to take the car out with the head ache I have been having.

Love,
Edith

My dear Edith,

one almost wished that in June time came to a stop and that the end of August would never arrive.To come to you is so much happiness and to stay with you is as a dream come true that the sadness of parting with you is nearly unbearable. The ten months between one summer and the next are a long interval in which we can do nothing else but longing back for your house that is to us more of a home than our abode in the city and for your ever inspiring presence and unceasing caress.

There are no words,at any time,that would express adequately our feelings of gratitude for your friendship and hospitality. This year we sense this lack of words or any other means to convey our sentiments more keenly than in other years,if that is at all possible. Once more, you and your home have performed the miracle of restoring Gretels health. Not that I have doubted ~~it~~ that it would happen for one minute,even in face of the incredulity of mediecal authority. But now that it came to pass it appears even to me as something that is hard to grasp. There is no other place on earth except yours where Gretel can regain her health and her spirit How can one thank for that ? And how could we ever reciprocate your generosity of giving her the injections on time,no matter how pressing your own affairs were ? All we have got to offer is our love,sincere gratefulness and the heart-felt wish that you may enjoy the fruits and blessings of your good deeds.

What you have done for Gretel,you have,of course,done for me,too. You can imagine how down cast I was when I saw Gretel once more afflicted by the disease so well known to me from the past. I realized that there was a cure and I also had no doubt that she would receive its benefits in your home. However,it meant waiting and seeing how Gretel would respond to the treatment. Every day she made visible progress and that caused me anxiety and restlessness. and every day my mind grew more joyous and more relieved. Until in the end I was relaxed and free to turn my thoughts to more pleasant things.

While watching Gretel's progress and her sleep,particularly in the first weeks,I was sitting over my typewriter. This persistent work took my mind off from ~~the~~ brooding about the unalterable facts and kept me awake as long as possible in Gretel's vicinity. That is the reason why I so quickly disappeared in the evening and hid in my room.

Arundel 373,f.40-52: Preface,books I and II
Cod.chart.,s.XV,99 fols.

Source: Catalogue of the Arundel Manuscripts in the Library of the College of Arms. London 1829,p.

Oxford,Bodleian Library

Digby 130,f.34-51: Preface,books I and II,commentary on book I (commentariolus)

cod.membr. in 4°. s.XV. 90 fols. Italian hand.

Source: Oxford,Quarto Catal.,IX,137;Letter of Mr.Hunt

Edinburgh,University Library

119 (D.b.V.16),f.48-56v: Preface,books I and II
s.XV, 150 fols.

Source: C.R.Borland,A Descriptive Catalogue of the Western Medieval Manuscripts in Edinburgh University Library,1916,p.190

7. DENMARK

8. FRANCE

Queens College

Queens College
FLUSHING 67, N. Y.

1/5/62

Dear Joe,

Rumor has it that you have been promoted. Please accept my congratulations.

Do you remember when you told Archie that you were going to remain an assistant professor?

Yours,

Bill W.

October 31,1956

Professor Richard W.Emery
Assistant to the Dean of Faculty
The College

Dear Dick :

In reply to your letter of October 26 specifying the points in the report of the Middle States Association that call for a comment on the part of the Economics Department I like to state the following :

(1) Statistics on practical achievement of graduates (37): I understand that immediately after the visit of the Middle States Committee the Director of Records has begun to build up a file of our graduates. We are holding in the Department duplicates of the index cards and are soliciting informations about the achievement of our graduates from our former students as well as from such groups as the Alumni Association.

(2) Programs for five educational and vocational objectives (38): following the interview Dr.Soudek has had with the person of the Middle States Association who studied the Economics Department the Department changed the introductory remarks on departmental courses in which the five objectives were stated (compare Queens College Bulletin for 1954-55,pp.102-103 and Bulletin for 1955-56, p.107 where these five groupings have been deleted).

(3) Greater election of courses in group one (p.38): the report refers apparently to group A.General Courses (Theory,History and Statistics) which are to be found on pp.112-113 in the Bulletin for 1956--57. Of the 9 courses offered in this group,only 3 have other Economics courses as a prerequisite and 6 courses have merely CC1-2 as a prerequisite. If therefore "lack of prerequisites" appears to "result in lack of coherence and coordination" (p.38),a valid criticism has been made and the Department is seriously concerned to amend the situation.

(4) Philosophy,logic or ethics could be more valuable than foreign languages or non-laboratory sciences (38): Nowhere has the Department stated in writing that the one type of courses is preferable to the other. In actual oral advising,Economics concentrators always have been and are advised to elect courses in philosophy,particularly logic and ethics. A check on the grouped electives of concentrators in Economics and Accounting will show that they indeed have elected such courses. As to language courses,the Department has no control over required language courses. If in individual cases students were encouraged to continue their studies of languages beyond the level of required courses,then it was in view of their vactional objectives (International Economics) or in preparation for graduate studies where a more thorough knowledge of

certain languages (French,German) are required.

(5) Broadening areas of distribution and management and addition of supervised selected field trips would strengthen theoretical training of students (40): This suggestion of the person of the Middle States Committee who studied the Economics Department appears to be neither educationally sound nor consistent with his recommendation under (2).

a. The Economics Department is guided by the principles of a liberal arts education and,therefore,stresses - outside the purely vocational training in Accountancy - a thorough training in General Economics (group A). Specialized courses (group B) are liberally offered - as the report states in another context - but students are not encouraged to specialize to a greater extent as seems compatible with a general training in Economics along the lines of a liberal arts education.

b. The Department offers a course in distribution (Eco 43:Marketing) and in a related field (Eco 20:Consumer Economics) and some instruction in management (Eco 41:Corporation Finance). If the Department were to expand courses in these areas,the danger would arise that students might specialize in fields that belong properly into a School of Business Administration and that such specialization would destroy the liberal arts character of the Department. That would be particularly true in the case that supervised selected field trips were offered. That such field trips - as were undertaken at one time or the other in such courses as Eco 15:Money and Banking,Eco 20:Consumer Economics and Eco 43: Marketing - "would strengthen theoretical training" seems to be a questionable supposition. What the author of this suggestion apparently has had in mind is that the study of actual business practices may illustrate certain points that have to be made in the classroom in an abstract and therefore less impressive fashion than is possible in lectures based on field trips. In other words:it would enliven the purely theoretical study and supplement it but it also would distract the student from concentrating on principles and direct his interest toward details that are better left to specialized training.

c. The suggestion is furthermore not consistent with the one under (2),i.e. that the Department should not stipulate five rigid programs with specified educational and vocational objectives. One reason for objecting to these programs was that such programs would make the Economics Department resemble a School of Business Administration. Now,if the Department were to broaden its offerings in the suggested areas it would de facto lay itself open to the criticism it tried to avoid by withdrawing these programs. If e.g. the concentrator were required to take five courses in General Economics (group A) and then allowed to elect three or four courses in the fields suggested,he would get on top of a good general grounding in Economics a special training that belongs into a School of Business Administration.

The most constructive suggestion,from the viewpoint of the Department seems to be the one on p.38 (discussed under 3) concerning "lack of prerequisites [that] results in lack of coherence and coordination in programs". The Department feels that the Economics concentrator

should indeed be induced to elect a group of basic courses that the Department considers a conditio sine qua non for Economics students. Ever since the report has reached the Department, such prerequisites are under deliberation and soon will be included in our course descriptions.

Dr. Soudek who has had a protracted discussion with the person studying the Economics Department tells me that he received the impression that the evaluation of the Department was not in the best hands. The person assigned to this task is by profession an Accountant and has been a former Dean of Schools of Business Administration. He therefore approached his assignment with preconceptions that do not quite fit a Department of Economics in a Liberal Arts College.

Yours sincerely,

Ralph G. Ledley, Chairman
Department of Economics

Queens College
FLUSHING 67, N. Y.

The Placement Bureau

February 24, 1956

Dr. Josef Soudek
The College

Dear Joe:

I have been meaning to get back to you ~~the~~ to report on some of the nice placements which we have made for your Eco majors. I got a good job for Myrna Paul in advertising research, and an interesting one for Joel Ergas in economic research, and some field interviewing work in Labor Statistics for Paul Calmis. More about the others at a later date.

I am writing at this time to tell you about an interesting part-time job in Economics Research for an Investment Counselor . The salary is $1.25 per hour, with work to be done on Saturdays. Because this is a good job, it will be filled quickly. If you have an interested upper classman, please refer him to me at once.

With renewed assurance that I am grateful for your help in preparing the recommendations that made these good placements possible, I am

Sincerely yours,

George

GEORGE DAVENEL
Placement Director

gd:ls

Queens College
FLUSHING 67, N. Y.

March 17, 1955

Dr. Josef Soudek
Economics Dept.
The College

Dear Joe:

The Queens College delegation to the United Nations Model General Assembly would like you to brief them on Wednesday, March 23rd, at either ~~3:00~~ or 4:00 o'clock in B101.

They would like you to discuss the problem of economic development of backward people especially as it relates to Iran; also the question of trade barriers and general economic problems that confront this little Near Eastern country. Would you also say something to them on the general subject of SUNFED.

So that you may get the setting of this topic for discussion, let me say that it belongs to the Committee on Economic and Social Matters, the outline of which follows:

Economic and Social Matters

A. Economic development of under-developed countries: Question of the establishment of a special United Nations fund for economic development.
B. Forced Labor: report of the Economic and Social Council.

Thanking you for your kind cooperation in this matter, I am

Cordially yours,

Mary Earhart Dillon

Mary Earhart Dillon
~~Professor~~ of Political Science

MED:sb

A 203

Queens College

FLUSHING, N. Y.

Feb. 24, 1956

Professor Joel Souden, Chairman
Department of Economics
The College

Dear Joe,

Thank you very much for your letter of February 20th on the use of the College Handbook on Speaking and Writing for Upper-classmen in Economics 91, the Social Science Seminar, and the courses in Economics in general. It is good to know that systematic use of the Handbook is being made in your department. It is much to be hoped that the Handbook may become an effective device for maintaining standards in written and spoken expression. If you or your colleagues have suggestions for improving its effectiveness, our committee would be grateful for them. We intend, this term, to try to assess the experience thus far in use of the Handbook, by some method still undetermined.

Best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Dwight

February 20,1955

Prof.Dwight Durling,Chairman
Committee on Standards in Written and Spoken English
The College

Dear Dwight:

I like to inform you about my recent efforts to make the students in my department use the Queens College Handbook on Speaking and Writing for Upperclassmen to the fullest possible extent.

Every term a few students of high scholastic standing are admitted to a course (Economics 91) in which they are writing a research paper on a topic of their own choice. I made sure that every student possesses a copy of the Handbook and will adhere to the rules set down as closely as is feasible. At a first check,I noticed that my students are acquainted with the book. Now,I shall see to it that they are using it properly.

Ordinarily these students are memmbers of the Social Science Seminar (S.S.81) and are presenting written reports to the seminar sessions. Again,they will be held to observe the rules of the Handbook.In this matter I have the full assistance of Prof.Neurath,the chairman of the Seminar.

I shall discuss the use of the Handbook with the members of my department and determine,to what extent they may induce their students to apply its rules to term papers. I know that all of us are seriously concerned about the standards in students' oral and written expression and welcome the assistance rendered by your Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Dr.Josef Soudek
Chairman,Department of Economics

Renaissance Quarterly

Oct. 5. 1971.

Dear Prof. Mirošo,

after sending a copy of your letter from September 1 st to my husband he asked me to answer you immediately on his behalf and afterwards he will write to you as soon as possible. He has never received your letter in December, asking him to write a review of Prof Albert D. Menut's edition of Nicole Oresme's Le Livre de Politiques d'Aristote.

He is very sorry for this unintended delay and he is going to write to you as soon as he is able to.

Sincerely yours,

Sept. 23.1971

Dear Prof. Mirollo.

Your letter from Sept. lo has been forwarded to our country adress.

My h usband is at present in Europe for reasons of of his health. Ate the the present moment he is travelling. I will try XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXsend him a copy of your letter but I am not so sure th at it will reach him in time. He will return by September 20th and upon his return to New York he will get in touch with you. During the winter he did not feel too well and that may have been the reason why he XXX XXwas not able to answer your kind letter.

Yors most sincerely,

This is a sketch of
my answer Sept. 27, 1971.

Renaissance Quarterly

The Renaissance Society of America, 1161 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10027

September 10, 1971

Professor Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, New York 10025

Dear Professor Soudek:

Last December we wrote and asked whether or not you would be able to write a short review (c. 500 words) of Albert D. Menut's edition of Nicole Oresme's Le Livre de Politiques d'Aristote for a forthcoming issue of Renaissance Quarterly. Since we have received no reply from you, we were wondering if you were interested in doing the review or should we assign this book to another reviewer?

We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

James V. Mirollo

James V. Mirollo
Editor

JVM:nrf

Renaissance Quarterly

The Renaissance Society of America, 1161 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10027

December 22, 1970

Professor Josef Soudek
Department of Economics
Queens College
Flushing, New York 11367

(got misplaced in transmit)

Dear Professor Soudek:

Would you be able to write a short review (c. 500 words) of Albert D. Menut's edition of Nicole Oresme's Le Livre de Politiques d'Aristote for a forthcoming issue of the Renaissance Quarterly? We should like it either for the Fall issue (deadline May 15) or for the Winter issue (deadline September 15), whichever would be most convenient for you.

Sincerely yours,

James V. Mirollo (mw)

James V. Mirollo

JVM:mw

xx,
N.Y. 10025

January 20,1969

Professor Richard C. Harrier
35 West 9th Street
New York, N.Y. 10011

Dear Professor Harrier,

Would you kindly have a place at dinner reserved for me at the joint meeting of the Renaissance Seminar and The Renaissance Society on Friday, January 24.

I am sorry for this delay of my request. It was caused by health difficulties which, in the past semester, prevented me from attending the meetings of the Seminar.

Looking forward to finally meeting you and thanking you in advance for your kindness of taking care of my request,

sincerely yours,

Dr. Josef Soudek
Associate Member of the Seminar
on the Renaissance

Check of $ 6.00 (no. 704)
enclosed

December 7,1968

Professor C. Vann Woodward, Chairman
Committee of Scholars
American Council of Learned Societies
345 East 46th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

Dear Professor Vann Woodward:

I am replying to your letter of November 13 in which you appealed for a gift to the 50th Anniversary Fund of the ACLS. Please, accept my sincere apology for not having replied to your letter of last Spring in which you drew my attention to the present campaign.

Enclosed I am sending you a check of $ 25.00 as my modest contribution to the Fund. I wished I could have written out a more substantial check and emulated the example of those scholars who donated lecture fees or part of their royalties to the Fund. Unfortunately, I am not receiving either. Instead, in recent months I have spent a goodly sum of money in connection with the publication of a scholarly study of mine and some more and heavier expenses for the same purpose are to be expected.

I am mentioning this study, titled "Leonardo Bruni and His Public", contained in pages 49-136 of volume V of the Studies on Medieval and Renaissance History which was published by the University of Nebraska Press in the Summer. It was this study, among related projects still in process, for which I received a grant from the ACLS in 1959 to cover a part of my expenses for microfilms and assistance needed in my work. I acknowledged the financial aid from the ACLS on p. 103 of my study. As soon as I shall be able to do so, I shall transmit an offprint of it to the ACLS; the present insufficient supply of offprints is not yet ready for distribution since the available copies are lacking the required identification as offprints from the above mentioned volume.

I trust that you will appreciate the circumstances that limit my ability of contributing more generously to a cause so close to my heart.

Yours most sincerely,

Dr. Josef Soudek
Professor of Economics

50th ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES
345 EAST 46TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 • TELEPHONE: (212) 986-7393

November 13, 1968

Dr. Josef Soudek
Department of Economics
Queens College
Flushing, New York

Dear Dr. Soudek:

Last spring I wrote to you about the campaign to raise a capital fund of $5,000,000 on which the ACLS had embarked and, on behalf of the Committee of Scholars whose names appear on this letterhead, I appealed to you for a gift or pledge to the 50th Anniversary Fund of the ACLS.

I am sending you a report of the progress that has been made so far toward achieving the campaign goal, with the hope that you will now be able to make a contribution.

Since discussions have now begun with foundations it will be very helpful to receive additional checks and pledges during the next few weeks. Clearly, the stronger the showing of support from scholars throughout the country, the better will be the Council's case with these potential donors.

Several scholars who have contributed decided to donate a lecture fee to the ACLS or to make a gift from royalties. Perhaps you will want to follow these examples.

All contributions to the Fund are tax deductible.

Yours sincerely

C. Vann Woodward

C. Vann Woodward
Chairman of the Committee

Enclosures

December 26,1960

Prof.S.Harrison Thomson
University of Colorado
Boulder,Colorado

Dear Professor Thomson:

I should very much appreciate your telling me the address of Prof.Lenore M.Rickels who is listed on page 39 of your bulletin No.25 on Progress of Medieval and Renaissance Studies.

With best thanks in advance,

sincerely yours,

Dr.Josef Soudek
Associate Professor of Economics

February 11,1960

Professor S.Harrison Thomson,Editor
PROGRESS OF MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE STUDIES
University of Colorado
Boulder,Colorado

Dear Professor Thomson,

Many thanks for your letter of January 2 concerning the forthcoming issue of the Bulletin and for affording me the opportunity of providing you with data on my part in Renaissance studies.

Attached I am returning to you the questionnaire with some pertinent data but I want to add a few informations on my projects which are too extensive for the space provided for them in the questionnaire. You may then judge what part,if any,of them would be of use in the Bulletin and publish an edited condensation.

Since 1952 I have been a contributor to the project on Mediaeval and Renaissance Latin Translations and Commentaries (Catalogus Translationum et Commentariorum) of which Prof.P.O.Kristeller is the secretary. I am specializing on the mediaeval and Renaissance Latin translations of the pseudo-Aristotelian Economics and of pseudo-Bryson's Oeconomicus. While working, during the past 8 years,on my assignments three specific projects have evolved which are now in different stages of completion:

(1) ARISTOTELIS OPERA OMNIA. Printed Editions of Aristotle's Collected Works in Latin Translation with a Description of the Works on Moral Philosophy, 1483-1668. (This study,comprising about 120 typewritten pages,is nearly completed;two learned journals have indicated interest in publishing it but it is possible that it might appear as a monograph. This study was undertaken in preparation of project no.2).

(2) ARISTOTELIS OECONOMICA. Printed Editions of Latin Translations of the pseudo-Aristotelian Economics,1469-1598. (An annotated bibliography;the first draft has been completed but nothing has been determined as to place and date of publication).

(3) LEONARDO BRUNI'S ANNOTATED LATIN VERSION OF THE (PSEUDO-)ARISTOTELIAN ECONOMICS. (A study of the extant mss.of Bruni's version (c.200) which will result in an annotated listing of the mss. and an analysis of the origin and ms.tradition of this version. This study is well advanced but nothing can as yet be said about the date of completion or publication. The article in SCRIPTORIUM,mentioned in the questionnaire,is a preview on some results of my study).

A large part of my research was done during a sabbatical leave (1953-54) for which I received a fellowship from The Fund for the Advancement of Education (Ford Foundation). For the current academic year (1959-60) I was awarded a grant-in-aid by the American Council of Learned Societies,primarily for my work on projects (1) and (3).

I have not made an entry on page 2 of your questionnaire. I shall do so at a future occasion,perhaps for the Bulletin No.26. In the course of my work I have built up a quite extensive collection of microfilms and photostats of texts related to my studies (primarily of mss. and printed editions of Bruni's Economics version) which I shall be only too glad to make available to fellow scholars. It will be a long list,however. I am already exchanging such material with Prof.F.Edward Cranz of Connecticut College,New London,Conn.,who is undoubtedly on your roster. I am not aware of pertinent photostats in the Library of Queens College;if there are any,I am certain that my colleague in the English Department,Prof.George Parks,has reported them to you or will do so.

Finally,I am attaching a check of $ 2.50 in prepayment of the forthcoming Bulletin.

Most sincerely yours,

Contributor to the Project on Mediaeval and Renaissance Latin Translations and Commentaries, sponsored by Columbia University (Secretary: Prof. P.O. Kristeller), specializing on the pseudo-Aristotelian Oeconomica and Bryson's Oeconomicus. This research is in preparation for an inquiry into the influence of Aristotle's moral philosophy on the development of economic thought, a project first supported by the Fund for the Advancement of Education in 1953-54 and since then carried on as unsponsored research.

for: Columbia University - University Bibliography 1955-1956

February 5, 1957

AR 6285 7/19 JOSEF SOUDEK COLLECTION II/3/A JUNE 1960 - FEB 1968

RICE, EUGENE F.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA IOWA CITY

Department of History

June 16, 1960

Professor Josef Soudek
Department of Economics
Queens College
Flushing 67, New York

Dear Mr. Soudek,

Thank you very much for your letter of May 17, and the offprint you enclosed of your article on "The Genesis and Tradition of Leonardo Bruni's Annotated Latin Version of the (Pseudo-) Aristotelian Economics," from Scriptorium. I found them both most interesting and instructive, and I look forward with anticipation to reading more of your work on the Oeconomica. I know both Mr. Cranz and Mr. Kristeller well enough to know how stimulating it must be to work with them on a project of the sort you describe.

You have clearly gone much further than I, in studying the utility of Mr. Baron's ideas on Italian Renaissance history. The study of mine, to which Mr. Baron must have referred, was for a commemorative panel discussion on Jacob Burckhardt and the Renaissance, which was part of the program of the Central Renaissance Conference, at the University of Kansas, this past April. My task in that panel was to discuss the continuing utility of Burckhardt's thought on Renaissance politics. And to demonstrate one kind of continuing utility, I presented a brief comparison of the treatment of the Discourses of the Venetian Doge Tommaso Mocenigo which one finds in Burckhardt, with the one which one finds in Baron. This comparison was a rather cursory one, partly because time did not permit me to develop it, partly because I did not have an opportunity to make my own study of these Discourses. My paper has been published in the Miscellaneous Publications of the Museum of Art, University of Kansas, No. 42. I would be glad to send you a copy, if it would interest you. But I am afraid that it would probably prove to be too superficial to be of much use to you.

My own really intensive work has been in a later period and in different problems. I have become very much interested in Calvinist politics, and have done a good deal of work with the manuscripts preserved in Geneva. Indeed I was first attracted to Mr. Baron and became acquainted with him because of his fine work on Calvinist politics. Latterly I have also become interested in the economics of the printing industry, and have done some work with the manuscript business records of several mid-sixteenth century printers, notably the Estienne and the Plantin. I enclose announcements which summarize some of this work. If problems of this sort interest you, I would be glad to send you further information and appropriate offprints. Meanwhile, thank you again for the one you sent me.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Kingdon

Robert M. Kingdon
Associate Professor of History

c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point,N.Y.,July 1,1960

Dear Mr.Kingdon,

Many thanks for your kind and most instructive letter of June 16 which reached me only today in my summer place where I plan to spend the next two months on my work. New York is just too hot and humid for me to accomplish anything there in the summer.

Your letter proved to me that it was a sheer strike of good luck that I responded so promptly to Dr.Baron's suggestion to get in touch with you. Although,when writing you,I was under a misapprehension as to your interests,as I shall explain below,it was good to get,even through a misunderstanding,acquainted with your real concerns. It turned out that you are a man whom I should have known for a long time. But better late than never.

One of my three projects I have mentioned to you and the one closest to completion is a study of the Latin editions of Aristotle's OPERA OMNIA published between 1483 and 1668. It is a bibliographical study consisting of two parts: part II is an annotated list of all editions grouped according to editiones principes and reissues while part I,a sort of introduction,presents the history of these editions from the viewpoint of the history of ideas as well as the history of the publishing business involved in developing the Latin and Greco-Latin editions of Aristotle's Collected Works during the late Renaissance.

One section of part I deals with the Geneva Greco-Latin editions published there between 1590 and c.1607 by such publishers as Guillaume de Laymarie,Paul de la Roviere,Crispinus and Stoer. The interesting point of the Geneva editions - perhaps quite interesting to you too - is that in these two decades (1590-1610) Geneva held a real monopoly in the production and dissemination of Greco-Latin Aristotle editions. I surmise (without enough documentary proof) that Geneva at that time must have been a center of "Calvinist" Aristotle studies and the publishers there carried on a "subversive" propaganda of these studies not unlike the propaganda of Calvinist political literature you have presented in your

book. The two main editors of the OPERA OMNIA were the zealous Calvinist Isaac Casaubon and his teacher Iulius Pacius [G.Pacio],an Italian religious refugee;their work was done in the "Calvinist spirit" (a term,I can define only at some length and I shall do so if you are curious enough about it). The early Geneva editions were never identified as having been published at Geneva;either no place of publication was given on the title page or in the colophon or the place of publication was feigned as Lyons. In fact,Lyons - then and apparently earlier - served merely as a center of distribution. These circumstances lent this literature a "subversive" character;not only did it break with the Catholic (Italian) and Lutheran (German and German-Swiss) humanistic tradition of Aristotle studies but it also revolutionized them along "Calvinist lines".

Here is where your research comes in and where,if you are so inclined,could help me. Since you have studied the publishing business of Geneva (chapter IX of your "Geneva and the Coming of the Wars of Religion in France"),I wonder how I could get quickly a hold of your monograph ? Has your University Bookstore a copy or would I get it through a New York dealer ? From earlier disappointing experiences I know that books like yours are too fast out of print. Also,could you spare an offprint of your article on the Estiennes from "Aspects de la propaganda religieuse" or is there a quick way of getting no.28 of the Travaux ?

I have reason to assume that the first Greco-Latin Aristotle edition put out in Geneva (without indication of the printing place) was prepared by Paul Estienne,the son of Henry II,but not completed by him since he had fled Geneva by 1590. One fact supporting my hypothesis of Paul Estienne having prepared the publication is that he was the brother-in-law of Isaac Casaubon,the editor of the pioneering 1590 edition,who served him as advisor on classical texts. Would you happen to know literature on this phase of the Geneva publishing business ? What little information I have about it comes from the general literature and Casaubon biographies,both not specific enough on my point.

I was very pleased to see from the description of your APS

grant that you are in contact with Raymond de Roover. It was only early this year that I met him in Boston while doing some library research at Harvard;we have common interests in the history of economic thought (the springboard of my present studies). Until I read about it in your sketch,I did not know that he too is interested in the history of the publishing business. Soon I shall have occasion to reveal to him that we have this field in common and your friendly mediation. Economists of our bent are always thankful for such contacts since,within our own profession,we are somewhat isolated although a reorentiation is just now in the making thanks to de Roover and some other economists of the same breadth of knowledge.

Finally a word of apology. I would not have molested you with a detailed account of my research projects had I not misunderstood Dr.Baron. From the letter in which he mentioned your interest in his work on the literary sources of the Quattrocento I received the mistaken impression that you are interested in cooperation among Renaissance scholars per se and that you were about to gather illustrative material for such cooperative enterprises,perhaps for the Central Renaissance Conference. I am sorry for this faux pas.

On the other hand,I am really happy that my mistake earned me your acquaintance and perhaps prospective cooperation.

With kindest regards,

sincerely yours,

STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

Department of History

July 8, 1960

Professor Josef Soudek
c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, New York

Dear Mr. Soudek:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 1. I do not have the time right now to give it the considered answer it deserves, but I shall try to answer your most direct questions. Your work on the Calvinist editions of Aristotle strikes me as fascinating, and I look forward to finding out more about it.

You should be able to get a copy of my book from Gregory Lounz in New York City. You could also get one direct from the publisher: the Librairie E. Droz; 8, rue Verdaine; Geneva, Switzerland. They maintain an account in New York, and can thus accept payment for books in dollar checks. Other books in the same series which contain useful information on the Genevan printing industry are Paul Chaix, Recherches sur l'imprimerie à Genève de 1550 à 1564 (t. 16, 1954), and the Aspects de la propagande religieuse (t. 28, 1957). Something more recent is E.-H. Kaden, "Ulrich Fugger et son projet de créer à Genève une 'libraire' publique," Genava (May, 1959), pp. 127-136. Mlle. Droz has published something even more recently on printers in La Rochelle, but that, I take it, would not be of direct interest to you.

None of these materials, however, have much, if anything, on printing during the period which particularly interests you, from 1590 to about 1607. I do not think immediately of anything that is very useful on that period, unless there is something in the later portions of A. A. Renouard's Annales de l'imprimerie des Estienne ou histoire de la famille des Estienne ou histoire de la famille des Estienne et de ses éditions. I have not, however, as yet studied this period very carefully myself. Perhaps I shall think of other things later. Or perhaps I can uncover something in Geneva next year. I am to be on leave of absence during most of the 1960-1961 academic year, and plan to spend a good deal of that time in Geneva. I am leaving Iowa City in a couple of weeks, but the office here will forward all mail.

I am glad to hear that we have yet another mutual acquaintance in Raymond de Roover. Please do not apologize for having sent me

that reprint. I found it interesting and useful, even though it is not in a field in which I have worked very intensively.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Kingdon

Robert M. Kingdon

c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point,N.Y.,July 11,1960

Professor Robert M.Kingdon
Department of History
State University of Iowa
Iowa City,Iowa

Dear Mr.Kingdon:

This morning I received your good letter of July 8 and the offprint of your article on the Estiennes. Many thanks for both. I am eager to study your article;my day was crowded with College mail and I had only time to leaf through the fascinating pages. I ordered at once your book from Lounz via the College bookstore. Although I am interested at present in what was probably the last phase of Geneva publishing of classical texts (you have some interesting things to say about that too),I need from your writings the grounding in the beginnings.

Good that you reminded me of Renouard's Annales;thus far I perused them for the Paris publications of the founders of the dynasty and never thought of the Geneva phase of the Estiennes, Of course, I shall read Chaix and Kaden,too.

Right now I need a few brief advises that should not tax your time too much:

1. I like to submit my list of Geneva Aristotle editions to one of your collaborators in Geneva,M.Paul Chaix or M.Alain Dufour of the Geneva Bibliotheque publique et universitaire. Which one of the two,in your opinion,would be the right person ? Would you kindly give me his title (I found it proper to address librarians correctly in this kind of correspondence) ? May I name you as my reference ?

2. Who is the author of the article on Antoine Vincent,following your own in the Aspects ? Vincent was also involved in the publication of Aristotle editions but as a Lyons outpost of the Lutheran Basel publisher Oporin.

3. On page 274 of your Estiennes article you mention the printer Bastian Honorat as a creditor of Francois. As far as I remember, Baudrier (Bibliographie Lyonnais) does not identify him. Honorat

once published a curious Lyons edition of Aristotle - a typical (business) compromise between Catholic and Lutheran scholarship. Would you happen to remember where I could find something on Honorat ?

You see what godsend you and your friends are for my work ?

With best regards,

sincerely yours,

STATE
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

Department of History

July 15, 1960

Professor Josef Soudek
c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, New York

Dear Mr. Soudek,

This note is in answer to your letter of July 11, which I was happy to receive. Since I wrote to you last, I thought of one further study which might be of use to you: Paul Chaix, Alain Dufour, et Gustave Moeckli, "Les livres imprimés à Genève de 1550 à 1600," Genava, n.s., t. VII (Geneva, 1959), pp. 235-394. It does have a good deal of bibliographical information on the period, or rather part of the period, which interests you. As you will observe by reading its preface, M. Alain Dufour is the man who handled the part of this study on the period from 1580 to 1600, and he, accordingly, would be the logical person for you to get in touch with. M. Dufour has resigned his position at the Library, and now holds an editorial position at the Librairie E. Droz; 8, rue Verdaine; Geneva, Switzerland. Unfortunately I do not know his exact title. I have heard him introduced formally as an "archiviste-paléographe," if that is any help to you. He is a good personal friend of mine, so it might help to use my name in writing to him.

M. Paul Chaix has recently been promoted to a directorship at the Bibliothèque publique et universitaire de Genève. Again, however, I do not know his exact title. He is second or third in command in that hierarchy. He is also a personal friend of mine. But his particular interest is in printing between 1550 and 1564, so he might not be of as much use to you.

I believe that the author of the article on Antoine Vincent, in the Aspects de la propagande religieuse, which you ask about, is Mlle. E. Droz herself. This is a subject which interests her particularly, and she wrote several of the chapters of the book herself.

I cannot at the moment find further information in print on printer Bastian Honorat, although I know I have seen his name elsewhere. This makes me wonder whether he was a "libraire" rather than an "imprimeur," but that is only a guess.

I hope this information is of use to you.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Kingdon

Robert M. Kingdon

c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point,N.Y.,July 19,1960

Professor Robert M.Kingdon
Department of History
State University of Iowa
Iowa City,Iowa

Dear Mr.Kingdon,

Many thanks for your prompt and generous reply of July 15 to my inquiries about Geneva bibliographers. Following your suggestion I shall address my queries to M.Dufoir and mention you as my referee.

I wonder whether you could spare the time,while in Geneva during the coming year,to search in the Archives d'Etat for a printing permission for the Greco-Latin edition of Aristotle's Collected Works (OPERUM ARISTOTELIS,nova editio,Graece et Latine. Ed.Isaac Casaubon) which was probably printed by Guillelmus Laemarius [Guillaume de Laymarie] at Geneva in 1590. The title pages gives Lyons as place of publication but I think it was done to obscure the real place the identification of which would have spoiled the sales chances in Catholic countries.

Also many thanks for referring me to the collectively authored article in Genava on the Geneva prints in the second half of the 16th century and for the identification of Mlle.Droz as author of the article on Antoine Vincent. It is high time that I contact her;I had planned to do so for some time but I never got around to it.

Your article on the Estiennes turned out to be a gem for my studies on Aristotle editions. In the introduction to my bibliography I am dealing with,besides the content on moral philosophy,the publishing business which promoted these editions and the markets. Your study reveals so many relevant data on government control and copyright situations which are otherwise inaccessible. Also some noteworthy data on sizes of editions and prices (is there any way to give the modern equival nt of e.g.the livre tournois for the edification of the lay reader ? - I know about the literature on boins but hardly anything of its content). You will find your writings extensively exploited in my study.

Somehow I shall find out who Bastian Honorat was. The uncertainty as to whether he was a printer,publisher or even just a bookseller seems to be typical for the producers of 15th and 16th century editions in my field. The same person appears in one edition as publisher and in another as printer and circumstances are pointing to the probability that he was also a bookdealer ("Sortimenter") working on a commission basis for a publisher. Real publishers-printers like the Estiennes,Juntae and Oporin were apparently the exceptions;the myriad of outsiders functioned in a variety of ways.

With kindest regards,

sincerely yours,

July 11,1962

Professor Eugene F.Rice,Jr.
Department of History
Cornell University
Ithaca,N.Y.

Dear Professor Rice:

Last fall I saw in the RENAISSANCE NEWS (XIV,3,p.211) that you read a paper on 'Lefèvre d'Etaples and Aristotle' before the North Central Regional Conference in May 1961. I wonder whether your paper has since been published or is in the process of being published.

I am keenly interested in whatever you have to say on this topic which is on my mind for some time and particularly now while I am putting on paper some bibliographical observations on Lefèvre's Aristotle commentaries. Mr. Cranz has told me long ago about your Lefèvre studies,but I thought that I should wait for an announcement of your findings before I inquire about your search.

If my letter should reach you on campus or at home I should very much appreciate it if you were to address your reply (if any) to my summer place (c/o Miss Edith Patrick,Diamond Point,N.Y.) which is a farm above Lake George. Otherwise,I am looking forward to hearing from you in the fall.

With best thanks in advance,

sincerely yours,

(Dr.Josef Soudek
Professor of Economics)

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
WEST SIBLEY HALL

July 13, 1962

Professor Josef Soudek
c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, New York

Dear Professor Soudek:

I am very interested to know that you are working on Lefevre's Aristotelian Commentaries. I should be very grateful indeed if you would send me offprints when your articlesappear. I myself am engaged in editing Lefevre's Prefatory Epistles. This is almost finished now and I trust will appear before too long. My article on Lefevre and Aristotle is not ready for publication yet but I hope to work it up during the coming year and I will send you a copy when it comes out. In the meantime you may be interested in an article on Lefevre and the church fathers which is about to appear in the 1961 issue of Studies in the Renaissance.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene F. Rice, Jr.

efr:m

Eugene F. Rice, Jr.

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

14 November 1962

Dear Professor Soudek,

I wonder if you would help me on a problem I have encountered in my work on Lefèvre d'Etaples. It concerns the text of his edition of book II of Aristotle's Economics, published on pp. 168v ff. of the first ed. of 1506 under the title: Oeconomica publicarum Aristotelis liber unus. The translation differs very considerably from the translatio vetus in the ed. of Van Groningen, Leiden 1933, pp. 18-30. Lefèvre's Praefatiuncula (p. 168v) does not state that he was responsible for this version; and it occured to me that you would probably have investigated this problem already, and that I would be well advised to consult you before jumping to conclusions. What I should most like to know, of course, is whether you think Lefèvre was responsible for this revision or whether you know earler examples of it. I note in Ed Cranz's list of Aristotle eds. a book of Gilbert Crab, De differentia et convenientia politice et economice. Eiusdem insuper de crab qq. economice in vice straminis vulge appellati disputate et decise Et Aristotelis postremo economicarum publicarum liber unus, Paris, J. Petit, s.a. This has the same title L. gives the work, but unfortunately I have not been able to consult this book.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Eugene Rice

Eugene F. Rice, Jr.

Josef Soudek
Queens College
Flushing, N.Y.

November 19,1962

Dear Professor Rice,

The Latin version of book II of the pseudo-Aristotelian Economics in Lefevre's edition of 1506 puzzles me as much as it does you. It is certainly different from the translatio vetus and it is either a new translation of the Greek text as known to Lefevre or a humanistic adaptation of the translatio vetus. As you observed,Lefevre did not claim that it was his version,but he was later credited for it,for the first time,as far as I know,by Simon Grynaeus in the 1538 Latin Basel edition of Aristotle's Collected Works.

The Economics commentary by Gilbertus Crab is based on the same texts that Lefevre used in his edition,among them the Latin version of book II. Neither Cranz nor I found any clue in Crab's work as to the author of this version. My impression is that Crab adopted Lefevre's edition for the purposes of his commentary,although he does not say so, and that Crab's book was probably printed after 1506.

Thus far I did not come across a print prior to 1506 or a ms. containing the version of Economics II in Lefevre's edition. This leaves room to the possibility that Lefevre might be the author of the version but for various reasons I am disinclined to presume so. I have not abandoned the hope to find an answer to this puzzle and I certainly shall let you know it if I should succeed in my search.

Recently I read with greatest interest your fascinating paper on the study of the Church fathers by Lefevre and his circle which you kindly mentioned to me in the summer; your presentation adds indeed a great deal and an important aspect to our scanty knowledge of the Lefevre circle.

With best wishes,

sincerely yours,

Notes on Rice's ms. concerning Lefèvre's Economics edition

Page I

line 14: " ... is divided ..." - comprises or consists of

line 22: " ... from the later fourth century." - The following observation may be added /quoting my text, cited below/: "The text as we know it from the Latin version is obviously not the original but, as suggested by literary references, a revision by an editor of the first or second century A.D. See V. Rose, Aristoteles Pseudepigraphus (Leipzig,1883), 644-665; on the revision, R. Bloch, "Liber secundus yconomicorum Aristotelis", Archiv für Geschichte der Philosophie, XXI (1908), 335-351; 441-468." (My Leonardo Bruni and His Public, p.95, note 20)

line 25: " ... should be dated after 1372." - Gauthier in his essay quoted on the next page (II), further suggests that the translatio vetus may have possibly originated even after 1280. Do you think it worthwhile to expand your text ?

line 26: " Durandus of Auvergne at Agnani ..." - perhaps: Durand of Auvergne (Durand d'Auvergne) at the papal court in Agnani ...

Page II

line 1: " ... a superficial revision ..." - It would seem safer to delete "superficial". Or the sentence may read as follows in order to conform with a recent change of mind of the editors of the Aristoteles Latinus: "His text is or possibly could be a revision of the translatio vetus." In Aristoteles Latinus I (1939) and II (1955) and in the Index to both volumes Durand's version is titled recensio Durandi, while L. Minio-Paluello who composed the Index of A.L. I,II, in Aristoteles Latinus Codices. Supplementa Altera. (Bruges-Paris,1961) retitled it translatio Durandi, thus giving it the status of an independent translation. /My Leonardo Bruni and His Public,p.64,note 4/

lines 2-10: You are citing studies on the two medieval Latin versions in which the respective authors are holding diverse and contradictory views as to the authorship and date of

the two versions. May it not be advisable to indicate briefly with what problem the author is treating and what his conclusion is ? Thus, Mandonnet attempted to prove that the recensio Durandi of 1295 is in fact a work of William of Moerbeke done before 1267 /in my opinion, an abstruse and unconvincingly executed conjecture/. Lacombe, Aristoteles Latinus, I (1939),75-77 reserved his judgment on Mandonnet's speculation (p.77) and (p.76,note 1) rejected Susemihl's contention that the anonymous 3 book translatio vetus is the younger one as also Mandonnet maintained who dated it ca. 1310. Lacombe held that the 3 books version is the older one and that its author is unknown /in the text preceding your reference to literature you are referring to the "first ... anonymous version", thus accepting, as I do, the correctness of Lacombe's thesis./ Grabmann in his study (the Italian translation of an earlier study of his, written in German, available in the Columbia University Library) set the date of the translatio vetus which he considered to be a work by Moerbeke, as "before 1270". /In a later study, written in 1949 and published in a Spanish translation, but included in the German original in vol. 3 of Grabmann's collections of monographs titled Mittelalterliches Geistesleben (3 volumes) he still clung to his opinion that Moerbeke was the author of the older version and that it was done "before 1270". This last volume of his collected papers, published posthumously, appeared in 1956 and was edited by Ludwig Ott. In Mittelalterliches Geistesleben, III ed. Ludwig Ott (Munich,1956), 54 the editor added a footnote 13 in which he corrected Grabmann's dating on the basis of Gauthier's essay./ Menut accepted Mandonnet's speculations about the authorship and date of the two versions which, as said before, vary from the hypotheses of Lacombe and Grabmann. /It was most unfortunate that Menut sided with Mandonnet's untenable speculations and I told him so with due respect for his scholarship and fine work on Oresme's French version./ Gauthier was merely concerned with the dating of the older translation; he concluded on the strength of two handwritten copies of commentaries on the Ethics which contain references to the Economics that the first medieval versions of the Economics could not have been done before 1272 and probably

(was completed)

after 1280. /I accepted, as you do, Gauthier's dating/

lines 13-14: " ... and commentary on 4 March 1420." - commentary on it or rather annotations to it on 3 (not 4) March 1420.

line 22: after "Scriptorium, XII (1958), 260-268" and "Leonardo Bruni and His Public: A Statistical and Interpretative Study of His Annotated Latin Version of the (Pseudo-) Aristotelian Economics," Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History, V (1968), 49-136 /provided you see fit to mention my later study/.

lines 22-23: " ... Early editions ... are listed in GKW, nos. 2433-2439." - Early prints (or: prints before 1500) of Bruni's translation without and with his annotations, separately and in conjunction with the Durand version and with other translations of Aristotelian works by Bruni and others, GW (the more common form of citation), nos. 2339-2341, 2367, 2370-2371, 2433-2439, 2447.

line 25: " ... Following the Politics and his commentary on it ..." - his commentary and annotations on it

line 27: " ... with his own commentaries." - with his own commentaries and annotations ....

line 28: " ... volume (fol. 168v ff.) ..." - volume (fols. 168v-173v)

Page III

line 1: " ... Oeconomica publicarum" - correct: "Economiarum publicarum"

line 2: " ... Bruni's commentary..." - Bruni's annotations on his version of books I and III (Bruni's liber secundus) of the Oeconomica (fols. 174r-178v). /You may add, if you see fit, the following observation: and entitled them Explanatio as suggested by Bruni in the preface to his translation. L. seems to have accepted and further edited the frequently corrupt texts of the prefaced Bruni version and of the humanistic adaptation of the medi-

eval translation of book II of the Greek original from an earlier printed edition of these text by Gilbert Crab. On this see Soudek, "Leonardo Bruni and His Public," pp. 87 and note 4, 92 and note 13.

Columbia University in the City of New York | New York, N. Y. 10027

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

624 Fayerweather Hall

3/31/67

Dear Professor Soudek,

Could I bother you for help? In enclose a copy of what I trust will be the penultimate draft of my note on Aristotle's economics for my ed. of Lefèvre's preface. I should be most grateful if you would take a look at it and make what suggestions, corrections and additions your superior knowledge dictates.

We have missed you at the last few meetings of the seminar. POK tells me you are working to meet a deadline; seven so, I hope we shall have the pleasure of your company soon.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Eugene Rice

Eugene Rice

Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025

February 17,1968

Dear Professor Rice,

I am quite embarrassed to note that almost 10 months went by before I got around to comment on your note on Aristotle's Economics for your edition of Lefèvre's preface. No account of my tribulations in these past months will make apology for such preposterous delay of my response to your request acceptable.

Chief among the tribulations was a nerve-racking preparation for publication of my study on the extant mss. of Bruni's Economics version. It will be included in the forthcoming vol. V of the Studies on Medieval and Renaissance History (title and pages are given on page 3 of my comments on your note) which is supposed to appear late this Spring; recently I have read the pageproof of my study and I am citing from it.

I would be distressed to learn that my comments came too late for consideration of the formulation of your text. I wanted so much to be of help to you concerning a matter which is the more confounding the more one knows about its finer points.

Research on the tradition of Aristotelian works in Latin translations is an excruciating puzzle game in which the find of the smallest bit of information is a strike of good luck. It was such strike when you, after reading your paper on Lefèvre's writings on Mysticism in the Seminar, enlightened me on the source of information about Wolfgang Pratensis. For this information I feel more deeply indebted to you (one day to be acknowledged in print) than I was able to express on the spot.

With humblest apologies and best wishes for your work,

sincerely yours,

Columbia University
in the City of New York
NEW YORK 27, N. Y.
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

20 Feb. 1968

Dear Professor Soudek,

Thank you very much for your corrections of and addenda to my note on the Economics. It is most generous of you to have gone over the stuff so carefully, and I am grateful. I hope you will favor me with an offprint of "Bruni and His Public" when it appears later this year. I have enthusiastically incorporated your comments in the final text. The end seems to be in sight. I am at work now on things like tables of abbreviations, the bibliography, introduction and index. If all goes well even the copy editing will be finished before we leave for Europe in June. I hope we shall have the pleasure of your company at the Seminar one day this spring.

With all good wishes, and again my grateful thanks.

Regards,

Eugene Rice

Riff, Michael

New York, March 14, 1983

Dear Michael,

many thanks for your letter of March 7 (which I just received) and the promised annonncement of your stay with your parents.

I would suggest to plan for a meeting in my house at some day in the period between March 28 and April 12.

As to the bad news concerning your marriage, you have prepared me well at our meeting in Augsburg. That you at least could take David with you to see his grandparents should be taken by you as a small consolation.

I am sorry that I have to counter your disheartening news about Gisela with a very sad one on my part. Mrs. Soudek (Gretel) has died on January 21 after six months of torterous pains. Her death was caused by an incurable leukemia. When I stayed with you in Augsburg I was already anxious about her health; her daily letters to me from the farm near Lake George had not the customary sound of an enjoyable time in the country (which she loved so much) and of a humor peculiar to her. My only consolation : she still celebrated her 75th birthday in deceivingly"good health". None of her forebears ever lived as long as she did.

Since the phone number of your parents' home is not listed , we have two possibilities to get in touch with one another. Either you call me late in the evening, i.e. between 10 - 12 PM - I am frequently out in daytime - or you can inquire as to my whereabouts at the home of an elderly lady (Miss Theodora Zander) who knows you from my tales. Her phone number is 749 - 6253. If the phone communication does not work out in the beginning, just drop me a line where I could reach you best.

Meanwhile, let me look forward to our meeting, give my regards to your parents and accept the best wishes from

yours as always,

P.S. You might be wondering as from:
about the Cologne address,
but I shall explain in N.Y.

Gottesweg 141
5000 Köln 41
Fed. Rep. of Germany
Karlsruhe, 7 March 1983

Dear Professor Sondeh,

It is quite some time since we saw each other in Augsburg, although our conversations and the impressions of that week-end still stick very vividly in my mind.

I wanted to let you know that I shall be in New York from 17 March till 12 April. Except for the week 21 March - 28 March I shall be staying with my parents, and my son David will be accompanying me. Naturally, I look forward to seeing you and Mrs. Sondeh very much.

Perhaps I can give you a ring after I arrive? Alternatively, you can drop me a line at my parents' (67-66 108 Street, Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375).

In the meantime, unfortunately, my worst fears have been born out.

Gisela has gone to live with her Ph.D supervisor and his two daughters. There was nothing I could do to prevent her from taking David. She has a part-time job at the University and makes the outward impression of being happy. My relationship with her parents has by force of circumstances more or less come to an end, although I have retained many of our common friends and maintain contact with some of her relations.

To change the subject (!), the results of the West German elections have come as no surprise, except that for a while it seemed as if the CDU/CSU might have achieved an absolute majority which would have made matters even worse. My own feeling is that the result as a whole is a further symptom of the malaise the West finds itself in and God knows how we shall come out of it. Economic growth along the lines of the past is simply no longer possible.

Please give my very best regards to Mrs. Sondeh. I trust you are both in reasonably good health.

As ever,
Michael

Flat 4
520 Finchley Road
London NW 11 8DD
13 September 1982

Dear Professor Sandeh,

Please excuse me for not having posted the enclosed card from Cologne. In fact, I only found it in my jacket a few days ago.

The situation with Gisela has undergone no change whatsoever. She is leaving London for Bochum and taking David to join her new family on 15 October. While I am getting used to the idea I still regret it very much. I shall be returning to Germany around the end of the month and shall be letting "our" flat from the first of November.

As far as the book business is concerned, Gisela is relinquishing her share in returns for my paying half our debts and I shall be taking my "share" into the partnership as planned.

My friend Josef Och from Sotheby's assures me that the best way to deal with your Aristotle collection would be to put it up for auction. The same view

was voiced by one of the Keepers of Printed Books whom I know at the British Library. In the next week I shall go to the Book Department of Sotheby's and see what they have to say.

In closing, I want to wish you, your wife and friends ("unbekannte Weise") a Happy New Year and successful "Kur" and "Nachkur."

At present, I am planning to be in the U.S.A at Easter (with David).

as ever

Michael

Oberdorf 3
6901 Bammental
Fed. Rep. of Germany
06223 - 5079

Dear Professor Sondeh,

Thank you very much for your letter and please for the intervening silence. I just was not sure when I would be able to come to Augsburg.

Today my parents and I are travelling by car to Czechoslovakia. our destinations are Prague, Ostrava and possibly Eastern Slovakia. We shall be back in a week and my parents are heading back to New York on the 23rd of August.

That makes the ideal week end for a trip to Augsburg (Hotel Post?) the 27/28 - 29 August. How would that be for you.

I very much look forward to seeing you.

If you wish, you telephone Gisela at the above number to confirm any arrangements.

In the meantime, I wish you a successful "Kur".

As ever

Michael

New York, July 5, 1982

Dear Michael,

the many positive aspects of your reply to my letter quickly obscured the first reaction of disappointmnnt about your absence from London while I shall be there (July 30 to August 7) and lodge purposely near your domicile.

Since you are pleasantly busy in Germany with your research and you are planning to travel with your parents to Moravia and Slovakia besides being reunited with Gisela and David, I do hate to inquire whether we could meet for one weekend apart from your family and my friends who are escorting me on my journey. Right after my excursion to London I shall start my "Kur" in Bad Reichenhall/Bavaria and remain there until September 4. My address there is : Hotel Panorama, Bader Strasse 3, D-8230 Bad Reichenhall, Tel.: (08651) 6 10 17 or 6 10 01. I should prefer to hear from you by mail rather than telephone, because the treatments in the spa are keeping me on the run. If it comes to speaking over the phone, let me call you in Bammental under the number you gave me.

If you could possibly afford to see me on a weekend I would suggest that we are meeting in August at Augsburg. This would be roughly equally distant from Heidelberg and Reichenhall. My choice of the place has also a selfish reason : after the "Kur" and two more weeks "Nachkur" in Griesbach in Rottal (Niederbayern, about 50 km north of Reichenhall) we, my friends and I, intend to spend two weeks in Augsburg for a mental "Nachkur". We were recommended to a hotel there and it would be this (Hotel Post) which I should like to look over before renting rooms there. If you could pick a weekend before my "Kur" is over, then we could lodge in this place. You would also have to agree that I cover your expenses, including the return trip from Heidelberg to Augsburg; I am travelling with a "Eurailpass" and my round trip Reichenhall-Augsburg is then already paid. An additional reason for inviting you to be my guest is the fact that I should like to discuss with you some personal matters; therefore. it would be only fair to cover your expenses while you are giving me your much sought after advice. How does my proposition sound to you ?

Kindly convey friendliest greetings to all people in your both families (known and not known to us personally) from my wife (Gretel) and

yours as always,

Oberdorf 3
6901 Bammental
Fed. Rep. of Germany
06223 - 5079
22 June 1982

Dear Professor Sondeh,

I was glad to receive your letter which I received from Gisela this morning.

The news that you will be in Europe is a great relief. We were quite worried about you.

Unfortunately, we shall all be in Germany when you will be in London. I am doing research for my project on "Social, Economic and Political Change and the Rise of Anti-Semitism in Baden, Württemberg and Alsace 1860 - 1918" and Gisela and David will be joining me at the end of July. My parents are also expected and the plan is for us to visit Moravia and Slovakia together. This would be a "follow-up" of our successful visit to Prague last Summer.

Is there a chance of seeing you in Germany? I am based here with Gisela's parents (near Heidelberg) and would be prepared to come and see you wherever you are! I hope this reaches you before departure.

On our end all is well. I shall write again, but

2. Falz
SECOND FOLD HERE

THIRD FOLD HERE
3. Falz

Raum für weitere Mitteilungen

[illegible] economic and political [illegible]

for now I look forward to answer about your whereabouts before or after your visit in London.

Please give our greetings to Mrs. Sandeh.

As ever

Michael

THIRD FOLD HERE
3. Falz

Raum für weitere Mitteilungen

FIRST FOLD HERE
1. Falz

LUFTPOSTLEICHTBRIEF
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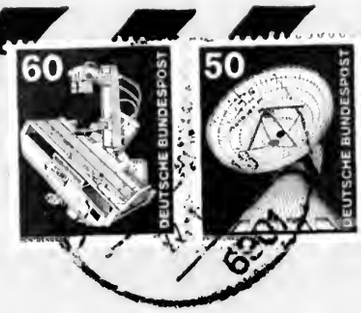


Professor + Mrs. J. Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10025
U.S.A.

PAR AVION
BY AIR MAIL
MIT LUFTPOST

Absender: M.A. RIFF
Oberdorf 3
6901 Bammental
U.S.A.

Der Luftpostleichtbrief darf nach den Vorschriften des Weltpostvertrages keine Einlagen enthalten.

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED OR ANY TAPE OR STICKER ATTACHED, THIS FORM MUST BEAR POSTAGE AT THE RATE FOR AIR MAIL LETTERS.

Beatz-Papier

1. Sept. 1982

DOMBILD im DOM zu KÖLN am Rhein
von Stephan Lochner (um 1445)

Dear Prof. Soudek,

as planned, I am in Köln on the way back to London.

I just wanted to say how much enjoyed our visit in Augsburg a few minutes ago. I bought a copy of the Die Angestellten.

Nothing has changed with Gisella. I am trying to keep cool and do some work.

I am sure you are as moved by the passing of Nahum Goldmann as I am. I shall do my best to keep in touch. Michael

FARBAUFNAHME: HORST ZIETHEN

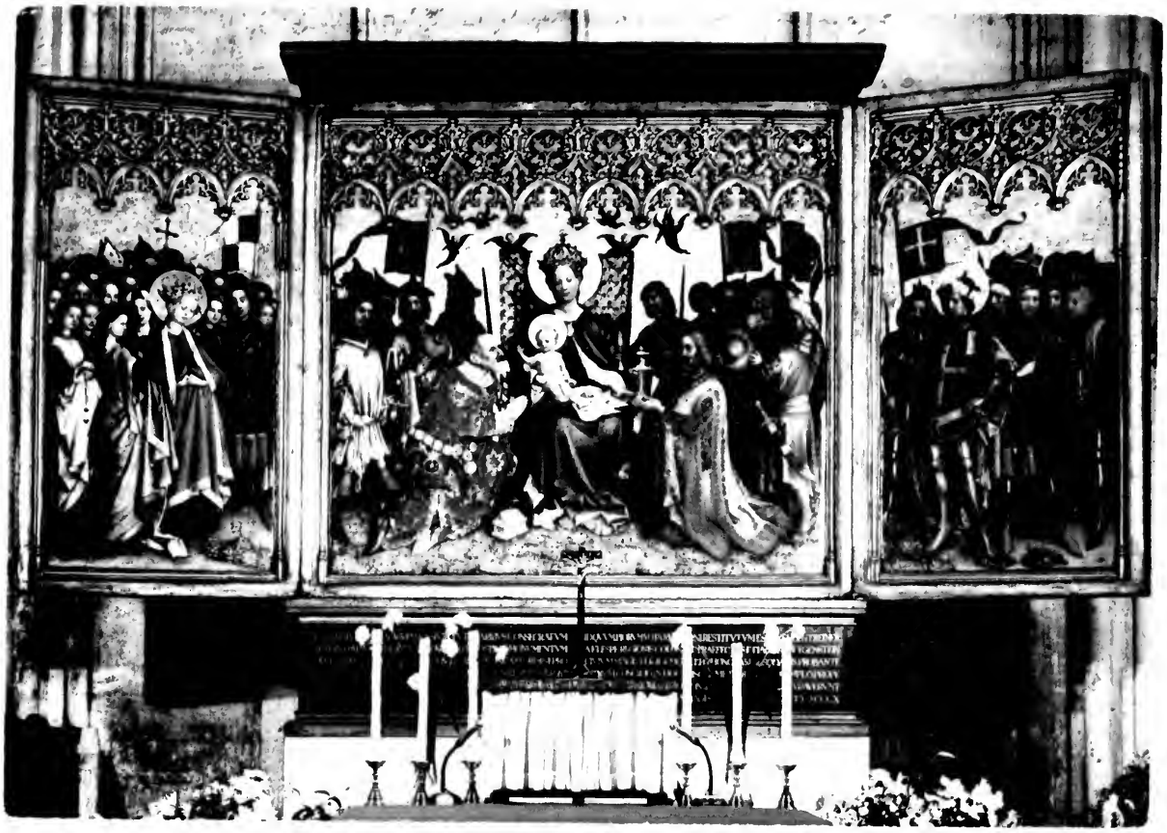
KÖLNER ANSICHTSKARTEN-VERLAG Gertrud Ziethen, 5024 Pulheim/Sinthern, An der Oelmühle 6 · Tel: (02238) 54438

FF 83

DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST 60

Herrn
Prof. Dr. Josef Soudek
c/o Hotel Panorama
Baderstr. 3
8230 Bad Reichenhall

Nachdruck verboten



New York, June 10, 1982

Dear Michael,

if everything goes according to my plans then I shall see you and your family in London between July 31 and August 6, 82. I plan to stay at the Charles Bernard Hotel (5 Frognal, Hampstead), therefore still nearer to your home and to that of my friends than last time. As far as I can judge the situation, it would be more advisable if I were to call you from there - my friends are busy during the week and free mainly on weekends.

Thus far I have not acknowledged your good lines of December 3, 1980, nor the receipt of the impressive Catalogue No.1 of your bookstore and of the xerox copy of your fascinating contribution to the Festschrift for Francis Carsten on "Poles, Czechoslowaks and the 'Jewish Question', 1914-1921" which arrived here last summer while I was on my annual journey to and in Germany. Every bit of your communicated writings was as touching as your discovery of my study on "The Social Effects of Business Cycles" was astounding. Since 1939 I was searching for a copy of it without success and you finally came on one presented by my teacher Atschul to Dr. Moszkowska (whomI do not remember).

Each word of yours was carefully pondered by us, my wife (Gretel) and myself, and the chain of associations has never ended. That I did not put anything on paper to you was simply caused by my most unsatisfactory health in the past two years. My stay in Germany last year (middle of July through middle of October) was no pleasure; the main purpose of it - a one month treatment at Bad Dürrheim (near Freiburg) - may have had better results than I felt in the past barbarous Winter - yours in London was torturous enough - and during the subsequent quasi-Spring. Thus far we have had not one hot day; in 46 years of my residence here I have not seen the like. Neither have I experienced a weather like the one in Germany in 1981 : of my twenty weeks there, ten were rained out and the rains were literally torrential. The skies spoiled most of my enjoyment of art, as important for my health as the change of climate. Also, a planned excursion to London at the conclusion of my journey had to be cancelled - for the third time in so many years.

In face of all these shenanigans and except for medically prescribed pauses I kept quite occupied in those months when I femained silent (a thought that made me feel uncomfortable). Yet whatever I have done and thought about would be subjects of our conversations to which I am looking forward eagerly. Too bad that I did not receive Gisela's article on Milosz in the journal Der Monat. Most probably you did not get around to copy it. Or should our "Postal Services" have not functioned again ?

Let's cross our fingers that the meetings as anticipated by me will materialize; the mere thought of them is crucial for me.

Meanwhile, keep as well as is possible these days and accept fondest greetings from Gretel and

yours as always,

Offprints to London 12/11/79

(1) Bruni & His Public; Bestseller (+ Ren.Kommentar)
Dr. & Mrs. Michael A. Riff
Inscription: ~~To~~ For Michael and Gisela in renewed attachment from

(2) Edith Indig
Bruni & His Public; Bestseller (+ Ren.Kommentar)
Inscr.: Für Eechen und ihre liebenswerten Lieben von (Sir) Josef Soudek

December 7,1979

Dear Michael,

I am still wrapped up in thoughts and emotions brought about by our miraculous reunion on October 14. Again and again I am telling my wife - Gretel, né Heimann, born in Frankfurt/Main and on her parental side from Müllheim, Markgraeflerland, and, besides a sculptor, a chauvinistic Czech - the fairy tale about our "accidental" meeting and my visit in your home, about Gisela and David.

Of course, you will then counter my assertion with the seemingly obvious question : Why did I then not write earlier ? Upon my return home I was physically and mentally exhausted from three month travelling, except for one month "Kur" in Bad Wiessee, and speaking to more old friends longer than my emphysema permits. But at my age (74) one has to gratefully risk such precious occasions as my visit in your home. After six weeks of mere resting, supported by vitamin injections, I have had to turn to the everyday affairs and to clear up "debts" left behind me when I fled from N.Y. in the first heatwave (July 15).

I shall not engage in eulogizing what I have seen in Goldersgreen (that will come out from time to time) but rather turn to the business at hand. Attached to my letter there is a biographical sketch of me which should help you to follow up the contours of a varied life. Any question you care to raise will be answered by the biographee. Under separate cover you will receive copies of my study of Bruni's Latin version of the (pseudo-) Aristotelian Economics together with its sequel (not yet listed in the sketch) and inserted in the latter a very skillful summary of the non-philological results of my endeavours by a Romanist at Marburg (whom I never met). Again, whatever else you want to possess of my writings (except my first book of 1929 of which I own just one copy) is yours for the asking.

This letter and the offprints are, so I hope ("hopefully" is now disdained by American writers), a first beginning of much I expect from our future communications. My wife, generally more cautious than most mates are, would want to get you here for good (probably rather mine than yours) and I have to explain to her why this is unlikely. At least would you hold out a sort of promise of visiting my present location ? Even if you shrink away from that, please accept the warmest greetings from her and

yours

Liebe Gisela,

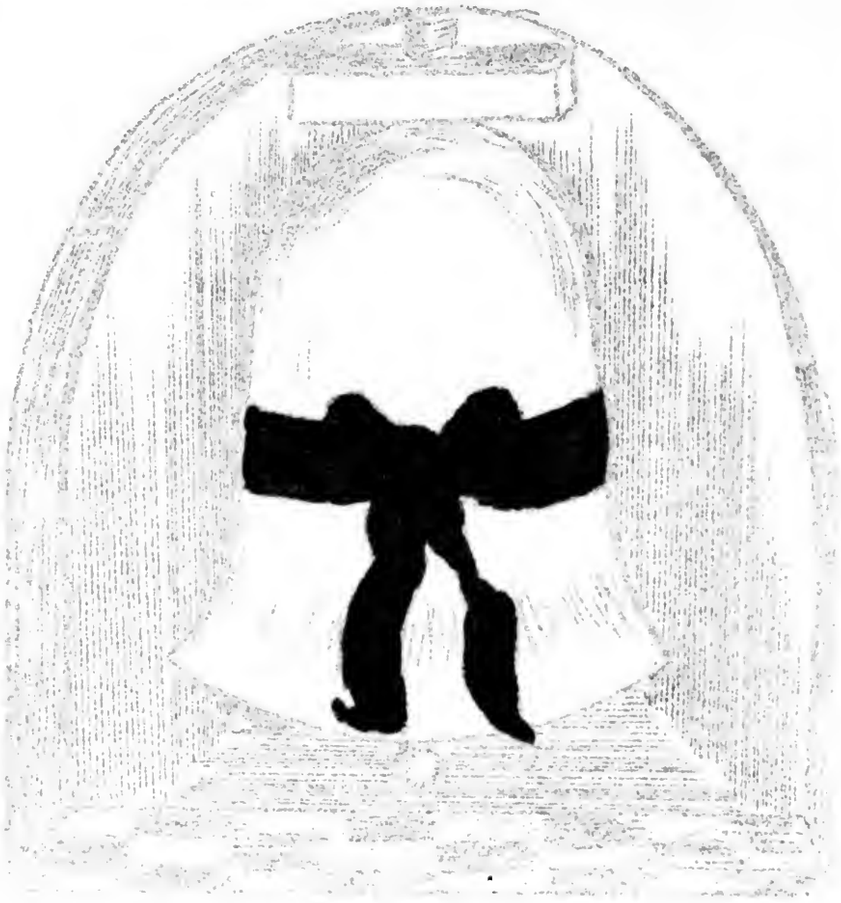
als mir Michael vor zehn Jahren mitteilte, dass er mit einem Frl. Schulz aus Bammenthal verheiratet sei, konnte ich nur ahnen, dass es sich um eine junge Frau von nicht ungewoehnlichem Namen, aber gewiss ungewoehnlichen Eigenheiten handelte. Wichtiger als alles andere war mit sein Beglücktsein. Nicht ahnen konnte ich die menschlichen und geistigen Dimensionen Ihrer Persoenlichkeit. Ich bin zum Glück verwoehnt in dieser Hinsicht; aber angesichts solcher Erscheinung wie Gisela musste ich schon den Atem anhalten und tue es auch, wenn ich meiner Frau von Ihnen berichte. Und erst recht von Ihrem Sohn und Ihrer beiden grazioeser Beziehung.

Nach all diesen Untertreibungen habe ich einstweilen nur eine Frage : Wie mann ich durch meine Buchhandlung in Eschwege (of all places !) ausser dem "achten Weltwunder" noch andere Geisteskinder von Ihnen, einschliesslich Übersetzungen, erwerben ? Die Geschichte vom Geissenbender Johann laesst einem das Wasser im Mund zusammenlaufen.

Ohne Sie belasten zu wollen, darf ich Sie doch fragen, ob Sie mir direkt oder durch Michael diese Antwort zugehen lassen würden ? Zu Ihren Überlegungen über tschechische "humoristische" Betrachtungen von Geschichte vor 1914 werde ich mich auch aeussern. Ich habe ja Michael gesagt, was ich mir von unserer beiderseitigen Zukunft erwarte.

Mit lakonischem Dank für Ihre (nicht im üblichen Sinn) eindrucksvolle Gastfreundschaft und mit herzlichsten Grüssen von meiner schon überrumpelten Frau verbleibe ich

Ihr



TO DR. SOUDEK:

SEASON'S GREETINGS

and

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR

13 December 1971
Salgado, Sergipe, Brazil

Dear Dr. Soudek,

Here's wishing you and your wife a very happy holiday season.

I hope all is well with you. And I trust that you are still at Queens, turning out international economists.

Here, all is fine. It has been a most positive two-year Peace Corps experience. Recently, I have been more busy -- with two rural electrification projects and one school project. They and other things should keep me going through my last few months here.

Steve is now finishing up in Venezuela, as you may know. He'll probably be here soon to spend a month or so with us. It will be great to see him again.

After that, we'd both like to travel some, but no plans are definite yet. We'll probably both be back in the States in the summer, however, and back at Columbia in the fall.

I've managed to keep well up-to-date with the international monetary situation through BBC, American SW stations, and a subscription to The Economist.

Again, here's wishing you all the best these holidays and in the coming year ahead.

Warmly,

Doug

u Heřmana
Maltézské Náměstí, 15
Praha 1- Malá Strana
31. June 1969

Dear Professor Soudek,

Thank you for your letter of 15 June, which arrived today via London.

First of all, I am very glad to hear that you have finally taken a proper sabbatical and are spending it in familiar parts. However, I am rather sorry not to have heard from you sooner, as I shall not be in London until the end of September,

Nevertheless, it still might be possible for us to meet in Austria or Germany during the last three weeks of July. I am going to Vienna on the 10th to meet my parents, who are coming back to Central Europe, similarly to you, for the first time since before the War. From Wien, on about the 15th, we are planning to go to Heidelberg for about a week to visit with my girl friend and her parents. Then, my parents are going to London, whilst I remain in Germany until the end of the month. Thus, if you are still going to be in the Munich area or passing through Wien or Heidelberg during the above period, a meeting can easily be arranged.

If you forsee any such possibility, could you please write to me in care of the American Express in Vienna, as I am not sure where we shall be staying. By the way, Mrs Mendham asked me to give you her telephone number in London, so you can ring her sometime during stay there. It is HAM 0574. She is an extremely lively and hospitable person, with a completely mad sense of humour.

I am hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Michael

P!S! Itinerary:
July
10-15- K. u. K. Hauptstadt Wien
16-30- Universitätsstadt Heidelberg

Josef Soudek

at present for a "Kur":
Hotel Jodquellenhof
817 Bad Tölz (Bavaria), 15.6.69

Dear Michael,

this letter comes to you via Mrs. Mendham as suggested by Vera Schnitzer-Jelinek. The purpose of it is to let you know that I shall be in England between the middle of July and August in the course of a sabbatical leave which I am spending mostly in Europe.

Whnn I worked on my itinerary in March/April I learned through Vera from your mother that you were in Prague; the date of your return to London was unknown and thus Mrs. Mendham suggested as a go-between. It was presumed, however, that you would be in London while I would be there. In England I shall be visiting Oxford (Bodleian Library), perhaps Cambridge and London (British Museum) and possibly Leeds where a cousin of mine is living. When I would be in London is not yet certain; I presume, rather towards the end of my English holiday, to wit, in (the first half of) August. And I should like it very much to meet you there, more leisurely than in New York and to talk over a number of things.

Would you, upon receipt of my lines, give me some idea of your own plans for the time under deliberation by dropping me a line to my Continental headquarters (essentially a letter box): Fremdenheim Kraus, 8 München 22, Kaulbachstraße 42 ? Then I can make appropriate arrangements for my English vacation.

Looking foward to hearing from you,

yours as always,

PS. Belated thanks for your letter of 12.11.68 and your New Years card from Israel; why I did not get around to responding to them, I shall explain in detail.

Dr. Josef Soudek

at present (while taking a "Kur"):
Hotel Jodquellenhof
817 Bad Tölz (Bavaria), 15.6.69

Dear Mrs. Mendham,

Mrs. Vera (Schnitzer) Jelinek, a former student of mine (a favorite one, of course), suggested that I should get in touch with you. My concern is to establish contact with Michael Riff, a more recent student and young friend of mine.

When I decided to spend this year a few months in Europe and one of them in England - it happened in March/April - it turned out that Michael had left for Prague. Even Michael's mother was not sure when he would return to London. Thus, she and Vera suggested that I request you to either forward the enclosed letter to him in Prague or, should he be back in London, to just hand it to him.

I do plan to be in England between the middle of July and the middle of August. One week of the four or five of my English holiday is set aside for London. It would be nice to see Michael then and there and, if that does not sound to you like an imposition, to meeting you, too. You can imagine that Vera thought this up and I am used to trust her judgment.

If it is not asked too much, would you (or, if Michael should be around, he) drop me a line to my Continental headquarters: Fremdenheim Kraus, Kaulbachstraße 42, 8 München 22 ? I then can better plan or my days in England and in London in particular.

With warmest thanks for whatever considdration you will give my immodest request,

sincerely yours,

מוזיאון ישראל, ירושלים
THE ISRAEL MUSEUM, JERUSALEM

3-1-69

Dear Prof. Soudek,

Because of some good fortune I have been able to spend the Christmas Holidays here in Israel.

It would be hard to imagine a place as interesting & fascinating in so many ways.

Places such as Acre the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Caesarea and Capernaum are beyond belief.

Happy New Year.

Michael

הגדת בצלאל - עקידת יצחק, גרמניה המאה ה־14
BEZALEL HAGGADA – SACRIFICE OF ISAAC
GERMANY, 14th Century

PROFESSOR JOSEF SOUDEK,
DEPT. OF ECONOMICS,
QUEEN'S COLLEGE,
FLUSHING, N.Y.
11367
U.S.A.

דואר אויר
PAR AVION

לחזיני

ונצעק אל יי אל
אמיתנו בימה
שנ ויהי בימים הרבים ההם
וימת מלך מצרים ויאנחו
בני ישר מן העבודה ויזע
ויזעקו ותעל שועתם אל
האלהים מן העבודה
וישמע יי את קולינו
בימה שנ וישמע
אלהים את נאקתם ויזכר
אלהים את בריתו את אברהם

Flat 2,
47, Belsize Park,
London N.W. 3
12 November 1968

Dear Professor Soudek,

If I remember correctly, you last wrote to me just before I left for London. As then my thoughts are almost completely with Czechoslovakia.

Although I am tentatively scheduled to go to Prague at the end of March, the thought of going back seems very unreal. So many people I knew are no longer there and the atmosphere, then, was hopeful, whereas today it is gloomy, to say the least. I, personally, cannot find hope in the continued resistance of the Czech government or people, that others do. It always seems to me THAT IT IS MERE wishful thinking to suppose that the Czechs can maintain a united front against the Russians and, thereby, resist encroachments on their liberty. The Russians have gone to far to accept limited aims and, furthermore, there is very little in the histories of either the Czechs or Slovaks to suggest that Quislings can be found.

From another point of view, the events of August have perhaps brought the history of the Jews of Czechoslovakia near its end. It seems that the majority of the Jews remaining in the CSSR AFTER WW II have now left. Moreover, it seems that only a very small number of young people have stayed behind. This is quite easy to see, here in England, where the majority of Czech students are Jewish. Once again events have forced the Jews to emigrate and one wonders whether they will return.

Your insights into my work were very helpful and have occasioned some hard-headed re-thinking on my part. Your remarks about the social origin of converts clearly revealed one of weaknesses of playing with sociological analysis-infatuation with the obvious.

Recently, I have also become interested in the polemics, both inside and outside the Jewish Community, following the increase of conversions just before the First World War. I have come accross one book, which contains the oppinions of quite a few leading academic figures, headed by Werner Sombart. Although I have not traced them down, there appear numerous articles on the subject, if perhaps for the most part in the German Press. From what I can now see, the problem of Jewish baptism seems to have been much more important in Imperial Germany, than in Austria and, of course, an analysis of this aspect I shall probably include in my thesis.

JUDEN - TAUFEN, MUNICH, 1912

I can well imagine that you are as unhappy as anyone about the election of Nixon. One can only hope that Nixon's Presidency will not result in too deep a plunge for America. One cannot help thinking that only Humphrey could have lost against Nixon.

When I know more about my plans for the future I shall write.

Yours, Michael

c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824, August 26,1968

Dear Michael,

Many thanks for your informative and most interesting letter of August 19. It is really sad that we shall not have the opportunity of discussing your fascinating study; so much came to my mind when reading about it. It so happened that this summer, for a short while, I was engaged in historiography of my own family and some episodes in it fit into your work.

The day after I received your letter, the tragedy of the Russian invasion into the CSSR became known. I was of course deeply shaken by it and so was everybody else I have spoken to. The "glorious revolution", so much admired by every thinking person, will thus come to a halt for an indefinite period and the suffering of the courageous people in that country will be terrible. In the end, whenever that may be, they will succeed, though at a horrifying price. Why the Russians committed this blunder, to speak in terms of power politics only, is another question and the further one is, who is going to gain from it. I see Bonn to be one of the beneficiaries. As far as the Czechs are concerned, it became apparent that Stalinism is more deeply ingrained in Russian thought on foreign relations than recently assumed - I am referring here to Stalin's revealing question when the role of the Vatican in international politics was raised: "How many tanks can it put in the field ?" - and that the cultural and psychological gap between Czechs and Russians is as unbridgeable as Thomas Masaryk has pointed out in his work on Russina civilization.

We all shall have to ponder these questions. But my today's lines are concerned with what you told me about your present research. I was glad that you corrected my impression about the Tabor area. Its natural beauty was never questioned. But that its historical past is so well preserved as you describe it was news to me. Perhaps, something was done already between the two World Wars and also since 1945 when reports accessible to me were scanty. Therefore, I was unaware of the Jewish Museum there and its archives. Equally unknown to me was the material concerning the conversion of Jews in the archives of the Prague archbishopric. I wonder whether it ever was looked at, even superficially ? Had Bondy in his book on the Bohemian Jews to say anything about this topic ? I never got around to read the book as much as I wanted to do that, particularly in recent years.

By and large, your findings that in the period of 1782 till 1900 conversions among Prague Jews were rare and in the rural areas next to nil came as no surprise to me. I have guesses as to the reasons. Amongst them are the "cohesion" of the Jewish community and the well defined status of Jews in a static society where repressive measures against a minority are accepted submissively by both sides. Also, the peculiar position of the Catholic church in Bohemia must not be overlooked; it could not afford to be as aggressive and domineering as in the Crownlands of the Habsburg Empire like in the both Austrias, Styria or the Tyrols. Therefore, conversion to its fold did not offer too much of a material and social advantage, if that would have been the motive for it.

I wonder whether one should search too anxiously for such rationaliza-

tion. But before saying something about motivation, I have to insert a question: Why do you stress the "Bourgeois origin" of the converts. What little I know about Bohemian Jews, there were, unlike among the Jews in Eastern Europe and much like among the Jews in Southwest Germany (Baden, Württemberg, Hessen), from where many Bohemian Jewish families came, no members of the working class and very few rich bankers, turned later industrialists. Some "Hofjuden" in the earlier part of the period studied by you and bankers-industrialists like the Petscheks in more recent times played, on a minor scale, the role of the Rothschilds by being active in Jewish community affairs. In a comparatively backward economy (compared with England or France) in the late 18th and through the 19th century, the Jews were engaged in both urban and rural areas in petty trade, in exceptional cases in such traditional professions as Medicine, and what seems to me: a large extent, in handi-crafts and professional skills, genuine or pretentious (you are familiar with the law under which Jewish men had to prove master-craftsmanship if they wanted to get married). My maternal grandfather (born 1838) in rural North-West Bohemia ("Egerland") had to submit a certificate that he had apprenticed in cabinet-making when, in fact, he was engaged in farming and cattle-dealing. My paternal great-great-grandfather at the end of the 18th century in the urban areas of North-East Bohemia (not far away from Tabor) actually practiced dentistry which became traditional in his family through the end of the period studied by you. It seems to me that Bohemian Jews were more or less comfortable middle class people within a semi-feudal social structure.

You stressed rightfully the importance of intermarriage as an occasion for conversion. In my rural maternal family this trend did not commence before 1905, in my urban paternal family already in the 1880's. In the former, I know of one case of intermarriage where conversion took the opposite direction. A cousin of my uncle, both active in hops farming, married his maid ("Magd") and she became a fervently conservative Jewess ("orthodoxy" in the strict sense of the term was not practiced in Bohemia). This must have happened around 1890. Would such instances be shown in your records ? 25 years later intermarriages of men and women became fashionable in that family, whether connected with conversion of the men, I would not know. What I know, however, is that such conversions were not motivated by any desire for social advancement but by another socio-psychologicel force. As to men who in my maternal family were in excess of women (they outnumbered them in the rationof 5:1), it was location and environment. Those who wanted to stay on the farm or in the rural district,could not find women suited for their milieu; women tended towards the larger cities, mainly Prague, and were pretentious (as described by Max Brod in his earlier novels). Furthermore, Jews in rural areas were living in close contact with the populace (Ghetto-psychology being unknown) and there nascent Czech nationalism with strong anti-Jewish undertones (you recollect Thomas Masaryk's fight against them) began to prevail. The Jews in Bohemia, as you will also remember from Theodor Herzl's classical essay about the Bohemian Jews, were identified, not without reason, with Austrian "Germanization" and correspondingly hated. Conversion was one escape from this social ostracism, the other was Zionism which, in Bohemia, almost always resulted from an abortive attempt at "assimilation". As to the women in both families, conversions occurred in connection with intermarriage which, in turn, was prompted by "romantic love". Finally, in the cities and on the land the process of secularization of thought was rapidly progfessing toward the end of the 19th century: Judaism lost meaning to those born into it (Bohemia was one of the craddles of Reform-Judaism) as did every other sort of religious persuasion. As to Prague Jewish intellectuals you

may, for the time of the waning Monarchy (1905-1918), look at those famous expressions of complete indifference (Kafka), Zionism (Brod) and romantic glorification of the "spirit" of Catholicism prohibiting conversion to its compromised institution (Werfel).

Concerning sponsorship of your work in this country, including financial aid, Salo Baron would have been of less help than Hans Kohn. But you should have approached my colleague Erich Rosenthal (Sociology) who knows organizations interested in your problem - I understand that research like yours sponsored by the Leo Baeck Institute includes Bohemian Jews besides German Jews - and Johannes (John) Urzidil in Flushing (you will find his address in the telephone book), the last surviving non-Jewish Prague German novelists - now considered an authority on Kafka and American refugees from Bohemia - married to a née Weltsch of the renowned Prague Zionist family. However, he is hard to reach.

Too bad that we did not correspond earlier this summer. Perhaps, you will keep me posted about the progress of your work from England. With all good wishes for it and best regards,

faithfully yours,

66-33 Yellowstone Boulevard,
Forest Hills, New York 11375
19 August 1968

Dear Professor Soudek,

Thank you for your letter of August 11th.

First of all, let me wish you a quick and sucessfull recovery from WHAT ails you. O f course, I am rather disappointed that we shall not have the opportunity to meet as I was very much looking foward to it. In any case I shall try to convey some of what I wanted to say by letter.

As you can well imagine the year I spent in the ČSSR was very rewarding and exciting in a number of ways. Firstly, I must agree with you about the future of the ČSSR. There is a very good chance that fundamental changes will take place, but naturally the forces of reaction , both at home and abroad, are not finished with. I think we might see a further dismantling the Party apparatus after the Extraordinary Congress to be held soon, but I am still skeptical about the feasibility of changing the whole mentality SURRONNDING the communist bureaucratic system. For while the Czechs talk much about rehabilitation, I wonder whether they will be able to repair the harm that has dealt to the Nation as a whole. After all, it was not only the small group of people who spent time in jail or lost their jobs who suffered.

Unfortunately, I must chose to disagreee with your remarks about the area of South Bohemia around Tábor. Although, not one of the more prosperous regions of Czechoslovakia, it is, in my oppinion, one of the lovliest. The rolling hills, streams, woods, fish ponds and architecture produce a trully unique and pleasing landscape. Perhaps, only in Sounthern Moravia can one find such attractive rural architecture in a good state of repair. Sepakov, itself, is almost out of a picture book. The landmark of the village is a Dienstenhoffer BAROQUE Church, which is set upon a rise overlooking the whole landscape. Accross the way is an accompanying monastery, now housing the village priest, his "house-keeper," their son and the Acrhives of the Jewish Museum. Although lacking in modern heating and sanitary facilities, my time spent there was trully enjoyable and had a romantic flavour.

In spite of the location of the Archives of the Jewish Museum, my research has almost solely concerned the Jews of Prague. The subject I have been working on is the Religious Assimulation of the Jews in Bohemia from the Jewish Tolerance Patent of 1782 till the collapse of Habsburg Monarchy in 1918. Unfortunately, not very much material is extant and I have had to spend much time just tracing down whatever "scraps" still happen to exist. In the Jewish Museum I found material dealing with

conversion of Jews in Prague from 1867 till till 1918. This fund consists of Magistrates' briefs, which each citizen, under an Austrian law of 1867, was required to complete when changing his or her religious status. As this material includes suhh information as date and place of birth, marital status, profession and, perhaps, porfession of father we can gain much insight about what sort of peoppie actually left the Jewish Community and what their motives were. Since coming to New York I have begun a statiscal analysis of the above material and hope to have it completed shortly.

The second place where I found quite a bit of valuable material was the Acrhives of the Acrhbishop of Prague. So far, I have examined material dealing with the period, 1780-1830, consisting mostly of a statiscal break-down of Jewish conversion, parish by parish. Also, I have begun work on parish documents dealing with the period 1840-1917, containing about the same sort of information as the AFOREMENTIONED documents in the Jewish Archives ~~dealing with the same period~~.

Next April I hope to return to Prague to complete my work in the Archbishop's Archive and begin on what I envisage as the second part of my thesis, a study of a selected group of converts in order to discover how their conversion affected their lives AND WHAT THE POSITION OF CONVERTS WAS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY.

So far the conclusions I have drawn are these: the number of converts in Prgaue was very small, the number of converts on the land was almost nill, most converts are of 'Bourgeois' origin, most female converts converted because they were married to other Jews who converted or wanted to marry non-Jews and most men converted in order to better their station in life. Of course, these general statements will be explained in the thesis.

While in New York I have tried to get in touch with Professor Salo W. Baron of Columbia, but with no avail. I was advised to see him about my work and the possiblity of financial aid. Unfortunately, I have not received an answer to my request for an appointment and I suppose he is out-of-town for the Summer. I am hoping he will return before I leave. Do you think it would be worthwhile writing to Hans Kohn about my work?

All my best for a continued rest, and looking foward to hearing from you with anticipation,

Yours,

Michael

c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824, August 11,1968

Dear Micheel,

Very often, most intensively the day before your letter of August 1st reached me here last Thursday, have I thought of you. I was wondering what had become of your plans for summer teaching and your stay in New York.

I very much regret that we shall not see each other this time. I cannot return to the city before September 13; in view of health troubles which delayed my departure from the city and on the urging of my physicians I got to rest up in the mountains and catch as much relaxation as I can. Even at the expense of my scholarly work.

Would you, therefore, indicate at least the most urgent matters that you would have liked to discuss with me ? Yes, so many things have happened since we saw one another that no time would have been sufficient to cover the barest outlines of events; About the "glorious revolution" in my native country I think I am as well informed as one can be; the coverage of its progress by mass media in this country which I steadily compared with reports in European magazines was fairly correct. I am sanguine about the future of the CSR, the inevitable compromises notwithstanding. It is certainly brighter than the one of this country.

What I should have liked to talk over in more detail is your planned work on the Bohemian Jews and your experiences with the Statni Zidovské Museum in Sepakov. The environment of Tabor, since the Hussite Wars, ever and purposely one of the most backward areas of Bohemia, happens to be the one where one strand of my paternal family originated. I feel very badly that I was unable to reply to your informative letter of March 14 in which you wrote about Sepakov; that month and the following two were my most hectic period this year and its events partly caused the aggravation of my health. Iggoring my failure to respond to your letter for which I apologize, would you care to expand somewhat on your plans concerning the project that lead you into this God-forsaken part of Bohemie ?

But whether it is this or your other research, I should like to learn more about it and about your present state of affairs.

With all good wishes and best regards,

yours as always,

66-33 Yellowstone Boulevard,

Forest Hills, New York 11375

1 August 1968

Dear Professor Soudek,

Please forgive me for not having kept up our correspondence.

Presently, I am in New York until the 10 of September. Since writing to you last many things have happened and I should like very much to discuss them with you.

If it would be at all possible, could we arrange a meeting? I am free most days and, thus, should be able to arrange an appointment at your convenience.

I hope to hear from you soon. Thank you for any consideration extended.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Anthony Riff

Professor Josef Soudek,

900, West End Avenue,

New York, New York.

U. K. Kolej Vítězslav-jih
2/433
Praha 6, ČSSR
14 March 1968

Dear Professor Sondek,

Thank you for your letter of 3 March and the message you sent me via Carroll.

I have already written to Dr. Pridle and am anxiously awaiting his reply.

As you probably well know, at present Prague is one of the most politically interesting places in the world. The changes that have taken place and are foreshadowed are really quite remarkable. Every day something new comes to light and for this reason by 9:30 all the newspapers are sold out except for Rudé Pravo which prints the most issues. Of course, there are still many things at a loose end, as it were, but it seems that politics here are taking a rather progressive and exciting course.

It seems very likely that President Novotny's days are numbered. However, the question still remains what will happen to him and quite a few others who were seemingly involved in the

mostly seemed to have an interest in attaining a career, where being a Jew would make it impossible or very difficult to do so. Also, it seems that very few intellectuals converted to Christianity, as one can see from examining the Jewish intellectual circle of Prague from which Kafka, Brod, Kisch and Werfel emanate. In any case, I hope to have quite a lot of material collected by June and I am sure we shall have quite interesting discussions about it.

It is quite interesting that two of the mss. you were looking for turned up in Czechoslovakia. Of course, this is one of richest areas in Europe for research. There are literally hundreds of archives here and many of them have not at all been catalogued and researched. One of the interesting things and somewhat of a discomfort in bad weather is that most of the archives are in the country. For instance, the archives of the Jewish Museum are in an old monastery located in the small village of SEPAKOV (near Tabor in S. Bohemia) I just returned from there yesterday after having spent 2½ days in rather cold and, by our standards, rather primitive conditions. I shall be going there again as soon as the weather

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warms up a bit.

I must admit, your remarks about the changes taking place in education came as no surprise. One can see the very changes you spoke of right here at the Charles University. I am afraid that perhaps in some ways the trend toward mass production of specialists only expected to do their job efficiently and think as little as possible is proceeding here almost as quickly as in the U.S.A. Although, in England the government would like to push the university system into the American model, but both students, and staff, and administration have somehow resisted somewhat. As an indicator of this resistance, each year the number of students applying for places in the humanities increases and ~~outnumbers~~ exceeds the number of those applying for places in science. One can even look at the School of Slavonic Studies and see how little the talk of specialized, technical education has come into being.

Still, I think there are other questions which have to be weighed as well in the whole question of our educational system and it would take years of discussion and reams of paper. Anyhow we shall have the opportunity to touch on these matters when we meet.

Best regards to everyone and hope to hear from you soon

Yours,

Michael

11367

March 3,1968

Dear Michael,

A couple of weeks ago I spoke to your sister Carol and I asked her to convey to you my reply to your query about the chance of teaching a section of the Contemporary Civilization course in our Summer Session: Please, submit your request to Prof. Stuart E. Prall (Department of History) who is supervising these courses in the summer. I presume that you know each other and that therefore no more is necessary than the standard procedure of a formal application on your part. Should he not be acquainted with you, I shall be delighted to support your application with a written and/or oral recommendation.

Also, I requested Carol to relay to you my apologies for not having answered your letters of 9.23 and 11.30 and your touching New Year greetings which I treasured for your good thoughts and the informative reports about your work. No less was I intrigued to learn that you are enjoying the life and cultural inspirations of zlatta Praha and that you found a specialist at the University who is ready to assist you in your researches. Your suggestion that the Paul Klapper Library acquire the book by J.W. Bruegel on the relations between Czechs and Germans in the First Czechoslovak Republic will soon be followed up by me ; my cooperation with the library staff concerning acquisitions was revived recently after a protracted lapse of time.

The reason for the latter mishap was the same as for my neglect of our correspondence: for the past six months I was under excessive pressure caused by the time-consuming preparation for publication of a monograph on Renaissance Aristotle Studies based on many years intensive preoccupation with a humanist Latin translation of the pseudo-Aristotelian Economics, the textbook on matters economic, at least partly, for more than two centuries. Handwritten copies of the Latin version by the Florentine chancellor and humanist Leonardo Bruni (done in 1420-21), penned in the 15th century, had to be dug up in mss. collections all over Europe; two of them turned up in Czechoslovakia, one in Olomouc and the other next door from you in the splendid library of the former Strahov monastery (now a branch of the Pamatnik Narodniho Pisemnictvi) which, I am happy to report, extended every thinkable courtesy to me.

This drudgery out of my way, I can attend again to my students, past and present, and communicate with them by letters and word of mouth (later today I shall talk with Bob Spiegelman who happens to be in town on a brief visit from Ann Arbor where he evidently did not get the kind of training he expect-

ed there). As to my present students, they are much less attracted to me than was your generation: My seminar, offered at a term out of the customary order (Spring), fell through because one single student only had signed up for it. Education here as everywhere has become professional training of prospective technicians; liberal arts is being washed out and is rapidly replaced by computerization of facts processed by people who probably can neither ask for pertinent data nor are able to fit them into meaningful contexts. A harsh generalization ? Perhaps. Yet I shall go on with my old-fashioned ideas about education and scholarship. Some strains of them you could possibly trace back to the banks of the Vltava river.

Please, accept my sincere apologies and try to cherish my dark hours with a letter before we shall meet again in summer to discuss the fruits of your labor in the academic year which soon will approach its end. Till then, with all good wishes for your work and well-being I remain

sincerely yours,

U.K. Kolej Větrník- Jih,
PRAHA 6, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
2/433,

30 November 1967

Professor Josef Soudek,
Department of Economics,
Queens College of the CUNY,
65-30 Kissexna Boulevard,
Flushing, New York 11367, U.S.A.

Dear Professor Soudek,

I suppose by now you are looking foward to the Christmas Vacation. Although I have had no news of Queens College since I have been here, I presume everything is all right and everybody has to put up with the usual inconveniences and nothing more.

Everything is fine here and I am still enjoying myself, despite having changed my mind about alot of things since ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ my first days. My work is going smoothly and my knowledge of Czech is improving as well. By the start of the New Year I should be ready to begin work on archive material. According to the terms of the scholraship I shall leave Prague at the end of June and I hope to be in New York by the second week in July.

As I shall be able to stay in New York until September I was thinking that it might be possible to get a job at Queens teaching C.C. or something of that sort. What do you think the chances are and who would you suggest writing to about it? I feel a bit out-of-touch and I really do not know exactly where to begin. I hope my asking your help will NOT cause you any inconenience.

All my best in the coming New Year and Merry Christmas. Best regards to everyone at Queens College.

Yours truly,

Michael Riff

Michael Riff

U.K. Kolej Větrník- Jih,
2/433,
Praha 6, Czechoslovakia
23 September 1967

Professor Josef Soudek,
Department of Economics,
Queens College of the CUNY,
Flushing, New York 11367

Dear Professor Soudek,

I don't remember if I wrote to you that I was finally a scholarship by the British Council to come here, but you may have heard anyway.

Although I have been in Czechoslovakia for almost two months, I am still rather enchanted. Prague is as beautiful and interesting as books and post cards make it appear to be. What you told me about Czech women would seem to be quite true and perhaps more so. As you probably know Prague has a very rich cultural life, including theatre, concerts, films, painting exhibitions, etc. so I am looking foward to a rather enjoyable stay.

However, I think, from the point of view of my work, my stay should proove even more rewarding. Although, term hasn 't as yet begun, I have contacted some of the experts in my field at the University and the Institute of History of the Academy of Science and they think there are quite good possibilities for what I want to study. At present it seems that I shall do research into the Prague Riots of 1890 and 1897 and the attitudes of Czechs, Germans and Jews in this period.to the national conflict. I am particularly interested in the position of the Jews of Prague in the whole national struggle. I shall probably have a more definite idea of the exact title of my thesis after I have done some more reading and actually begin my research. Quite fortunately, there is somebody at the University who is interested in these matters and will be able to help and advise me.

It might interest you that a very good book has appeared on the subject of Czech-German relations in the First Czechoslovak Republic. It is called Tschechen und Deutshen and was written by Dr. J.W. Bruegel, a former German Social Democrat in the ČSR, now residing in London. The publisher in Nymphenberger Verlagshandlung, Munich. It received a very favorable review in the Times Literary Supplement, as well as in the German Press. Perhaps, if it isn't on order by the Klapper Library, you could suggest they buy. I think it certainly would be a worthwhile acquisition.and I am sure it would be especially interesting for you.

In closing, I should like to wish you a pleasant year and send my best regards to all at Queens College. I shall write again to tell you about my progress and anything else that arises.

Yours sincerely,
Michael Riff
Michael Riff

c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point, N.Y. 12824

August 29, 1966

Dear Michael,

Your lines of June 28 reached me finally on August 18 up here in the country.

Thanks for all the good news you were reporting. I should not be surprised if you found another temporary job after the one you landed at the end of June which was to last for two weeks only.

But even if this were not the case, I am certain that you made progress in learning Czech; whatever you have picked up will come handy in your graduate studies.

I was glad to hear that Vera expects a second child soon and that our mutual friends who will be taking the honors seminar next term were remembering me. Please, convey my best regards to all of them.

Since we shall not see each other before you are leaving for London, please accept my best wishes for your life and work there (I shall be most gratified to learn about them) and kindest greetings from

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yours,

June 28th, 1966

Dear Dr. Soudek,

I was very sorry I could not get to see you before finals were over. Since graduation I have been looking for a Summer job with not too much luck. This Wednesday I will start a temporary job which will last for two weeks.

Since I last spoke to you I have received further communication from London. They expect me to be in London by the third of October and they seem very cordial. As I think I told you I am starting to learn some Czech. I have purchased a text printed in Czechoslovakia and my mother is supervising my lessons. You were quite right in teeling me that Czech is not an easy language.

Again I would like to thank you very much for all your help and guidance. My cousin Vera sends her best regards and I am glad to report that she is expecting a second child in September. I hope you will have an enjoyable and restfull Summer and I will keep in touch.

Best regards from Mssrs. Spiegelman, Soben, and Arato, and Miss Hasson.

Yours,

Michael Riff

1929 June – 1941 October

Rudnik, Grete (Sondek's sister) & „Sami" (cousin?) to Sondek

1929 - 1941

2449–3986

Prag, 8./10. 41.

Liebe Gretel!

Schon lange habe ich von Dir keine Schreiben erhalten. Du müßtest mir zwar denselben Vorwurf machen, doch komme ich gleich mit einer Entschuldigung zuvor. Ich glaube wenn ich Leff schreibe so gelten diese Briefe gleichzeitig auch für Dich. Heute soll eine Ausnahme gemacht werden u. der Brief ist wirklich nur für Dich bestimmt. Denn bald ist Deine Geburtstag u. ich hoffe u. wünsche, daß der Brief rechtzeitig in Deinen Händen ist. Leider kann ich auch diesmal mich nur mit den besten u. herzlichsten Glückwünschen einstellen, aber eine zu kleine Unfreundlichkeit Dir zu, kommen zu lassen, ist mir wieder nicht möglich. Immer nimm nur meine innigsten Glück-, wünsche entgegen u. bleibe vor Allem recht gesund. Du hast mir im letzten Jahr recht viel

Sorgen gemacht, denn ein ganzes Jahr lieb ich,
Du bist immer noch nicht gesund. Keine Wunder,
Du sollst recht gesund sein, sind deshalb doppelt
innig. Es würde mich sehr freuen wieder mal
zu hören was Du so treibst u. treibst.

Wie es bei uns ist habe ich bereits immer
geschrieben. Meine Beschäftigung ist immer dieselbe.
Die Wohnung gibt mir jetzt etwas weniger Arbeit,
denn wir bekommen sie nur zur Hälfte, aber
macht doch alles gleich. Das Notwendigste wäre
wenn Sami etwas Beschäftigung bekäme.
Aber ich will nicht klagen u. zufrieden sein, wenn
wir den Krieg gesund überleben. Täglich warte
ich jetzt auf ein Schreiben von Euch, denn das
bringt gewöhnlich etwas Leben ins Haus. Aller
guten Dinge sind drei u. deshalb nochmals meine
innigsten Glückwünsche u. die besten Grüße

von Deiner

Bei guten Wünschen bin ich immer dabei! Gute.

Schreibe uns recht bald, daß die in Erfüllung
gegangen sind. Dann hatten auch wir unsere

Freude an ihnen & Dir

Noch die herzlichsten Grüße an Alle.

Grete.

No. 17

29. Oktober 1941

Meine liebe Grete :

ich erhalte heute durch ein hiesiges Reisebuero Dein Kabel vom 14. Oktober. Infolge eines Missverstaendnisses wurde ich erst heute von der Ankunft des Kabels verstaendigt.

Wie Du aus meiner Antwort ersehen hast,bemuehe mich mich um ein Transitvisum nach Cuba fuer Euch. Cuba ist naemlich nach unserer Erfahrung am besten als Abwarteland fuer ein Einwanderungsvisum nach den Vereinigten Staaten geeignet. Die Beschaffung des Transitvisums bereitet mir,von allen anderen Erschwerungen abgesehen, noch die Schwierigkeit,dass es nach Auskunft des Reisebueros pro Person je 600 Dollar kostet. Da ausserdem noch Fahrkarten fuer je 1 100 Dollar gekauft werden und in Cuba eine gewisse Summe zum Unterhalt der Einwanderer hinterlegt werden muss, habe ich alle Haende voll zu tun,die noetigen Betraege zu beschaffen.

Du weisst,dass ich alles Menschenmoegliche tue,Euch zu helfen. Ich hoffe,dass Dir dieses Bewusstsein hilft,die leider unumgaengliche Wartezeit etwas leichter zu ertragen. Waehrend ich mich um das Transitvisum nach Cuba bemuehe,laeuft ja noch der Antrag auf Einwanderung in die Vereinigten Staaten,die ja schliesslich das Endziel Eurer Auswanderung sind. Ich schrieb Dir bereits,dass seit Schliessung der amerikanischen Konsulate in Europa alle Antraege auf Einwanderung ueber das State Department (das zustaendige Ministerium) in Washington laufen muessen und von dort aus entschieden werden. Bisher habe ich noch nicht gehoert,wieweit dort die Sache gediehen ist. Die Erteilung des Visums haengt auch von der Bereitstellung der Schiffsplaetze ab. Ich kann zwar hier das noetige Geld fuer die Schiffsplaetze zur Verfuegung stellen,aber wann die Schiffsplaetze angesichts des gegenwaertigen Andrangs verfuegbar werden,laesst sich beim besten Willen nicht uebersehen.

Aehnlich liegt es auch im Falle einer Einreise nach Cuba. Das Visum dorthin ist zwar erhaeltlich,aber niemand garantiert uns, dass wir auch im gleichen Moment eine Passage bekommen koennen. Ihr werdet Euch daher auch in dieser Hinsicht gedulden muessen und verstehen,dass ich mich nicht bloss mit einer Ueberweisung des Transitvisums begnuegen kann.

Ich hatte immer gehofft,dass Ihr die Entscheidung ueber Eure Auswanderung etwas ruhiger abwarten koenntet. Darin hat mich auch Dein Brief vom 31. August bekraeftigt,den ich in meine Ferien nachgeschickt erhielt. Damals wart Ihr noch sehr mit der Abwicklung der Verlassenschaft nach unserem lieben Papa beschaeftigt und Du hast,wie sich jetzt zeigt,mit Recht auf eine rasche Erledigung gedraengt. Umso aergerlicher war der Zwischenfall mit der Einklagung der alten Schuld von Hahnel. Ich kann Dir nur Recht geben,wenn Du solche Verwicklungen vermeiden

wolltest; es gibt heute in der Tat vordringlichere Dinge als vergangene Schuldbeziehungen. Ich kann kaum begreifen,dass sich Onkel Rudolf in die Angelegenheit hereingemischt haben sollte. Aber vielleicht habe ich noch eine zu gute Meinung von den Menschen.

Die Nachricht von Tante Louisens Tod hat mich natuerlich sehr betroffen. Ich hing doch sehr an ihr und war nur immer traurig, dass ich meine Anhaenglichkeit nicht besser beweisen konnte. Fuer sie mag es freilich besser gewesen sein,einem noch traurigerem Schicksal durch den Tod entronnen zu sein. Dir ist allerdings viel genommen worden, dass Du jetzt keinen Treffplatz mehr mit dem Rest der Familie hast; aber in meinem unzerstoerbaren Optimismus glaube ich noch immer,dass sich auf irgend eine Weise schoenere Beziehungen zu den Verwandten ergeben werden. Mit etwas Einfuehlungsgabe kann man vielleicht sogar Tante Idas Verhalten begreifen,die um die Sicherung ihres Alters besorgt ist und darum nich genuegend Ruecksicht auf Eure Situation nimmt; aber es sollte doch nicht schwer sein,sie davon zu ueberzeugen,dass auch Ihr Euer Buendel Verantwortung habt.

Mit unserer Cousine Gretel will ich mich jetzt in Verbindung setzen und Illo ist natuerlich gern bereit,mir dabei zu helfen. Ich werde Euch Nachricht geben,sobald ich von ihr gehoert habe. Mit Eva Katz zu korrespondieren hat sich als schwierig herausgestellt. Sie antwortet mir einfach auf meine Briefe nicht. Ich kann verstehen,wenn ihre Eltern aergerlich darueber sind und ich habe auch keine Erklaerung fuer ihr Schweigen. Sollte sie vielleicht nicht sehr anhaenglich an ihre Eltern sein ? Jedenfalls trifft mich keine Schuld,wenn Katzens nichts voh mir hoeren,ich gab mir die aeusserste Muehe,den duennen Faden nicht ze reissen zu lassen. Ich lege diesem Brief auch einen fuer Katzens bei,in dem ich alles erklaere,so gut ich kann. Bitte,leite ihn an sie weiter.

Gleichzeitig mit Eurem Kabel erhielt ich auch eines von Karl Menzel. Ich wuerde,wenn ich koennte,auch ihm vom Herzen gern helfen. Wie schwer es einem gemacht wird,siehst Du aus dem oben Geschilderten. Auch fuehr ihn lege ich einen Brief bei und bitte Dich,ihn weiter zu leiten. Ich habe durch einen bedauerlichen Zufall Karls Adresse verloren.

Ich schaeme mich fast,von uns nur Gutes berichten zu koennen. Aber vielleicht hat das auch seinen Vorteil : Du brauchst Dir um uns wenigstens keine Sorge zu machen. Meinen ausfuehrlichen Brief aus den Ferien hast Du ja gewiss erhalten und gesehen,wie gluecklich wir sein durften. So,wie ich es damals schilderte,blieb es bis zum Schluss. Gretel blieb noch eine Woche laenger im Gebirge und ich holte sie am 12. Oktober heim. Seitdem leben wir nun wieder in der Stadt,erholt und geruestet fuer einen arbeitsreichen Winter. Elschen hat auch ihre Arbeit unterbrochen und kehrte anfangs der Woche zu uns zurueck; so leben wir alle vereint in unserer Wohnung und machen es uns so gut wir duerfen. Zur vollen Ruhe fehlt mir nur die Gewissheit,dass auch Eure Schwierigkeiten geloest sind. Ich weiss zwar alle Hemmungen,die ueberwunden werden muessen,aber gerade darum bin ich zuversichtlich. Vertraue mit mir,dass alles gut ausgehen wird; nur so koennen wir unser Ziel erreichen.

Gruesse Sami und gib ihm nicht nur unsere herzlichsten Gruesse, sondern auch die von Mayers,mit denen ich wieder mehrmals telephoniert habe. Ihre Anteilnahme an unser aller Schicksal ist ruehrend.

October 29, 1941

NLT Cedokcesty
Praha (Bohemia)

VERSTAENDIGET SAMI RUDNIK CABEL VERSPAETET ERHALTEN AFFIDAVIT BELIEBIG ERNEUERBAR SCHIFFSKARTEN SCHWER ERHAELTLICH BEMUEHEN UNS UM CUBAVISUM BRIEF FOLGT

SOUDEK

No. 16

Diamond Point, N.Y.
25. September 1941

Meine liebe Grete :

wir sind wieder einmal in Ferien. Es ist die zweite Haelfte meines Urlaubs,die wir ueblicher Weise um diese Jahreszeit nehmen. Wir ruhen uns jetzt vom Sommer aus.

Er war uebrigens klimatisch nicht so schlimm. Im Juli war es schrecklich heiss,aber im August fast so kuehl wie in Europa; nur mit dem einen Unterschied,dass es kaum geregnet hat,wie hier ueberhaupt der Regen weniger Sorge bereitet als der Mangel daran. Im Sept mber ist es nun wieder warm geworden und die Temperatur ist jetzt wie drueben Ende August; eine angenehme Zeit zum verreisen.

Nur in anderer Hinsicht war derSommer weniger befriedigend. Gretel fing wieder an zu kraenkeln und so entschlossen wir uns,dass sie sich Anfang September die Mandeln herausnehmen liess. Wir haben guten Grund anzunehmen,dass Gretels Anfaelligkeit und Kraenklichkeit im Winter zu einem erheblichen Teil,wenn nicht ausschliesslich auf eine staendige Mandelinfektion zurueckging. Die Mandeln bereiten uns in diesem Klima offenbar leicht Schwierigkeiten; mir geht es,seidem ich sie nicht mehr habe,viel besser. Die Operation wurde von einem Mainzer Arzt,den wir noch von drueben kannten,vorgenommen und verlief ausgezeichnet; Gretel war nur zwei Tage im Krankenhaus und hat dann weitere acht Tage daheim gelegen. Sie wurde vor allem von Elschen,im Grunde aber von uns allen gepflegt und hat sich ueberraschend schnell und gut erholt. In den Ferien soll sie nun ihre Erholung beenden und ein gutes Fundament fuer ihre neu gewonnene Gesundheit legen.

Ich bin ganz optimistisch dafuer. Wir haben diesmal einen anderen Ort gewaehlt und haben es ausgezeichnet getroffen. Freunde von uns nahmen uns einmal im August hiehher und,obwohl es kuehl und regnerisch war, gefiel uns der Platz so gut,dass wir gern zurueckgekehrt sind. Gelegentlich dieses ersten Aufenthalts haben diese Freunde auch Aufnahmen von uns gemacht und ich schick e Dir eine mit; sie ist nicht sehr gut,aber gibt Dir eine gewisse Vorstellung,wie wir jetzt aussehen.

Wir sind auf einer Farm,250 Meilen noerdlich von New York,aber noch im Staat New York. Der grosse Reiz des Platzes ist die Landschaft. Die Farm liegt oeberhalb eines grossen Sees,des Lake George,der 30 Meilen lang ~~xxx~~ und von 375 Inseln uebersaet ist. Rings um den See ziehen sich Ketten von niedrigen Bergen,die von gemischtem Wald bedeckt sind. Fast zu gleichen Teilen bestehen die Waelder aus Tannen,Fichten und Erlen einerseits und Ahorn,Eiche und Birken andererseits; um diese Jahreszeit beherrschen aber die Laubbaeume das Bild,denn die Blaetter verfaerben sich und nehmen Farben an,die dem europaeischen Auge in solcher Intensitaet ungewohnt sind. Die Verfaerbung beginnt freilich erst und erreicht ihren Hoehepunkt Ende Onktober und Anfang November,waehrend des sogeannten "Indian Summer",der die weitaus schoenste und fuer den Unbekannten unvorstellbarste Jahreszeit auf diesem Kontinent ist. Das Land besteht dann nur noch aus einer Unzahl von Farben,die Luft ~~xxxx~~ ist so kuehl wie Anfang September in Europa und der Himmel meist strahlend blau wie im noerdlichen Italien,wenn nicht gerade ein tropischer Sturm tagelangen Wind und Regen bringt; diesmal

haben wir die heitere Seite des Indian Summer abbekommen und Besseres konnte uns nicht passieren. Denn wahrend des Tages wird es oft noch so warm, dass wir im glasklaren Wasser des Sees baden koennen und gestern haben wir uns sogar einen Sonnenbrand geholt,der unserer blassen Haut gut steht. Nachher haben wir,ueber Weiden und Triften,eine felsige Hoehe bestiegen und den See beschaut; ich erinnere mich nicht,je aehnliches gesehen zu haben und wenn schon eine Erinnerung aufsteigt,so ist es die an den Vierwaldstaedter- oder Thuner See,nur dass Lake George noch etwas lieblicheren Charakter hat.

Unter Farm darf man sich nicht ganz einen europaischen Bauernhof vorstellen. Unsere Farm hat eine huebsche Ausdehnung und bedeckt ungefaehr einen halben kleinen Berg. Auf den Weiden grasen Kuehe,Schafe und Pferde; im Stall stehen die ganz jungen zweimonatigen Kaelber und in kleinen Hoefen wimmelt es vor Huehnern; auf vergleichsweise kleinen schmalen Aekkern werden Mais, Gemuese (Tomaten,Kuerbisse,Salad) und Kartoffel gezogen; von den Baeumen werden eben unendliche Mengen Mackintosh Aepfel geerntet. Das Farmhaus in der Mitte ist einfach ein uebliches,hoelzernes Landhaus mit einer Veranda im Vordergrund; die guten Zimmer drinnen sind im Stile von 1890 eingerichtet mit Plueschmoebel und Familienbildern an der Wand. Die Farm wird betrieben von einer"Baeuerin ",besser women farmer,einer Frau,die graue Dauerwellen traegt und sich die Naegel rot lackiert,aber Pferde anschirrt, Kuehe fuettert,Mais erntet. Es besteht eben kaum ein Unterschied zwischen einem Staedter und einem Landmann in Amerika und darum klingt es etwas komisch,wenn ich sage,dass ihr ein"Knecht" und eine "Magd" hilft; denn beide stehen in einem gut bezahlten Arbeitsverhaeltnis zur Farmerin. Die "Magd" sorgt fuer unsern Zimmer,das nur insofern primitiv ist,als das Wasser in einem Krug heraufgebracht werden muss,und kocht fuer uns in einer Weise, die besser nicht geschildert werden soll. In diesem Lande des Ueberflusses wird alles in Milch gekocht,und mit Sahne uebergossen und eine Farmerin ordnet ihre Speisen so an wie ein mittleres Hotel.

Du wirst sagen,ich sei eben in dieses Land verliebt. Ich kann es nicht leugnen und warum sollte ich auch,wenn man hier so gluecklich werden kann und in Frieden lebt. Natuerlich,das Erwerbsleben ist hart und schwer, viel schwerer als drueben,aber man kann mit dem Erworbenen viel anfangen,wie wir es eben tun. Nocherdhoener waere es,man koennte hier draussen arbeiten. Zwanzig Minuten von der Farm entfernt wohnt ein deutscher Arzt,der ein nahegelgenes Sanatorium leitet; er ist mit unseren Freunden befreundet und so machen wir dort taeglich nachbarliche Besuche. In seinem Garten hat er gegenwaertig einen Setter mit 11 Jungen,mit denen Gretel so gern spielt. Auch dieser Arzt,der einst eine schoene Praxis in Berlin hatte,sagt,er moechte diese Erfahrung nicht missen.

Unsere Ferien fallen diesmal mit den Festtagen zusammen. Wir feiern sie in nicht traditioneller Weise,aber mit gleicher Innigkeit,wie wir es in der Stadt taeten. Auf schweigsamen Spaziergaengen gedenken wir der Fernen und Verlorenen. Euch,Lieben,wuenschen wir von Herzen den Anfang eines nicht zu schweren Jahres. Dir,lieber Sami,lassen Meyers,die ich noch vor meiner Abreise sprach,herzliche Wuensche sagen; richte bitte Deiner Mutter Gruesse von ihrem Bruder aus und seid von der Familie von Benno alle aufs freundlichste gegruesst.

Du,liebe Grete,nimm von mir so viele innige Kuesse wie Du stuendlich Gedanken bekommst,besonders hier,wo Du mir vor allem fehlst,und alle guten Wuensche von

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31./8. 41

Mein lieber Seff!

Deinen l. Brief habe ich bekommen, das heißt besser wie, ich habe mich riesig gefreut, wieder mal von Dir zu hören. Wenn Du Euch nur Beide recht wohl hast. Dauern muß. Du ja ein ganzes Jahr sehen. Deine Vermutung, daß Deine Gute Tante Louise nicht mehr erwachen werden, war richtig. Die Liebe wurde am 27./8. beendigt. Da, muß man sagen, der Tod war eine Erlösung. Bei Tante Louise hat man sich noch manchmal getroffen, nun aber ist damit all ein Ende. Die jüngere Generation kennt sich gar nicht. Sie sind überhaupt nicht familiär veranlagt. Jeder

kennt nur sich. Ich freue mich, daß
Du diesbezüglich bessere Erfahrungen
gemacht hast u. nette Menschen getroffen
hast. Unsere Verlassenschaftsabhandlung
geht langsam vor sich, denn es haben
sich kleine Zwischenfälle ergeben.
Es war eine Barschuld da, die nun unser
Anwalt trotz meines Sträubens eingeklagt
hat. Es war an Hahnel u. ich wollte das
nicht. Unser l. Onkel hat da, glaube
ich die Hand im Spiel gehabt, denn
er behauptet, dieser habe ihm die Schuld
gestrichen. Mit welchem Recht? Im
nächsten Schreiben werde ich Dir genau
Bericht geben. Aber Onkel Rudolf hat sich
scheinbar nicht geändert. Am liebsten hätte
ich damit gar nichts tun, denn man hat jetzt
andere Sorgen. Ella Katz kommt oft zu
mir u. wartet mit Sehnsucht auf eine

Nachricht. Sie hat Dir auch geschrieben.
Tue Dein Möglichstes, vielleicht kannst Du
Ihr gute Nachricht geben. Willst Du mit der
Gute Tante schreiben, denn Ihre Adresse hast
Du ja u. sie wird sehr froh von Dir zu hören.
Vielleicht kann Ella Dir die Korrespondenz ab-
nehmen. Mit Tante's Verlassenschaft geht es sehr
langsam u. wir müssen fest nachhelfen.
Außerdem ist sie außer ihrer Krankheit
etwas geistig verwahrlost u. das ist recht schlimm.
Mein Schwager hat schon wieder einen
Brief von einem Vetter seiner Frau, der
über die Familie Meyer dasselbe schreibt
wie Du. Uppingen will er Dir demnächst
beschreiben. Was Du von Dr. Braun schreibst - hat-
ten wir sehr gefreut u. es tut uns nur leid, daß
wir seinen Rat nicht ~~angenommen~~ gefolgt
haben. Vielleicht hätten wir auch schon im

Häuschen u. so manches anderes. Für den lieben Sommer, monatelang habe ich gelitten, gemacht, aber im September beginne ich wieder mit den English-Stunden. Leider bin ich nur etwas zerstreut seitdem Sonntag. In der Praxis wird sich das wohl geben. Aus Ihren Schreiben merkt Ihr ja, daß es uns beiden gut geht u. ich freue mich nur von Ihr u. Gott dasselbe hören zu können.

Grüße auch Frau Elisabeth von mir u. sage wie ich sie bewundere.

Du u. Gott seid Beide geküßt von

Deiner

Gretel.

No. 15

August
New York, 8. ~~Juli~~ 1941

Ihr Lieben :

eben erhalten wir Samis ausfuehrlichen Brief vom 18. Juli,mit dem wir uns sehr gefreut haben,weil er uns ein anschaulicheres Bild von Eurem Leben gibt als wir es seit langem hatten. Ich will ihn daher sofort beantworten und bei dieser Gelegenheit auch Gretels Brief vom 21. Juni.mit dem wir auch gluecklich waren wie mit jeder Zeile,die von Euch kommt. Ich hoffe,ich habe Euch keine Sorge damit bereitet,dass ich nicht gleich damals geantwortet habe; aber daran waren nur der Sommer und die Arbeit schuld,die mich kaum zu irgend einem Privatbrief kommen liessen.

Wir haben diesmal einen besonders heissen Sommer. Ihr wisst ja aus meinen frueheren Schilderungen,dass der Sommer hier immer eine schwer zu ertragende Jahreszeit ist. Diesmal hatten wir schon zwei Hitzewellen und eine dritte scheint eben im Heranziehen zu sein. Tagelang brennt dann die Sonne aus einem wolkenlosen Himmel und wenn es doch einen oder zwei Tage regnet,wird es umso schlimmer,weil dann die Luft so mit Feuchtigkeit gefuellt ist wie in einem Jungelwald. Die groesste Schwierigkeit besteht ~~dann~~ an solchen Tagen und Naechten im Atmen und Ausduensten der Haut. Die ist viel schlimmer als die 30 Grad und mehr Celsius im Schlafzimmer,eine Temperatur,bei der man auch nicht besonders wohl schlaeft.

Die erste Hitzwelle kam gluecklicher Weise wahrend der Ferien ueber uns. Im Gebirge ist sie natuerlich leichter zu ertragen und bei der Pension,in der wir zu wohnen pflegen,liegt mitten in der Wiese, von Waeldern und Bergen umgeben,ein Schwimmbad,das von einem Bach gespeist wird. Dort haben wir den groessten Teil unserer Tage verbracht und uns in der ueberreichlichen Sonne braeunen lassen. Aber selbst dort waren manche Naechte so heiss,dass wir kaum schlafen konnten. Trotzdem hat die laendliche Ruhe unseren Nerven so gut getan,dass ich seit meiner Rueckkehr von dort ohne jedes Mittel schlafe,auch wenn es heiss und feucht ist. Gretel hat sich besonders gut von ihrem schlimmen Winter erholt und sieht braun und frisch aus. Ich habe,entgegen Eurer Annahme,nicht mehr zugenommen,sondern sogar im Gegenteil etwas Gewicht abgegeben. Das war und bleibt weiter notwendig : seit meiner Einwanderung nehme ich,wie viele Immigranten,staendig und laestig zu. Es ist schwer zu sagen,woran das liegt; vielleicht am Klima,vielleicht auch an der viel zu nahrhaften Kost. Jedenfalls halte ich mich,lege von Zeit zu Zeit Rohkosttage ein,an denen ich vermeide,auch nur einen Schluck Wasser zu mir zu nehmen,da das Trinken offenbar bei mir die Fettbildung sehr gefoerdert hat.

Zur nervlichen Entspannung habe ich in meinen Ferien auch keine Zeile geschrieben und mir vorgenommen,sofort nach meiner Rueckkehr an alle Briefe zu gehen,die mir brennend auf meinem Herzen liegen. Aber dazu kam es wieder nicht,weil ich bei meiner Rueckkehr so stark von dringendste Arbeit in Anspruch genommen wurde,dass ich an den heissen Abenden kaum der die Energie hatte,mich an die Maschine zu setzen. Heu

te bin ich auch wieder erst um 1/2 9 Uhr abends heimgekommen - allerdin, am Vorabend eines laengeren Wochenendes - und es war schon nach 10 Uhr, als ich meinen Brief begann; Ihr sollt aber nicht eine Stunde laenger a meine Antwort warten und ich moechte nicht einen Tag weiter diesen Brief hinausschieben,der mir ein Beduerfnis ist. Ihr sollt mich aber keinesweg bedauern,wenn ich so oft von der vielen Arbeit spreche: ich bin froh,das meine Kraefte so sehr und produktiv angespannt sind und ich wuerde alles lieber tun,wenn nur die Weltereignisse nicht alle Plaene und kleinen Freu den trueben wuerden.

Auf die kleinen Freuden freilich moechte ich nicht verzichten und ich war so gluecklich zu hoeren,dass Du,Gretel,einen so schoenen Geburtstag hattest. Ich bin Dir,lieber Sami,so dankbar,dass Du Grete aufmunterst und las mit Freude in Deinem Brief,dass auch Ihr versucht,diesem Leben etwas frohere Seiten abzugewinnen. Ich glaube,dass unsere,an Sorgen ueberreiche Generation alles Recht dazu hat und es sich auch nehmen darf. Wir hier,die sich die Segnungen des Friedens und der Fuelle oft schwer erarbeiten,halten es auch so und bringen immer neue Kraft aus solchen Genuessen mit. Morgen beispielsweise werden wir mit Freunden - Landsleuten aus Prag und er ehemals Professor fuer Literaturgeschichte - einen kleinen Ausflug machen; wir fahren drei Stunden weit auf dem unvergleichlich schoenen Hudson zu einem Park,wo wir den Nachmittag verbringen wollen,und kehre dann abends mit dem Schiff zurueck. Wir haben es schon einmal gemacht und die Dame sagte : ich muss immer daran denken,dass ich eigentlich auf der Moldau fahren sollte. Aber Sie - sie meint mich - scheinen sich auf dem Hudson mehr daheim zu fuehlen als auf der Elbe. Sie hat wohl recht. Am Sonntag wollen wir dann Fantas besuchen,die auf der Insel Long Island einen Haeuschen am Ozean bewohnen. Onkel Gustl hat uns uebrigens dieser Tage besucht und wieder nach Guenzbergers gefragt; ich werde ihm nun alles erzaehlen koennen,was Ihr uns schreibt. Er fuehlt sich immer wohler hier und sagt oft : haetten ich gewusst,wie schoen es hier ist,waere ich schon frueher hierher gekommen.

Ihr duerft also mit Ruhe und Zuversicht der Zeit entgegensehen, bis Ihr Euch von dieser Aussage selbst ueberzeugen koennt. Schade nur,dass man diesen Zeitpunkt so schwer uebersehen kann. Ich war erstaunt,in Deinem Brief,lieber Sami,zu lesen,wie gut Ihr ueber den Stand der Einwanderungsformalitaeten unterrichtet seid. Das erleichtert natuerlich die Verstaendigung ungeheuer. Wir wissen ja umgekehrt auch einiges ueber die Schwierigkeiten,die mit einer Auswanderung verbunden sind; allerdings nicht genau genug und darum waren mir Deine Aufklaerungen ueber die Schiffskarte,Durchreiseschein usw. so wichtig. Wir hatten wohl von dem phantastischen Preis fuer eine Schiffskarte gehoert,aber ich hatte es bis zum Empfang Deines Briefes nicht geglaubt; in diesem Fall vergiss bitte meine Anfrage,die Bezahlung wird sich zu gegebener Zeit schon von hier aus regeln lassen. Natuerlich sehe ich ein,dass auch die Frage der Verlassenschaft geregelt sein muss,ehe Ihr ans Wegziehen denken koennt. Andererzeit zieht sich die Erteilung eines Visums ueber Washington ziemlich in die Laenge und es aendern sich dauernd die Bestimmungen,sodass ich wiederum schwer sagen kann, wann ich von hier aus ans Ziel koemmen werde. Aber Ihr duerft ueberzeugt sein,dass ich einen Antrag laufen habe und ausserdem staendig ueber alle Veraenderungen auf diesem Gebiete unterrichtet bleibe,sodass keine guenstige Situation ungenuetzt bleibt. Im uebrigen hoffen wir gleich Euch,dass der Krieg bald seinem Ende entgegen gehen wird und dass sich dann alle Auswanderungsprobleme schneller und besser werden loesen las en als jetzt.

Du brauchst Dir wirklich keine Sorge machen,liebe Grete,dass Du einige von den Moebeln der lieben Eltern verkaufen musstest. Ich habe wahrhaftig oft genug betont,dass wir uns eine Belastung mit Moebeln gar nicht leisten koennen und dass ich auch in dieser Hinsicht keine Ansprueche stellen moechte. Ausserdem ist alles recht getan,was Du machst.

Was Ihr von den verschiedenen Verwandten und Freunden berichtet, ist wirklich sehr betrueblich. Fuer die gute Tante Louise habe ich schon immer gefuerchtet,da sie ja nicht mehr jung ist und nun kommt Eure Bestaetigung,dass meine Gruesse sie wohl nicht mehr erreichen werden. Das war wohl auch der Grund,warum Onkel Gustl nie eine Antwort erhielt. Was Ihr von den Kindern der guten Tante berichtet,ist bitter und fast nicht glaublich. Ich bin darum froh,dass Ihr ihr etwas von der kindlichen Liebe ersetzt habt.

Dass Tante Ida nun in den Besitz der Erbschaft gelangen wird,ist in der Tat eine erfreuliche Wendung. Ich freue mich auch fuer Euch,dass so ein Teil der ohnedies schon vielen Lasten von Euch genommen wird.

Mr. Meyer haben wir seit unserer Rueckkehr noch nicht sehen koennen haben aber mit ihm schon uebers Telephon gesprochen. Es ist nicht ganz leicht,im Sommer eine Verabredung zu treffen,immer ist ein Teil unterwegs oder es gibt sonstige Schwierigkeiten,die bei stundenweiten Entfernungen sich nur zu leicht einstellen. Ich werde ihn jetzt gleich wieder anrufen; er wuenscht immer sofort zu hoeren,wenn irgend welche Post aus der Heimat kommt. Natuerlich werde ich ihn veranlassen,dass er das naechste Mal Gruesse von seinem Vater anfuegt. Mr. Meyer hat ein unglaublich starkes Familiengefuehl und ebenso seine Verwandten; ihr Verhaeltnis untereinander und selbst zu so Fernstehenden wie uns ist ein warmes und ehrlich - herzliches. Das ist nichts Ungewoehnliches in diesem Lande,wo allgemein der Sinn fuer Haeuslichkeit und Familie stark ausgepraegt ist; bei Meyers ist es nur besonders unterstrichen,sowohl in dem sehr gepflegten Heim wie in der bemerkenswerten Erziehung der begabten Kinder,die gleichzeitig selbstaendig und anhaenglich an ihr Elterhaus sind.

Mit den Gruessen von Frau Bergmann habe ich mich gefreut. Ich kann mir kaum denken,dass sie sich meiner noch erinnert. Sie hat wahrhaftig auch ein schweres Los mit ihren Verwandten,die offenbar gemuetskrank sind. Hoffentlich ist ihre Tochter und das Enkelchen von dieser Erbschaft verschont; meiner Erinnerung nach muessten sie es sein. Von Else Rinds Krankheit wusste ich wohl und auch,dass sie auf dem Lande wohnt,was wohl jedem gut tut. Karl Menzel habe ich aus den oben gegebenen Gruenden bisher noch nicht geschrieben,werde es aber bald tun. Wegen Prof. Wiener hatte ich mit dessen Vetter Richter einen Briefwechsel,aber ich konnte mich bisher nicht entschliessen,ihm zu schreiben,wie wenig aussichtsreich sein Fall aussieht. Aus Eurem Briefe sehe ich,dass er selbst offenbar keine Illusionen hat.

Wie gerne moechte ich noch weiter plaudern,aber ich muss Schluss machen,weil es sehr spaet in der Nacht ist und der Brief morgen unbedingt weg soll. Die Pause bis zum naechsten Brief wird bestimmt kleiner sein. Hoffentlich kannst Du mir auch wieder schreiben,lieber Samiz,wenn Du berufstaetig sein wirst. Ich kann mir vorstellen,dass es nicht leicht ist, sich auch auf einen nur mittelschweren Beruf umzustellen,wenn man an Kopf und Feder gewoehnt war. Hoffentlich gelingt es Dir dennoch und ohne Schaden fuer Leib und Seele.

Ihr Lieben,nehmt nochmals vielen Dank fuer Eure Briefe und viele herzliche Kuesse von

3076 — 3777

Prag, 21. VI. 41.

Meine Lieben!

Für Euren l. Geburtstagsbrief u. Telegramm danke ich Euch recht herzlich. Ich muß sagen Sami hat mir meinen Geburtstag sehr schön gefeiert u. sonst ist er Gott sei Dank in aller Ruhe verlaufen. Euer Geburtstagsgeschenk jetzt praktisch auszunützen wird wohl gar nicht mehr möglich sein, für uns heißt es jetzt scheinbar nur abwarten. Ich habe ja meine tägl. Beschäftigung, nur Sami weiß oft nicht was er den ganzen Tag machen soll. Hausarbeit, schaffen will ihm absolut nicht gefallen. Irgend eine Umschulung vorzunehmen geht auch nicht so leicht.

Was Du Deiner Arbeit zuviel leistest, muß, ist bei uns zu wenig Arbeit vorhanden.

Die Sommermonate werden wir als Bergmanns verbringen. Bekannte von mir gestatten uns täglich in ihrem Garten den Nachmittag zu verbringen. Heute war ich bei Frau Bergmann, die Dich recht herzlich grüßen läßt. Ich glaube ich habe Dir gar nicht geschrieben, daß die Schwester von Frau Langer, Hermann, auch gestorben ist, zwar genau wie ihre Schwester. Seitdem ist auch Frau Bergmann sehr gealtert zu. Hat nur Freude an ihren Enkelsöhnchen. Wenn Else Kind noch da ist. Du wußtest sicher nicht, daß Else seit 8 Jahren schwer leidend ist u. erst

in der letzten Zeit beginnt sich Ihr Zustand zu bessern. Sie lebt nicht mehr in Prag u. das Landleben scheint ihr mehr zuzusagen.

Louis Bruder hat schon oft an Mr Mayer geschrieben, aber nie eine einfache Post, in der Schrift der Grund sein warum keine Post ankam. Jetzt hat er schon einen richtigen Brief geschrieben.

Ich freue mich sehr daß Du gut beschäftigt bist, aber arbeite nur nicht zuviel.

Wir müssen uns entschließen Hab und Habe zu verkaufen, denn wir haben keinen Platz mehr. Du wirst das hoffentlich verstehen u. wir glauben wie ungern ich das tue. Ich trenne mich sehr schwer, aber ich weiß keinen Raum mehr. Schreibe mir wie Du darüber denkst.

Ich schreibe Dir jetzt wieder regelmäßig, eventuell auch Karten, damit Du immer von mir Post bekommst.

Ich grüße Dich u. Gretl recht herzlich u.

An Frau Elischen einen Extra-Gruß, bleibt Euer Gretl
u. sagt Ihr, daß ich sie sehr bewundere.

Von uns hier nur herzl. Grüße.
Gretl will nicht mit dem Brief warten,
bis ich mit meinem Schreiben fertig bin.
Darum folgt meiner allein mich.

Euer Alli

2930 — 2393

Prag, 18. Juli 1941.

Lieber Schwager!

Deinen 16 Brief v. 19. Juni d. J. haben wir mit herzlicher Freude gelesen – Hebel mit ihrer Amerikaschnitzel war wieder einmal nach sehr langer Zeit freudig gestimmt und vergaß den nagenden Lebensschmerz und ich will dankte Dir für den Beweis Deiner Menschlichkeit, der aus Deiner Absicht spricht, uns auch die Schiffskarten zur Verfügung zu stellen. Deine Bereitwilligkeit bietet uns jetzt ein Gefühl der Sicherheit, das heutzutage unschätzbar ist. und zu dem sich nur noch der Wunsch gesellt, daß der Krieg nicht mehr allzulange dauert.

Die hiesige Auswanderungsgemeinde, an die wir leider bei allem, was wir unternehmen wollen, verwiesen werden, verlangt für eine Karte bis RM 400.000 –, sodaß wir Millionäre sein müßten, um ohne –

Indessen dürfte ich auch bald eine Arbeit annehmen können. Bei den Eignungsprüfungen bin ich für mittelschwere Dienste fähig befunden worden. Mein Schwager Emil war ebenso klassifiziert und hilft bereits an einem Flugzeugbau mit. Mein Bruder in Kiew ist, da er landwirtschaftliche Arbeiten und Karbidarbeiten ~~bei~~ hinter sich hat, für schwere Arbeiten geeignet erklärt worden, wird aber nicht einberufen, solange er seine Anstellung bei der Kultur. in Libau innehat.

Viele Bekannte haben sich mit den Befunden nicht abgefunden und mit Erfolg reklamiert.

Mein Vorzensor, Gretl, erlaubt mir nicht, Dir Einzelheiten zu schreiben und dann ist dieses erste Blatt-Scherben - aus dem Zusammenhang gefallen. -

ohne Deine Mitwirkung in Ein Dollarland auswandern zu können. Der Kleine kann aus diesem Grunde gar nicht an seine Ausreise denken, obwohl er bereits ein gutes Affidavit erhalten hat.

Es ist aber diesmal gut, daß Du keine Karten bekommen konntest; sie wären gewiß verfallen, bevor wir sie hätten benützen können, denn 1) kommen wir nicht die Verlassenschaft Schiva und Lugia lassen, die vielleicht im Leben erlebt sein wird, obwohl Deine Vollmacht früher eingetroffen ist. Es ist das Gericht erwartet hat. 2) bekame ich im Augenblick keinen Durchlaßschein, den jetzt nur Auswanderer über 50 Jahre bekommen, Fritl aber allein nicht vorausfahren will und

3) rechnen wir mit einem baldigen Kriegsende, nach dem eine erleichterte Auswanderung möglich sein wird. Wir werden von der Zeitungen jetzt nicht mehr so gehetzt, denn sie lauert jetzt auf die Verlassenschaft, von der sie bereits K 1440.- bekommen hat und noch weiteres „erhofft".

Aus diesen Gründen wollten wir immer Affidavits in Bereitung haben, um zur gegebenen Zeit den richtigen Weg einschlagen zu können. Jetzt entscheidet ja ohnehin nicht mehr der Konsul in Europa über die Erteilung des Visums, sondern Washington selbst, wo Du als Affidavitgeber auf einem gesonderten Vordruck den Visumantrag stellen muß. Der Konsul in Europa muß jedoch die Dokumente überprüfen. All das wird geraume Zeit erfordern und vielleicht gleichzeitig überflüssig sein, wenn wir hier eine tatsächliche Ausreisemöglichkeit haben werden. Dann wird es Zeit sein, die Schiffskarten zu kaufen. Nichtsdestoweniger bleibt unser Dank für Dich der gleiche.

Mich lockt es sehr, in einem Häuschen vor den Toren der Stadt zu wohnen, wie Du das so schön schilderst. Solange werden wir es mit unserer Evakuierung aushalten. Die Angehörigen unserer Kinder sind jetzt alle in Quito und sie selbst wollen auch dorthin.

Nach den uns gesandten Bildern hast Du ja mein ehemaliges Gewicht übernommen, ich das Deinige. So bleibt wenigstens unser Gesamtkörpergewicht in der Familie. Gretel nimmt dagegen heute zu. Sie hat ja nur Fleischkost bekommen. Da Grünbergers ihr Geschäft verkauft haben, ist sie nun besorgt, wo sie neue Kittel bekommen wird, die ihrer jetzigen Körperfülle angepaßt sind. Ihre Traurigkeit ist noch immer groß, wenn sie auch allmählich zu bunteren Kleidern übergeht. In den Ferien wird ja Deine Bäuchlein wohl noch wachsen, aber Gretl auch kräftiger werden. Mir ist nur ohne Gewissensbedenken an. Wir finden unsern Sommeraufenthalt in Prag auch ganz nett. Unsere Ferien sind dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß wir diesen Monat kein Englisch haben. Unser Schlafbedürfnis können wir dafür mehr befriedigen als sonst.

Gerichts beharrte auf einer Versicherungserklärung ihrer Grete in Birmingham, die sie nicht beschaffen konnte. Sie hat es auch versucht, durch das Rote Kreuz mit dem Queens Hospital in Birmingham in Verbindung zu treten, aber vergeblich – und hätte nun die Hätze bekommen wollen.

Das deutsche Gericht hatte mehr Verständnis für die Möglichkeiten & klebte nicht so an den Formalitäten, die für andere Zeiten angebracht sind –

Bald wird sie auch deutsche Staatsbürgerin und bekommt auch die Beiträge von der Providentia. –

Dr. Henzl, der jetzt noch Krankenwärter ist, wartet täglich auf seinen avisierten Brief.

Ich bin – lediglich aus Richtsinn – ein Plauderer geworden! Aber bald wird wohl Gesel die Führung übernehmen. Heute passiert es ihr noch, daß ihr mitten auf der Straße die Tränen, wie einem kleinen Kinde herabrollen. – Nun, auch das wird besser.

Erholet Euch, Gott s Dir, auf Eurem Urlaube recht gründlich – wenn wir uns bald wiedersehen wollen, wollen wir es doch in Freuden tun und schreibt uns bitte recht bald wieder.

Herzliche Grüße indes von Eurem Hans

Der versprochene Probedruck Deiner Arbeit fehlt uns bis heute. Vergiß nicht, wir sind eifrige Leser. Von D'Orsay haben wir seine Bände über gebundene Wirtschaft und über gebundene Marktpreise bekommen.

Von Benno und einem Verwandten des Pilsner Zweiges, dem Diamanten-Freund lasen wir vorige Woche deren Briefe an Adolf. Die sich da anbahnende musikalische und menschliche Harmonie bei Mildred, Bennos Schwester, von der wir gar nichts wußten, daß sie zwei Kinder hat, klingt ganz europäisch-bürgerlich und nicht amerikanisch-nüchtern kalt.

Hoffentlich kommt es zum beabsichtigten Besuch nach den Ferien; dann hören wir mehr von ihnen, denn wir korrespondieren nicht mit ihnen weil Du ja was von alles erfährst und es ihnen wiedersagst. Die Korrespondenz mit meinem Bruder, die jetzt endlich mit der Luftpost geht, wird sicherlich eine rege werden. Leider wußten wir nicht früher, daß sie ihre Briefe mit gewöhnlicher Briefpost

geschickt haben. –

Unsere lb. Mutter vermißt in allen Briefen, die sie zu Gesicht bekommt, eine Erwähnung oder gar ein Lebenszeichen unseres verstorbenen Onkels. Sie ahnt, was wir ihr verschwiegen haben. Vielleicht sagst Du es Bernd gelegentlich, daß er in der nächsten Nachricht auch Grüße von Onkel Morris beifügt wie er dies schon früher öfter getan hat. Es wäre dies eine liebe Beruhigung für längere Zeit –

Von den Tanten ist nur von der Tante Ida etwas erfreuliches zu berichten –

Tante Louise führt den Todeskampf. Immer wieder gewinnt ihr starkes Herz die Oberhand über ihre Alterskrankheit, gegen die der Arzt machtlos ist. Von ihren Kindern besucht sie noch Ruda – den übrigen scheint sie fremd zu sein. – Wir waren ziemlich oft dort.

Tante Ida hat das deutsche Gericht die ganze Erbschaft zugesprochen, so daß sie etwa in einem halben Jahr versorgt sein wird.) Das englische Gerichtsurteil über den Nachlaß nach Onkel Julius ausgehändigt wird.

No. 14

19. Juni 1941

Meine liebe Grete :

heute schicke ich Dir endlich das Affidavit. Es tut mir leid,dass sich die Absendung so sehr verzoegert hat; aus meinem Kabel weisst Du ja,dass ich es vor zwei Wochen schon abschicken wollte. Aber die Beschaffung der Unterlagen war diesmal infolge der sich staendig veraendernden Verhaeltnisse besonders schwierig. Hoffentlich habe ich dadurch Eure Geduld nicht allzu stark auf die Probe gestellt.

Das Original habe ich direkt an das Konsulat in Wien geschickt. Ihr werdet oder solltet also von dort die Bestaetigung erhalten,dass es angekommen ist. Vorsichtshalber habe ich auch einen Rueckschein beigefuegt, sodass ich Euch von der Ankunft der Papiere verstaendigen kann.

Nun muss nur noch die Frage der Fahrkarten geloest werden. Ich habe Euch in meinem letzten Brief bereits angefragt,ob Ihr von dort zur Loesung dieses schwierigen Problems beitragen koennt und ich erwarte noch eine Antwort von Euch,die moeglicher Weise bereits unterwegs ist. Hier habe ich alle noetigen Auskuenfte eingezogen,aber noch nicht unternehmen koennen,da fuer die allernaechsten Monate keine Fahrplaetze zu haben sind. Vielleicht wird aber auch diese Situation bald geklaert; im Moment laesst sich alles schwer voraussagen,weil sich die Verkehrsverhaeltnisse zwischen Europa und Amerika staendig aendern. Sowie sich die erste konkrete Chance bietet,Schiffsplaetze zu belegen,werde ich es tun und Euch bzw. das Konsulat sofort davon verstaendigen.

Vor drei Tagen erhielt ich Deinen lieben Brief zu meinem Geburtstag: habe vielen herzlichen Dank dafuer. Wir haben hier ruhig und schoen gefeiert,nur im enggten Familienkreis. Ich habe auch ein paar praktische Geschenke bekommen wie z.B. einen Regenmantel aus Glas, einen Regenhut,Pfeifen und Zigarren (ich bin inzwischen ein Raucher geworden) und schoene Aufnahmen,die Hans Weil von Gretel gemacht hat. Zum Glueck faellt mein Geburtstag immer auf einen amerikanischen Feiertag,sodass ich ihn also richtig zuhause geniessen kann.

Morgen fahren wir in Ferien. Wir haben sie beide reichlich noetig und wohl auch verdient. Ich war ausser der einen Woche,die ich bei Straussens verbracht habe,seit einem Jahr nicht mehr weg und Gretel wird nach dem bettlaegerigen Winter auch Landluft brauchen. Sie hatte noch bis gestern eine leichte Mandelinfektion - die vielleicht auch schon im Winter vorhanden,aber damals nicht feststellbar war - ist aber jetzt wieder munter und vergnuegt. Wir werden in unseren ueblichen Ferienplatz ins Gebirge gehen und was wir dort suchen ist gute Luft,Ruhe und Schlaf. Ich werde Dir von dort aus noch ausfuehrlicher schreiben; heute bin ich ein wenig gehetzt,wie das immer vor dem Urlaub der Fall ist,und ausserdem auch muede. Ich habe in den letzten Wochen besonders schwer gearbeitet, um,wie bereits erwaehnt,eine wissenschaftliche Arbeit fertigzustellen,die noch neben meiner unverminderten beruflichen Tagesarbeit einhergeht und

darum einen Teil meiner Nacht benasprucht hat.

Infolge dieser Arbeitshaeufung hat auch meine Korrespondenz mit den Pragern gelitten,aber ich werde sie jetzt wieder aufnehmen. Du brauchst Dir keinen Kummer machen,dass ich mit Katzens korrespondiere; in diesen Zeiten soll man alten Harm vergessen und helfen,wo es geht,ohne Rueecksicht auf Verdienst. Auch Frau Kohner wird endlich eine Antwort erhalten; ich habe inzwischen mit ihren Verwandten gesprochen,aber es ist nicht viel dabei herausgekommen und in Ecuador kann ich nicht intervenieren, da das bereits von anderer Seite geschehen ist. Mit Mr. Meyer habe ich mehrmals telephoniert,eine Verabredung scheiterte immer daran,dass entweder sie oder wir krank waren. Auch das muss bis nach den Ferien aufgeschoben bleiben. Karl Menzel wird auch einen Brief bekommen; sag ihm das,wenn Du ihn sehen solltest. Und gib Tante Louise und Tante Ida herzliche Gruesse; Onkel Gustl ist sehr betruebt,dass er so lange nichts mehr von den Guenzbergers gehoert hat.

Gretel ist schon jetzt wieder eine fleissige und tuechtige Hausfrau und erwartet bald die versprochenen Rezepte; hoffentlich koennen wir sie nachmachen. Im allgemeinen muss man ja hier auf ganz andere und viel schwerere Kost umstellen als wir sie drueben hatten; wir leben ja hier in einem Bauernland.

Mit Samis Wuenschen habe ich mich sehr gefreut. Sage ihm meinen herzlichsten Dank. Seid beide gegruesst von Gretel und nimm noch nachtraeglich einen besonders innigen Kuss von

x

Grete Rudnik May 29 th 41

Norimberska 34

Praha (Bohemia)

WIR WUNSCHEN DIR VON HERZEN ALLES GUTE ZU DEINEM GEBURTSTAG

AFFIDAVIT ABGEHT DIESER TAGE BREEF UNTERWEGS

KUESSE

HEIMANN SOUDEKS

Soudek 900 West End Ave NYC Ac 2 - 7206

No. 13

New York, den 21. Mai 1941

Meine liebe Grete :

ich bin diesmal spaet mit meinen Geburtstagswuenschen. Jedenfalls,soweit ich sie Dir schriftlich schicken kann. Ich werde Dir aber zu diesem Tage ein Kabel schicken,von dem ich annehmen kann,dass es etwa puenktlich dann eintreffen wird,wann es bei Dir sein soll. Leider kann ich Dir ja nichts anderes dazu schicken, obwohl ich soviele Dinge wuesste,die Dir vielleicht ein bisschen Freude bereiten koennten. Und wie gerne taete ich das.

Meine Verspaetung hatte vielerlei Gruende. Ich habe diesmal lange auf einen Brief von Euch ~~xxxx~~ warten muessen; fast anderthalb Monate lagen zwischen dem vorletzten und letzten Brief. Ich kann aber nur schwer schreiben,ohne eine Zeile von Euch in der Hand zu haben; wir schreiben ohnedies genug ins Blaue und so ist ein kleiner Anhaltspunkt fuers Schreiben wichtiger denn je.

Dann waren die letzten Wochen besonders arbeitsreich und fuer mich ausserdem durch einen kurzen Urlaub unterbrochen. Es war nur ein kleiner Vorurlaub,aber,da ich meine Sommerdispositionen nicht ueberschauen kann,machte ich von der Moeglichkeit,fuer eine Woche zu verreisen,gern Gebrauch. Ich habe die acht Tage zu Anfang Mai bei Dr. Strauss verbracht,an die Du ~~xx~~ gewiss noch erinnern wirst. Sie sprechen noch viel und gern von Prag und Euch; es war ihre letzten angenehme Station in Europa. Jetzt wohnen sie in einem kleinen Ort in der Naehe von Boston, etwa fuenf Stunden Bahnfahrt von New York. Dr. Strauss ist dort in einer Fabrik als Kostenanalytiker angestellt. Sie leben bescheiden im oberen Stockwerk eines Haeschens - meistens wohnt man hier in seinem eigenen Haueschen auf dem Lande - und Frau Strauss ist mit ihrem Haushalt und der Erwartung eines zweiten Kindes vollauf beschaeftigt. Der letztere Umstand war auch einer der Gruende,warum ich allein dort war; wir wollten das Haus nicht zu zweit fuellen und ausserdem geht Gretel mit mir im Sommer weg. Der Aufenthalt war sehr erholsam. Ich liebe ja das Land sehr und dort ist es nicht nur still,sondern auch sehr schoen; voll kleiner Huegel und Seen.

Schon vor der Reise und erst recht nachher habe ich sehr viel gearbeitet. Das ist ja nicht aussergwoehnlich,aber es kamen diesmal viele aussergewoehnliche Auftraege hinzu,die mir zum Teil recht viel Befriedigung geben. Vor allem sind es einige wissenschaftliche Arbeiten, an die ich nach einiger Zeit des Pausierens wieder herankomme und die ich lieber als anderes tue. Ich habe auch wieder angefangen zu publizieren; vor kurzem ist eine kleine englische Arbeit von mir hier erschienen, die Ihr bei guter Gelegenheit sehen sollt. Eine andere bereite ich gerade vor. Dann bin ich auch von privater Seite zur Beratung in finanziellen Fragen herangezogen worden,was neben dem moralischen auch einen bescheidenen finanziellen Aspekt hat.

Gretel hat sich gluecklicher Weise gesundheitlich gut ge-

halten. Seitdem sie im Maerz ihr Bett verlassen hat,musste sie nicht mehr dorthin zurueckkehren und zu voller Freude an ihrer wiedergewonnenen Gesundheit brauchte sie nur etwas Ferien. Gewoehnlich nehmen wir sie ja im Juni und ich hoffe sehr,dass wir es auch diesmal tun koennen. Elschen hat uns,nachdem sie wieder auf ein paar Wochen bei uns war,wohl fuer laengere Zeit verlassen; sie hat in der Naehe von New York die Pflege eines sehr bekannten Musikers uebernommen,eine Taetigkeit,die nicht zu anstrengend ist und bei der sie mehr ihre angenehme Persoenlichkeit als ihre Kraft einsetzen muss. Sie erhofft sich auch einen leichteren Sommer,da das Haus am Rande der Stadt im Gruenen liegt; aber sie kommt jeden Freitag zu uns zu Besuch.

Ich danke Dir sehr fuer Deine Mitteilungen ueber unsere Bekannten. Was Du von Karl berichtest hat mich sehr betruebt; ich werde ihm bald einmal schreiben,er hat mir nach Papas Tod einen sehr lieben Brief geschickt. Dass die meisten unserer Bekannten aus der Kindheit weggewandert sind,habe ich mir gedacht; ich bin ich eher ueberrscht , dass noch einige da sind wie z.B. Else Rind. Gruesse sie und Frl. Boehm recht herzlich. Frau Kohner wird bald eine Antwort von mir bekommen; leider konnte ich nicht viel fuer sie hier ausrichten. Das tut mir mehr leid als bei Prof. Wiener,der sich offenbar selbst ganz gut helfen kann. Von Katzens bekam ich am gleichen Tag wie von Euch die Antwort auf meinen Brief und werde sofort wieder mit Eva in Verbindung treten. Am meisten gefreut hat mich die Nachricht,dass es Tante Louise wieder gut geht; ich bewundere diese eisernen Naturen. Dass Tante Ida von Euch geholfen bekommt,war mir eine grosse Beruhigung zu erfahren.

Aber ich bin ganz davon abgekommen,dass ich Dir eigentlich zum Geburtstag schreiben wollte. Das ist nur natuerlich. Die Wuensche, die ich fuer Dich habe und nicht nur im Stillen hege,sondern xis oft mit Gretel und Elschen bespreche,sind das Jahr ueber wach und gleich. Fuer die Zeit des Ueberganges wuensche ich Dir die Kraft und den Mut des Durchhaltens und fuer spaeter eine Erfuellung aller Deiner eigenen Wuensche,auf die Du mehr recht hast als irgend einer sonst nach dem,was Du in den letzten Jahren fuer die lieben Eltern und uns alle getan hast. Ich waere gluecklich,zu dieser Erfuellung meinen Teil beitragen zu koennen.

Meine liebe Grete,ich kuesse Dich innig und bin immer

New York, 21. Mai 1941

Lieber Sami :

Dein Brief vom 24. April,den ich am 17. Mai erhielt und fuer den ich Dir sehr herzlich danke,hat mir ueber viele wichtige Dinge Aufschluss gegeben.

Bezueglich der Erbschaft habe ich nun alles unternommen,was an mir lag. Zugleich mit Deinem Brief bekam ich einen von Dr. Teissing, worin er mir den Wert meines Erbanspruches angab. Aufgrund dieser Angabe liess ich mir gestern am deutschen Konsulat die Vollmacht superlegalisieren und habe sie heute per Flugpost abgeschickt. Deinem Rate folgend habe ich gleichzeitig Dr. Teissing per Kabel von der Absendung der Vollmacht unterrichtet; ich hoffe,er wird jetzt keine weiteren Schwierigkeiten mit dem Gericht haben. Natuerlich habe ich zu ihm volles Vertrauen und weiss wohl,dass Ihr ihn mir sonst nicht vorgeschlagen haettet.

Nach den Einzelheiten der Erbmasse habe ich nur gefragt,um ungefaehr anzudeuten,woran ich Interesse haben koennte. Und das ist alles,was sich transferieren oder leicht hierher transportieren laesst. Du selbst haeltst es ja fuer moeglich,dass unter Umstaenden Transfer von Bargeld oder Silber durchgefuehrt werden kann. Aus diesem Grunde waere es mir recht,wenn ich von beidem je die Haelfte zugesprochen bekaeme,sofern dem keine anderen Einwaende entgegenstehen. Dass Ihr mir das Porzellan vorbehalten habt,danke ich Euch sehr; es laesst sich unschwer transportieren und hier gut gebrauchen. Die Frage nach Waesche eruebrigt sich nach Gretels Auskuenften; ich wollte nur sicher gehen, weil ebenfalls eines der wenigen Dinge ist,die gut geschickt werden koennten. Moebel und aehnliche schwer bewegliche Gueter scheiden ja von vornherein aus dem Anspruch aus.

Im uebrigen ueberlasse ich Euch alle Details mit groesstem Vertrauen und wuerde nur Wuensche aeussern,wenn ich besondere Anliegen haette. Aber ich habe wirklich keine. Im uebrigen habe ich,als ich meinen Anspruch erhob,mehr an Euch als an mich gedacht. Ich werde daher abwarten,welche Gegenstaende mir nach der Verhandlung zugesprochen werden.

Eurem Wunsch nach Erneuerung des Affidavits werde ich sofort nachkommen. Nach dem,was Du mir schreibst,ist es durchaus sinnvoll,es zu schicken und das war es auch,was ich wissen wollte. Solange die Methode der Registriernummern angewendet wurde,war es nicht ratsam, zu einem beliebigen Termin ein Affidavit zu schicken. Jetzt hat sich das natuerlich grundsaetzlich geaendert und es scheint auch so zu sein, dass das Affidavit nicht unbedingt nach 6 Monaten veraltet,sondern nur eine der Voraussetzungen dafuer ist,dass ueberhaupt die Erteilung eines Visums erwogen wird. Eine andere ist der Nachweis,dass die Fahrkarte gezahlt werden kann. Nun gibt es eine Reihe von Moeglichkeiten,diesen Nachweis zu erbringen. Koenntest Du in Erfahrung bringen,ob fuer Euch die voellige oder teilweise Bezahlung der Fahrkarten in Kronen moeg-

lich ist ? Ich kann hier nur vague Auskuenfte bekommen,aber Dr. Wiener hat in seinem Briefe angedeutet,dass er sie dort erwerben will. Falls diese Moeglichkeit ausscheidet,wuerde ich hier einen der vielen Wege beschreiten. Welchen,kann ich im Augenblick noch nicht angeben; das wird ganz davon abhaengen,wie die Auswanderungssituation zur Zeit Eurer Antwort aussehen wird.

Das Affidavit werde ich an das Generalkonsulat in Wien schicken, von wo Ihr sicher auch in einiger Zeit den Bescheid erhalten werdet. Vorsichtshalber werde ich noch einen Retourschein beifuegen,damit wir spaeter einen Nachweis fuer die Ankunft des Briefes haben. Gleichzeitig erhaltet Ihr eine Kopie des Affidavits. Ich kann noch nicht genau sagen, wann ich das Affidavit abschicken werde,da ich noch eine Reihe von Unterlagen beschaffen muss,deren Besorgung eine kurze Zeit in Anspruch nehmen wird.

Ich war froh,von Dir auch etwas ueber Dein persoenliches Leben und Deine Familie zu erfahren. Ich werde demnaechst wieder Mr. Mayer sehen und dann berichten. Schade,dass Du gar nichts von Deinen Geschwistern erwaehnst; gerade nach ihnen und deren Auswanderungsabsichten fragt Mr. Meyer besonders ausfuehrlich. Vielleicht hat er auch inzwischen direkte Nachrichten. Ich freue mich auch,dass Du Dich gesundheitlich wieder erholt hast und dass Du auch Grete auf dem Wege der Besserung siehst. Gesundheit ist in der Tat eines der wichtigsten Dinge im Leben,wie wir selbst in diesem Winter an uns erfahren haben.

Antworte mir recht bald und nimm nochmals meinen herzlichsten Dank fuer Deine aufschlussreichen Zeilen und die Sorgsamkeit,mit der alle meine Fragen beantwortet und Auskuenfte eingezogen hast. Meine Frau laesst Dich herzlich gruessen. Mit allen guten Wuenschen bleibe ich

Lieber Seff!

Heute hat an dem Brief Sami den Hauptanteil, denn er trifft es besser passlich zu schreiben. Heute kamen auch Deine Bilder an. Ich danke Dir für Deine Mühe. Ich werde Dir demnächst auch ein Bild schicken, das Du mit Kunst. Es ist diletate Aufnahme u. ich glaube ich mache Dir damit eine große Freude.

Ich will noch einmal auf die Verlassenschaft zurückkommen, denn es ist Dir scheinbar nicht alles klar. Wegen des Bargeldes erwähnt Dir schon Sami. Das andere glaube ich brauchst Du nicht anfordern, denn es liegt ja zu Deiner Verfügung da. Das Porzellan gehört Dir. Mit der Wäsche ist das anders. Bettwäsche ist fast nichts hier, denn Papa wollte ja schon den Haushalt auflösen. Tischwäsche wie Du glaubst, darunter meint man ja auch nur das Beste ist deshalb nicht hier, weil die sogenannten Prunkstücke ich schon vor

unserer l. Tante in die Aufstellung bekommen habe. Die wenigen gewöhnlichen Sachen werden für Dich ja kein Interesse haben, aber wie Sami schon erwähnte wenn Du darin etwas willst, so wie die Möglichkeit da ist sollst Du es haben. Drüben werden wir später immer wieder einig werden.

Das Grab unserer l. Eltern kennst Du ja, denn es war ein Doppelgrab. unsere teuren Toten haben eine gemeinsame Ruhestätte. So oft ich kann, gehe ich hin u. tue alles was ich noch machen kann.

Vor Kurzem starb Karls Vater. Ich konnte leider nicht zur Bestattung gehen, da mir nicht ganz gut wurde, wie ich überhaupt in der letzten Zeit nicht ganz Gesundheit war. Ich werde mich aber fest zusammennehmen u. es wird mir schon wieder gut werden. Wie geht es denn Gert. Es ist wirklich ein großes Glück für Euch, daß

Ihr Frau Lese bei Tod hält. Jetzt müßt Ihr doch schon wissen wie Spott zu helfen ist.

Du willst immer wissen wie es unseren Bekannten geht. Frl. Böhm hat mich vor 14 Tagen besucht und läßt Dich herzl. grüßen. Es geht ihr sehr gut. Hilde Hohner hat sich so sehr gefreut, daß Du sie mitein geschrieben hast. Sie ist so tapfer u. so fröhlich, es ist nicht so leicht mit den Männern einen Lebensunterhalt zu verdienen, für einen Haushalt überhaupt leisten die Frauen so viel, daß ich mich über mich selbst ärgere, daß ich jetzt gar nichts mehr bin. Ella H.*) ist schon ganz krank, daß sie von Eva gar nichts hören kann. Papa geht fleißig spazieren, interessiert, damit er nicht ohne Beschäftigung ist. Im großen Ganzen ist die Gemeinde sehr zerstreut u. es geht allen so sprichwörtlich gleich. Ein großer Teil ist ausgewandert, wie Dinlakis oder alle 3 Pollatschecks-Kinder. Tante Sa ist zwar hier aber es geht ihr sehr schlecht. Ihr Mann ist sehr krank.

*) ist schon wieder gesund! Sie hat mir gerade die Handarbeit von der Eva gebracht, die über das Rote Kreuz zusammengestellt hat.

Wenn wir mal von den vielen Bekannten hören, bekommst Du das nächstemal wieder neue Narbitten.

Das Bild von der Großmutter ist hier, das andere ist aber nicht in unseren Händen. Wenn ich kann werde ich es Dir verschaffen, aber es Dir sicher noch einmerkt, daß aus Onkels Händen nichts zu haben ist. Tante Luise G. hat sich wieder schön erholt. Von Else Rind erhielt ich diesen Tagesdienen Brief, worin sie, wie Grüße für Dich aufträgt. Sie wohnt jetzt in der Nähe von Prag, so daß wir nicht schriftlich verkehren können.

Heute hast Du wirklich Lesestoff von uns, nur muß ich schnell schliessen, denn Lenni will den Brief mit aufgeben.

Sei Du in Liebe herzlichst gegrüßt

Deine Grete.

3570 — 3632

II.

Sollte uns etwas zugesprochen werden, worauf Du Dir aus irgendwelchen Gründen Ansprüche machst — so betrachte uns natürlich als Deine Treuhänder, bis ruhigere Zeiten uns ein Zusammentreffen ermöglichen. Sei versichert, daß es zwischen uns keinerlei Streit um Erbstücke geben wird. Aber alles das, was Du Dir wünschst, kann nur persönlich, aber nicht brieflich erledigt werden.

Wir unterstützen jetzt Tante Ida monatlich mit K 175, d. i. unser Viertel, da die anderen drei Teile: Hilde, Pepi Katy nichts zusammenbringen und die Tante nicht mehr wollte und in der Vorstadt auch nicht brauchte. Sie erhält ja auch noch die Erbschaft nach Onkel Julius und wahrscheinlich — da sie wieder deutsche Staatsbürgerin wird — den Anteil ihrer Größe. Von unserem Konto blieben wir außer Deinen 2000 noch 1.000.- K, wodgs wir auch immer

Auskommen finden. –

Dez. Weiner war bei uns, um sich zu bedanken, die anderen Besucher sind abgefallen. Bei unserer großen Wohnung, die uns eigentlich ein Zimmer und die halbe Küche freiläßt, tut uns dies nicht weh –

Karl Menzel ist Krankenwärter und möchte gern auswandern. Sein Vater ist gestorben und obwohl ich kein Bodenbacher bin, war ich bei seiner Einäscherung, weil Grell damals gerade zu Bette lag. Ihre Gesundheit ist durch Papas Leiden und vorgestriges Ableben stark untergraben und der Arzt weiß nur eine Medizin: die Zeit. Es hat sie ja zuviel in den wenigen Jahren unserer Ehe getroffen. Sie zieht es heute stark zu Dir – Du fehlst Deine Nähe, wie uns allen die Wärme der Heimat fehlt.

Bezüglich unserer Auswanderung habe ich Dir schon in vorigen Briefe geschrieben, daß wir gerne das Affidavit erneuert hätten und habe Dich gebeten, es in die Wege zu leiten.

Ein Visum ist dann ohne Rücksicht auf die Registrierungsdauer zu erhalten, wenn außerdem die Schiffkarten gesichert sind.

Schicke bitte Dein Affidavit einmal direkt an das Generalkonsulat in Wien (hier ist nur ein Konsulat.) Wir erhalten dann die schnellste Information, das Lager Konsulat war ~~zu~~ nicht dazu zu bewegen, uns das Eintreffen ~~unseres~~ Affidavits zu bestätigen, obwohl wir durch den Rückschein und Portenbeschen nachgewiesen haben, daß es vom Konsulatsbeamten übernommen worden ist. Uns verständigt von der Absendung in jedem Fall regelmäßig Briefe.

Rücksichten auf meine Familie oder auf meine Stellung habe ich nicht mehr zu nehmen, da ich am 1. August 1940 binnen 24 Stunden (amerikanische Art) meinen Sohn verloren habe.

Gesundheitlich geht es mir soweit gut, daß ich keinen Arzt benötige. Frau muß alle 2-3 Wochen den Hausarzt aufsuchen, ist aber bei dieser

ambulanten Behandlung jetzt wohlauf und sieht gut aus. –

Ich hoffe, in Deinem nächsten Briefe von Deinem Freund Fritz Wohlbefinden zu lesen und wünsche euch und uns, daß uns dieses wichtigste Gut erhalten bleibe! –

Grüße bitte meine Cousins Meyers alle. Oft erzähle ich Fritz von ihnen und von dem Gelübde, daß wir uns getan, als unser Onkel starb, daß wir die gleiche Familie bleiben wollen wie zu seinen Lebzeiten und daß wir so sein Andenken am besten ehren. Ich hoffe, es ist auch ihrerseits so geblieben, wenn auch der Briefverkehr so schütter, fast abgebrochen ist. Dafür bist Du doch der lebendige Brief geworden. Unsere lb. Mutter frägt oft nach ihnen & warum der Onkel nicht mehr schreibe – aber wir verschweigen ihr sein Ableben, um uns sie zu erhalten und schwerzen. –

Dafür haben wir heute, lieber Schwager, zu viel geplaudert und sage nur noch herzliche Grüße, Dir, an Dich, an Fritzel, an Walle

Dein Willi

3570 — 3632/3 I. Prag, den 24. April 1944.

Lieber Schwager!

Wir haben Dir zuletzt am 13. März geschrieben und erwarten von Dir noch vor der Beantwortung dieses Schreibens einen Brief, als dessen Vorboten heute Papas Bilder angekommen sind. –

In der Erbschaftssache hat unser Nachlaßverwalter die gerichtliche Verständigung erhalten, daß er Deine legalisierte (und superlegalisierte) Vollmacht bis Ende Mai vorlegen muß. Bei unserer sofortigen Vorsprache haben wir darauf hingewiesen, daß dieser Termin zu kurz sei, da die Postverbindung selbst mit der Luftpost heute 4 – 6 Wochen dauert. Wir konnten diese unangenehme Tatsache mit den Poststempeln auf Deinen einzelnen Briefkouverts nachweisen, aber der Richter kannte diese Tatsache schon aus eigener Erfahrung, die er bei anderen ähnlichen Fällen hatte. Aber das Gesetz

hat auf solche Ausnahmefälle nur eine Lösung freigelassen: den Prokurator. Anwalt und ich waren mit der vorgeschlagenen Lösung sofort einverstanden. Dich bitten wir übereinstimmend: sende bitte an unsern Anwalt nach Erhalt dieses Briefes, der gegen Ende Mai bei Dir eintreffen dürfte ein Telegramm, wann etwa Deine Vollmacht abgesandt werden kann. Es genügt ja ein schätzungsweise angegebener Termin, da ja kurz vor uns ein festes Datum angeben kann, damit das Gericht orientiert ist.

Die Telegrammadresse lautet: Advokat Teissing Praha Václavské náměstí.

An dem Termin, ~~an~~ dem Deine Vollmacht bei Dr Teissing eintrifft, ist nichts gelegen, da ja der Prokurator da ist, nur würden wir gerne Deine tel. Nachricht gerne am 31. V. hier haben, um sie innerhalb des uns gestellten Termines dem Gericht übergeben zu können.

Die Verlassenschaft selbst eilt uns nicht, da wir jetzt ~~bis~~ monatliche Übersendung von K. 2.000'- (= Mk 200'-) bekommen.

Pfeiffing ist ein korrekter, angesehener Anwalt, der Deine Interessen wahren wird wie er unsere eigenen wahrt. Wir haben zu ihm volles Vertrauen und aus diesem Vertrauen heraus haben wir ihm auch Dir vorgeschlagen.

Wir haben ihm sofort nach Papas Ableben ein Verzeichnis der vorgefundenen Sachen übergeben und nur mit seinem Wissen und seiner Zustimmung über die Möbel usw. verfügt, wie Du bereits gut geschrieben hat.

Papas Geld war in Bücheln angelegt und hat etwa K 160.000'- betragen. Diese Büchelen mußten am 31. Dezember aufgelöst werden und die Beträge sind sämtlich auf ein gebundenes Konto übertragen worden.

Sein Gold, Silber und die Bestecke, nach denen Du fragst, hat Papa schon bei Lebzeiten vorschriftmäßig bei den zuständigen Behörden angemeldet und sodann in Übereinstimmung mit einer späteren Verordnung im Safe bei der Zionobank hinterlegt.

Was er zu seinem eigenen Gebrauch

behalten durfte, haben wir vorgefunden und es sofort Dr Teising übergeben, der es als Erbmasse zum übrigen Silber legen musste. Gleichzeitig hat er die vorgeschriebene Ergänzungskonscription durchgeführt, so daß sich alles in Ordnung abwickelt.

Wenn Dir das Gericht etwas davon zuspricht, wirst Du es als Ausländer zweifellos bekommen. Wir werden für Dich um die Ausfuhrbewilligung ansuchen. Heute können wir allerdings nicht wissen, welche Vorschriften hierzu in solchen Fällen gelten werden und müssen vorläufig den Ausspruch des Gerichtes abwarten, wo heute bereits alle Belege erliegen. Sollte ein Verzicht Deinerseits notwendig werden, wirst Du von unserem Anwalt vorher rechtzeitig verständigt. Ich glaube – in Übereinstimmung mit Grell – Du solltest Ja nimmen, alles so zu tun, wie es Dr. T. in Deinem Interesse vorschlagen wird. Vorerst tritt Du in Deine Rechte ein. –

No. 12

New York, 2. April 1941

Meine Lieben :

gestern erhielt ich Eure beiden ausfuehrlichen Briefe vom 12. Maerz. Ihr koennt Euch kaum ausdenken,wie gluecklich ich war, endlich einmal einen genaueren Bericht ueber Euer Ergehen und Antwort auf viele meiner frueheren Fragen bekommen zu haben. Ihr wisst ja,dass ich an jedem Detail Eures Lebens interessiert bin und gern ueber alle gemeinsamen Dinge mich aussprechen moechte. Lasst mich darum oefters laengere Briefe von Euch haben,ich antworte ja prompt und so ausfuehrlich wie moeglich.

Ich bin auch froh zu wissen,wie Ihr ueber Eure Auswanderung denkt. Ihr hattet lange nichts mehr davon erwaehnt und darum bin ich auch nicht weiter darauf eingegangen. Ich kannte wohl Deine Stellung dazu,lieber Sami und habe auch volles Verstaendnis dafuer; wenn ich dennoch darauf drang,dass Ihr Eure Auswanderung hierher einleiten solltet,so geschah das in Hinblick darauf,dass dieser Weg einmal notwendig werden wuerde - wie immer wir uns dazu stellen moegen. Und wenn ich Dir,liebe Grete,andeutete,es moegen noch viele Jahre vergehen,bis wir uns wiedersehen,so dachte ich immer dazu : vorausgesetzt,Ihr kommt nicht frueher hierher. Denn ich betrachte Euere Bemuehung um Auswanderung keineswegs fuer aussichtlos,wenn auch etwas schwieriger als vor zwei Jahren.

Mit den Schwierigkeiten der Einwanderung hierher,von denen Ihr dort gehoert habt,hat es folgende Bewandtnis : der amerikanische Konsul verlangt jetzt zur Erteilung eines Visums ausser einem Visum noch entweder den Nachweis,dass fuer den Einwanderer hier Geld hinterlegt worden ist,oder den Vorweis von bezahlten Fahrkarten. Die Fahrt muss in diesem Falle von hier aus in Dollars hinterlegt sein. Wie es der Konsul in Wien haelt,weiss ich nicht; aber ich nehme an,dass er bestimmt die Fahrkarten als Voraussetzung fuer die Visumserteilung ansieht.

Ihr schriebt,dass Ihr Euch beim Konsul erkundigen werdet,wie Eure Aussichten stehen. Eine buendige Antwort,falls sie ueberhaupt noch moeglich ist,kann er Euch nur geben,wenn Ihr ihm das genaue Datum Eurer Registrierung angebt,den Tag also,an dem Ihr vom ehemaligen Prager Konsulat die Mitteilung erhalten habt,dass Ihr fuer die Auswanderung vorgemerkt seid. Ich waere Euch uebrigens dankbar,wenn Ihr mir dieses Datum in Eurer Antwort auf meinen Brief mitteilen wolltet. Ob darueber hinaus noch die Praxis von Wartenummern besteht,weiss ich nicht. Dass ich Euch zwecks Rueckfrage beim Konsul nochmals ein Affidavit schicke, ist unzweckmaessig. Ein Affidavit veraltet nach 6 Monaten und das alte, das Ihr in Haenden habt,genuegt jederzeit als Nachweis,dass ich als Buerge in Frage komme. Sollte Eure Bitte hingegen noch andere Gruende haben,die ich nicht uebersehe,so lasst es mich umgehend wissen.

Einen Rat fuer die berufliche Vorbildung zur Auswanderung kann ich Euch nur schwer erteilen. Generell gilt fuer dieses und jedes Ueberseeland,dass man ein Handwerk am besten verwerten kann. Aber ein Handwerk will richtig erlernt sein und ich zweifle,ob sich jemand in einem

Jahr zum Elektrotechniker,Uhrmacher oder Tischler ausbilden kann. Solltest Du,lieber Sami,dennoch an etwas aehnliches denken,so muesstest Du beruecksichtigen,welche Faehigkeiten Du bereits hast und wozu Du Dich am ehesten eignest. Ich bin uebrigens ueberzeugt,dass Du unter guenstigen Umstaenden Deine Kenntnisse im Metallhandel gut verwerten koenntest; vielleicht koenntest Du noch einige technische Dinge in der Metallurgie hinzulernen,die sich spaeter praktisch verwerten liessen. Ich spreche ganz laienhaft dahin, aber vielleicht kannst Du richtige Schluesse daraus ziehen. Frauen haben es in dieser Hinsicht besser. Eine Frau findet immer eine Stelle im Haushalt und wenn sie eine gute Koechin ist und aus Wien oder Prag kommt,sollte sie bald eine befriedigende Stellung finden. Dass es in jedem Falle gut ist,auch wenn man in den Haushalt gehen will,so viel englische Kenntnisse zu besitzen als moeglich,versteht sich von selbst. Um ein Beispiel zu geben : Fraeulein Wilhelm,der ich bei der Einwanderung behilflich war, hat hier in einem Haushalt eine Stelle als Maedchen und verdient dabei so viel,dass sie ihre alte Mutter ernaehren kann. Der alten Dame wurde im Hause nebenan eine Stelle als Koechin angeboten,aber sie konnte sie leider nicht annehmen,weil sie einfach nicht mehr die Sprache erlernen kann.

Taetigkeiten,die Mann und Frau gemeinsam ausueben koennen,gibt es auch; aber auf die kann man sich schwer vorbereiten. Ich kenne Ehepaare, die eine Huehnerzucht hier haben,solche,die gemeinsam ein Haus bewirtschaften,andere,die Baeckereien gemeinsam betreiben,und schliesslich solche,die zusammen ein Geschaeft fuehren. Vieles haengt von den mehr oder weniger zufaelligen Umstaenden ab,die man hier vorfindet.

Du fragst,was die verschiedenen Bekannten und Verwandten von drueben machen,liebe Grete : die Onkels von Gretel haben zwei Geschaefte hier angefangen,ein Modewarengeschaeft und einen Lampenvertrieb; sie bekamen freilich etwas Geld zur Verfuegung gestellt. Brueckners sind in Chicago; er ist dort in einem Volksbildungsheim taetig und verwertet Kenntnisse,die er von frueher her noch hatte. Hans Weil versucht es sowohl mit Photographie,in der er sich in Italien ausgebildet hat,wie auch mit Wissenschaft; aber er ist noch zu kurz da,um ueber den endgueltigen Erfolg entscheiden zu koennen. Irgendwie knuepfen alle hier an ihre alten Berufe an und finden auch nach einigen Versuchen ihren Platz. Aus dieser Erfahrung entspringt auch meine Bemerkung ueber Samis Moeglichkeiten hier,seine Berufserfahrungen zu verwerten.

Im uebrigen muss man sich in dieser Sache auf die gluecklichen Zufaelle und menschliche Hilfsbereitschaft verlassen. Dies ist auch ein Grund,warum ich die Menschen,die jetzt erst zu Euch den Weg finden und sich von Euch meine Adresse geben lassen,milder beurteile als Ihr es tut. Wir alle sind jetzt in einer boesen Situation und muessen darum unsere Mitmenschen mehr in Anspruch nehmen als wir das in besseren Zeiten getan haetten. Warum soll ich also Katzens nicht die Moeglichkeit geben,sich mit Eva zu verstaendigen ? Gerade heute erhielt ich einen Brief von Eva und habe es ihnen sofort mitgeteilt. Ebenso werde ich mich um Hilde Kohner und Prof. Wiener bemuehen; bedauerlicher Weise fragen mich diese Leute um etwas,was ich beim besten Willen nicht leisten kann : ich soll ihnen die Einwanderung durchfuehren. Dann wundere ich mich nur ueber so viel Naivitaet. Ich werde mich also auch mit Herrn Eisner in Chicago in Verbindung setzen und einen Versuch mit Dr. Hauschild machen; hoffentlich faellt er so erfreulich aus wie mit Mr.Meyer in Brooklyn,der immer wieder nach Eurer Familie fragt.

Was Du mir von Tante Louise schreibst,liebe Grete,tut mir sehr leid. Vielleicht kann ich ihr doch einmal direkt schreiben. Wir sprachen hier kuerzlich von ihr,als wir Onkel Gustl besuchten,der jetzt in eine andere schoene Wohnung gezogen ist und sich einen huebschen kleinen Haushalt aufgemacht hat. Es geht ihm gesundheitlich wieder besser und Tante Ida hat sich sehr zu ihrem Vorteil veraendert. Auch das,was Du von Onkel Julius Frau berichtest,ist so traurig. Kannst Du ihr mit dem Frankfurter Geld etwas aushelfen ? Wenn sie mich wissen lassen wuerde,wo ihre Tochter sich aufhaelt,koennte ich ja mit ihr in Verbindung treten; Illo moechte es auch tun.

Von Dr. Teissing bekam ich dieser Tage die angekuendigte Anfrage wegen der Erbansprueche. Deinem Rate folgend habe ich meine Ansprueche geltend gemacht und es ihm umgehend mitgeteilt. Die Vollmacht konnte ich ihm aber noch nicht zuschicken,denn das hiesiege deutsche Konsulat legalisiert die Unterschrift nur,wenn ich angeben kann,wie hoch die Erbschaft sein wird; ich habe davon Dr. Teissing informiert. Dir sage ich es nur zu Deiner Informierung.

Ich habe mich gefreut zu hoeren,dass die Ueberweisungen aus Frankfurt in Ordnung gehen. Ich hatte auch einen aehnlichen Bericht von Herrn Hirsch selber. Ihr solltet ihm seinen Brief nicht krumm nehmen; er wusste ja von Eurer Situation nichts,ebenso wenig wie ich,und manche seiner Formulierungen werden wohl juristische Gruende gehabt haben. Im uebrigen solltet Ihr Euch ueber die ganze Sache keine Kopfweh machen.

Mach Dir auch ueber uns nicht zuviel Sorgen,liebe Grete. Wir sind noch immer recht gut dran und ich habe nur alle unsere kleinen Bedrueckungen erwaehnt,um Dir ein ehrliches Bild von unserem Leben zu geben. Ich schrieb Dir ja schon,dass Gretel wieder auf ist und schon seit ein paar Wochen sich auf dem Weg zu voller Gesundheit befindet. Gerade heute liess sie sich ihr Wohlbefinden vom Arzt bestaetigen; was ihr eigentlich gefehlt hat,wissen wir allerdings nicht. Elschen hat uns vor einer Woche verlassen. Sie hat die Pflege einer herzkranken Dame uebernommen. Sie liebt solche Arbeit und legt sich gern auch noch etwas auf die Sparkasse. Wie lange sie wegbleiben wird,das haengt von der Dame ab; wenn sie dort weggeht,kommt sie hoffentlich wieder auf einige Zeit zu uns,um ihr Zimmer in unserem Haus zu bewohnen und nicht nur zur Pflege ihrer Tochter.

Schreibt mir recht bald und seid herzlichst gegruesst von Gretel und gekuesst von

1947 – 894

Am 30. November d. J. ist knapp nach erreichtem 70. Lebensjahr unser Vater und Schwiegervater, Herr

Emil Soudek,

gew. Kaufmann in Bodenbach,

verschieden und von uns an der Seite seiner Gattin auf dem Straschnitzer Friedhof zur ewigen Ruhe gebettet worden.

952 Familien Rudnik u. Dr. Soudek

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2

Prag, den 12. März 1941.

Lieber Hff.

Dein Schmerz um den verlorenen Vater greift Dir an die Nerven wie eins. Mir auch und ich will Dir nicht predigen – ich bin ja Gottseidank kein Rabbiner geworden – wie man den Schmerz heilt: Laß ihm seinen Lauf, bis Du von selber fühlst, daß er sich beruhigt und die Wunde die noch offene, wenigstens oberflächlich vernarbt. Nur eine Gefahr mußt Du aus dem Wege gehen: nach rückwärts zu schauen. So ein Schlag des Schicksals dreht den Menschen um ~~und~~ das Ich, verstärkt durch das Heimweh läßt einen zur Säule erstarren – doch das heutige Leben, das uns den Blick in die Zukunft verdüstert, fordert wenigstens, daß wir als Männer

nicht den Blick für die Gegenwart verlieren, die ernst ist und alle Kräfte von uns fordert, um nicht unterzugehen. Nach männlichen Tränen – die männliche Ruhe. Das war mein Weg und ich glaube, er wird auch der Deinige. Von den erfahrenen Bitterkeiten – keine Rede mehr!

Zu Gott müssen wir nachsichtig sein. Sie ist ängstlich, jeder Traum beunruhigt sie um Dich und Deine Zukunft, jedes Wort über eine längere Dauer eines Wiedersehens mit Dir scheucht sie auf und läßt sie nicht zur Ruhe kommen. Sie ist überhaupt schwer zu beruhigen. Sie hatte immer die Absicht, auszuwandern, Papa hielt sie noch hier und jetzt fällt dies Glückchen für sie weg. Und nun schreibst Du von Jahren, wie es noch dauern soll – das macht sie resigniert.

Meinen Standpunkt kennst Du ja, ich habe das alte Lyrtes Wort angesehen. Nur ungern verläßt man den Boden, in dem man Wurzeln geschlagen hat, dann nach der Zauner und Saarer Fremde und der ärmlichen Rückkehr aus dem Kriege,

nach dem ich mein Studium abbrach und in die Praxis ging, wollte ich eine Wiederholung dieses Schicksales vermeiden. Bei einer Auswanderung nach Polen oder gar Shanghai gibt ich USA den Vorzug. Ich habe meine Stellung bis September innegehabt und bis jetzt auch meinen Gehalt, sodass uns die Angst an Hunger befreiendet hatten. Aber die legale Möglichkeit, die Übersiedlungen ~~aus Polen~~ eventuell nach Polen ändern zu lassen – dieses Gespenst hat uns dann gebracht, zuzustimmen. Zu Geld und – ich will's nicht verheimlichen, meiner Beruhigung würde die Erneuerung des Affidavits viel beitragen. Über weitere Möglichkeiten werden wir uns in Wien beim Konsulat erkundigen; vielleicht erfährst Du Näheres Genaueres.

Ich bitte Dir dies etwas früher geschrieben, aber kleine Veränderungen, die ich mir bei den ungewohnten manuellen Arbeiten zugezogen habe, mussten zuerst ausheilen, bevor ich wieder

schreiben konnte. Das nächste Mal bin ich abgehärteter.

Wir haben viel Besuche. Anfangs freuen wir uns von Herzen, daß jemand zu uns in Prag V. kommt, aber wenn wir sehen, daß wir nur eine „Adressen-Kanzlei" sind, geben wir höflich Deine Adresse und freuen uns, wieder allein zu sein und ertragen eher unsern Untermieter, den wir sonst nicht verdrängen könnten. Aber die Kultusgemein(d)e zwingt uns, eine Familie bei uns zu haben. – Kraus, Römer, Katz – letzterer hat sich Deine Adresse dreimal geben lassen und nach 3 Monaten, als Du nichts über Eva erwähntest, den Drang empfunden, Dir sogar zu kondolieren! – das sind so die Leutchen, die jetzt häufig kommen und die wir gerne wieder gehen sehen. Der Wiener war auch zweimal hier, von Herrn Kraus eingeführt. – Eines waren seit unserer Verheiratung das erste Mal da!

Mein Bruder war im vorigen Sommer Feldarbeiter, im Herbst Arbeiter in einem Kaolinwerk und hat über den Winter ein Plätzchen bei der dortigen Kultusgemeinde gefunden. Mein Schwager in Rag denkt auch an die Möglichkeit einer Auswanderung und hat beim Konsulat wegen der voraussichtlichen Wartezeit angefragt.

Sei nicht traurig, Schwager, Deine Frau trägt Du ja nicht allein, und nimm heute meine besten Wünsche für Deine und Rahels Gesundheit entgegen.

Dein Sami

Mein lieber Seff!

Immer denke ich an Euch u. hauptsächlich, ob Gott schon gesund ist. Wenn Du nicht schon geschrieben hast, dann bitte schreibe mir gleich wie es ihr geht. Ihr könnt sehr froh sein, daß Frau Else bei Euch ist u. Euch vieles abnimmt. Jetzt wo bei mir langsam Ruhe eintritt will ich daran denken, etwas zu lernen, was für irgend einen Beruf gut wäre. Es geht uns Beiden gleich, u. doch möchten wir etwas lernen, was wir eventuell gemeinsam verwerten können. Hast Du auch gehört, daß es Erleichterungen gibt, auszuwandern. Man hört hier viel, von keiner Seite Genaues. Samis Geschichte würden auch weggehen, aber dazu braucht man jetzt scheinbar Geld. Also ist ja die Sache vielmehr aussichtslos. Ich werde auch noch Erkundigungen einziehen,

u. dann darüber schreiben.

Von Hilde K. hast Du einen Brief erhalten, daran bin ich ganz unschuldig. Ich glaube das ist bisher viel, was sie von Dir verlangt. Wenn man von Dir etwas bekommt, dann kennt mich jeder. Ihr Eisner, der Mann von Herma Bergmann, ersucht Dich seinen Bruder zu schreiben, er hat bereits 5 Handel keine Work, nicht. Eric Eisner 1627 Humboldt Blvd. Chicago (Illinois).
von seinem Bruder

Ich übernehme gar nicht gern solche Aufträge, aber ich kann nicht ausweichen, trotzdem ich weiß wie überbürdet mit Arbeit u. Sorgen Du bist. Sei mir nicht bös u. was Du nicht ausführen kannst, das lass sein.

Ich muss mich jetzt sehr viel um Tante Ida kümmern, die ja jetzt ganz allein dasteht u. nicht eine, viel Nachricht von Gott hat. In Kennst ja unsere Familie. Da ist Vorsten liebe nicht-

weit her. Tante Luise ist sehr krank. Du willst mehr von Papa wissen. Ich kann Dir nur immer wieder sagen, es ist so rapid gegangen, daß ich selbst nicht fassen kann, daß es möglich ist. Ich kann aber immer noch nicht schreiben, es regt mich noch schrecklich auf. Ich gehe nur so oft ich kann auf den Friedhof. Es ist noch kalt u. wie schönes Wetter kommt lasse ich Efeu pflanzen. Mehr kann ich nicht mehr tun. Wenn ich nur nicht immer die Zweifel hätte, ich habe zu wenig getan.

Ich habe von Frankfurt Kondolenzbriefe erhalten u. kann vorläufig nur Danke sagen. Es ist mir nicht leicht gewesen anzunehmen, aber vielleicht wird es wieder mal anders.

Ich hätte gern mal gehört wie u. ob Deine Bekannten u. Verwandten Dich gefaßt haben. Es sind ja eine ganze Anzahl die auch ich gekannt habe.

Grüße mir Grete u. Frau Else recht herzl. u. sei geküßt von

Deiner Grete.

Um noch auf Dein letztes Schreiben zu „pinkpunktieren". Wie es Dir immer geht im Traum od. im Wachen so kann ich es von mir auch sagen. Wir waren gewöhnt alles erst zu Hause zu erzählen, ob ernst, wichtig od. unwichtig. Wir wußten, wir haben jemanden, der uns auf Mitteilungen von uns wartet. Und jetzt ist eine Lücke da, niemand wartet. Wir 4, jeder anders, haben zusammen gehört. Hätten wir vielleicht Kinder gehabt, vielleicht wäre es nicht so gewesen, wir wären mehr abgelenkt. Nun können wir nichts tun, als sie im ewigen Andenken halten u. in ihrem Sinne weiterleben.

Zum Kapitel: Bekannte.

In New York lebt jetzt Leo Hausdorfer (73 Seaman Ave N.Y. City), der durch die Heirat meines Bruders mit uns verschwägert ist. Früher war er Arzt in Berlin. Ich an die Grenzen eines Egoismus — kommt man mit ihm Briefe wechseln. Ihm habe ich Deine Adresse noch nicht geschrieben.

So —

No. 11

10. Maerz 1941

Meine liebe Grete :

vorige Woche erhielt ich Deinen versprochenen Brief, den Du etwa am 5. Februar abgeschickt hast; er war also kaum eine Woche laenger unterwegs als Deine Karten und da im Porto wenig Unterschied ist, waere es doch gut,wenn Du mir von Zeit zu Zeit ausfuehrlicher schreiben wolltest.

In der Frage der Verlassenschaft werde ich mich so verhalten wie Du es mir raetst. Sobald ich eine gerichtliche Anfrage bekomme,werde ich meinen Anspruch erheben,der,soweit ich weiss.die Haelfte der Hinterlassenschaft betrifft. Schwerer wird es mir schon anzugeben,auf welche Gegenstaende ich Anspruch erhebe. Ueber Waesche,Kleider und Moebel hast Du schon verfuegt und das ist recht so. Bleibt also nach Deiner Darstellung nur noch Porzellan uebrig: da Du nichts von Silber und Bestecken erwaehnst,duerfte auch keines mehr da sein. Natuerlich waere ich gerade daran und dem Porzellan sowie Tischwaesche interessiert gewesen; denn diese Dinge lassen sich zu gegebener Zeit transportieren,waehrend der Transport von Moebeln nicht lohnte. Du sprichst auch nichts von Bildern; sollte aber noch das Bild von Mamas Mutter sowie Papas Grossvater vorhanden sein,so moechte ich die gern haben. Schliesslich waere noch zu entscheiden,ob etwa vorhandene Barschaft aufteilbar ist; auch das haette nur einen Sinn,wenn eine Transfermoeglichkeit bestuende und falls Du nicht das Geld augenblicklich brauchst.

Ich muss es also Dir ueberlassen,die erwaehnten Gegenstaende auf die ich Anspruch erheben wuerde,auszusuxchen. Da Dich aber nicht uebersehen laesst,wann Du sie mir je zuschicken kannst,bitte ich Dich,sie einstweilen in Gebrauch zu nehmen,sofern das rechtlich zulaessig ist,was ich aber annehmen moechte.

Ich kann Dir so gut nachfuehlen,wie hart es gewesen sein muss,den Haushalt der lieben Eltern aufzuloesen,in dem Du doch mit jedem Stueck so eng verbunden warst. Ich konnte kaum die Vorstellung ertragen und es schnuerte mir den Hals zu,als ich bei meiner Abreise nach Amerika bewusst zum letzten Mal unsere Wohnung in Bodenbach sah. Aber Dir ist leider nichts erspart geblieben und ich darf Dir nicht helfen,nun fuer die Toten zu sorgen. Du erwaehntest nicht,ob Papas Staette neben der von Mama ist,ob Du sie bepflanzt hast und ob Du fuer mich Blumen niederlegen kannst. Ich waere Dir so dankbar, wenn Du am 4. April wieder Rosen auf Mamas Grab legtest und auf Papas Grab Efeu fuer mich pflantest.

Die versprochenen Reproduktionen von Papas Bildern sind infolge technischer Verzoegerungen noch nicht abgegangen. Ich werde sie aber morgen abschicken und Du duerftest sie mit der gleichen Post erhalten.

Als ich Dir das letzte Mal schrieb,lag Gretel noch zu Bett. Nun ist sie seit fast drei Wochen wieder auf und konnte sogar am Abend weggehen,

ohne dass es ihr geschadet haette. Wir wissen noch immer nicht,was ihr gefehlt hat; alles,was der Arzt feststellen konnte,war eine besondere Anfaelligkeit,die er auf die Anstrengungen durch das Klima zurueckfuehrt. Es ist fuer Europaer manchmal nicht leicht,den scharfen und ununterbrochenen Wetterwechsel hier in New York zu ertragen; auch den hier Geborenen bekommt das oft nicht gut. Aber im Fruehjahr wird das besser und vielleicht ist die Besserung in Gretels Befinden schon ein bisschen Vorwegnahme des Fruehlings,der aber hier erst spaeter im April einsetzt. Gretel hilft nun auch dem Elschen den Haushalt fuehren,aber die Happiness liegt doch auf dem Elschen,das uns gern und gut verpflegt.Manchmal habe ich das Gefuehl,dass wir vielleicht gar nicht genug zu schaetzen wissen, wie gut wir es haben : eine schoene grosse Wohnung,wie in Frankfurt,Waerme, und viel zu reichliche gute Nahrung,ganz zu schweigen von den Luxusgenuessen, die ein normales Leben in der Grosstadt mit sich bringt.

Den angekuendigten Brief von Prof. Wiener habe ich kurz vor dem Deinen erhalten. Ich habe mir schon ueberlegt und Erkundigungen eingezogen,wie ich ihm helfen koennte; leicht wird es nicht sein,da er seine Auswanderung nicht richtig angepackt hat. Heute kam auch ein Brief von Karl Menzel von Anfang Dezember; er schreibt leider gar nicht,was er imm algemeinen treibt und ob er noch die Absicht hat,wegzugehen. Ihr erwaehnt auch nichts mehr von Euren Auswanderungsplaenen . Hat sich in dieser Hinsicht etwas bei Euch entwickelt? Schreib mir doch gelegentlich darueber,da ich gar nicht weiss,wie gross jetzt fuer Euch die Chancen sind,ein Visum zu erhalten oder welche Ruecksichten Ihr auf Samis Familie zu nehmen habt ?

Ich moechte ueberhaupt soviel wissen und warte sehr ungeduldig auf eine Nachricht und Antwort auf zwei Briefe von mir. Hoffentlich kommt sie bald,da mit ich gleich wieder zurueckschreiben kann. Ich nehme an und hoffe, dass Sami inzwischen laengst schon seine Grippe ueberstanden hat und wieder voellig gesund ist. Gruesse ihn herzlich von mir und seid gegruesst von Gretel und Elschen.

Und Du sei herzlichst gekuesst von

Nightletter

20. Februar 1941

HIRSCH

LERSNERSTRASSE 32

FRANKFURT / MAIN (GERMANY)

UNTERLASSE TRANSFER BEANTRAGE DRINGEND 200 MARK MONATLICHE UNTERSTUETZUNG MEINER VERWANDTEN RUDNIK PRAG NUERNBERGER STRASSE 34 SOUDEKS VATER GESTORBEN UNTERLASSE UNTERSTUETZUNG WACHSNER

HEIMANN

Soudek, 900 West End Ave Ac 2 - 7206

No. 10

19. Februar 1941

Meine liebe Grete :

am 6. Februar erhielt ich Deine Karte vom 30. Dezember und vorgestern Deine Karte vom 25. Januar; sie sind beide mit Flugpost befoerdert worden und die letztere ist sogar ziemlich prompt eingetroffen. Es hat also durchaus Sinn,sich des Flugzeugs zu bedinen. Aus dem Inhalt Deiner letzten Karte entnehme ich,dass in der Zeit zwischen dem 18. September und 13. November bzw. 30. Dezember Nachrichten von Dir verloren gegangen sein muessen; falls Du sie mit dem Schiff geschickt hast,koennen sie natuerlich noch kommen. In meiner langen Korrespondenz mit Papa ist nur eine Karte von ihm nicht eingetroffen.

Ich erwaehne das so ausdruecklich,um Dir die Gewissheit zu geben dass wir bei regelmaessigem Schreiben in einem guten Kontakt bleiben koennen. Zu Papas Lebzeiten habe ich Dir wenig geschrieben,weil ich ihm ja ziemlich regelmaessig Karten und Briefe geschickt habe und annahm,dass Du auf diese Weise auch ueber uns unterrichtet bleibst. Jetzt ist das leider anders geworden und Du darfst sicher sein,dass ich so oft wie moeglich schreiben werde,weil ich ein grosses Beduerfnis danach habe und auch gern von Dir hoere; meine Gedanken waren und sind viel bei Euch und ich moechte alles Erdenkliche von Eurem Ergehen erfahren. Dir gegenueber kann ich auch aufrichtiger sein,waehrend ich Papa ungern ueber unsere Sorgen berichtet habe,um ihn nicht zu bedruecken; ich meinte,er habe genug eigene Sorgen gehabt und sollte nichts Unangenehmes von mir hoeren. Das soll nicht heissen,dass ich Dich fuer sorgloser halte; aber in unserem Alter ertraegt man leichter,auch von fremdem Leid zu erfahren.

Vielleicht hatte Papa auch die Absicht,mich zu schonen und hat mir wenig von seinen und Euren Lebensumstaenden berichtet. Ich wusste beispielsweise nicht,wo Eure Wohnung gelegen ist und wieviel Raeume Ihr zur Verfuegung habt. Erst aus Deiner Karte entnehme ich,dass Ihr jetzt beschraenkter wohnt und auch noch ein anderes Ehepaar bei Euch habt. Das sind doch alles Dinge,die ich wissen moechte,und die Du mir so detaillier wie moeglich schildern solltest. Ebenso wichtig ist es mir,von den Verwandten und Deinen Freunden zu hoeren; vielleicht kann ich in der einen oder anderen Weise helfen.

Von Dr. Wiener hatte ich bisher keine Nachricht,wohl aber von Hilde Rind - Kohner. Ich werde ihr auch gleich schreiben,leider sehe ich nicht recht,ob ich ihr sehr nuetzen kann. Zur Einwanderung hierher brauchte sie unbedingt die Buergschaft ihres Onkels,der aber nicht willig zu sein scheint; trotzdem will ich sehen,wieviel ich tun kann und ebenso in ihren anderen Angelegenheiten mit Holland und Ecuador. Von Evan Katz habe ich bisher noch keine Antwort auf meine Anfrage. Tante Ida kann ich vielleicht auch helfen oder Dir die Hilfe erleichtern,wie Du gleich sehen wirst.

Ich habe naemlich die Absicht,die monatliche Unterstuetzung aus meinem Sperrkonto in Frankfurt,die ich urspruenglich fuer Papa gemacht

hatte, Dir zuzuwenden. Du schreibst zwar in Deiner Karte,sie sei mit Papas Tod nicht mehr aktuell,aber ich nehme an,dass wir uns ueber diese Frage nicht genuegend verstaendigt haben,zumal Deine beiden Antworten auf diese Frage ja verloren gegangen sind. Was nun im einzelnen zu unternehmen ist,habe ich im beiliegenden Brief an Sami ausgefuehrt.Hier moechte ich nur hinzufuegen,dass Du,falls das Geld ueberhaupt ueberwiesen wird, davon Tante Ida einen Betrag weitergeben kannst.

Das ist leider alles,womit ich im Augenblick meinen guten Willen andeuten kann. Ich moechte gern mehr tun,aber wie sollte ich ? Ich kann mir nur ausdenken,wie einsam Du sein magst,wo Du an Papas taegliche Besuche gewoehnt warst (von denen ich natuerlich nichts wusste). Wie schwer muss ihm der Abschied von Dir gewesen sein,da er doch furchtbarer Weise ahnte,dass er ihm bevorstand. Und immer wieder muss ich an seine Worte denken: "was wird nur der Junge sagen,dass er mich nicht mehr sehen wird". In diesem Satz liegt doch alles,was mir ihn teuer macht: er hat nicht von seinem Schmerz gesprochen,sondern von dem,den er mir antun musste. Ich weine viel ueber diese verlorene Liebe. Nun steht sein Bild auf dem schwarzen Kaestchen gegenueber meinem Schreibtisch gerade unter dem von Mama; ich werde es jetzt rahmen lassen und dann kann ich immer beide betrachten,wenn ich hier arbeite und nachdenke. Ich habe mir von frueheren Bildern von Papa Reproduktionen machen lassen und eine Serie auch fuer Dich; Du erhaeltst sie mit der naechsten Post. Wenn Du sie auf ein Karton aufziehen laesst,wie sie auch gedacht sind,dann hast Du ein aehnliches Album wie das von Mamas Bildern. Mir sind solche Bilder wichtig und darum schicke ich sie Dir auch. Das gehoert zu dem wenigen,das ich fuer Dich tun kann; zu Besuch werde ich doch lange nicht mehr kommen.

Gretel ist noch immer nicht gesund.Kurz,nachdem ich Dir zuletzt geschrieben hatte,war sie aufgestanden und wir waren sogar an einem Sonntag draussen bei Fanias,um den ersten Geburtstag von Illos Tochter zu feiern. Onkel Gustl und Tante Ida waren auch da; sie haben jetzt unweit von uns eine eigene Wohnung und Tante Ida,sie sich hier besser fuehlt als je in Wien und auch viel netter geworden ist,wirtschaftet mit Begeisterung Onkel Gustl geht es dagegen nicht so gut,er gruebelt viel (Familienuebel) und vermisst wohl auch seine Arbeit und Selbstaendigkeit. Nach diesem Besuch hat sich Gretel eine neue Erkaeltung zugezogen und hat wieder fast zwei Wochen im Bett gelegen. Eben steht sie auf und versucht erneut,auszugehen. Der Arzt kann nichts finden und vermutet,dass ihr das Klima nicht zusagt; bis zum Fruehjahr sind es immerhin noch zwei Monate. Wir sind daher meistens zuhause und haben auch gelegentlich Gaeste bei uns; zum Glueck fuehrt uns Elschen weiter die Wirtschaft und Gretel kann leichteren Herzens entweder in ihrem blauen Schlafzimmer oder in unserem Herrenzimmer (den man hier living room nennt) liegen mit dem Blick auf die grosse Buecherwand.

Ich warte nun ungeduldig auf den versprochenen Brief und dann schreibe ich Dir bald wieder; es ist doch gut,nicht so ins Blaue hinein schreiben zu muessen. Sei innig gekuesst von

Lieber Sami :

ich habe Dir schon in meinen frueheren Briefen angekuendigt,dass ich kuenftig noch oft Deine Guete werde ihn Anspruch nehmen muessen. Heute komme ich mit einem Anliegen,das ich gern in Deinen Haenden wuesste.

Ich habe in Frankfurt a/M ein Sperrmarkkonto aus der Erbschaft nach meinem Schwiegervater. Ich hatte schon lange geplant, daraus meinem Vater eine monatliche Ueberweisung zukommen zu lassen und ihn in zwei Briefen am 14. September und 7. Oktober 1940 deshalb angefragt. Auf beide Briefe konnte er mir nicht antworten und nun hoere ich von Grete,dass sie die Beantwortung uebernommen hatte,aber wohl beide Karten verloren gegangen sind. Ich weiss also nicht,wie sich Papa zu dieser Idee gestellt hat und ob von seiner Seite Bedenken dagegen bestanden haben.

Ich habe nun die Absicht,die monatliche Ueberweisung an Euch zu richten und moechte gern wissen,ob Euch das recht ist. Da ich aber nicht Euren Bescheid abwarten kann,sondern rasch eine Entscheidung treffen muss,da andernfalls das Geld hierher transferiert werden wuerde, so werde ich morgen nach Frankfurt telegraphieren,dass - Genehmigung vorausgesetzt - die gedachten Monatsueberweisungen an Euch gehen sollen. Mein Kabel geht an einen Freund der Familie,Herrn Hugo Israel Hirsch in Frankfurt a/M, Lernsnerstrasse 32,der sich um unsere Erbschaftsfragen kuemmert. Ich bitte ihn,sich an die dortige Devisenstelle zu wenden mit dem Gesuch,dass aus unserem Sperrkonto monatlich 200 Mark an Euch als Unterstuetzung ueberwiesen werden. Ich weiss ja gar nicht, ob uns die Genehmigung erteilt wird und wie die Sache von Euch aus angesehen wird; jedenfalls bitte ich Dich,falls Du irgendwelche Fragen hast,sie an Herrn Hugo Hirsch zu schreiben,der Euch gern und prompt Bescheid geben wird.

Mit Deinem Vetter Meyer habe ich kuerzlich mehrmals telephoniert. Wir konnten einander leider noch nicht sehen,da er ueber Weihnachten verreist war und dann in seiner Familie Grippe herrschte und andererseits meine Frau krank war. Ich unterrichte ihn aber staendig ueber alles,was ich aus Prag hoere und er moechte gern mehr ueber Deine Familie wissen. Auf alle Faelle soll ich Dir seine herzlichsten Gruesse an Euch alle weitergeben.

Gruesse sie auch von mir und sei selbst herzlichst gegruesst von Gretel und

1958 — 1115

Prag 18. II. 41.

Mein lieber Seff!

Mein heutiges Schreiben wünschte ich rechtzeitig in Deinen Händen, daß Du meine innigsten Glückwünsche von mir erhältst. Was Alles ich Dir wünsche weißt Du ja. Vor Allem ein ruhiges zufriedenes Jahr. Das brauchen wir wohl beide.

Deinen lieben langen Brief haben wir erhalten u. in den nächsten Tagen werde ich Dir darauf genau u. ausführlich antworten. Der heutige Brief soll ja nur ein Geburtstagsbrief sein. Nur eines ist mir so wichtig, daß ich es Dir gleich beantworten muß: Daß Du Pepa wieder

wieder schreibst war ja meine Anregung,
denn Du selbst hast ja nach der Entdeck-
ung, die Du bei ihm selbst hast, gesagt,
daß Du speciell ihm nicht mehr helfen
wirst. Darum meine besondere Entschul-
digung, daß ich Dich damit belästige.
Nebenbei gesagt, soll jeden der. l. Gott be-
wahren, von unserer Familie abhängig
zu sein. Heute will ich Dich damit nicht be-
trüben, denn Du bist viel zu gut, um es
zu verstehen.

Feire Deinen Geburtstag so gut
Du es kannst u. so gut ihn Dir Deine
Freunde bereiten. ~~Ich denke stets an die~~
~~Geburtstagsfeier wie noch vorigen~~
~~die vielen Freuden~~ W.

feierten. Heute feierst Du wohl mit einer Gretel zu; ich bin sehr froh, daß sie wieder munter zu gesund ist. Wenn sie wieder Hausfrau spielt, schicke ich ihr gern meine neuesten Kochrezepte. Sie werden sie vielleicht interessieren, wie einfach man solche Sachen herstellen kann.

Mein lieber Lefft nochmals meine innigsten Glückwünsche. Sei lieb nicht traurig zu; denke nur, daß Du in der Heimat noch mich hast.

Ich grüße zu. Küsse Dich zu.

Bleibe Deine Gretl.

Die gleichen Wünsche,
den gleichen Ton = mit anderen Worten
dieselben Gedanken: Ella

2917–918

3. Februar 1941

Mein lieber Seff!

Heute will ich versuchen Dir bissel ausführlicher zu schreiben. Es ist mir bisher schwer gefallen, aber wenn Du Dich in meine Lage versetzen kannst, wirst Du mich verstehen. Ich war einfach noch nicht imstande etwas richtiges zu beginnen.

Du hast natürlich auf die Kulassenschaft nach den l. Eltern dasselbe Anrecht wie ich. Ich will Dir deshalb über Verschiedenes Aufklärung geben. Falls Du eine gerichtliche Zuschrift, bezüglich der Kulassenschaft bekommst, bitte ich Dich keinesfalls zu verzichten u. wähle Deine Rechte. Das Porzellan habe ich für Dich packen lassen u. wenn es die Verhältnisse wieder erlauben, sollst Du es bekommen, wenn Du es gern willst.

Einen Teil der Möbel habe ich zu mir genommen, denn ich habe jetzt viel für die Unterwinter gebraucht. Das Spiegelzimmer wollte ich aufheben.

Lauis Mutter hat es zu sich genommen, aber wir werden es doch verkaufen müssen, denn sie wird höchstwahrscheinlich ihre Wohnung aufgeben. Man trennt sich von den alten Sachen schwer, aber es muß sein. Tisch u. Sessel werde ich vorläufig behalten also andere muß ich verkaufen od. zum Teil verschenken. Die Wäsche habe ich mit genommen u. Papas Kleider u. Wäsche kann zum größten Teil Lauis tragen. Das wäre in großen Umrissen was ich Dir vorläufig schreiben kann. Ich würde darüber gern Deine Meinung hören u. welche Wünsche Du hättest. Du weißt was mir möglich ist würde ich Dir machen. Das Auflösen der Wohnung wo

für mich eine so fürchterliche Sache, daß ich Dir sagen kann, jede schwerste Arbeit hätte ich lieber vorgezogen. Jeder einzelne Schuß hat Erinnerungen geweckt, daß ich dann immer nicht weiter konnte u. die Frage mußte ich immer stellen, warum hat es gerade uns so getroffen. Wir hätten für die l. Eltern doch alles getan, damit sie keine Sorgen haben.

Ich komme mir jetzt oft so einsam vor, daß ich oft ganz verzweifelt bin. Sonni ist recht gut zu mir u. so habe ich zwei Sorgen und meine. Namentlich liegt es u. Kniart seine Sippe aus.

Ich freue mich sehr daß Gott für Dich so gut Korbt ist, jetzt muß sie Dich auch recht trösten. Ich lasse sie herzl. grüßen u. auch alles andere. Du sei recht innigst geküßt von

Deiner Gerte.

No. 7

24. Januar 1941

Meine liebe Grete :

seit Samis Karten mit der Schreckensnachricht habe ich nur noch am 10. Januar seine Karte vom 7. Dezember erhalten mit einem Bericht ueber das Begraebnis. Ich bin Sami so dankbar,dass er Dir das alles abgenommen hat und mir mit aller moeglichen Gruendlichkeit und Sorgsamkeit ueber das unabwendbar Traurige schreibt. Wenn ich schon zu Passivitaet verurteilt bin,so moechte ich doch so viel wie moeglich erfahren,was mir geschehen ist; weiss Gott,wann ich je einen muendlichen Bericht hoeren werde.

Ich habe mir von einem befreundeten Arzt erklaeren lassen,was wahrscheinlich geschehen ist. Er hat aus Samis Angaben geschlossen,dass Papa wahrscheinlich einen Tumor am Magen hatte,der in die Leber hineingewachsen ist und dadurch die Leukaemie erzeugt hat. Er vermutet,dass das Leiden nicht alt gewesen sein duerfte und dass die Herzsklerose Papa vieles Schlimme erspart hat. Damit habe ich nochmals eine Bestaetigung von alledem erhalten,was Ihr selbst schriebt. Die Kuerze des Leidens ist freilich ein schwacher Trost; fuer mich vielleicht mehr als fuer Dich,denn ich habe gesehen,wie entsetzlich es ist,wenn ein Todkranker so lange zu leiden hat wie Gretels Vater. Und wenn ich an Mamas Leiden denke,so erscheint mir Papas Hinscheiden wie eine letzte Guete,die ihm sein sonst nicht zu guetiges Schicksal erwiesen hat. Aber fuer uns aendert das wenig an der harten Tatsache,dass wir nun allein stehen.

Kuerzlich hatte ich folgenden Traum : ich bestieg hier in New York einen Zug,um "nach hause" zu fahren. Waehrend der Zug abfuhr,erinnerte ich mich,dass ich Euch ja noch gar keine Nachricht gegeben hatte,dass ich komme. Ich ueberlegte mir,wem ich telegraphieren sollte. Zuerst wollte ich Dir telegraphieren; dann fand ich aber,ich sollte es doch die Eltern wissen lassen. Als ich den Text entwarf,wurde mir ploetzlich bewusst,dass ja Mama gar nicht mehr lebt. Ich entwarf eine neue Adresse mit Papas Namen. Und da erkannte ich ploetzlich,dass auch er nicht mehr lebt und dass ich gar kein "zuhause" mehr habe,sondern nur noch mein Haus und Dein Heim,das ich kaum der Beschreibung nach kenne. Dieses Bewusstsein,mit Papa den letzten Rest einer Heimat verloren haben,hat mich seither nicht mehr verlassen und dringt durch alles,was ich jetzt denke und tue.

Wieviel staerker muss es bei Dir sein. Es ist hart in solchen Zeiten, so weit voneinander getrennt zu sein und kaum eine Aussicht zu haben,einander in absehbarer Zukunft zu sehen. Nach Mamas Tod klammerte ich mich an die Vorstellung,dass ich doch bald ihr Grab besuchen und Euch,die Ihr mir gelassen wurdet,sehen wuerde. Heute waere eine solche Vorstellung eine Illusion; wann werden wir zusammen zu dem neuen Grab gehen koennen ? Werde ich ueberhaupt je meine "Heimat" wiedersehen? Und wo werden wir uns treffen ? Es fehlt mir alle Phantasie fuer die Zukunft; das einzige,was uns uebrig blieb,ist die Moeglichkeit,einander,wenn auch noch so knapp,zu schreiben. Lass doch bald von Dir hoeren und wenn es nur eine knappe Zeile ist; ich warte darauf.

Von uns habe ich heute nicht viel Erfreuliches zu berichten. Mein letzter Bericht vor den 7. Januar,den ich Anfang Dezember schrieb,war nicht ganz wahrhaftig; aber ich ahnte Boeses und wollte Euch nicht bedruecken. Nun muss ich ja nicht mehr diese Angst haben und darf daher erwaehnen,dass Gretel seit Ende November zu Bett liegt. Zwei Wochen nach ihrer Rueckkehr von der Reise legte sie sich mit einer langwierigen,wenn auch nicht schweren Grippe hin. Zu Jahresende ging es ihr besser,ab r darauf kam ein Rueckschlag,von dem sie sich jetzt allmaehlich erholt. Offenbar stammt aber ihre erhoehte Temperatur nicht nur von daher,sondern aus anderen Quellen,die erst durch gruendliche Untersuchung festgestellt werden muessen. Seit ein paar Tagen kann sie wieder im Zimmer herumgehen und wird mit Injektionen und Vitaminen gekraeftigt. Zum Glueck wohnt das Elschen schon einige Zeit bei uns und kann Gretel pflegen und den Haushalt versorgen,sodass ich zur beruflichen Arbeit frei bin.

Ich will fuer heute nicht mehr schreiben und warte mit Sehnsucht auf Deine naechste Karte. Sei innigst gekuesst von

Lieber Sami :

Ich bin Dir von Herzen dankbar fuer Deine Karte vom 7. Dezember (No. 4),in der Du mir alles Aussagbare ueber Papas Krankheit und seinen letzten Weg geschrieben hast. Deine Worte sind ja das Einzige, woran sich meine Phantasie klammern kann und sie sind zum Glueck so praezise und klar,dass ich wenigstens soviel weiss,als sich auf diese Entfernung mitteilen laesst. Ein aerztlicher Freund hat mir alles bestaetigt,was Du in Erfahrung bringen konnest und mir die troestliche Kuerze von Papas Leiden in Erinnerung gebracht. Aber es ist nur ein schwacher Trost fuer mich,nachdem ich solange in der Illusion gelebt hatte,Papa sei so gesund,wie nur ein Mann in seinem Alter sein kann und dass ich ihn in absehbarer Zeit wiedersehen wuerde.

Und ich war,als ich Deinen Bericht las,wieder so dankbar, dass Du Grete helfen konnest,mit dem harten Schicksal fertig zu werden und noch dankbarer,dass Du in mein Recht,Kaddisch zu sagen,eingetreten bist. Es ist arg auszudenken,dass ich soviele Wochen nur mit einer furchtbaren Ahnung herumgegangen bin und zum zweiten Mal erst nach Wochen xxxx die einzige Sohnespflicht erfuellen kann,die mir geblieben ist. Es ist ein Funke Trost darin zu denken,dass Ihr mich wenigstens im Geiste am Scheiden meines Vaters habt teilnehmen lassen.

Ich werde,wie ich schon einmal schrieb,in naechster Zeit noch oefters Deine Guete in Anspruch nehmen und ich bitte Dich,dafuer zu sorgen,dass wir jetzt regelmaessiger in brieflichen Kontakt bleiben als bisher. Ich hatte Euch frueher nicht so viel mit Briefen bedacht,weil ich ja haeufiger Papa schrieb; meine Briefe an ihn waren auch meist fuer Euch bestimmt. Du wuerdest mir auch einen Gefallen erweisen,mich ueber Deine Familie,besonders ueber die Absichten Deiner Geschwister zu unterrichten, nach denen ich schon oefters mit wenig Erfolg gefragt habe.

Sei herzlich gegruesst von Gretel und

No.8

New York,7. Januar 1941

Meine liebe Grete :

heute kam nun die furchtbare Nachricht. Sie war keine Ueberraschung und doch hat sie mich unvorbereitet angetroffen. Solange eben ein Ungluck nicht ganz gewiss ist,klammern wir uns an den kleinsten Halm der Hoffnung. Eure Karte vom 13. November hatte mich auf Schlimmes vorbereitet und dass ich wusste,wie schlimm es stand,hat Euch mein besorgtes Telegramm gesagt. Aber ich wollte mir nicht eingestehen, dass es nur noch eine Frage von Tagen sein wuerde,bis Papas Kraefte erschoepft waeren. Ich wartete taeglich auf eine Antwort von Euch; mit einem Kabel hatte ich nicht gerechnet,weil ich mir dachte, dass Ihr es nicht ohne Schwierigkeiten schicken koennt. Ich zitterte vor jeder Morgenpost und war nicht in der Lage,Euch oder gar Papa zu schreiben. Was ich zu berichten gehabt haette von unseren vergleichsweise kleinen Sorgen oder bescheidenen Freuden,waere bedeutungslos gewesen; schon mein letzter Brief vom 1. Dezember muss Euch seltsam erschienen sein. Aber ich wollte damals unter allen Umstaenden etwas sagen und dachte,Papa waere irgend ein froher Bericht lieber als keiner. Aber mein Brief an ihn kam zu spaet; es troestet mich nur,dass mein Geburtstagsbrief zur Zeit eintraf und dass ich damals,ohne jede schonende Absicht,nur Gutes zu berichten hatte.

Meine Hoffnung fuer Papas Durchkommen,die erst seit zwei Wochen taeglich kleiner wurde,war nicht unbegruendet. Ich habe Papas Schrift seit Mamas Tod sehr genau beobachtet,denn sie gab mir mehr Aufschluss ueber seinen physischen oder seelischen Zustand als seine Worte. Aber zum Schluss habe ich mich doch taeuschen lassen. Denn seine letzte Karte vom 18. September war so klar und ebenmaessig geschrieben,dass ich nicht die geringste Stoerung bei ihm vermutete. Als Du mir daher am gleichen Tage schriebst, Papa haette sich den Magen verdorben und muesste eine strenge Kur beachten, nahm ich es nicht zu tragisch. Erst Deine Karte vom November beunruhigte mich,da ich wohl weiss,dass keiner von uns ins Sanatorium ginge,wenn es nicht bitter ernst ist. Ja,einen Moment lang ahnte ich die Wahrheit und es kann kein Zufall gewesen sein : Eure Karte kam hier um 10 Uhr am 30. November an,zur selben Stunde also,in Eurer Zeit gerechnet,in der wir Papa verloren. Ich war zuerst verzweifelt,aber dann klammerte ich mich an die Illusionen und falschen Begruendungen. Nun gibt es keine Ausfluechte mehr.

Ich werde wohl Jahre warten muessen,bis wir uns wiedersehen und Du mir erzaehlen kannst,wie Papa in den letzten Jahren und Monaten gelebt hat. Ich hatte mir ein Bild gemacht,das nicht so duester war,wie Du es gelegentlich geschildert hast,und auch nicht so friedlich,wie er es zu meiner Beruhigung dargestellt hat. Papas Natur war in gewisser Hinsicht nicht glueckhlicher als die von Mama und zudem neigte er dazu,seine Gefuehle und Gedanken vor allen Menschen zu verbergen; eine Erbschaft,die wir beide ja angetreten haben. Also musste ich versuchen,aus seinen kargen Worten und seiner Schrift soviel zu erschliessen wie moeglich. Und es schien mir so, dass er sich nach den furchtbaren Erschuetterungen durch Mamas Krankheit und Tod ungefaehr vor zwei Jahren wieder beruhigt und in sein neues,einsames Leben geschickt hatte,das ihm nur zuviel Entscheidungen und Wechsel aufgebuerdet hat.

Kaum ein Satz von ihm hat mich so tief bedrueckt wie der,den er am 23. Maerz 1938 schrieb: " Erst denkt man,man wird sein Leben in Ruhe geniessen,aber es kommt gewoehnlich alles anders". Heute weiss ich,dass seine Abwehr jeder Entscheidung und Veraendrung,gar einer Auswanderung nach Amerika,auch physisch begruendet war. Ich habe ihn daher schon lange nicht mehr gedraengt,denn ich fuerchtete immer,er wuerde dieser Anstrengung nicht gewachsen sein und nun hat sich gezeigt,dass er sein trauriges Los in der gewohnten Umgebung und trotz Deiner liebevollen Pflege nicht einmal ertragen konnte.

Meine liebe Grete,ich weiss,wie sehr Du seit Jahren um Papas Gesundheit besorgt warst und wie Dich schon 1937 seine Herzbeschwerden beunruhigten,die damals der Arzt fuer normale Alterserscheinungen hielt. Du hattest offenbar recht und sicher haben wir nur Dir zu verdanken,wenn Papa ueberhaupt und soviel fuer sich getan hat,wie es in letzter Zeit der Fall gewesen sein muss. Ich wusste das immer und ich habe mich darum im Innersten auf Deine Sorgfalt verlassen; denn was haette ich schon von hier aus fuer sein Wohlergehen tun koennen ? Auch aus Samis lieben Zeilen entnehme ich, wie gut Du zu Papa gewesen sein musst bis zur letzten Stunde. Und ich weiss leider auch,dass Dir Papa nicht gerecht wurde und Dir nicht soviel Liebe gegeben hast,wie Deine Aufopferung verdient hat. Glaube mir,das mich das stets geschmerzt hat und dass ich immer wieder fand,dass ich mehr Liebe von ihm empfing,als ich um ihn verdient hatte. Aber das sind nun einmal die kleinen Schwaechen von Eltern und wir sindja alle nur Menschen. Wenn ich das in dieser bitteren Stunden ueberhaupt erwaehne,so darum,dass Du wissen sollst; wenigstens ein Mensch laesst Dir die Gerechtigkeit widerfahren,die Du um Deiner Liebe zu den Eltern willen verdient hast.Und wer haette mehr Grund dazu als Dein Bruder ? Du stehst mit reicheren Haenden an unseren Graebern und ich danke Dir das aus meinem Herzen.

Ich weiss nicht,was ich uns zu unserem Trost sagen koennte. Papa hat das 70. Jahr erreicht,aber er war in keiner Weise "muede"; seine letzten Zeilen an mich sind von einer Ruhe und geradezu Frische,die jeden Gedanken andAlter und Krankheit verscheuchen. Er haette vielleicht nicht viel Schoenes vor sich gehabt,wie wir alle,aber er konnte zu Dir seine Zuflucht nehmen und zu mir stand ein Weg offen. Er war zwar im Innersten vereinsamt ohne Mama und ohne das Heim,das er sich fuer sein Alter ertraeumt hatte,aber er war doch offenbar gewillt,sich irgendwie einen Kreis von teilnehmenden Menschen aufzubauen. Das alles ist nun schon Jahren durch eine Krankheit unterhoehlt worden,die ihm niemand ausser Dir ganz geglaubt hat. Wie lebhaft erinnere ich mich seiner Klagen ueber Schmerzen in der Lebergegend ,die als Hypochondrie genommen wurden! Und so ploetzlich,fuer mich jedenfalls,stuerzte alles zusammen und wir haben nun das Letzte verloren,das uns von unserem kindheitlichen und elterlichen Daheim geblieben war.

Nun bleiben wir beide uns noch uebrig und ich waere gluecklich, meine liebe Grete,wenn Dir das ein so troestlicher Gedanke waere er es mir ist. Ich habe soviele verhaltene Wuensche fuer Deine Gegengwart und so viele Hoffnungen fuer unser beider Zukunft. Solange ich nichts fuer Dich tun kann,nehme ich es hin,dass Du meine Eltern bis zur letzten Stunde gepflegt hast und nun fuer unsere Graeber tust,was mir versagt ist. Unter sehr bitteren Traenen umarme ich Dich und kuesse Dich.

7. Januar 1940

Lieber Sami :

ich danke Dir aus tiefstem Herzen fuer alles Gute, das Du uns, Papa, Gretl und mir, getan hast. Heute frueh erhielt ich Deine drei Karten vom 29. und 30. November und die vom 3. Dezember zur gleichen Zeit; die Flugpost war gerade diesmal gestoert und meine quaelende Sorge ist nun so lange hinausgezoegert worden bis zur schrecklichen Gewissheit. Da es nun nicht anders sein kann, bin ich doch dankbar, dass Du mir so ausfuehrlich berichtest, als es Euch erlaubt ist. Meine Vorstellungen ueber die letzten Tage und Stunden meines ungluecklichen Vaters klammern sich nun an Deinen Bericht, der mir nicht genau und lang genug sein kann.

Ich lese daraus, mit welcher Sorge Ihr Euch um ihn gekuemmert hat. Ganz ungewusst habe ich mich immer darauf verlassen, dass Papa, solange er in Eurer Naehe ist, seine Pflege haben wird. Dein Bericht zeigt mir aber erst, wieviel Ihr bedacht haben moeget und ich bin gluecklich, dass Du mit maennlicher Ruhe und Umsicht alle noetigen Massnahmen zu seiner Uebersiedlungs ins Sanatorium treffen und die Unterredungen mit den Aerzten fuehren konntest.

Du hast damit auch Gretl, die schon wieder vor einer furchtbaren Aufgabe stand, eine Hilfe erwiesen, die vielleicht nur ich abschaetzen kann. Ich weiss, wie schwer sie an unseren vielen Schlaegen traegt und wie hart sie alle diese Erschuetterungen treffen. Meine Sorge um sie waere noch quaelender, wenn ich nicht wuesste, wieviel Stuetze Du ihr bist und wieviel Du ihr von ihrem Buendel abnimmst.

Ich danke Dir fuer alle Liebe und Sorgfalt und dafuer, dass Du die Ueberbringung der traurigen Botschaft uebernommen hast. Ich werde Dich in naechster Zeit, wenn ich etwas beruhigt bin, noch um manchen Dienst zu bitten haben und ich tue das nach alle dem noch viel freier.

In Verbundenheit fuer Deine guten Worte und fuer die Waerme, mit der Du von Papa sprachst, druecke ich Dir die Hand.

Nightletter

December 1, 1940

Rudnik
Norimberska 34
Praha

KABELT WENN MOEGLICH NAEHERES UBER CHARAKTER UND AUSSICHTEN
VON PAPAS KRANKHEIT ODER SCHREIBET SOFORT LUFTPOST MEIN BRIEF
UNTERWEGS WUENSCHE BESSERUNG KUESSE

SOUDEK

1. Dezember 1940

Meine liebe Grete :

eben erhalte ich Deine Karte vom 13. November mit der bestuerzenden Nachricht,dass Papa ernsthaft krank ist. In Deiner Karte vom 18. September,die ich am 12. November erhalten habe,hattest Du zwar schon von der Krankheit angedeutet,aber Du schriebst damals nur von "verdorbenem Magen". Wahrscheinlich wusstet Ihr damals auch noch nicht,was und wie gefaehrlich es ist. Aber leider hast Du auch diesmal mit keinem Wort erwaehnt,worum es sich eigentlich handelt. Zucker,Leber,Magengeschwuer oder waiss man nicht genau ? Ich bitte Dich sehr,mir wengistens zu sagen,was die Vermutung ist,wenn schon die Diagnose fehlt. Ich werde Dir heute abend noch ein Kabel schicken,um Dir diese Frage schnell vorzulegen in der Hoffnung,auch rasch eine Antwort zu bekommen. Denn natuerlich bin ich sehr besorgt und traurig. Aber das soll kein Grund sein,mich "zu schonen"; es geht mir ja beschaemender Weise tausendmal besser als Euch allen und wenn ich auch mein Buendel Sorgen mitschleppe,so ist es doch ertraeglich. Ich kann natuerlich auf diese Entfernung nicht helfen, aber ich will doch an Euren Sorgen teilnehmen und,was Papas Gesundheit anbetrifft,ist es doch meine eigene Angelegenheit.genau wie die Eure.

Papas Krankheit gibt mir natuerlich auch die Erklaerung, warum ich auf meine beiden Luftpostbriefe vom 14. September und 7. Oktober keine Antwort bekam. Beide enthielten wichtige Anfragen und die Antwort waere mir auch entscheidend gewesen. So musste ich einfach annehmen,dass die Briefe verloren gegangen sind,was aber bei Luftpostbriefen viel unwahrscheinlicher ist als bei gewoehnlicher Post. Vielleicht sind sie nun doch angekommen,aber Papa hat sie nicht beantworten koennen. frage ihn doch bitte,wenn es sein Zustand erlaubt,denn sie waren auch fuer Dich bestimmt und Du koenntest mir die erbetenen Auskuenfte geben. Die Annahme,dass die beiden Briefe angekommen sind,ist umso wahrscheinlicher,als ja mein Geburtstagsbrief vom 22. Oktober relative schnell und rechtzeitig in Papas Besitz gekommen ist. Aus diesen Anfragen magst Du ersehen,dass ich alle zwei Wochen einen Flugpostbrief geschrieben habe und sehr bedrueckt war,dass ich damit nicht so erfolgreich war wie in meinem ersten Brief vom 30. August,auf den ich nach knapp vier Wochen schon Papas Antwort hatte. Auch Deine Flugpostkarte vom 13. November hat mich rasch erreicht. Benuetze also bitte kuenftig auch nur die Flugpost,wir werden dann in dem selben regelmaessigen Austausch stehen koennen,wie alle anderen, die Du in Deiner frueheren Karte zitierst. Solltest Du mit den Marken Schwierigkeiten haben,so will ich Dir gern welche schicken.

Die letzte Karte,die ich ausser der oben erwaehnten von Dir hatte,stammte vom 25. Mai und erreicht ich mich Ende August; ich habe sie am 6. September beantwortet. Von Deinem Umzug und Samis beruflichen Veraenderungen wusste ich also nicht durch Dich,sondern durch Papa,dem ich auch alle Antworten und Ausrichtungen an Euch gab.

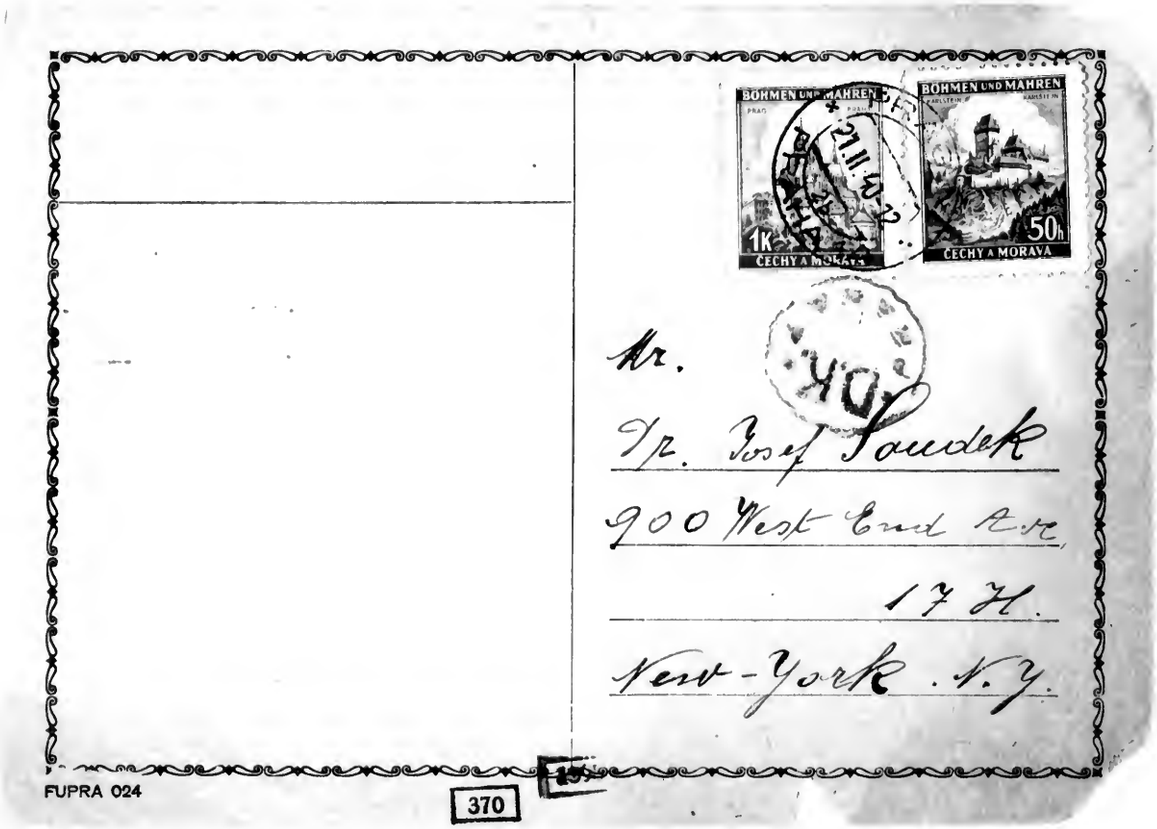
Meine Karte vom 6. September war uebrigens schon an Eure neue Adre gerichtet. Ich hatte also eine gewi se,wenn auch leider unklare Vor stellung ueber Euere Schicksal und waere dankbar,wenn ich mehr darueber erfuehre. Darf ich nun Sami bitte,mir gelegentlich einmal mehr von Euch zu berichten? Ich bin ihm so dankbar fuer die aufklaerenden Zeilen in Deiner letzten Karte. Wegen seiner Geschwister habe ich nichts weiteres unternehmen koennen; die Sache ruht offenbar und haengt wohl vom dortigen amerikanischen Konsulat ab.

Von Onkel Julius' Tod hat mir Papa auch berichtet und ich erfuhr es gleichzeitig von Onkel Ida,die mit den Guenzbergers in Korrespondenz steht. Onkel Gustl war damals selbst nach einer Operation. Man sagte ihm,man habe ihm seine Schilddruese wegoperiert, aber ich habe guten Grund anzunehmen,dass es ein Tumor war,der auf die Luftroehre drueckte; alsosauch eine Disposition zum Krebs,die in der Familie zu herrschen scheint. Letzteres sage ich nur Dir,denn Onkel Gustl weiss nichts davon. Er hat sich ubrigens gut erholt und ist nicht mehr so mager wie vorher; er lebt sich immer mehr hier ein und bedauert,nicht schon frueher hergekommen zu sein. Kuerzlich haben wir mit der ganzen Fantafamilie das amerikanische Erntedankfest bei einem Truthahn (der bei dieser Gelegenheit ueblich ist) gefeiert. Illos Geschaeft faengt auch an zu laufen und ihr Maedchen Gloria,das jetzt bald ein Jahr alt wird,entwickelt sich schoen. Wir werden nur traurig,wenn wir bei solchem friedlichen Beisammensein von Euch allen sprechen; und wir tun es ausfuehrlich.

Bei uns hat die Wintersaison angefangen; alle sind nun von der Reise zurueck und wir sind viel mit "social life" beschaeftigt. Gretel ist am 2. November von ihrer grossen Fahrt durchs Land heimgekommen und erzaehlt nun bei allen Gelegenheiten von ihren vielen Erlebnissen. Mein Schwager hat nun wieder seinen New Yorker Kunsthandel aufgenommen und Elschen ist zu uns gekommen,nachdem sie den ganzen Sommer ueber auswaerts war. Sie hilft uns um Haushalt,sodass Gretel wieder beruflich arbeiten kann; im Augenblick liegt sie uebrigens mit einer leichten Grippe zu Bett,aber das wird sich bald wieder geben. Erkaeltungen sind ja leider in New York leider Tagesordnung und das haengt mit den grossen klimatischen Schwankungen zusammen: innerhalb einer Woche hatten wir Eiseskaelte,Schnee und Fruehjahrswind. Auch Hans Weil liegt mit einer schweren Erkaeltung nieder; sonst geht es der Weilschen Familie aber besser und nun fehlt nur noch eine Stelle fuer ihn. Sie zu finden nimmt nun einmal 6 bis 8 Monate fuer jeden und so lange ist er noch nicht da.

Erzaehlt mir doch bitte auch einmal von den Leuten in Prage. Sollte Ihr Papa Katz sehen,so sagt,dass ich mich inzwischen mit seiner Tochter in Verbindung gesetzt habe und ihm die Antwort weiter geben will,sobald ich sie erhalte. Und gruesst mir Samis und unsere Familie,besonders Tante Louise und Ida.

Mit vielen herzlichen Kuessen bleibe ich



FUPRA 024

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15. 5. 40.

Lieber Jeff!

Ich versuche nochmals Dir zu schreiben, obgleich ich von Dir gar keine Nachricht habe. Ich nehme an, daß dies nur mit dem schlechten Postverkehr zusammenhängt. Uns geht es gut u. das ist ja die Hauptsache für Dich zu wissen. Bis wieder regelmäßiger Verkehr ist, schreibe ich mehr.

Sei innigst geküßt von

Deiner Grete.

ČESKOSLOVENSKO • TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

von Euch zu hören. Sami
behauptet wenn eine Karte
von Dir kommt ein
gleich besser gelaunt.
denkt viel an Euch.
Sei Du, Gretl u.
Else
recht herzl. gegrüßt
von Deiner
Gute

DOPISNICE
CARTE POSTALE

Beschlagnahmt
Ufficio Wehrmacht

Dr. Josef Sandek
900 West End Ave 17 H
New York, N.Y.

1 Kč 60 h 893 – 1177

E. Liebe Liff! Auch das lange Ausbleiben der Post von Dir habe ich mir
große Sorgen gemacht. Inzwischen ist Karte 1 nicht angekommen, so
daß ich nicht weiß was Du gestellt hat. Am liebsten würde ich
sofort telegraphisch aufstehen u. schauen was Du machst. Und es ist doch so
weit u. kann noch so lange dauern bis wir uns wiedersehen. Habe mir
nur den Befehl u. übermenschenge Ruhe nicht. Bei uns fing das Fahr auf
nicht angehalten an. Sonni wurde am 3. Januar operiert u. hat so den
ganzen Monat zugebracht. Nach einer Woche (Ohren) hat er sich eine Wunde
gerieben u. nur durch eine schwere Operation wurde eine Blutvergiftung vermieden.
Ich habe schon einigemal seitdem geschrieben, aber schändlich Lust Dir
nicht bekommen. Wir müssen umziehen u. nun laufe ich schon
6 Wochen wegen einer Wohnung. Das nimmt meine ganze freie
Zeit in Anspruch. Hoffentlich werde ich etwas finden. Onkel Ernst
2. Tante
lasse ich grüßen. Überall ist Familienanwachs zu verzeichnen, nur bei uns
nicht. Das stimmt mich oft sehr traurig u. [redacted]
[redacted]. Gell scheint recht fleißig zu sein u. hörst wahrscheinlich
manchmal die Arbeit auch Freude wenn sie Erfolg hat. Ich
werde jetzt wieder öfter schreiben u. ich würde mich freuen wenn

MARIENBAD.
Schillerplatz.

Meine Lieben! Aus meinem ausführlichen Bericht aus den Ferien ist leider nichts geworden. Man macht hier gar nichts zu. Hat doch keine Zeit. Wir haben hier 3 angenehme Vorbereitungsmonate zu hoffen um einen guten Winter zu haben. Trotzdem habe ich wieder nicht zu stark meine Basilt auf Milch, werden immer kleiner wird.
Seid alle recht herzl. gegrüßt von Euer Pepi.

Herzliche Grüße Sam

Herrn
Mr Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue apt 17H
New York N.Y.

ČESKOSLOVENSKO • TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

DOPISNICE
CARTE POSTALE

Mr.

Dr. Josef Soudek

900 West End Ave, 17 H

New York, N.Y.

1 Kč 60 h

2005

N.!

Lieber Seff!

Ich weiß, daß ich mit meiner Gratulation zu spät komme, aber ich hoffe, daß Du ja wissen wirst, daß ich an Deinen Geburtstag nicht vergesse. Vor allem lieber Seff, bleibe mir gesund u. gehe nicht so leichtsinnig mit Deinen Kräften um. Es geht bestimmt mit etwas weniger Arbeit manchmal auch. Ich habe jetzt länger nicht geschrieben, denn mich hat das Wohnungsuchen derartig abgespannt, daß ich Abend nicht mehr zu etwas anderem fähig war.

Aber heute gilt ein Hatt nur Deinem Geburtstag u. andere Neuigkeiten u. Erlebnissen das nächste Mal.

Nimm Dann meine innigsten Wünsche von mir u. Sei nicht böse, daß ich so spät schreibe.

Mit innigsten Küssen bleibe

Deine Grete.

Libušín, 10 Januar 41

PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN

PROTECTORAT DE B

1514

S. [redacted]ich Sray v. [redacted] '34.

Im Todesangenblick gab [redacted] Vater Land noch eine Adresse [redacted], ohne daß es noch darauf [redacted]

Papa hat sich zu [redacted] zu wenig geschont, zu viel bewegt und nicht geglaubt, daß [redacted] Mann mit einem schwachen Herzen ist. Und wäre das Leiden später ausgebrochen, das Ende wäre unvermeidbar, denn er war unheilbar!

So müssen wir den Schmerz mit dem Trost tragen, daß ihm nichts erspart geblieben ist.

Ich habe die Pflicht übernommen, Mama nach ihrem Kadaisch zu sagen bis Du uns schreibst, daß Du von seinem Ableben weißt, denn dann steht ja nur Dir das Recht zu, diese Pflicht zu erfüllen. Frohes Glück Tante

Oberkommando der Wehrmacht

BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN

CECHY A MORAVA

5 K

BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN

CECHY A MORAVA

BOHMEN UND MÄHREN

1·50 K

ČECHY A MORAVA

-8.XII.40-10

PRAHA 1

-8.XII.40-10

PRAHA 1

Wohlgeboren Herrn Dr Josef Sonderk

900 West Endavenue 11 Hafl

New York

1528

MIT LUFTPOST
LETADLEM
PAR AVION

1·60 K

Post nach Florida
und nach New York

No. IV.

Prag, 7. XII. 1940

Lieber Schwager!

Mittwoch um ½ 11 h sprach der Rabbiner im Krematorium die Totengebete und sagte Kaddisch und dann entschwand der Sarg mit Papa unsern Blicken.

Um 10 h haben wir noch einmal den Sarg öffnen lassen und sahen Papas Antlitz, das unverändert ruhig geblieben ist wie am Sterbetag. Er schläft den tiefsten Schlaf.

Die kurze und eindrucksvolle Feier an der die in Prag anwesenden Mitglieder der Bodenbacher Gemeinde mit dem Kultusvorstehen teilnahmen, hat alle ergriffen, Grete aber fast gebrochen. Ich habe sie mit mir selbst mit Mühe mit der Elektrischen nach Hause gebracht, wo sie frei unserem Schmerz und seiner allmählichen Überwindung leben können. Die Kondolenzbesuche, die die Wunden immer wieder aufgerissen haben, haben heute aufgehört und Grete – schläft jetzt zum ersten Mal seit vorigem Freitag. Sie war ja die erste, die schon Donnerstag das Nahen des Todes erkannte!

Ein Trost bleibt: alle Ärzte sagen übereinstimmend, daß bei dem Herzkoma, das der Papa an den Tag hatte und das das Grundübel für die Leukämie war, sein plötzlicher Tod ihm von furchtbaren Qualen bewahrt hat. So hart dies Ende für die Hinterbliebenen ist, für ihn war es ein gnädiges Los. Das Herz sprach das letzte Wort und brachte ihm Frieden u. Ruhe.

PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN — PROTECTORAT DE BOHÊME ET DE MORAVE

J. Sudrich, Rey I. [illegible] 94

Sanatorium für solche Fälle [illegible] ist [illegible] sich eingreift, [illegible] Nachtschwester [illegible] war. Aber nach der [illegible] Nacht kam er frisch wieder an sich.

Das Herz ist dann stehen geblieben. – Bluttransfusion, genaue Kost und sorgfältigste Behandlung, Tagespflege, schwergrame Besuche und Nachtschwester konnten den Willkland des Herzens nicht mehr aufhalten.

Dies ist alles, was ich Dir erzählen kann. Sobald Gott sich ein[illegible] gefaßt hat, schreibt er Dir wieder

Oberkommando der Wehrmacht

BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN 5 K — ČECHY A MORAVA — BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN 50 — ČECHY A MORAVA — 1.50

PRAG — PRAG

Mit Luftpost über Nordamerika und ab New York

Wlg. Herrn

Dr Josef Sonnek

900 Westend Avenue apt 11 K

New York N.Y.

MIT LUFTPOST LETADLEM PAR AVION

1528

3026–1942

Prag, 3. XII. 1940.

Lieber Schwager!

Auf Dein Telegramm kann ich Dir nicht telegraphisch antworten, denn dazu wäre hier uns eine behördliche Erlaubnis notwendig. Der mir gewiesene nächste Weg sind Luftpostkarten und diese hier ist seit Freitag die dritte.

Papa ist Samstag früh um ½ 10 Uhr verstorben, während Doctor Kral, der ihn neben seinem Hausarzt im Sanatorium behandelt hat, an seinem Krankenlager saß und ihm nach dieser Morgenunternehmung noch eine Injektion geben wollte. Papa hat am Samstag noch seinen Kaffee getrunken, nachher noch eine Limonade, die er von Gretl bekommen hat und die er, wie er selbst tags vorher sagte, immer „trinken mußte", wenn er an sie dachte.

Der Arzt selbst war vom Eintritt des Todes überrascht, denn noch am Abend vorher, als die befürchtete Lungenentzündung eintrat, sagte mir der Hausarzt: mit Rücksicht auf das schwache Herz und die allgemeine Sklerose glaube er, daß Papa noch etwa 2 Tage aushalten werde. Vor der Lungenentzündung selbst hatte er trotz des Alters keine Angst, weil das

PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN — PROTECTORAT DE BO[illegible] — [illegible]CHY A MORAVA

Pan Ludwik,
Praha V. Nerimberská 34.

272

[illegible] nicht mehr verarbeiten.

Viel geschieht noch immer alles, um die Lungenentzündung zurückzudämmen, aber Jahre Tage sind gezählt.

Es geht nur doppelt noch, den drohenden Verlust mitzutragen und ihn Dir anzuzeigen zu müssen, doch die harte Zeit verlangt es, harte Schicksalsschläge mannhaft zu tragen.

Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren. Freiheit und Ordnung

Herrn
Dr. Josef Sondek
900 West End Avenue
apt 11 H.
New York
N. Y.

MIT LUFTPOST
LETADLEM
PAR AVION

Prag, 29. XI. 1940.

Lieber Schwager!

Heute hatte ich eine peinliche Unterredung mit Papas Arzt und der Inhalt ist so ernst, daß Grell sich nicht traut, ihm Dir zu schreiben. So geht diese Pflicht auf mich über und diese Wahrheit, die Du – wenn nicht heute, so morgen – erfahren muß, lautet: alle Versuche, Papas Leben, durch die fachmäßige Behandlung im Sanatorium zu verlängern – mehr konnte der Arzt nicht versprechen – sind durch die herannahende Lungenentzündung fehlgeschlagen.

Die Herzsklerose, das Lebergeschwür und die Leukämie sind zu viel für den siebenzigjährigen Mann und die Blutbeimischung – eines blonden jungen Mädchens – konnte

PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN
PROTECTORAT DE BO
ČECHY A MORAVA

S. Rudnik.
Praha V. Mozinkerská.
34.

285

272

PRAG 7 10-18 X 40

Kommando der Sicherheitspolizei

MIT LUFTPOST
LETADLEM
PAR AVION

zur Zelle von Mamatschka
hinübergeht.
Grüße mit ihm. Herrn
Dr Josef Sondek
900 West End Avenue
apt 11 K New York
Sei unter Umständen
Grüße an Dich - Gerd
und Meyers
Sam
und Gerd

1·60 K

3168-3223

Prag, 30. XI. 1940.

Lieber Schwager!

Meine zweite Nachricht ist noch kürzer. Sie ersetzt ja das übliche Telegramm, für das ich erst die Erlaubnis einholen müßte.

Papa ist heute ½10 Uhr früh sanft entschlafen und wird Mittwoch, den 4. XII um halb 11 Uhr ~~[illegible]~~ feuerbestattet.

Sein Gesichtsausdruck auf der Bahre spiegelt die Ruhe wieder, in der er

Lieber Seff!

II.

Seit 12. Nov. habe ich von Dir keine Nachricht. Das mag wohl auch mit dem Wintermachen zusammenhängen. Ich kann gar nicht glauben, daß Du mir nicht schreiben solltest. Wie mag doch so allein, überhaupt ist. In der letzten Zeit war ich so an Papa's Bemuhe eingestellt, daß diese einsamen Nachmittage oft entsetzlich sind. In meiner Wohnung ist es jetzt recht behaglich, aber das ist etwas anderes. Es wohnt jetzt ein Ehepaar bei uns. Daß meine Wohnung kleiner ist, als die alte, das hat Dir ja Papa schon mal geschrieben. Also kannst Du ja denken wie eng es zugeht. Der Eingang in unser Zimmer geht nur durchs Bad. Also daran haben wir schon langsam gewöhnt. Du wirst einen Brief von einem Dr. Wenner bekommen. Wenn Du ihm irgendwie behilflich sein könntest, so tue es. Mit Tante Ida habe ich auch meine Sorge. Sie steht geistig mittellos da, u. die übrige Familie wird nicht viel Interesse an ihr haben. Mit Gretl steht Du wohl kaum in Verbindung. Bald schreibe ich Dir wieder mehr u. für heute Dein
Seff

6. Februar 41

PROTEKTORAT BÖHM… MORAVA

Resp. Gretl Rudnik
Praha I.
Ponikelska 34

3038

BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN 5K ČECHY A MORAVA

BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN 50h ČECHY A MORAVA

BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN 1000K ČECHY A MORAVA

PRAHA 2 k

PRAG 2 IONICO 19.XII.40

darum müsste u. pospíšit gehen. Ich werde Dir jetzt öfter wieder schreiben, denn jetzt sind ja nur wir beide. Schreib mir auch oft. Ich nehme Karten, denn ich hoffe daß das schneller geht. Tröste Dich, daß noch jemand hier ist der an Dich denkt.

Deine traurige Gretl

Mit Luftpost nach Nordamerika
über New York

Mr. Fr. Josef Soudek
900 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y.

PRAG 1 20.XII.40-20 60 K

MIT LUFTPOST
LETADLEM
PAR AVION

3075 – 1913

Mein lieber Seff!

Als ich Dir schrieb, Du wollt Papa etwas zum 70. Geburtstag schicken, habe ich wohl nicht geahnt, daß wir ihn so schnell verlieren sollen. Ich kann es bis heute nicht fassen daß er nicht mehr zu mir kommen soll. Warum hat es gerade uns getroffen, daß wir alle Beide so schnell verlieren sollen. Soll es ein Trost sein, wenn der Arzt sagt hätte Papa noch länger ausgehalten so wäre es für ihn qualvoll gewesen. Am vor, letzten Tag noch hat er fort mir die Hand gedrückt als wollte er Abschied nehmen u. sagte auch, das ist mein Ende, was wird nur der Junge sagen, daß er mich nicht mehr sehen wird. Immer nur haben die Ärzte gesagt, seit 30 Jahren, eine Leberanschwellung u.

PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN – PROTEKTORAT ČECHY A MORAVA
PROTECTORAT DE BOHÊME ET MORAVIE

Fr. Emil Prusik
Praha I.
Nerudova 34

Ihr seid bei uns wird omissung
für Rosenblüten besorgt. Von
Sonnis Vetter ist auch eine Karte
eingetroffen und von Sonnis auch.
Schreibt bald öfter u. sei heil,
gesundt von
Emil Spa.

Prag
2. Nov. 40

POSTKARTE-DOPISNICE
CARTE POSTALE

Herr
Josef Sonnich
900 West End Avenue
apt 11 H
New York N.Y.

1·60 K

Lieber Seff u. Gretl! Schon lange haben wir von Euch keine Nachricht, sperre aber stets Post erhalten. Papa schreibt Euch jedenfalls nur ich habe in der letzten Zeit etwas aussetzen. Verschiedenen Änderungen teilt Papa Euch sicher mit. Meine Übersiedlung habe ich Euch ja bereits angezeigt. Sami bleibt jetzt auch zu Hause. Es ist nur etwas schwer zu beschäftigen. Es wäre sehr gut für ihn eine passende Beschäftigung aufzutreiben. Das Onkel Willy gestorben ist, werdet Ihr ja wissen. Tante Lor tut mir sehr leid, denn sie ist so, wenn ganz allein da. Papa hat jetzt 3 Wochen lang eine Kur gemacht, denn er hatte sich wieder den Magen verdorben. Das hat ihr gut. [illegible] Tage sehr angegriffen. Bis er wieder seine essen dürfen, wird es noch lange dauern.

PROTEKTORAT BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN – PROTEKTORÁT ČECHY A MORAVA

PROTEKTORÁT ČECHY A MORAVA

1554

BÖHMEN UND MÄHREN

ČECHY A MORAVA

50 K

Slečna Gréta Rosickova
Praha V.
Nerudova 34.

Heute kam kein Geburtstags-
brief mit dem sich Papa riesig
gefreut hat. Hoffentlich kommt
mit der Freude auch die Besserung.

Der Arzt sehr hoffnungsvoll
der Abgeschlossenheit von der Blen-
chersport und mit strenger Diät
bald auf die Beine zu stellen! Im
Lazarettum. Bonivski ist er am
besten aufgehoben und gute Pflege
hat sonst alle Beschwerden und den Doc.

Also im Hause. Herzlichst grüßt Sonja

PRAG 13.XII.40-20

N. 958

Dr. Josef Sovdek
900 West End Avenue apt 11 H
New York. N.Y.

MIT LUFTPOST
LETADLEM
PAR AVION

Lieber Seff!

Im letzten Schreiben habe ich Dir schon mitgeteilt, daß Papa krank ist u. ins Krankenhaus zur Beobachtung geht. Er war 10 Tage dort u. ist wieder heim gegangen. Nun hat er aber einen Rückfall bekommen u. er geht nochmals in ein Sanatorium. Leider geht es ihm gar nicht gut u. wir müssen nun hoffen, daß vielleicht eine kräftige Natur ihm durchhilft. Ich glaube, daß ich damit das richtige tue, wenn ich ihn in ein Sanatorium gehe, denn zu Hause kann man keine solche Pflege ermöglichen. Vor Allem kann man nicht die Injektionen geben, die er nötig hat. Dann muß immer im Auge behalten, daß er 70 Jahre alt ist. Jedenfalls werde ich Dir schnell wieder Nachricht geben. Hoffentlich kann ich Dir das nächstemal besseren Bericht geben. Mit herzlichen Grüßen Deine Gerti

13. V. 1940

900 West End Ave, 17 H
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hr. Josef Sundek

Lieber Seff!

Wir haben schon lange von einander nichts gehört u. aus diesem Grunde würde ich mich freuen wenn unser schriftlicher Verkehr wieder etwas lebhafter würde. Bei uns hat sich nichts geändert, es geht uns gut u. wir sind gesund. Ich hoffe auch von Dir recht gutes zu erfahren u. freue mich auf eine baldige Nachricht.

Innigste Grüße von
Deiner
Gretl.

Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor!
Via Zürich erhielt ich heute durch meinen Vetter Ernst Sack, Pilsen obiges Schreiben.

Grüßend
Karl Freund
3900 Grafystone Ave
N.Y.C. Riverdale

29. August 1939

Liebe Grete :

mit Deinem Brief aus der Sommerfrische,den ich heute erhielt,habe ich mich sehr gefreut. Ich wusste schon von Papa,dass Ihr einen Teil Eurer Ferien in der Naehe verbringen werdet. Dass Ihr dabei einige Unbequemlichkeiten in Kauf nehmen musstet,ist schade; aber wir haben eine klare Anschauung davon,denn zwischen 1933 und 36 haben wir unter aehnlichen Umstaenden reisen muessen. Auch die Unsicherheit,was der naechste Tag oder Monat bringen wird, habe ich bis zur Neige ausgekostet und Eure Lage ist mir vertraut. Und gerade,weil ich das alles aus eigener Anschauung kenne,moechte ich Euch raten : nehmt es nicht zu tragisch,irgend wie findet sich immer eine Loesung. Mir geht es ja heute,nach 6 Jahren solcher Unentschiedenheiten,nicht anders; ich kann kaum fuer ein Jahr Dispositionen treffen und so habe ich mich eben damit abgefunden,kurzfristiger zu disponieren.

Wegen des Affidavits solltest Du Dir keine Sorgen machen. Ich weiss auch von anderen Konsulaten,dass sie keinen Bescheid geben. Die Hauptsache ist,dass Du einen Schein darueber hast,wann Eure Anmeldung beim Konsulat abgeschrieben abging. Wenn Du mir aber mitteilst,an welchem Tag Du die Papiere ans Konsulat geschickt hast,will ich gern dort anfragen.

Ob dem juengeren Roubitschek in der angegebenen Richtung zu helfen ist,laesst sichschwer sagen. Ich wuerde meinen,der Plan ist nicht durchfuehrbar und die Auskunft am Konsulat war so unverantwortlich wie bisher alle Auskuenfte,die dort gegeben wurden. Ich habe schon seinerzeit dem Zahnarzt

von Papa,der eine aehnliche Idee fuer seinen Sohn hatte,sagen muessen,dass es leider keine solche Stipendien gibt,wie sie der Beamte am Konsulat im Auge hat. Wenigstens iss mir davon nichts bekannt und eine Einrichtung dieser Art,auf ein Studentenvisum hierher zu kommen,wie sie frueher bestand,ist nicht mehr in Funktion. Ich will mich aber mir dem Freund von Roubitschek, Herrn Hecht, in Verbindung setzen und sehen,was wir beide ausbrueten koennen. Ich glaube aber,es bleibt nur der uebliche Weg der Einwanderung und auf den zu warten,nimmt sicher 2 bis 3 Jahre. Hat er schon versucht,etwas ueber England zu machen ? Da war bisher immer noch eine Chance,zu Zwecken der Ausbildung und des voruebergehenden Aufenthaltes hinzugehen. Du hoerst noch von mir darueber.

Von den uebrigen Verwandten hoere ich nur sporadisch; kuerzlich hatte ich einen Brief von Dolfi,dem ich bald antworten werde,und von Dr. Fischer aus London,der mir oefters schreibt. Unser Vetter Louis aus Paris hat mir bisher noch nicht geschrieben; sobald ich von ihm Nachricht habe,werdeich Dich verstaendigen. Was Du von Onkel Julius schreibst,hat mich sehr gefreut. Es ist doch wunderbar,wie dieser Mann sich immer wieder erholt. Ich wuerde ihm gern Gruesse schicken,wenn ich seine Adresse haette; falls Du ihn siehst,gruesse ihn sehr von mir,ebenso Tante Louise. Die Josef Guensbergers haben uebrigens auch nicht mehr auf meinen Brief geantwortet.

Gestern abend hatte ich ein laengeres Telephongespraech mit Samis Vetter Mayer. Wir rufen uns gegenseitig oefters an,um nach Nachrichten von Euch zu fragen. Diesmal wollte er wissen,ob Katzens oder Rudniks in Pilsen schon einen Bescheid vom Konsulat erhaelten haetten; er hat seine Papiere schon vor laengerer Zeit abgeschickt - die Daten findest Du in meinen frueheren Briefen - und auch aus Washington eine Antwort erhalten. Nun wundert er sich,warum die Verwandten ihm bisher nichts mitgeteilt haben. Auch wenn

sie bisher nichts vom Konsulat gehoert haben,sollten sie ihm doch schreiben. Er fragt auch immer besorgt um Samis Mutter und Geschwister und bittet,dass Ihr doch mit berichten moechtet,damit ich es ihm weitergeben kann.

Dass Gretel Dir nicht schreibt,liegt nur daran,dass sie leider viel zu tun hat und auch nicht recht zur Ausspannung kommt. Der Haushalt ist ja klein und macht nicht so viel Arbeit,aber die Familie nimmt sie stark in Anspruch. Du kannst Dir ja vorstellen,dass soviele Leute auf einmal sich nicht so leicht in die neue Umgebung finden und da wir die Eingesessenen sind,muessen wir eben helfen. Gretel faellt dabei der Hauptanteil zu. Ich habe Dir schon kuerzlich erzaehlt,in einer wie schwierigen Lage sich Gretels Schwester mit dem Kind und dem nicht eingewanderten Mann befindet und da muss Gretel halt mit Rat und Besorgungen aushelfen,waehrend Gretels Mutter oft das Kind uebernimmt und Haushalt fuehrt. Ausserdem haben wir eben zwei klimatisch sehr anstrengende Monate hinter uns; wenn auch der Sommer im ganzen milde verlief,so waren wir doch von der feuchten Hitze so muede,dass wir froh waren,mit der wichtigsten Tagesarbeit fertig zu werden und es gehoert schon meine eiserne Energie dazu,nach Tagesschluss Briefe zu schreiben. Ich hoffe,das ist eine ausreichende Erklaerung; denken tut Gretel viel an Dich und wir sprechen haeufig davon,was wir Dir alles sagen moechten.

Gruesse Sami recht herzlich und nimm innige Kuesse von

New York, 8.August 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

aus den Zeitungen habe ich das tragische Ende von Frau Langer und ihren beiden Kindern erfahren. Ich war aufs furchtbarste betroffen und in sehr unmittelbarer Weise,da ich kurz vorher mit ihr gesprochen und dann noch aus Chicago von ihrem Manne einen Brief bekommen hatte. Aber gerade,weil ich aus der Naehe die Entwicklung und die Umstaende gesehen habe,moechte ich Dir und vielen sagen,die an diesem Schicksal beteiligt sind : dieses Ende war durch die aeussere Lage der Familie nicht bestimmt,sondern nur die Folge einer seelischen Zerruettung,deren Anfaenge ich hier schon beobachten konnte.

Langers waren keineswegs in einer hoffnungslosen Situation. Sie standen von Chicago aus mit der kanadischen Behoerde in Verhandlung wegen Einwanderung nach dort als Farmer; ob die Zeitungsnachricht stimmt,dass wenige Stunden nach der Tragoedie ein zustimmender Bescheid eintraf,weiss ich nicht. Aber auch wenn das nicht geschehen waere,so haetten sie nach Bolivien gehen koennen; ihr Visum war in Ordnung und ihre Einreise waere genehmigt worden. Als ich mit Langers sprach,hatte er mehr Angst vor Bolivien als sie; begreiflich war mir diese Furcht nicht; ich kenne Leute in Las Paz,die gut und gern dort leben und an sie wollte ich Langers empfehlen. Sie haetten dort arbeiten koennen und auch die Mittel dazu gehabt,wenn auch knapper,als sie anfaenglich geglaubt hatten. Sie wollten sich von den Kindern trennen,damit diese sich hier eingewohnen und amerikanisch erzogen wuerden; niemand hat sie zu dieser Trennung gezwungen. Einer der Umstaende,die zum seelischen Zusammenbruch von Frau Langer fuehrten,war nach den Berichten die Rueckkehr ihrer Kinder aus einem Camp,in dem sich die Kinder nicht eingewohnen konnten. Auch das war nicht tragisch und haette nicht sein muessen.

Ich kenne Menschen und sie leben in unmittelbarster Naehe von mir,die in einer viel verzweifelteren Situation sind,da sie nicht

sofort hier einwandern koennen,sondern nur als geduldete Besucher hier den Zeitpunkt der Legalisierung abwarten. Durch die fatale Auskunft des amerikanischen Konsuls in Prag sind Langers in diese Situation geraten,die aber infolge des bolivischen Visums nicht eine tragische war. Ich gebe zu,dass die Haerte der amerikanischen,besonders der suedamerik nischen Behoerden gegen illegale Einwanderung ein Schock bei der Frau entstanden ist,die nicht verwinden konnte,da s sie drei Tage in Quarantaene verbringen musste. Die Behoerden haben sich ihr gegenueber ueberraschend freundlich und korrekt erwiesen,wie ich schon schrieb und das Gesetz nicht streng angewendet. Aber die Frau war schon damals,als ich sie sprach,so erschuettert und erregt,dass sie selbst von sich sagte,sie sei ganz hysterisch.

Ob die Auffassung der amerikanischen Polizei stimmt,sie habe die Tat in "insanity",also Umnachtung,begangen,kann ich nicht beurteilen. Dass sie eine natuerliche und durch die Erfahrungen der letzten Wochen gesteigerte psychische Disposition zu einem solchen Zusammenbruch mitbrachte,das habe ich selbst gesehen und sehr fuer sie gefuerchtet. Aber ich mache noch etwas anderes dafuer verantwortlich und darum schreibe ich es auch : die provinzielle Enge des Horizontes,in dem sie aufgewachsen ist,die Zentrierung auf den Prager Lebensraum,der die Eingewoehnung in eine neue Umgebung unmoeglich macht. Leicht koennte nun aus ihrer Verzweiflung geschlossen werden, dass "man" in Amerika nicht leben kann,weder in den Vereinigten Staaten noch in Suedamerika. Und viele aus ihrer Umgebung koennten einen furchtbaren Schreck bekommen. Aber ich moechte sagen,dass das mit Amerika nichts zu tun hat,wo man sehr wohl gluecklich werden kann,gluecklicher als in dem unseligen Europa,vorausgesetzt,man kommt mit offenen Sinnen her und nicht mit der Verkrampfung von Provinzlern.Und dazu kam die Unfaehigkeit,auch nur der geringsten Schwierigkeit zu trotzen, die ausserhalb des Geleises der alltaeglichen Uebung lag. Ich weiss nicht,wie gut sie es in Prag hatte,wahrscheinlich sehr gut. Dann konnte es leicht sein,dass die Anforderungen eines sehr unnormalen Lebens eben zu viel waren; fertig werden kann man sehr wohl damit,wenn man nur etwas Mut hat.

Vielleicht sind meine zuletzt geaeusserten Ansichten vollig fehl am Platze: vielleicht war es eine ganz individuelle Tragodie

einer seelisch Kranken,die sich ein ander Mal unter ganz anderen Umstaenden auch erfuellt haette. Aber da ich Gefahrenquellen vermute, die nicht individuell sind,so moechte ich darauf hinweisen,damit sich niemand abschrecken laesst vor dem schweren Entschluss,seine Heimat zu verlassen und eine neue zu gruenden. Ich habe immer von den Er. schwernissen der Immigration gesprochen; ich habe auch nie verxschwiegen,dass sie fuer uns arme Mitteleuropaer eine grosse Chance ist,einmal zur Ruhe zu kommen. Nur Mut und Vertrauen gehoert natuerlich dazu, die Hemmungen am Anfang zu ueberwinden; etwas Vertrauen zu den Mitmenschen,die oft williger sind als man glaubt,und etwas Phantasie, sich das Leben irgendwo anders vorzustellen als im heimatlichen Staedtchen,wo es mitunter - und wie ich aus eigener Erfahrung weiss - nicht immer am schoensten ist.

Sollte ich mit meinen Bemerkungen verletzt haben,so bitte ich um Entschuldigung : sie waren nicht so gemeint. Dann sprich nur von dem Faktischen,das ich erwaehnt habe,zu den Angehoerigen und sage ihnen,dass wir mehr davon erschuettert waren,als wir ausdruecken moechten und dass wir ihnen alles Troestliche zudenken.

Nimm herzliche Gruesse von uns allen und

GRETE RUDNICK

Lieber Seff u. Gretl!

Diesmal habe ich lange nicht geschrieben u. nun schreibe ich auch noch mit Bleistift. Wir sind endlich auf der Sommerfrische u. hier ist es fast nicht anders möglich. 14 Tage haben wir ein Zimmer gesucht in der Nähe von Prag u. durch einen besonderen Zufall endlich gefunden. Niemand ist hier weit gefahren, deshalb diese furchtbare Wohnungsnot. Nun haben wir es aber dafür sehr schön. Eine Pension am Wasser u. mitten im Walde gelegen. Auf die Rat der Riesengebirgler bauden. Von einem unangenehmen Nachteil. Wenn deshalb Bude hier nicht ein deutsches Wort verlauten lassen. Nun muß ich doch aus ersprüche lernen der tschechischen Sprache geben, Außerdem lerne ich ja jetzt Englisch u. den Kopf habe ich noch mit vielen anderen Dingen voll. Also Langweil

kann bei mir nicht aufkommen.

Was wir machen werden, wissen wir bis heute nicht. Solange Lani seinen Posten hat, geht es ja. Nur diese Ungewißheit wie lange, ist schrecklich.

Wir haben bis heute unser Affidavit nicht bestätigt ~~e~~ erhalten. Eine nähere Auskunft am Konsulat bekommt man nicht, sie sind furchtbar unfreundlich.

Diesmal kommt ich wieder mit einem Anliegen. Man hat mich darum gebeten zu. anstandshalber schreibe ich Dir darüber. Erinnerst Du Dich an Rowitschek, Eisenhandlung, An den Älteren vielleicht noch, den Richard, der vor 2 Monaten illegal nach Palästina gegangen ist u. noch heut auf dem Wasser paradiert. Der Jüngere hat dann nicht den Mut, denn er war erst vor Monaten sehr krank. Man hat ihm am hiesigen Konsulat den Rat gegeben, sich um ein Stipendium zu bemühen, da er kaum Geld hat hierüber. Er hat Natura u. würde jedes Studium an,

nehmen. Er hat mir die Adresse eines Bodenbesitzers gegeben, der bereits drüben ist, ein Freund von ihm, der Dir vielleicht ein Kisperl dabei an die Hand geben kann, denn er kennt ihn auch gut. Nun bemerke ich, daß ich die Adresse in Prag vergessen habe, ich schicke sie sofort nach.

Anliegen kommen von allen Seiten. Wir können uns nicht helfen, wie schwer ist es dann noch anderen

Von Onkel Julius schrieb ich einmal vor der Operation. Nun geht es ihm glänzend, hat 1½ kg zugenommen.

Papa hat jetzt einen Partner für seine Massenspaziergänge. Sein Cousin Ludwig Weil, wohnt hier z. hat uns, da ich als Flüchtling keine Beschäftigung

Pariser Verwandten

Falls Du von Paris von ~~dem~~ etwas bekommst, so wäre es mir am liebsten, wenn Du mir den Tarif-Wert ~~[illegible]~~ telegraphisch angeben möchtest.

Seid recht froh, daß Ihr drüben bereits ein kleiner Salt, denn nicht wissen, wie lange man geduldet ist, ist nicht immer sehr angenehm.

Ich freue mich immer sehr von Dir etwas ausführliches zu hören, mir wäre ganz wissen, was Gyett eigentlich macht, sie ist bisßchen schreibfaul geworden.

Heute war hier ein ausgiebiger Regentag, deshalb der lange Brief.

Sei Du, Gyett u. Frau Else herzlichst gegrüßt

von Deiner Grete

Mir kommt alles mit.

Herbert Gary
221 Bx d St.
Flint Michigan
U. S. A.

und von mir Klara

Hoffentlich laßt Ihr gut u.
holt. Sonni wird schon
wieder welche spannen.
Gretlo Geburtstage haben wir
einmal auf einmal mal
u. war ausgelig.
Seid nun recht innigst
gegrüßt von
Eure
Grete
Ede hat sich bei Mr. Hayes
sofort bedankt

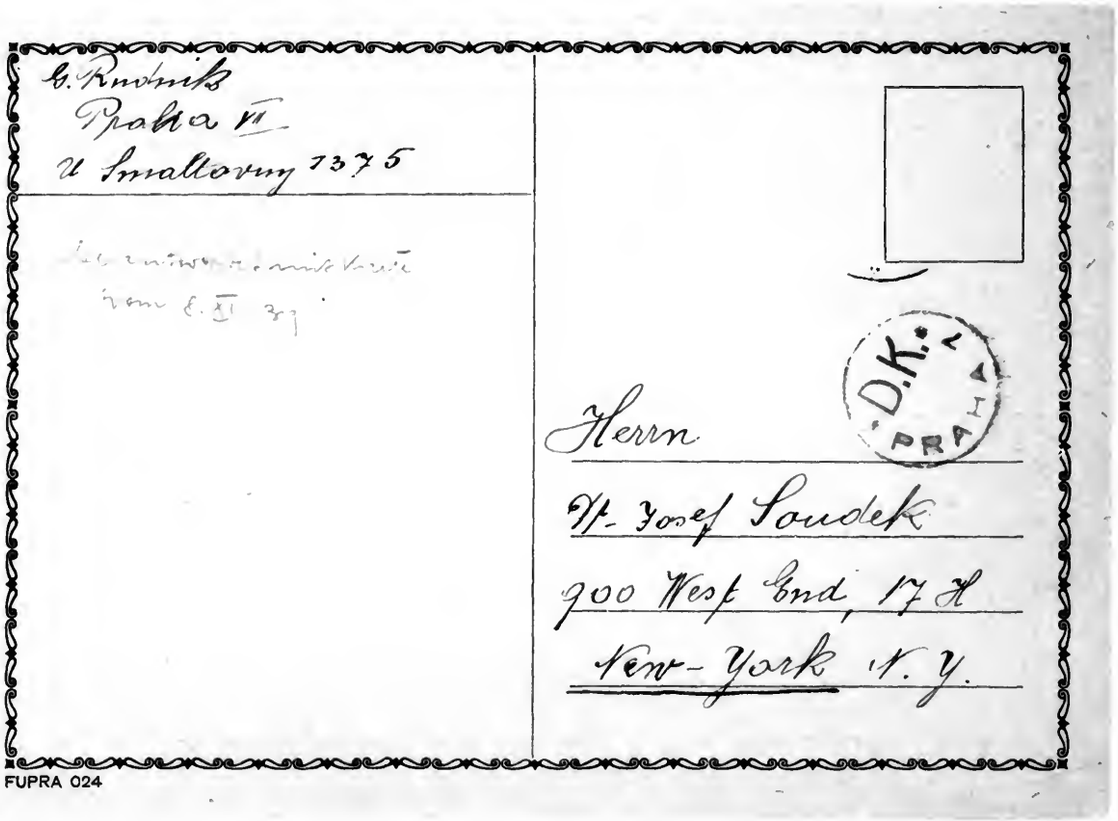
D.K.
PRAHA

Mr.
Mr. Josef Sandek
900 West End Ave, 17 H
New-York, N.Y.

FUPRA 024

Prag, 21. X.

Liebe Leff! Heute erhielt Deine Karte vom 24/IX. von der ich sehr erfreut war. So ganz ohne Nachricht zu sein ist sehr traurig. Um uns brauchst Du Dich nicht sorgen, es geht uns gut. Leider erhielt Papa nicht mehr mehr mir, was für beide Teile unangenehm ist. Er wohnt im einem Villenviertel ziemlich weit, u. so kommen wir nur 2 mal in der Woche zusammen. Wir wissen auch trotzdem irgendwo draußen zu wohnen, obzwar wir so auch nichts von der Elektrischen u. anderen Straßenbahnen haben. Die Pläne von Lauri's Geschwistern gehen natürlich weiter. Speziell der Bruder, der ganz mittellos dasteht, u. allerdings ohne Beschäftigung ist das Leben nicht angenehm. Diese Woche ist Lauri's Kind nach Palästina abgereist. Seine Mutter wäre gern zu Papa gegangen, aber mit ihm ist nichts zu machen. Er hat mir glaube ich ausdrücklich peinlich legt.



B. Rudnicki
Praha VII
U Smaltovny 1375

[illegible]
[illegible] 6. XI 39

Herrn
Dr. Josef Soudek
900 West End, 17 A
New-York N. Y.

D.K. PRAHA

FUPRA 024

17./XI.

Lieber Sepp!

Ich will es wieder mit einigen Zeilen versuchen, vielleicht bekommst Du sie doch u. wirst Dich dann nicht nur wundern. Uns geht es gut u. Sorgen lassen sich nicht übergehen. Sonntag hat Papa seinen Geburtstag gefeiert u. war das Loll bei uns. Nur schade, daß wir Dir gar Kein Nachricht da ist. Ich hoffe sehr, daß es Dir gut geht. Sauris Geschwister sind von ihrem Pfau noch nicht abgekommen, es fragt sich nur wann er aufhört. Sei für heute recht herzl. gegrüßt von

Deiner Gretl.

Daß Wolfi geheiratet hat wirst Du wohl schon wissen? Wenn wir uns Kaffeehaus treffen ist jetzt viel Bedarf. Dann wir gehen alle in den Kaffee

von all den Sachen. Von
uns kann ich Dir nur be-
richten, wir sind gesund u.
genießen sehr unsere Wohnung.
Auch wir haben Kosselt aus-
ziehen zu müssen. Papa hat
jetzt Sprachunterricht, denn Pension
gibt es keine. Ich schreibe bald
wieder u. grüße Dich u.
Gretl herzlichst.

Deine Grete.

Dr.

Dr Josef Sourdek

900 West End Ave, 17 H

New-York, N. Y.

FUPRA 024

31. XII. 39.

Liebe Lieff!

Schon lange habe ich wieder keine Nachricht von Dir. Letzte Post war vom 24. XI. Dabei bin ich in Gedanken so viel bei Dir, daß Du es direkt spüren mußt. Diese Woche ist das dritte Jahr, das uns unsere gute Anna allein ließ. Warum mußt das sein. Außerdem ist das Leben auch nicht sehr angenehm, nämlich als Jude. Das einzige Glück, daß Sami noch seine Stellung hat. Sami's Bruder, ging lieber nach Amerika, nur weiß er nicht, ob er solange wird hier warten können. Der Kl. Rowitschok ist nun auch schon in Palästina. Wir werden zusehends weniger. Sami steht immer noch auf dem Standpunkt der Letzte zu sein. Vielleicht hatte er recht, denn mit nichts anzufangen, dabei kann man nie noch pleite sein. Zu alles um, gemütlichkeit kommt noch die Kälte der letzten Woche, 18°. Ich friere nämlich gar nicht gern. Soviel ich weiß, keine Post auch nicht. Was macht denn die Familie Strauß, die einmal hier war. Familie Bergmann ist auch ganz niedergeschlagen, daß sie noch warten müssen. Ich müßte viele Seiten schreiben, um von allen unseren Bekannten zu erzählen. Wolfi war kurz nach seiner Entlassung in Sanatorium. Sein andermal wieder mehr.

17. Juli 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

ich habe Dir bereits durch Papa sagen lassen, dass ich nach anfaenglicher Verfehlung schliesslich doch die Familie Langer aufgesucht habe. Sie haben wirklich peinliche Erfahrungen in diesem Lande machen muessen,was aber die alleinige Schuld des amerikanischen Konsuls war. Er hatte ihnen,trotzdem sie registriert haben, ein Besuchervisum gegeben; und das ist entgegen den ausdruecklichen Bestimmungen des Einwanderungsgesetzes. Die Einwanderungsbehoerde hat sie daher im Hafen festgehalten,dann aber - wie ich finde : in sehr grosszuegiger und rascher Weise - wieder freigelassen.Sie werden nun bald auf meinen und vieler anderer erfahrener Leute Rat nach Bolivien weiter gehen. Nach kurzem Aufenthalt in New York sind sie schon vorige Woche nach Chicago gefahren,wo Frau Langer ihre Verwandten besuchen will. Ich habe ihnen mit Rat und Verbindungen soviel geholfen,als es die Situation erlaubte; irgend einen materiellen Vorteil hatte ich davon nicht (und auch nicht erwartet,was ich nur der Ordnung halber erwaehne),zumal sie durch den Umweg ueber USA in ihren Mitteln sehr beschraenkt sind. Die Begriffe von vermoegend und unvermoegend sind doch sehr verschieden in Europa und hier,besonders bei der unvergleichlich teureren Lebenshaltung in Amerika. Ich erwarte nun weiteren Bescheid von Langers aus Chicago,da ich hoffe,sie vor ihrer Weiterreise nach Bolivien zu sehen; vielleicht kann ich ihnen auch eine Verbindung dorthin verschaffen.

Ich moechte gern wieder von Dir Neues hoeren. Von uns habe ich nicht viel zu berichten. Der Sommer ist gewoehnlich eine Zeit intensiver Arbeit fuer mich,die sich auf fuenf Tage der Woche zusammendraengt,da ich von Freitag nachmittag bis Montag frueh Wochenende habe. Meist hat man sie aus klimatischen Gruenden dringend noetig;dieses Jahr verlief bisher ideal ohne Hitzewellen,wahrend der letzten vor 10 Tagen stieg die Temperatur nur bis 32 Grad C und dauerte zwei Tage an. Trotzdem verbringe ich die Wochenende so gut wie moeglich ausserhalb der Stadt. Diesmal hatte ich zum Glueck geschaeftlich am Freitag zu verreisen - es war eine kleine Reise von 6 Stunden im Schlafwagen,was nach hiesigen Begriffen nicht weit ist - und traf auf dem Rueckweg Brueckners,die Gretel und mich durchs Gebirge nach New York nahmen. Ich moechte Dir gern einmal eine solche Landschaft zeigen,sie wuerde Dir gewiss gut gefallen und Dich sehr ans Riesengebirge erinnern.

Schreib mir bald,vor allem auch wegen Deines Schwagers in Pilsen, gruesse Sami und sei herzlich gekuesst von Gretel und

Deinem

26. Juli 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

vorgestern abend rief mich Mr. Meyer an, um mir mitzuteilen, dass er heute die Papiere fuer Samis Bruder abschicken wuerde. Ich hoffe, dass Ihr deshalb nicht schon ungeduldig wart; ich schrieb Dir aber nach der letzten Unterhaltung mit Mr. Meyer bereits, dass es wohl einige Zeit dauern wuerde, ehe er die Papiere abschickt. Fuer die weitere Abwicklung am Konsulat ist aber das Datum der Registrierung und nicht das des Eintreffens der Buergschaft wichtig.

Mr. Meyer fragte auch nach der uebrigen Familie von Sami, vor allem Samis juengerer Schwester. Ich waere Dir daher dankbar, wenn Du mir gelegentlich darueber schreiben wuerdest. Mr. Meyer ist ein sehr lieber Mensch und macht sich um alle Sorgen, darum moechte er wissen, wo er eventuell noch helfen koennte, soweit das seine beschraenkte Kraft leisten kann. Auf meinen Rat wird er sich mit seinem Bruder in Verbindung setzen, dass der etwas mithilft.

Gruesse Sami und sei herzlich gegruesst von

Deinem

ČESKOSLOVENSKO • TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

G. Rudnik
Praha VII
U Smaltovny 9.

CA

Mr.

Dr. Josef Soudek

17 H, 900 West End Ave,

New-York, N. Y.

PRAHA

Lieber Seff!

22./VI. 39.

Ich teile Dir in aller Eile mit, daß Frau Langer (Ada) mit dem Schiff „Präsident Harding" ankommt. Frau Bergmann war eben da u. hat mich Dir ja ans Herz zu legen, daß Du sie abholst u. ihnen einige Tage an die Hand gehst. Frau Langer wird Dir vielleicht vom Schiff telegrafieren.

Mit innigsten Grüßen

Deine

Grete.

4. Juli 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

mit Deinem Brief vom 18. Juni habe ich mich ganz besonders gefreut. Wir ahnten wirklich nicht,dass Dir unser Geschenkchen so gelegen kam. Solltest Du noch aehnliche Ueberzuege fuer den Schrank brauchen und solltest Du drueben nicht viel Zoll dafuer zahlen muessen,so schicken wir Dir gern noch mehr von der Art; hier ist man in solchen Dingen weit,weil alles leicht verstaubt. Die Wandschraenke beispielsweise sind niemals so abschliessbar,dass nicht doch Staub an die Kleider oder Waesche kommt. Darum haben wir uns seinerzeit auch einen kleinen Waescheschrank mitgenommen und hatten es nicht zu bereuen. Besser ist es aber noch,eine oder zwei Kommoden zu haben; sie lassen sich leichter aufstellen.

Ob Ihr die Moebel vorausschicken sollt oder nicht,ist wirklich schwer zu entscheiden. Ich wuerde es nicht tun,aus dem einfachen Grunde, den Du selbst erwaehnst : erstens ist nicht zu uebersehen,wann Ihr ueberhaupt zum Weggehen kommt und zweitens koennt Ihr,sobald einmal alle Dinge fuer die Auswanderung geregelt sind, die Moebel auch noch mitbekommen. Du schreibst,dass viele Leute sie zu Bekannten schicken - eine Methode,die bei uns unbekannt war. Ich habe mir nun ueberlegt,ob ich sie inzwischen sozusagen in Verwahrung nehmen soll; aber ich sehe einstweilen dazu keine Moeglichkeit. Meine Schwaegerin hat einen grossen Lift noch in Rotterdam stehen,weil sie moebliert wohnt, und Frau Heimanns Lift steht noch in Frankfurt. Wir koennen also noch nicht einmal die eigenen Sachen unter-

bringen. Sollte aber bei Euch dieses Problem dringender werden,wollen wir darueber nochmals korrespondieren; im Laufe der naehhsten Monate koennte durchaus eine fuer beide Teile interessante Loesungsmoeglichkeit sich ergeben.

Ich bin auch froh,dass Ihr selbst den Irrtum bemerkt habt,der mir in der Angelegenheit von Samis Bruder unterlaufen ist. Es tut mir leid, dass mir das Missverstaendnis passierte und ich kann es nur mit meiner sehr grossen Vor - Urlaubsmuedigkeit erklaeren. Ich habe inzwischen erneut mit Mr. Meyer telephoniert und er ist nun bereit,das Affidavit sofort abzuschicken; vielleicht hat er es schon getan. Er bat mich vor 14 Tagen um die Formulare,die ich ihm sofort eingeschickt habe. Wie ich aber vom ersten Mal weiss,nimmt es noch einige Zeit bis zur Ausfertigung. Andererseits moechte ich ihn nicht zusehr draengen,er ist ja im Grunde bereitwillig und hilfsbereit,nur etwas zu verantwortungsbewusst. Demnaechst werde ich ihn aber wieder sehen und dabei etwas nachhelfen. Uebrigens ist mir erst jetzt bewusst geworden,in welcher besonders schwierigen Situation Dein Schwager war; Ihr hattet mir ja schon vorher andeutungsweise davon berichtet,aber in meiner Muedigkeit hatte ich auch das nicht begriffen. Nun ist alles klargestellt und ich waere Euch dankbar,wenn Ihr mir laufend von den Fortschritten seiner Angelegenheit berichten wolltet; Mr. Meyer fragt mich immer danach und ich kann dann leichter den Kontakt mit ihm aufrecht erhalten.

Mit Frau Langer - Karpeles ist es mir bisher seltsam ergangen. Am vorigen Freitag erhielt ich vom Schiff ein Telegramm,dass sie Samstag hier ankommen wuerde. Ich hatte mich trotz ihres neuen Namens sofort an sie erinnert. Da ich aber schon eine Verabredung ueber das Wochenende hatte und Freitag abend wegfahren musste,so konnte ich sie weder Samstag noch Sonntag sehen. Sie rief bei uns an und bekam von Frau Brueckner,die noch bei

uns wohnt,ich kaeme am Sonntag abend nach hause. Sie hinterliess aber keine Adresse und hat auch bis heute nicht angerufen,sodass ich annehme, sie ist bereits nach Chicago weitergereist. Ich waerde ihr natuerlich gern einen Gefallen erwiesen haben.

Was machen die uebrigen Emigranten oder solche,die es noch werden wollen ? Ist Hans Rind mit seiner restlichen Familie nach Palaestina gegangen ? Er schrieb mir zuletzt am 23. Februar,dass er die Absicht hat und nur sozusagen als Rueckversicherung sich an seine amerikanischen Verwandten wenden wuerde; ich habe daraufhin nichts unternommen,erstens nimmt eine Einwanderung hierher erheblich mehr Zeit in Anspruch als nach Palaestina und zweitens ist die Einwanderung nach Palaestina leichter zu bewerkstelligen. Die Bearbeitung von propektiven Buergen,die so wenig willig sind wie Hansens Verwandte,ist zudem ein muehseliges Geschaeft und ich belaste mich damit nur,wenn irgend ein dringender Anlass dazu vorliegt. Nach den bisherigen Erfahrungen,die Ihr selbst in Eurer Umgebung gemacht hat,wirst Du mir das nachfuehlen koennen.

Von Dolfi habe ich auch nichts mehr gehoert,nachdem er mir durch eine Bekannte hat Ausrichtungen zugehenlassen; inzwischen versuchte ich in Chicago unseren "Cousin" zu erreichen,hatte aber damit keinen Erfolg. An Pepa Guensberger habe ich kuerzlich ausfuehrlich geschrieben; er wird kein leichter "Fall" werden; Pepa Katz hat von Illo schon vor laengerem Antwort gehabt. Dr. Fischer schreibt mir gelegentlich aus London,er hat,wie mir scheint,die Sache energisch und geschickt angepackt. Fuer Karl Menzel konnte ich in den letzten Monaten wenig tun, aber jetzt wird seine Angelegenheit wieder in Fluss kommen,ich habe

auch wieder etwas mehr Energie dafuer frei,nachdem in der letzten Woche zwei meiner Sorgenkinder - Fraeulein Wilhelm und Senta Weil - von ihren Konsulaten guenstige Bescheide erhalten haben. Ich habe Dir,glaube ich,schon geschrieben, dass Hans Weil jetzt in London als Lehrer taetig ist und seine Frau,von ihm getrennt,im Herbst mit den Kindern hier einwandern will.

Dass es Papa gut geht,hat mich sehr gefreut. Ich wuenschte,es ginge ihm wirklich alles nicht nahe,wie Du vermutest. Aber wir sollten vorsichtig sein in solchen Annahmen,Papa ist ein verschlossener Mensch und laesst sich nicht anmerken,wiesehr in die ganze Entwicklung beschaeftigt. Ich wuerde nur froh sein,wenn er seine augenblickliche Lage nicht sehr veraendern muesste, denn ich fuerchte,ihm hier keinen gleichwertigen Ersatz bieten zu koennen. Gerade in diesem Jahr bin ich mit Sorgen aller Art ueberlastet; mein Schwager konnte bisher nicht einwandern und ist darum sehr im Beruflichen gehemmt. Meine Schwaegerin hat waehrend des Schwangerschaft auch nichts verdienen konnen und nun ist die Familie noch um ein Kind grosser geworden,was fuer mich eine weitere Last bedeutet.

Auf der Reise nach und von Chicago habe ich mich ganz gut erholt und kann nun mit aller Kraft an die vielen Aufgaben gehen,die sich waehrend des Sommers stellen,ungeachtet der Hitze,die noch vor uns liegt. Bisher war es Gottseidank so kuehl wie es in Europa um diese Zeit zu sein pflegt. Schreibe mir doch bitte recht bald und recht ausfuehrlich wieder und gruesse Sami aufs herzlichste.

Nimm selbst die innigsten Kuesse von

18./VI. 39.

GRETE RUDNICK

Lieber Seff!

Erst heute bedanke ich mich für Deinen u. Gretl's Geburtstagsbrief u. für das schöne u. praktische Geschenk. Es gefällt mir so gut, daß ich schon in einigen Geschäften hier nachgefragt habe, um mir den ganzen Schrank in Ordnung zu bringen.

Ich kann mir lebhaft vorstellen, wie nötig Du eine Erholung brauchst. Es wird ein Urlaub bei uns auch nicht überflüssig sein. Wir haben ihn erst im August, wie es aussieht werden wir ihn wohl zu Haus verbringen.

Im Laufe dieses Monats sollst Du Besuch erhalten. Erinnerst Du Dich noch an die Koepeles-Kinder bei Bergmann. Frau Ada Langer wird mit Mann u. Kindern über New-York nach Chicago reisen

u. Dich um einige Gefälligkeiten zu bitten. Du kannst daran vielleicht etwas verdienen. Sie sind reich, aber kannst Du ruhig annehmen. Es ist ihnen hauptsächlich daran gelegen einen Bekannten zu haben.

Voige Woche starb, ziemlich plötzlich Herr Gumpl.

Noch eine Sache muß ich Dir aufklären. Mit den Affidavit von Mayer liegt wohl ein Irrtum vor. Man will ja nur zwei haben. Denn Rudnik aus Pilsen u. Samuel Bruder ist ein u. dieselbe Person. Er brauchte natürlich dringend Hilfe. Era Kalt fährt diese Woche nach England. Das Fortkommen geht sehr langsam vor sich. Hier ist es üblich die Möbel voraus zu senden. Entweder zu Bekannten oder man

läßt sie eingelagert in einem Speicher. Dazu gehört natürlich Geld. Es kann auch Jahre dauern u. da hat es ja keinen Zweck. Das Traurige ist, daß man ohne jedweder Zukunftspläne leben muß. Sozusagen nur von einem Tag zum andern.

Papa geht es gut u. ihm scheint das Alles nicht weiter nah zu gehen. In ihm kennt sich ja niemand aus.

Für heute wüßte ich Dir nichts besonderes mehr mitzuteilen, als daß wir so weit gesund sind.

Sei Du, Gretl u. Frau Hermann herzlichst

gegrüßt von

Deiner

Grete.

New York,4. Juni 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

auf Deinen Brief vom 7. Mai habe ich Dir nicht sehr ausfuehrlich geantwortet,weil ich meine Geburtstagswuensche nicht mit unseren Auswanderungsproblemen belasten wollte. Ich wollte darauf zurueckkommen in meinem heutigen Brief,der zugleich ein Dank und eine Antwort auf Deinen Brief zu meinem Geburtstag ist. Aber ich sehe,ich werde mich wieder kurz fassen muessen und Dir zunaechst fuer Deine Zeilen und die schoene Krawatte danken,die wohl zusammen von Fuch und Papa geschenkt wurde. Ich habe mich sehr beiden gefreut und werde es noch lange so tun.

Der Grund meiner Kuerze ist der : ich trete morgen einen zweiwoechigen Urlaub an und fahre zusammen mit Gretel und Brueckners in deren Wagen nach Chicago. Wir werden sehr langsam fahren und wohl drei Tage fuer die Strecke brauchen,damit ich mir auch etwas vom Lande ansehen kann, as da besonders schoen ist. In Chicago werden wir viel mit Glatzers beisammen sein,die sich dort sehr heimisch fuehlen. Nach der Reise werde ich bestimmt Zeit zu ausfuehrlicherer Berichterstattung haben; aber in den letzten Wochen war ich besonders schwer mit Arbeit und Sorgen belastet und fand keine Minute zum Schreiben.

Ob Mr. Meyer Samis Bruder ein Affidavit schicken wird,kann ich schwer sagen. Wir waren vor einem Monat zu einem langen Sonntagsbesuch bei ihm und ich habe ihn erneut bearbeitet,endlich ein Papier zu schicken. Er ist ein ausserordentlich guetiger und hilfsbereiter Mensch,aber fuerchtet,mit Buergschaften eine Verantwortung auf sich zu nehmen,der er sich nicht gewachsen fuehlt. Nur durch gutes Zureden habe ich es so weit gebracht,dass er wenigstens eines geschickt hat oder schicken wollte; ich glaube,es war fuer Selma und ihren Mann,die wir als dringlichsten Fall geschildert bekamen. Als naechste waren Rudniks aus Pilsen vorgesehen, ueber Samis Brueder war wohl erst in dritter oder vierter Linie die Rede. Ich kann natuerlich nicht zuviel von ihm erwarten,er muss vorsichtig bearbeitet werden,um so viel zu tun,wie er getan hat. Aber ich

will bei naechster Gelegenheit ueber ihn sprechen und auch von seiner Reise,was vielleicht den Eindruck nicht verfehlen wird.

Von Papa hatte ich einen sehr zuversichtlichen Brief. Offenbar beurteilt er die Lage fuer sich und alle nicht so pessimistisch und ist daher auch nicht so scharf aufs Weggehen. Wenn Du glaubst,dass ich es verantworten kann,dann draenge ihn nicht zu sehr. Wir haben hier ziemlich schwere Probleme,die grosse Familie,die innerhalb eines Vierteljahres hereinkam,zu plazieren und etwas Atempause waere mir nicht unwillkommen. Aber natuerlich darf deshalb nichts versaeumt werden und dass er am ehesten von Euch allen das Visum erhalten wird,gibt schon eine gewisse Beruhigung.

Zum Vorausschicken der Moebel kann ich Euch nicht ohneweiteres raten. Ihr wisst ja noch nicht,welches Euer genaues Reiseziel sein wird und ausserdem sollte man sich nicht zusehr mit solchen Dingen belasten, wie wir alle aus Erfahrung wissen; Moebel und Besitz sollte an zweiter Stelle kommen. Dass Ihr ueberhaupt Gelegenheit zum Vorausschicken haben sollt,hat mich sehr verwundert zu hoeren,denn bei uns gab es nichts dergleichen.

Wirklich schade,dass Ihr uns nicht besuchen koennt; Ihr haettet genug Interessantes hier sehen koennen gelegentlich der Ausstellung und auch sonst waere es von grossem Nutzen fuer alle beide Teile gewesen, sich zu sehen und auszusprechen. Vielleicht wirds doch einmal noch. Hoffentlich hattet Ihr schoene Ferien,die ja wohl um diese Zeit fielen.

Die gesamte Familie,die mit dem baby intensiv beschaeftigt ist, recht herzlich gruessen und ich tue desgleichen. Gruess e Sami und nimm innige Kuesse von

nicht abgeschickt

429 WEST 117TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

4. Juni 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

ich werde morgen einen zweiwoechigen Urlaub antreten und moechte Dir daher heute noch auf Deine beiden Briefe vom 7. und 22. Mai antworten. Den ersten der beiden Briefe habe ich schon kurz bestaetigt,aber Dein Geburtstag schien mir eine wenig passende Gelegenheit,unser Lieblingsthema : die Auswanderung zu behandeln. Das will ich nun heute nachholen.

Du klagtest in Deinem Brief,dass Papa keine rechte Lust hat wegzugehen. Ich weiss nicht,ob dem wirklich so ist; er ist oft in seinen Aeusserungen unklar und unentschieden und muss wohl nach irgend einer Richtung gelenkt werden. Bisher habe ich energisch darauf gedraengt,dass er seine Auswanderung hierher betreibt. Ich habe das bewusst als eine Vorsichtsmassnahme gedacht,ich wollte ihm vor dem debacle bewahren,das unsere juedischen Schicksalsgenossen in Deutschland geraten sind,nachdem erst einmal die Quote ueberfuellt war. Haetten sich die Verhaeltnisse bei Euch so gestaltet,dass sein Verbleiben in der Heimat nicht mehr wuenschenswert gewesen waere,so haette er bei der ersten Gelegenheit weggehen koennen und ich hatte als Termin fuer sein Visum den Herbst 1939 betrachtet. In seinem letzten Brief beurteilte er nun seine Lage relativ guenstig und ich kann mir wohl vorstellen,dass er da wenig Anlass zu einer Entscheidung sieht.

Ob er in seiner Beurteilung der Lage richtig ist,kann ich von hier aus nicht uebersehen. Sollte er wirklich die Moeglichkeit haben,ohne zu grosse Opfer in Prag zu bleiben,so waere es das Verkehrteste,wenn ich ihm zum Weggehen veranlasste. Wie sich die Situation bei uns gestaltet hat,kann ich ihm

in naechster Zukunft leider nicht viel Annehmlichkeiten bieten. Von den Strapazen des Klimas habe ich Euch schon des oefteren geschrieben und auch sonst faellt unsereinem die Eingewohnung in die neue und durchaus fremdartige Umwelt nicht leicht. Aber auch unsere persoenliche Situation hat sich seit der sehr ploetzlichen Einwanderung der grossen Familie recht schwierig gestaltet. Mein Schwager ist nun seit 15 Monaten hier,ohne dass es ihm bis jetzt gelungen waere,sich eine wirtschaftliche Existenz aufzubauen. In seinen diesbezueglichen Bemuehungen ist er durch den Umstand gehemmt,dass er nicht eingewandert ist. Gretels Schwester konnte natuerlich in den letzten Monaten auch nicht arbeiten und wird wohl jetzt noch etwas zuwarten muessen,bis sie wieder arbeitsfaehig ist. Nun kam noch das Kind,ueber das wir uns alle freuen aber darum und weil es auch ein sehr empfindlicher Junge wurde,uns zusaetzliche Sorgen bereitet. Elschen lebt jetzt zumeist bei Anny,um ihr bei der aeusserst schwierigen Pflege des Kindes zu helfen. Wir sind nun sechs Personen in zwei Haushaltungen und ich bin der einzige,der verdient. Das bedeutet nicht nur Einschraenkungen,sondern zehrt auch an unseren nicht bedeutenden Reserven.

Ich erwaehne das nur,um Dir zu zeigen,dass mir etwas Aufschub von Papas Einwanderung sehr willkommen waere. Wenn er herkommen muss,dann gibt es natuerlich kein Ueberlegen und er wird hier seinen Platz finden wie ihn auch Elschen gefunden hat. Aber wenn er noch zuwarten kann,wird er in einem Jahr sicher eine viel guenstigere Lage antreffen,in der er sich besser einrichten kann als jetzt. Denn ich habe die feste Zuversicht,dass mein Schwager bald alle legalen und wirtschaftlichen Widerstaende ueberwinden wird und dann ein Teil der Lasten wieder von meinen Schultern genommen werden wird.

Die Schwierigkeiten,die ich eben erwaehnt habe,sind unter den heutigen Emigranten leider nicht selten und anfangs sind oft Pechstraehnen

von besonderer Hartnaeckigkeit. Wir haben das auch an Schiffs erlebt. Der eine der beiden Brueder,Karl,wurde kurz nach der Ankunft von einem boesen Fussleiden befallen,das ihm den Gebrauch des linken Beins unmoeglich machte. Eine eindeutige Diagnose war nicht zu stellen und eine Versuchsoperation blieb nicht nur erfolglos,sondern hatte noch sehr boese Konsequenzen im Gefolge. Erst vor einigen Wochen begann sich Karl wieder zu erholen und nun,als wir schon aufatmen wollten, erkrankte seine 18 jaehrige Tochter. Waehrend sich Vater und Tochter hier mit Krankheiten plagen,versucht die aeltere Tochter,die kuerzlich geheiratet hat, in Paris eine Visum hierher zu bekommen und scheitert einstweilen an Formalien. Solches Ungluck in unserer Umgebung traegt naetuerlich auch nicht zur Erheiterung bei. Ich bin aber fest ueberzeugt,dass das sozusagen Kinderkrankheiten der Emigration sind und nach einiger Zeit Ruhe eintritt. Es waere mir darum lieb, Papa wuerde in einem spaeteren Stadium erst zu uns kommen koennen. Du sollst ihn ueber das alles nicht informieren;ich berichte es nur,dass Du selbst Dir ein Urteil darueber bildest,ob Du ihn draengen willst oder ob es zu verantworten waere,wenn er seinem Wunsche dort zu bleiben nachgaebe.

In allen anderen Faellen und dort,wo es sich um junge Menschen handelt,muss natuerlich die Auswanderung auf den fruehesten Termin mit aller Energie betrieben werden. Ob Mr. Meyer fuer Samis Bruder schon etwas getan hat,kann ich nicht beurteilen. Wir waren vor etwa einem Monat bei ihm,um erneut ueber die Buergschaften zu sprechen. Mr. Meyer ist ein ungewoehnlich guter Mensch mit dem Willen,so viel wie moeglich zu helfen. Aber er hat auch Angst, zu viel Verantwortung auf sich zu laden,wenn er Affidavits gibt. Haette ich seinerzeit ihn nicht sehr beaerbeitet, wuerde er wohl ueberhaupt keines gegeben haben. Vor einem Monat ging ich nun zu ihm um zu hoeren,wie weit es mit den Affidavits gediehen sei und da stellte sich heraus,dass er noch immer mit Selmas Mann und Dr. Rudnik, in Korrespondenz ueber die Formalitaeten stand,

aber noch kein Affidavit herausgeschickt hat. Wir sprachen ihm erneut zu,nicht al zu aengstlich zu sein,aber Du wirst verstehen,dass eine gewisse Agressivitaet eventuell den entgegengesetzten Erfolg haette. Einstweilen hoert er noch auf uns und wir koennen mit etwas ruecksichtsvoller Behandlung mehr erreichen als mit Draengen. Aber wir telephonieren oft miteinander und Ihr duerft sicher sein, dass ich diese Sache nicht aus dem Auge verliere.

Zu Euren Ueberlegungen,die Moebel vorauszuschicken,kann ich leider keinen Rat geben. Ich wusste gar nicht,dass das moeglich ist. Aber soweit ich nach unseren Erfahrungen urteilen kann,scheint es sehr nuetzlich zu sein und ist in der Tat nur eine Frage des Lagerzinses. Hingegen moechte ich Euch doch anregen,noch andere Wanderungsziele als USA zu eraegen,da doch offenbar die Wartezeit aufs Visum erheblich langiist.

22.5.39

GRETE RUDNIK

Lieber Seff!

Diesmal habe ich sehr lange nicht geschrieben u. zum Überfluß habe ich Dir nicht einmal den Empfang des Affidavits bestätigt, wofür ich Dir gleichzeitig herzlichst danke. Hoffentlich wird unsere Wartezeit verkürzt. Solange uns noch nicht die Kündigung droht werden wir ja aushalten. Im Allgemeinen sieht man sehr viel Übersiedlungen u. auch wir überlegen ob wir die Möbel nicht auch voraus schicken sollen. Ich fürchte nur, daß vielleicht der Lagerzins mehr kosten könnte, als wir besitzen. Da wir ja sonst gesund sind, haben wir genügend Zeit über all das nachzudenken. Diese Tage sprachte mich Karl, er scheint ja einen Schritt weiter zu sein als wir. Diese ewige Ungewißheit der Zukunft ist jedenfalls sehr bedrückend.

Eigentlich sollte mein heutiger Brief nur ein Geburtstagsschreiben sein. Ich bin nur froh, daß ich Dich in einem sicheren Hafen weiß u. in der einen Hinsicht glaube beruhigt sein zu können. Daß ich Dir das Beste wünsche weißt Du ja. Gesundheit u. Zufriedenheit u. noch manch andere Dinge. Wenn nur nur nicht bei jeder Gelegenheit unser armes Kind fehlen möchte. Ich sollte Dir bestimmt nicht den heutigen Brief trüben, aber ich komme darüber nicht hinweg. Nun also zum mir alles Gute, das ich Dir wünsche. Damit ich am Geburtstagstisch nicht fehle habe ich mich zwar nur mit einer Kleinigkeit eingestellt, aber ich hoffe es wird Dir Freude machen. Eine Kiwanoff, die schon unterwegs ist.

Frau Ebrhen wird ja als Großmama jetzt genügend Beschäftigung haben u.

Ihr alle sicher recht viel Freude. Ich gratuliere Frau Amy u. wünsche Ihr u. dem Baby recht viel Glück. Bei Sami's Schwester Meta ist auch seit 8 Tagen ein Bubi da. Jedenfalls wird für Nachwuchs gesorgt, wenn ihm nur eine bessere Zukunft beschieden wäre um 2000 p.

Heute ist Sami's Bruder aus Tabarz zurück gekommen. Weißt Du nicht, ob er von Mayer etwas bekommen wird.

Wir hätten Euch gern einen Gegenbesuch zur Umstellung gemacht, aber leider ist das nicht möglich, denn es ist mit zu großen Kosten verbunden. Unseren ersten Urlaub haben wir schon zu Pfingsten 8 Tage lang. Wenn schönes Wetter ist machen wir von hier aus Ausflüge.

Ich lasse alle recht herzl. grüßen u. Du als Geburtstagskind bekommst einen Osterei-Korb von Deiner Grete.

Von mir herzliche Grüße und beste Wünsche Sami.

7. V. 39

GRETE RUDNIK

Lieber Seff!

Deinen l. Brief haben wir u. halten, doch habe ich Dich trotz aller guter Vor, sätze diesmal lange auf Antwort warten lassen. Nun mußt Du mir glauben, daß ich jetzt sehr beschäftigt bin u. besser, denn lerne ich noch fleißig englisch. Es ist aus meinen jungen Jahren gar nichts hängen geblieben u. das Lernen ist jetzt eine schwere Sache. Sonst sind wir gesund u. das ist die Hauptsache. Papa muß ich immer noch bearbeiten, er hat keine Lust wegzugehen. Ich bin neugierig wann er einen Entschluß fassen wird. Papa Hate kommt uns jetzt öfters besuchen. Die kleine Eva kommt nach England u. dann will er sich mit Wandergedanken

lassen. Samis Bruder hat, da er ja nichts mehr zu tun hat, einen größeren Urlaub mit Gratiskost angetreten. Wann er zurück kommt wissen wir noch nicht, nur würde er u. seine Frau sich freuen wenn sie Euch besuchen könnten. Das Viktoriano ist auf die Dauer auch nicht schön.

Bitte vergiß nicht mir zu bestätigen ob Du die beiden Bücher erhalten hast, damit ich eventuell reklamieren könnt.

Ich habe Dir schon länge mitgeteilt, daß wir uns eingemeldet haben u. Du hast es mit Freude bestätigt. Höchst wahrscheinlich hast Du mir vergessen.

Wie hat sich Frau Heimann eingelebt. Von Gretl's Tun u. Treiben höre ich gar nichts mehr. Es würde mich sehr freuen von Euch Allen mehr zu hören.

Wir geben jetzt gar nichts aus.

Wir haben zu Hause viel Ruhe zur Erholung. Karl Heinrich hat uns vor 14 Tagen besucht. Er sieht gut aus u. ist eigentlich immer der Gleiche. Onkel Julius hat sich nach der Operation glänzend erholt. Von Gretl hat er gute Nachrichten, sie ist Pflegerin in England.

Ich hoffe, dass Dein Brief schon unterwegs ist, ich freue mich immer sehr damit.

Wie u. Allen recht herzliche Grüße

von

Deiner

Grete.

Lieber Fritzchen!

Deine Erfahrungen und die Zeitungsnachrichten über die Ereignisse ersetzen uns eigentlich unsere Korrespondenz. Wir tun uns handeln nach den Zwangsläufig sich ergebenden Notwendigkeiten. Das ist ja auch alles, was man tun soll. Wir haben uns von allem zurückgezogen, ich sogar von meiner Stellung

und lebe wieder als Beamter, als der ich immer bisherige Existenz erhalten kann. – Der Lebenslauf ist ja schließlich überall der gleiche – wozu Wiederholungen?

Ich hoffe, daß es Euch im Schatten der Freiheitsstatue gut geht und danke Euch allen vielmals für Euer häufiges Gedenken.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

Jacob

New York,den 17. April 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

anbei findest Du mein Affidavit fuer Euch. Das Original mit den Beilagen ist fuer das Konsulat bestimmt,die Kopie fuer Euch,damit Ihr im Falle einer Reklamation eine Unterlage in Haenden habt. Ich ueberlasse es Dir,ob Du das Affidavit selbst an das Konsulat bringen oder es eingeschrieben hinschicken willst. Das Letztere hat den Vorteil,dass Du einen Beleg dafuer besitzt,dass und wann das Papier dem Konsulat zuging. Auf jeden Fall muss Dir das Konsulat bestaetigen,dass es mein Affidavit erhielt und Ihr somit registriert seid,wie es das bei Papa getan hat. Fuer Euch ist das umsomehr wichtig,als Ihr ja spaeter moeglicher Weise bei einem anderen Konsulat vorgeladen werdet und dann das Datum Eurer Anmeldung oder Eintragung in Prag den Ausschlag geben kann. Ich bitte Dich,mir sehr ausfuehrlich mitzuteilen,welchen Weg der Ueberbringung Du gewaehlt hast,welche Belege Du hast und was Du weiterhin erwarten kannst.

Vor einigen Tagen kam das Buch von Brod an. Ich danke Dir sehr,dass Du es mir doch geschickt hast; unbehaglich ist mir nur der Gedanke,dass Du es aus Samis Bibliothek genommen hast,ich weiss,wie sehr man mit Buechern verwaechst. So war es nicht gemeint; ich haette ueberhaupt nicht darum gebeten,wenn ich nicht der irrtuemlichen Meinung gewesen waere,dass es in einem Prager Verlag erschienen sei.

Schreibe mir doch gleich nach Empfang dieses Briefes und berichte auch sonst ueber Euer Ergehen,das gibt mir eine gewisse Beruhigung ,die ich im Augenblick dringend brauche. Gruesse Sami und nimm innige Kuesse von

New York,den 7. April 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

ich erhalte eben Deinen Brief vom 27. ~~April~~ Maerz mit der Bitte um ein Affidavit. Ich werde es im Laufe der naechsten Woche fertig machen - ich habe zu diesem Zwecke Bankunterlagen usw. zu beschaffen - und sofort abschicken. Du kannst mit dem Erhalt der Papiere fuer spaetestens Ende April rechnen.

Ich schicke Dir das Affidavit gern,damit Du die Beruhigung haben kannst,dass Deine aufgrund des Affidavits erfolgende Anmeldung gueltig ist. Objektiv ist das aber unrichtig, wie ich in meinen beiden Briefen vom 19. Dezember und 2. Maerz ausfuehrlich dargelegt habe; ich bitte Dich,diese beiden Briefe nochmals gruendlich durchzulesen.

Karl Menzel gab Dir im Dezember den Rat,Euch beim Konsulat zu registrieren. Ich bat Dich um Bestaetigung,dass Du das getan hast,erhielt aber bisher keine entsprechende Benachrichtigung. Am 19. Dezember habe ich Dir genau geschrieben,wie eine korrekte Anmeldung auszusehen habe und dass es wesentlich darauf ankommt,den Brief eingeschrieben zu schikken. Hast Du das getan ? Wenn ja,schreibe mir bitte das Datum der Absendung und bestaetige mir,dass Du den Postabschnitt (Rezepis) aufbewahrst. Solltest Du aber entgegen meinen seit drei Monaten erteilten Rat die Anmeldung unterlassen haben so hat das jetzt keinen Zweck mehr,sondern warte auf mein Affidavit und sende es zusammen mit dem Antrag auf Registrierung ein. Fuer den Fall,dass Du den Postabschnitt besitzt, werde ich sofort beim State Department in Washington protestieren; Du wirst dann vom Konsulat die Bestaetigung erhalten,dass Deine Anmeldung vom Dezember gueltig ist.

Dass Ihr keine Hoffnung auf Herauskommen habt,verszehe ich wohl; es ist der Ausdruck der bei Euch herrschenden Panik Richtig ist aber diese Resignation nicht. Heraus kommt Ihr auf jeden Fall,fragt sich nur,ob hierher nach USA. Sollte sih im Laufe der naechsten Zeit ergeben,dass wirklich keine Hoffnung besteht,hier einzuwandern,und keine Moeglichkeit fuer Euch,in Europa zu bleiben,so wird sich eine andere Loesung finden. Ich habe dabei eine konkrete Idee,ueber die wir aber erst diskutieren wollen,wenn die Situation reif dafuer ist.

Mit der Moeglichkeit,dass Ihr demnaechst zu Samis Geburtsort zurueckkehren wuerdet,rechne ich schon seit langem. Es waere das Schlimmste nicht. Ich habe bereits vor einiger Zeit bei Mr. Meyer Erkundigungen eingezogen,die durchaus beruhigend klingen. Du siehst,ich habe mich informiert und Du darfst sicher sein,ich habe auch fuer diesen Fall konkrete Hilfsmassnahmen erwogen. Fuehle Dich also keinen Moment verlassen,nur bitte bleibe in staendigem Kontakt mit mir.

Ich freue mich,dass Papas Angelegenheit gute Fortschritte macht. Er wird wahrscheinlich das Visum nicht vor dem Herbst bekommen,aber das reicht durchaus. Moebel soll er nicht mitbringen,nur Waesche,auch fuers Bett. Einzelheiten wird Gretel noch schreiben. Wichtiger ist,dass seine Ausstattung mit Anzuegen und Leibwaesche so komplett wie moeglich ist. Hoffentlich kannst Du noch dafuer Sorge tragen,aber halte Dich damit nicht auf,wenn fuer Euch Entscheidendes auf dem Spiele steht.

Das Buch von Brod schicke mir bitte nicht,ich kann es auch hier bekommen.

Fuer heute innige Kuesse von

GRETE RUDNICK

Lieber Seff!

Jetzt sind wir endlich soweit, wovor uns am meisten bang war. Wir wollten fort u. können nicht. Nur bitt ich Dich nun eines, schicke uns das Affidavit so schnell als möglich. Ich war schon zweimal am Konsulat u. erhalte jedesmal dieselbe Antwort. Hoffnung zum Herauskommen haben wir keine aber das Affidavit muß hier liegen, dann kann durch einen plötzlichen Zufall auch das Ihre daran kommen. Man sagt uns, hier gelten die hiesigen Bestimmungen u. nicht die in Deutschland. Papa hat heute die Zusicherung bekommen in allerkürzester Frist daran zu kommen. Jetzt freut er sich sogar schon. Nur mußt Du mir aber genau

Handtücher, Tischtücher

schreiben, ob Papa sich Möbel (Bett und) mitbringen soll. Bettwäsche noch Eueren Kaufen oder noch warten. Wir haben nicht mehr viel Zeit das in Ordnung zu bringen. Soll er „Bücher" mitbringen. Bitte antwort Du oder Grell mir ganz genau auf diese Fragen.

Sami's Bruder schrieb ich heute dringend um ein Affidavit u. ich hoffe er bekommt es, denn er hat als einziger die Hoffnung auf baldige Erledigung, denn er ist in Saadz geboren.

Liebe Seff, noch eine Frage, wenn ich wieder beim Geburtsort angelangt bin. Ich kenne Polen nicht, Sami hat als 3jähriges Kind das Land verlassen u. ein Leben lang sollen wir das mit uns herumtragen u. nirgends daran kommen. Kann man auf Grund dessen nicht von Amerika aus

intervenieren. Wir sind bald ohne Freunde hier. Fani geht morgen mit dem Rinkspak weg.

Gyetta R. geb. 30. V. 1900 Tetschen a/E
Fani " " 12. XII. 1895 Brody

Fani arbeitet vorläufig noch, wir wissen nicht wie lang. Es war mir in der letzten Zeit nicht möglich zu schreiben. Heinz v. Brod liegt versand, bereits hier. Es ist nicht mehr zu haben, aber Fani hat es noch.

Ich hoffe, daß von Dir ein Schreiben unterwegs ist. Bitte schicke das Affidavit gleich. Man sagte mir es kann nicht verfallen.

Sei herzl. Du, Gyetta u. Frau Ehe gegrüßt von

Deinen
Gyetta.

New York,den 17. Maerz 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

ich schreibe diesen Brief,aehnlich wie in den Septembertagen,ins Leere hinein. Ich habe keine Vorstellung, unter welchen Umstaenden er Euch antreffen wird. Ich hoffe nur,er wird Euch ueberhaupt erreichen und Dir sagen,dass ich immer bei Euch und bei Dir besonders bin. Eure neue Situation ist mir im vollen Masse bekannt und aus Erfahrung vertraut; sie kam mir nicht ueberraschend,wie Du rueckblickend aus meinen Briefen sehen kannst. Wuesste ich eine rasche Hilfe,so wuerde ich sie Euch anbieten. Aber ich kann nur meine immer erneute Bereitschaft anbieten und mit mir gemeinsam tun das unser Vetter Illo und Samis Vetter Mr. Meyer,die mich spontan anriefen und mich baten,es Dir und allen unseren Angehoerigen mitzuteilen.

Ehe die Hiobspost uns erreichte,wollte ich Dir diesen Brief in erster Linie darum schreiben,um Dich zu bitten,am 4. April Blumen aufs Grab zu legen. Ich bitte Dich auch heute darum,die 12 roten Rosen niederzulegen und hoffe,dass dies ohne Schwierigkeiten moeglich sein wird. Aber ich kann nicht meine Furcht verbergen,dass es wohl das letzte Mal sein wird.

Es ist keine neue Sorge. Sie war der eigentliche Grund, warum ich vor zwei Jahren darauf draengte,das Grab zu besuchen. Ich wusste schon damals,es wuerde zum einzigen und letzten Mal sein; mein Besuch in der Heimat war bewusst ein Abschiedsbesuch. Und gerade diese Ueberzeugung hat mich,wenn ich ueberhaupt etwas kann,mit Mamas fruehem Tod versoehnt. Es ist ihr viel erspart geblieben,in das sich ihre schwere Natur nie geschickt haette.

Wie schwer wir alle von dem neuen Schlag getroffen wurden brauche ich nicht weiter zu sagen. Wir wuerden gern etwas tun,wir moechten nur wissen,wo sollen wir ansetzen. So erwarten wir ungeduldig die erste Nachricht von Euch. Lass mich nicht lang warten,wenn Du nicht schon geschrieben hast.

Gruesse alle und sei gekuesst von

New York,den 2. Maerz 1939

Meine liebe Grete :

ich bin froh,Deinen Brief vom 16. Februar zu haben; erstens sehe ich daraus,dass es Dir gesundheitlich besser geht,und zweitens habe ich einige wichtige Tatsachen erfahren. Ich hoffe,dass Du nun Deine Grippe ohne weitere Folgen gut ueberstanden hast. Ich hatte vor zwei Wochen auch mit einer Grippe gelegen, aber da ich ins Bett ging,als die Racheninfektion nur begann,konnte ich nach drei Tagen wieder aufstehen und habe dann mit etwas Schonung auch den Rest herausbekommen.

Du schreibst zwar nicht ausdruecklich,ob Samis Geschwister gleich nach Erhalt von Mr. Meyers Antwort registriert haben,ich vermute es aber und es ist jedenfalls das Beste,was sie tun konnten. Sie haetten es schon vorher tunkoennen,aber es ist nicht ihre Schuld, wenn sie durch das Konsulat falsch informiert wurden. Jedenfalls sollen sie einen Beleg in der Hand haben,wann sie sich beim Konsulat angemeldet haben,es ist die wichtigste Unterlage fuer alle weitere Bemuehungen. Ich habe vor einigen Tagen mit Mr. Meyer uebers Telephon gesprochen und er erzaehlte mir bereits von Selma; soweit ich verstanden habe,wird also die Familie Katz zuerst das Affidavit vorlegen. Aber darueber wird mir wohl Sami noch schreiben.

Was Euch anb trifft,so bleibt wirklich nur Warten uebrig. Ihr habt ja,wie ich annehme registriert,und ebenfalls einen Beleg dafuer in der Hand,sei es einen Postabschnitt ueber den eingeschriebenen Brief oder eine Bestaetigung des Konsulats. Neueddings zirkulierte in Prag,wie Karl Menzel mir schrieb,das Geruecht,eine Registrierung verfalle,wenn nicht nach drei Monaten ein Affidavit vorgelegt wird. Ich gebe Dir mein Wort,dass das falsch ist. Auch wenn Du kein Affidavit vorlegst,bleibt Eure Anmeldung in Kraft; ich moechte nur gern von Dir wissen,an welchem Tag sie geshhah und ob Du irgend eine Nummer bekommen hast. In der Sache der Staatsbuergerschaft und Heimatszustaendigkeit muesst Ihr die Entscheidung abwarten,auch Papa; ich moechte nur gern sofort erfahren,wenn sie

gefallen ist.

Dass Du Straussens nichts mitgegeben hast,beruhte auf einem Missverstaendnis. Sie wollten gern etwas mitnehmen,getrauten sich aber aus Ungeschicklichkeit und uebertriebener Zurueckhaltung nicht,Dir zu weitgehende Vorsch laege zu machen. Sie erzaehlten mir das gleich nach der Ankunft. Du hast wohl andererseits angenommen,sie wollten nichts mitnehmen. Aber dem ist wirklich nicht so und es ist nur bedauerlich,dass eine gute Gelegenheit ungenutzt vorueberging. Mein Kinderbuch haben sie aber getreulich uebergeben und ich danke Dir fuer diesen Gruss,im voraus auch fuer die "Madame Curie". Von dem Leuchter moechte ich ir aber abraten,er ist in jeder Hinsicht unpraktisch.

Auf einen neuen Beruf wuerde ich mich an Deiner Stelle nicht umstellen. Du kannst ausgezeichnet kochen und Hauswirtschaft treiben und das hat hier und in jedem anderen Lande eine gute Aussicht. Einen anderen Beruf sollte man nur dann ausueben,wenn man ihn von Grund auf beherrscht,also z.B. Krankenpflege,Schneiderei usw. Die relativbeste Aussicht bietet von den ueblichen Frauenberufen hier die Saeuglingspflege und die Schneiderei,vorausgesetzt,dass man Zuschneiden und Entwurf beherrscht.

Dass Onkel Julius sich einer Operation unterziehen wird,hat mich sehr betroffen. Der Arme! Ich wuerde ihm so gerne schreiben,wenn ich nur wuesste,wo er ueberhaupt ist. Von Grete - Graw hoere ich auch von Dir zum ersten Mal,Illo,mit dem ich oefters zusammen komme und der inzwischen ein guter Uhrmacher geworden ist,hatte ebenfalls keine Nachricht von ihr.

Was haben nun Schindler und Rinds unternommen ? Schreibe mir doch gelegentlich,ich waere ihnen,wenns geht,gern n etzlich. Dass sich die Familie Jonas hier melden will,ist ganz in Ordnung; ich fuerchte nur immer,dass Ankoemmlinge zu grosse Hoffnungen auf unsereinen setzen und das Helfen ist so schwer.

Ich freue mich,dass Du endlich Mamas Bilder bekommen hast. Ich hatte B. mehrmals gemahnt,aber er kam wohl vor lauter Arbeit und Aufregung nicht dazu,sie Dir frueher zu schicken. Wir erwarten ihn morgen und in 8 Tagen seine Frau; darueber ein ander Mal mehr. Weils sind vom Konsul in Neapel bis zum Herbst zurueckgestellt worden,Hans muss aber Italien verlassen und versucht,in England abzuwarten;Senta

hofft,mit den Kindern dort bleiben zu koennen.

Papa schreibe ich heute nicht ausfuehrlicher,es sei denn, dass noch ein Brief von ihm kommt: er hat vorige Woche einen Brief erhalten. Schreib mir doch so oft und so ausfuehrlich als Du kannst, es ist mir wichtig,in intensivem Kontakt mit Dir zu bleiben.

Fuere heute Gruesse an Sami und innige Kuesse von

P.S. Noch eine Bitte : ich glaube mich zu erinnern,dass vor einiger Zeit eine Heinebiographie von Max Brod erschienen ist; falls das zutrifft,besorge sie mir bitte und schicke sie gelegentlich ein.

16. II. 39

GRETE RUDNICK

Mein lieber Seff!

Es tut mir leid, daß mein Brief solche Aufregung gebracht hat. Es war überhaupt nicht in böser Absicht geschrieben, noch habe ich jemals an Deiner Opferwilligkeit gezweifelt. Im Gegenteil, Du weißt, daß ich Dich immer wieder für Freunde zuviel zu leisten. Du schonst nicht Deine Gesundheit u. niemand wird es Dir danken. Ich habe mich auch deshalb bei Dr Strauss sehr gekränkt, denn Papa u. ich wollten Euch verschiedene Kleinigkeiten schicken, u. gerade der war es nicht mehr möglich. Es hatte ich ja lediglich nur nichts anderes gehandelt, als daß ich Dir jetzt den Brief zu schreiben, wo Du doch hier nicht so wichtige Briefe gleich beantwortet hattest. Jedenfalls ist ja jetzt Dein Brief in unseren Händen u. es ist wieder alles gut. Ich hoffe Du bist mir nun nicht mehr böse, denn es war nicht so gemeint u.

dann musst Du den Brief im richtigen Ton lesen, dann ist er sicher nur halb so schlimm. — Nun will ich mal alle Deine Fragen beantworten. Vt. Rudnik in Pilsen, ist Sami's Bruder. Vt. Kroh ist schon erledigt, denn er ist schon in Bombay. Er ist wohl noch rechtzeitig gegangen. Schindler hat schon seine Verwandten u. Hans kann nicht mehr sagen, dass der Ort seiner Verwandten auf einer Halbinsel liegt. Bei Sami's Geschwister war es deshalb so eilig, weil sie früher nicht registrieren wollten, bevor sie nicht wussten, ob sie eine Bürgschaft erhalten. Selma's Mann ist übrigens bereits entlassen u. nun Überfluss erwartet sie noch diesen Monat eine Baby. Lieber Seff, ich habe eingesehen, dass uns nichts anderes übrig bleibt, als ruhig abzuwarten, was mit uns geschieht. Wir haben noch keine Heimatzuständigkeit u. ausserdem ist Sami

erst seit 1933 Staatsbürger. Das sind momentan Sorgen, u. auch Papa hat mit ähnlichen Dingen zu tun. Gestern kam ein Brief von Gretl aus England. Sie hat eine Stelle als Kran-kenschwester erhalten u. es geht ihr ganz gut. Onkel Julius hat eine Dammverengung u. läßt sich nächste Woche operieren. Hier lernen alle Frauen jugend etwas, I glaubst Du, daß es gut wäre, wenn ich mich auf einen Beruf einstellen würde. Ich soll auch noch anfragen, ob es einen Zweck hat, sich einen silbernen Leuchter machen zu lassen u. ist es besser man unterläßt jetzt solche solche Sachen. Gretl wurde ich gestern „Madam Curie". Hoffentlich habe ich ihren Geschmack getroffen. Ich bin Dir absolut nicht böse, aber sie brauchst Du mir gegenüber nicht zu verteidigen, ich weiß selbst, daß Du sehr brav bist u. höchstens für andere zuviel leistest. Diese Woche habe ich die Bilder numen

armen lieben Mama bekommen u. danke Dir dafür herzlich. Es sind zwar traurige Erinnerungen, aber ich bin froh, ich habe jetzt etwas in Händen.

Samis Vetter hat einen langen Brief geschrieben u. Konnte Gott nicht genug loben. Sie hat ihm so gut gefallen.

Auf vieles Drängen habe ich gestern der Familie Jonas, die Leute abgeistert, Deine Adresse gegeben. Sie werden von Dir nichts haben wollen, nur daß sie irgend einen Menschen, der von hier ist einmal aufsuchen können, denn sie kennen dort niemanden. Es läßt sich so schwer ausweichen, Deine Adresse zu geben. Also Sei mir nicht böse darüber. Ich hoffe nun, es ist zwischen uns alles beim Alten u. weißt ganz gut, daß ich Dir noch nie bös war, höchstens ärgert sich Samis, daß mir noch Dir bange ist. Es wird Dir noch selbst antworten auf Deinen Brief. Sei nun Du, Gott u. Fräulein Elsbeth herzlichst gegrüßt von Deiner Gretl.

Herrn
Vl. Josef Soudek
900 West End Ave, 17 H
New-York N. Y.

FUPRA 024

30.I.39

Lieber Seff!

Diese Zeile bestätige ich Dir nur den Empfang Deines Briefes. Ich habe mich gefreut, zu erfahren, daß endlich eine Nachricht von Dir kam. Am selben Tage kam auch ein Brief von Meyers. Genaues kann ich Dir erst nächste Woche darüber antworten. Mit Dr. Stern konnte ich leider nichts mitsenden, denn Sie hatten schon genügend von anderer Seite. Ich werde versuchen mein Päckchen zu Ri senden. Vorläufig habe ich noch Kleben, arrest, denn ich hatte eine Spritze u. so muß ich mich ein wenig halten. Sonst ist mir aber wieder gut. Es tut mir leid, daß mein Steckrad nicht angekommen ist. Vielleicht war es zu groß. Nächste Woche schreibe ich wieder mehr. Für heute herzl. Grüße Dir, Gitti u. Elsbeth

von Deiner Gerte.

New York,den 9. Februar 1939

Liebe Grete :

gestern erhielt ich aus Stamford,Connecticut, die Adresse von Hans Rinds Onkel. Sie lautet :

Mr. Julius Rind, 47 Lockwood Avenue, Stamford, Conn.

Ich nehme an,dass sich Rinds mit ihm sofort in Verbindung setzen werden. Sollten sie es fuer zweckmaessig halten,dass ich Mr. Rind zusaetzliche Auskuenfte gebe oder ihm die Situation mit der Einwanderung usw. klarlege,dann koennen sie mir schreiben und mir naehere Angaben ueber ihre Absichten und ihre gegenwaertigen Verhaeltnisse machen. Vielfach haben die Leute hier,auch wenn sie gutwillig sind,keine rechte Vorstellung,was sie zu tun haben oder eine falsche Vorstellung von ihren Verpflichtungen,sodass eine solche Intervention oft ganz nuetzlich ist.

Vor zwei Tagen haben wir Straussens vom Schiff abgeholt. Sie waren in recht guter Verfassung und sind trotz der Winterstuerme angenehm gereist. Sie ueberbrachten uns Eure Gruesse; vielen Dank. Auch ein Buch haben sie mitgebracht,konnten es aber noch nicht auspacken. Sie haben uns Gutes von Euch allen berichtet; besonders Papa fanden sie in guter Stimmung. Er haenge sehr an Prag und koenne sich mit dem Gedanken der Auswanderung nicht befreunden,schiene ihnen. Ich bitte Dich,Papa nochmals klar zu machen,dass ich ihn keineswegs draenge und sein Zoegern gut verstehe. Ich wollte ihn und mich nur beruhigen, dass er im gegebenen Falle weiss,wohin er sich wenden soll. Zudem scheint ja die tschechische Quote so ausgefuellt zu sein,dass er wohl kaum vor einem Jahr das Visum erhalten wuerde. Von Dir,Sami und Eurer Haeuslichkeit waren sie sehr angetan, was ich ihnen gut nachfuehlen kann; ueber Samis Bibliothek hatte mir Willy schon in einem Briefe vorgeschwaermt. Wir hatten noch keine Zeit,ausfuehrlicher mit ihnen beisammen zu sein,aber morgen oder uebermorgen abend werden wir laenger und ruhiger mit ihnen sprechen koennen.

Innige Kuesse schickt Dir

New York,den 30. Januar 1939

Liebe Grete :

mit Deinem Brief vom 16. Januar hast Du mich sehr verletzt und - was noch schlimmer ist - mir bitteres Unrecht getan. Du wirst es inzwischen selbst eingesehen haben, da wenige Tage,nachdem Dein Brief abgegangen war, der meine vom 11. und 13. Januar angekommen sein muss, in dem ich Dir und Sami von meiner Unterhaltung mit Samis Vetter berichtete. Sie war fuer Samis Geschwister ausserordentlich wichtig,denn Mr. Meyer war keineswggs sofort bereit,das Affidavit zu schikken,sondern tat es erst nach gutem Zureden meinerseits. Dass ich sie nicht frueher hatte,lag an meiner Ueberlastung; ich schrieb Dir am 19. Dezember, dass es mir bis dahin "physisch unmoeglich" war,Mr. Meyer ~~fruehxx~~ aufzusuchen," wir waren bis zur Erschoepfung mit Hilfeleistung fuer deutsche Emigranten beschaeftigt ". Und das war keine Uebertreibung; nach anstrengeder Tagesarbeit schreibe ich Nacht fuer Nacht Briefe an und fuer Emigranten,Menschen,die in einer viel groesseren Gefahr schweben als Samis Geschwister; das Beispiel von Fritz Baumann ist nur eines von vielen. Und nur ich,dem jedes Schiff aus Europa Stoesse von Hilferufen auf den Tisch bringt,kann entscheiden,wer am schlimmsten dran ist. Natuerlich muessen Samis Geschwister auswandern und ich will tun,was ich kann. Aber sie haben nicht einen Termin,wie Weils,die am 1. Maerz Italien verlassen muessen oder selbst Karl Menzel,der bald hieher muss. Und jeder Fall ist in gewissem Sinne ein schwie-

riger; es kommt da nicht auf einen Brief an,sondern mmist muessen Dutzende geschrieben,Telephonate gemacht und Besuche unternommen werden,um nur die kleinste Hilfeleistung fuer diese Verzweifelten zu erhalten. Ich tue alles,ohne Ruecksicht auf meine keineswegs kraeftige Gesundheit,ja sogar ohne Ruecksicht auf meine gerufliche Verpflichtungen. Ob mir je das gedankt wird,das bezweifle ich sehr. Dass ich in dieser Ueberflutung auswaehlen muss,ist keine Wunder; es ist die einzige Moeglichkeit,um ueberhaupt etwas zustande zu bringen. Und dann kann es vorkommen,dass eben ein Fall etwas hinausgeschoben wird; vergessen wird keiner. Dass es ungluecklicher Weise mit Samis Familie geschah,tut mir leid,aber es war eine Frage der Dringlichkeit.

Ich kann mir wohl denken,wie Dir zugesetzt wurde. Und dass ich mich besonders darum reisse,fuer Selma etwas zu tun,das kannst Du von mir nicht erwarten. Aber ich habe getan,was in meiner Macht stand und zum fruehesten Zeitpunkt. Ich habe durchaus eine Vorstellung,wie freudig Samis Familie die Gelegenheit ergriff,Dich mit meiner Verzoegerung zu quaelen und Dich mit spitzen Bemerkungen zu verfolgen. Nur so ist ueberhaupt Dein gereizter Brief zu verstehen. Aber Du haettest Dich wehren sollen und mich ruhig verteidigen koennen; ich kann wohl bestehen,ich tue,was in eines Menschen Kraft steht - wahrscheinlich mehr.

Aber Du gehst weiter. Ich weurde Dir,sagst Du,auch andere "Gefaelligkeiten" abschlagen,wie die fuer Frau Rind. Du schreibst,dass Herr Rind bis vor zwei Jahren mit seinen Geschwistern in Korrespondenz gestanden habe. In Deinem Brief

vom 2. Dezember erwaehntest Du nur,dass es die Brueder Julius und Eduard Rind in Stamford gewesen seien,von denen einer noch lebe. Nun gibt es ein halbes Dutzend Staedte dieses Namenes und nur,wenn wir Glueck haben,ist es das Stamford in Connetic-cut. Ich habe auch bereits bei einem zustaendigen Kommittee angefragt,aber noch keine Antwort erhalten. Leute hier auf-finden zu wollen,von denen man die Namen,aber schon nicht mehr die Wohnorte genau kennt,ist schwierig,da es hier keine Melde-aemter gibt; und wenn man,wie im Falle Schindler,nur die Na-men hat,dann ist das ganz aussichtslos. Schliesslich ist ja dieses Land ein Kontinent,groesser als ganz Europa.

Aber nicht nur in diesen Faellen warst Du so karg mit Deinen Angaben,auf die es doch ankommt,sondern so ist es meistmit den Anfragen. Ende Oktober fragtest Du wegen Dr,Kroch. Ich antwortete Dir unverzueglich am 11. November und bat um nahere Daten,damit ich Dr. Kroch einen Rat geben koenne. Du hast aber nichts mehr von ihm erwaehnt. Als ich mit Mr. Meyer sprach,erwaehnte er,dass er einen Brief von Samis Vetter be-kommen habe; soviel ich mich erinnere,war es ein Dr. Rudnik aus Pilsen,also ein ganz anderer. Ich wusste das im ersten Moment nicht und glaubte,es handelte sich um Dr. Kroch. Das kommt nur daher,dass ich von diesen vielen Vettern kaum die Namen kenne,gesschweige denn irgend welche persoenliche Daten. Angesichts dieser sehr lueckenhaften Unterrichtung wird es mir schwer,genuegend tatkraeftig hinter den Faellen her zu sein und leider bleiben auch meine Rueckfragen stets ohne Antwort.

Und dann ein Weiteres : ich habe natuerlich in der Auswahl der Faelle Dich und Papa bevorzugt behandelt. Schliesslich seid Ihr meine Familie und ich bin der Einzige,der Euch helfen kann. Und was ich fuer Euch getan habe,das kannst Du Dir leicht ausrechnen,wenn Du einmal meine Briefe zurueckblaetterst,die ich Euch seit einem Jahr schreibe. Mehr Sorge und Fuersorge fuer seine Familie kann man nicht aufwenden,als ich es getan habe. Schliesslich habe ich Euch fruehzeitig genug gewarnt,ans Auswandern zu denken und habe meine Finger wund geschrieben,Ihr moechtet Euch anmelden,weil das entscheidend ist.

Wenn Du mir jetzt schreibst : ans Herauskommen sei nicht zu denken,denn Ihr kaemet auf polnische Quote und wuerdet nicht vor 2 Jahren das Visum erhalten,dann mutet mich das sehr komisch an. Zuerst wolltet Ihr nichts vom Auswandern hoeren und jetzt habt Ihr Angst,Ihr kaemet zu spaet. Das wusste ich schon vor einem Jahr und habe gedraengt. Und wenn ich Euch noch vor zwei Monaten anflehte,Ihr solltet registrieren,so wusste ich wohl,was ich tat; denn ich kenne genau so gut wie Ihr die Groesse der polnische Quote und die Chancen,die Ihr habt,herzukommen. Aber ich bin etwas weitsichtiger als Ihr und habe mir auch ueberlegt,was mit Euch geschehen wird,wenn Ihr nicht gleich daran kommt,sobald es eilig scheint. Sobald es aktuell wird,werdet Ihr schon merken,wo ich hinauswollte.

Ebenso bin ich mir Papas wegen durchaus im Klaren. Sei getrost,ich weiss,ein wie schwerer Mensch er ist und wie problematisch eine Einwanderung hierher waere. Aber das alles kann uns nicht darueber hinweghelfen,dass wir fuer den schlimmsten

Fall vorsorgen muessen. Und die Vorbereitung seiner Auswanderung ist nichts weiter als eine Vorsichtsmassnahme. Ich will ihn weiss Gott nicht draengen; ich habe so schwere Versorgungslasten,dass ich gluecklich bin,je weniger Menschen herkommen. Aber was soll mit ihm geschehen,wenn Gott behuete die Dinge kommen wie in Deutschland und herauswill,aber nicht mehr kann, wie Zehntausende in Deutschland heute. Koennte ich das verantworten ? Sollte er in einem halben Jahr seine Visum erhalten - es waere der frueheste Termin - dann kann er es immer noch hinausschieben,wenn sich bis dahin herausgestellt haben sollte, dass keine Notwendigkeit zur Auswanderung vorliegt. Aber einstweilen bereitet er alles vor und Du solltest Dir darueber keine Gedanken machen : er wird es nicht wagen,mir zu opponieren. Abe Dir wird er aus innerem Widerspruch nie etwas davon sagen. Du darfst auch gewiss sein,dass ich alles kenne,was er tut und Dir damit ahtut.Ich habe Dir immer gesagt,Du sollst darueber hinwegkommen und es nicht zu schwer hehmen. Wie ich einmal mit ihm fertig werde,das ist meine Sache.

Uebrigens habe ich vorige Woche das Affidavit fuer Papa an den Konsul geschickt und diese Woche schicke ich ihm den Durchschlag. Wahrscheinlich wird es schon veraltet sein,wen er erst einmal vorgeladen wird,denn es nur selchs Monate gueltig.

Ich habe offen mit Dir geredet und Dich nicht geschont. Ich glaube,dass ich es mir leisten kann,denn ich bin um Dich mehr besorgt als irgend ein anderer Mensch und Du wirst nur bei mir die Stuetze finden,deren Du bedarfst. Was auch imme

kommen mag. Darum darf ich mich auch wehren,wenn ich mich verletzt fuehle und Du hast allen Grund,mich zu verteidigen,wer immer mich angreift. Samis Familie darfst Du ruhig klar machen, dass ohne meine Intervention Mr. Meyer nichts getan haette und dass ich Wege wuesste,ihn zu weiteren Affidavits zu bewegen, wenn er das fuer Samis Schwester schon gegeben haette. Ueber Deine anderen Schuetzlinge hoerst Du,sobald ich nur etwas in Erfahrung gebracht habe,sie sind so wenig vergessen wie sonst jemand. Aber es liegt an Dir,mir mehr von denen zu berichten.

Es kuesst Dich

16. Jan. 39

GRETE RUDNICK

Lieber Seff!

Mit Deinem l. Brief habe ich mich sehr gefreut zu hören, daß Ihr nun endlich beisammen seid. Wir schweben ja immer noch in der Luft. Sami u. ich haben auf Dein Drängen uns angemeldet, aber auf ein Herauskommen ist ja so wenig Hoffnung, denn wir fallen auf polnische Quote u. man hat mir dort gesagt, unter 2 Jahren ist nicht daran zu denken. Bis dahin hoffen wir doch mehr zu wissen. Jetzt kann ja nach unserer Ansicht über Nacht eine Änderung zum Guten od. Bösen kommen. Eiliger wäre es bei Sami's Geschwister u. es tut mir sehr leid, daß Du gerade da mir nicht gefällig warst. Erstens weißt Du ja, was für ein gespanntes Verhältnis zwischen Lausch u. dem war auch wirklich nicht zu viel verlangt, bei dem Vater, nur der besseren Verständigung wegen Anzufragen. Du schreibst ja so viel Briefe, da wäre es auf den einen sicher nicht mehr darauf angekommen.

Nun will ich Dich noch auf eines aufmerk-

sam machen u. ich glaube es ist das Beste mit Dir offen darüber zu sprechen. Es handelt sich um Papa. Wie stellst Du Dir vor, Papa bei Euch unterzubringen. Er ist überempfindlich uns gegenüber (Dir u. mir). Er kann nicht allein wohnen. Andenteils weiss ich, geht das auch nicht, das ständig jemand bei ihm ist. Von mir hätte er das gefordert, u. kannte ich darum nicht, so war er gleich beleidigt. Von seiner Wirtschaftin wird er nichts verlangen u. wenn sie mit ihm ins Kaffee geht ist er zufrieden, denn anders geht sie nicht mit. Diese Frau hat die ganze Last im Hause u. getraut sich nichts zu sagen. Es ist traurig wenn man das so sieht, aber er ist so falsch. Er lügt mich ständig an u. wird nichts verraten was er unternimmt.

Ich habe Dr Strauss aus Berlin mit Familie einmal zur Tanze eingeladen, ich werde das vor ihrer Abreise noch einmal tun. Er hat sich angeboten, wenn Du etwas von hier möchtest, mitzunehmen. Schreibe recht zeitig, vielleicht

Lat Gott oder Du irgend einen Wunsch.

Ich war Donnerstag am Friedhof u. habe für Dich Rosen niedergelegt. (K. 50). Vorige Woche wurde Onkel Alois (Laun) begraben.

Was die Verwandtschaft von Kind betrifft, handelt es sich nicht um Verhöhnung, sondern der Vater von Hans, der ja von 3 Jahren gestorben hat mit ihnen korrespondiert. Die Reise von Karlsbad ist so schnell erfolgt, daß sie die Adressen liegen gelassen haben. Der Name ist ja auch nicht so häufig. Weiters versperre ich Dir, Dich mit nichts mehr zu belästigen. Vielleicht kannst Du Dir gar nicht vorstellen was ich schon ausgestanden habe an Bemerkungen, da ich leider sehen muß daß Dir der eine Brief für mich an Louis Vetter zuviel war. Du hast Dich ja selbst angeklagt u. dann läßt Du mich im Stich. Wir kommt so vor, daß man sich bereits von anderer Seite dahin geäußert hat, u. über geht mich nun. Es ist nun schon fast der

dritte Monat. Ich habe mich sehr entschuldigen
bevor ich diese Gefälligkeit von Dir wollte.
Du hast mich ausgelacht, denn Du bist ja
jedem gefällig. Mich hast Du prompt sagen
sitzen lassen. Sei mir nicht böse, daß ich
vielleicht etwas lästig schreibe aber wenn
man Wochen auf Wochen wartet, um
auf eine Kleinigkeit so muß Du das
verstehen. Bisher habe ich mich stets auf
Dich gestützt u. nun muß ich sehen,
daß ich im Notfalle auch Dich nicht habe.

Sei für Deine Herzlichst gegrüßt

von

Deiner

Grete.

An Grete, Helchen u. an all die
andern herzliche Grüße.

office:

13. Januar 1939

Liebe Grete :

Karl Menzel schrieb mir heute,dass Ihr schon drei Wochen nichts von mir gehoert haettet. Ich nehme an,dass Du inzwischen Post von mir hattest,denn ich habe regelmaessig geschrieben und meine Briefe sind wohl nur durch den unregelmaessigen Weihnachtsverkehr verpaetet angekommen. Uebrigens beruht das auf Gegenseitigkeit : ich hatte auch schon mindestens so lange keinen Brief mehr von Euch.

Er berichtete mir weiter,dass der amerikanische Konsul nun doch Registrierungen ohne Affidavit annimmt und dass er Dir geraten habe,Euch anzumelden. Ich hoffe,dass Du das getan hast. Es liegt darin nicht das geringste Risiko und eines Tages kann es sehr von Vorteil sein. Du siehst daraus,dass der von uns - meinem Anwalt und mir - vertretene Standpunkt bezueglich der Registrierung richtig war. Karl schreibt mir,dass man mit einer Wartezeit von 12 - 15 Monaten rechnet. Auch schon aus diesem Grunde hat jede Anmeldung nur vorsorglichen Charakter.

Auch Papa koennte sich auf diesem Wege anmelden,aber nachdem ich das Affidavit schon vorbereitet habe,will ich es ihm auch schicken. Durch starke Belastung mit anderen dringenden Angelegenheiten kam ich nicht mehr dazu,es diese Woche fertigzustellen, aber naechste Woche wird es wohl fertig werden.

Vorige Woche besuchte uns der Vetter von Sami und wir

sprachen ueber die Buergschaften fuer Katz und Dr. Rudnick mit ihm; ich habe darueber auch Sami selbst in dem beigelegten Brief geschrieben. Mr. Meyer und seine Frau sind wirklich reizende Leute,schade,dass sie nicht wohlhabender sind,um allen Verwandten mit Buergschaften aushelfen zu koennen. Aber wir werden schon das Moeglichste zusammen leisten. Von Dr. Fischer hatte ich inzwischen einen Brief; er hat von seinem hiesigen Vetter,Mr. Stransky,doch die Buergschaft erhalten und wird wohl reibungslos einwandern koennen. Freilich sehe ich fuer ihn wie fuer alle Anwaelte sehr duester;auf ihrem eignenen Gebiet koennen sie nur ausnahmsweise arbeiten,sie muessen sich von Grund auf umstellen.

Elschen hat sich bei uns recht gut eingewoehnt und wir sind sehr gluecklich,dass sie bei uns lebt. Sie sagt,sie haette seit Jahren nicht mehr so gut geschlafen wie jetzt und das ist schliesslich begreiflich; sie hat ja fuer den naechsten Tag nichts zu befuerchten. Sie wirtschaftet zusammen mit Gretel und ich begreife nur nicht,wie zwei fleissige Frauen den ganzen Tag mit einem so kleinen Haushalt wie dem unseren beschaeftigt sein koennen. Aber sie sind es. Fuer mich schaut dabei ein ganz besonders gutes Essen heraus, was ich nicht bedaure.

Nun warte ich sehr auf einen Brief von Dir,vielleicht ist er schon unterwegs. Fuer heute nimm innige Kuesse von

New York,den 3. Januar 1939

Liebe Grete :

ich habe schon lange nichts mehr von Dir gehoert,aber das kann mit der schlechten Postverbindung zusammenhaengen,die um Weihnachten herum sehr ueblich ist. Inzwischen hast Du ja meinen Brief vom 19/ Dezember gehabt,der aber teilweise auch schon wieder durch meinen Brief an Papa vom 25. Dezember ueberholt ist. Ich habe mich nun doch entschlossen,Papa einfach das Affidavit zu schicken; er bat darum und ich halte es fuer gut,dass er sich auf dem ueblichen Wege beim Konsulat anmeldet. Es ist mehr eine Vorsichtsmassnahme, aber bei dieser Gelegenheit erfaehrt Ihr doch manches ueber Eure Aussichten,hierherzukommen,und die eventuellen Schwierigkeiten.

Am 29. Dezember kam endlich Elchen hier an. Wir sind so gluecklich,dass sie endlich da ist und sie scheint es auch zu sein. Sie wohnt einstweilen bei uns und so koennen wir sie ausfuehrlich geniessen,was wir uns sehr gewuenscht haben. Sie sieht besser aus als wir nach dem,was sie durchzumachen hatte,erwarten konnten. Sie bekam noch im letzten Augenblick die Genehmigung abzufahren und sogar etwas Reisegepaeck mitzunehmen; ob sie das noch nach dem 1. Januar erhalten haette,scheint sehr ungewiss. Die letzten Wochen waren eine grosse Qual fuer

sie,besonders nachdem Schiffsauch schon abgefahren waren und ihre Umgebung in staendiger Unsicherheit schwebte. Unter den Opfern jener Tage ist auch Fritz Baumann,der im Konzen - trationslager gestorben ist. Wenige Tage spaeter haette er wohl nach England fahren und von dort aus hier einwandern koennen,er war schon zur Einwanderung angemeldet und waere im Fruehjahr hergekommen. Nun wird seine Frau allein kommen. Elschen soll sich nun bei uns von allen diesen Eindruecken etwas erholen,hoffentlich gelingt es uns bald,sie auf andere Gedanken zu bringen.

Zu Deinen verschiedenen Anfragen wegen Samis Vettern usw. kann ich Dir heute noch nichts sagen,hoffe abermes bald tun zu koennen. Nimm fuer heute innige Kuesse von

New York den 11.1.39

Lieber Sami :

Vor 8 Tagen hatte ich das Vergnügen, Deinen Vetter Meyer aus Brocklyn kennen zu lernen. Es war wirklich ein Vergnügen und es tut mir leid, dass ich nicht vorher die Gelegenheit dazu hatte. Mr.Meyer ist ein sehr gutmeinender und hilfsbereiter Mann, der gern alles tun will, um Deine Geschwister hierher zu bringen. Leider sind - ich will nicht sagen : wie bei allen gutmeinenden Menschen - seine Mittel sehr begrenzt und so entstehen Fragen, bei deren Beantwortung ich gern Deinen Rat hätte.

Wie mir Gretel schrieb, sind zunächst und gleichzeitig Deine Schwester Selma mit ihrem Mann und Dein Vetter mit seiner Frau an einer baldigen Einwanderung hierher interessiert. Wie ich die Vermögensverhältnisse nach dessen Erzählungen einschätze, wird es ihm schon sehr schwer werden für ein Ehepaar das Affidavit zu geben. Gäbe er gleichzeitig zwei und sie gingen in kurzem Abstand an den Prager Konsul, so würde das wohl wenig günstig für die Einwandernden sein. Aus Zweckmässigkeitsgründen muss daher entschieden werden ob beide Paare auf die Bürgschaft Deines Vetters angewisen sind und wenn ja, welches Paar zuerst dran kommen soll. Aus dem Brief Deiner Cousine an Mr. Meyer schliesse ich, dass Dein Schwager schon jetzt ohne Arbeit ist, während Dr. Rudnik und seine Frau das erst befürchten. In diesem Falle wäre also Dein Schwager mehr an der Reihe und ich habe daher Mr. Meyer geraten, zunächst ihm die Bürgschaft auszustellen. Ich habe damit nichts präjudizieren wollen, sondern nur eine praktische Entscheidung getroffen, die jederzeit umgeworfen werden kann, falls ich mich geirrt habe. Ich bitte Dich nun, an der richtigen Entscheidung mitzuarbeiten.

Ich bitte Dich auch dabei zu bedenken, wieviele Mitglieder mehr von Deiner Familie noch hierher auswandern

wollen. Die Bürgschaftsfähigkeit von Mr. Meyer ist, wie ich schon erwähnt habe, sehr begrenzt und man müsste in alle weiteren Fällen versuchen, einen Zusatzbürgen ausfindig zu machen. Mr. Meyer selbst sagt, dass von Eurer Familie ausser ihm niemand da sei und wusste auch sonst niemanden zu nennen der in Hilfestellung treten könnte. Vielleicht fällt Dir noch irgend ein entfernter Verwandter in U.S.A. ein.

Ich hoffe, dass n n die Auswanderung Deiner Verwandten jetzt rasch in Gang kommt und es tut mir sehr leid, dass ich nicht früher energischer drangehen konnte. Aber Du weisst ja aus meinen Berichten an Gretel, dass wir bis zur Erschöpfung damit beschäftigt waren, Angehörige und Freunde aus Deutschland herauszubringen, was nun in absehbarer Zeit und mit einigem Erfolg beendet sein wird.

Mit den besten Grüssen, auch an Deine Familie, und von meiner Gretel bin ich Dein

New York,den 19. Dezember 1938

Meine liebe Grete :

vielen Dank fuer Deinen Brief vom 2. Dezember. Wie ich aus der Nachschrift erkenne,hattest Du bei Absendung eben noch meinen Brief vom 25. November erhalten. Du gehst nur kurz auf ihn ein,wahrscheinlich wil Du in Eile warst,vielleicht auch,weil Du ueber seinen Inhalt enttaeuscht warst. Ich kann das gut verstehen : Du erwartest von mir Entscheidungen. Aber Du musst verstehen : ich kann sie Euch wirklich nicht abnehmen,ich kann Euch nur raten. Und mein Rat ist seit 9 Monaten unveraendert und eindringlich der selbe : bereitet Euch psychisch und materiell auf eine Auswanderung vor,so wie ja das so viele andere in Eurer Umgebung mit bemerkenswertem Geschick machen. Ich denke an Dr.Fischer,Dolfi usw.

Ich rate Euch weiter,kommt hierher. Nur dabei kann ich Euch ratend und wirksam helfen und biete Euch diese Hilfe immer wieder an. Es koennte nur einen Grund geben,nicht hierher zu kommen,dann naemlich,wenn Ihr anderswo konkrete Chancen habt. Ich kann das nicht beurteilen,vielleicht ergeben sich aus Samis gegenwaertiger Taetigkeit Bezei ungen nach Suedamerika oder sonstwohin. Dann muss ich es Euch ueber lassen,den Ort zu waehlen. Eine Auswanderung nach Canada scheidet aber voellig aus,weil Ihr erstens nicht hereingelassen werdet und weil ich mir dort auch keine Existenz-

moeglichkeit habt. Canada laesst kaum irgendwelche Immigranten herein,es sei denn landwirtschaftliche Arbeiter und hat ausserdem die Einwanderung von Juden so gut wie gesperrt. Wie wenig aussichtsreich aber das Land selbst ist - wenigstens fuer staedtische Berufe - zeigt sich darin, dass Canadier staendig nach USA wandern,wie ich aus meinem eigenen Bekanntenkreis weiss. Meine Behauptungen koennten nur dann hinfaellig werden,wenn Ihr etwa ueber eine Hilfsaktion wisst,die die Einwanderung nach Canada ermoeglichen soll. In hiesigen Zeitungen war davon die Rede,aber ich habe nichts Konkretes darueber erfahren koennen. Sollte aber meine Annahme Einfach sein und Ihr nur aus allgemeinen Gruenden Canada erwaegen,dann rate ich Euch,diese Idee fallen zu lassen.

Bezueglich der Einwanderung nach USA muss ich meinen Brief vom 25. November zum Teil widerrufen. Inzwischen ist naemlich eine wichtige Entscheidung des Statedepartments in Washington (Innenministerium) ergangen,die die Praxis des Prager Konsulats verwirft und den von mir frueher geschilderten gesetzlichen Weg der Visumserteilung bestaetigt. Wie ich Dir schrieb,ist der Gang der Visumserteilung der : der Immigrant hat zuerst sich zu registrieren,indem er dem Konsul einen Brief schreibt,und erst nach Bestaetigung und Ausfuellung der Fragebogen die Buergschaft einzureichen. Ich schicke Dir eine Absch ift dieser Entscheidung ein,die mein Anwalt vom Statedepartment erhielt;Du wirst gleich sehen,warum

ich diese Sache su ausfuehrlich behandle.

Die Erledigung Eures Gesuches um ein Einwanderungsvisum richtet sich naemlich erstens nach dem Datum der Registrierung und zweitens nach der Quote,unter die Ihr faellt. In Eurem und Papas Falle ist es unsicher,ob Ihr auf deutsche oder tschechoslowakische Quote geht. Nun fuerchte ich,dass eines Tages der Andrang auf dem Konsulat so gross sein wird,dass Ihr moeglicher Weise ein Jahr oder laenger warten muesst und dann wird es sich als nuetzlich erweisen,rechtzeitig angemeldet zu sein. Dass der Konsul Euren Antrag auch anerkennt,dafuer kann ich von hier aus sorgen.

Was Ihr also,sofort nach Eurer Entscheidung,zu tun haettet,waere,dem Konsul einen eingeschriebenen Brief zu schicken mit etwa folgendem Inhalt :

" Wir bitten Sie,uns zur Einwanderung nach den Vereinigten Staaten vormerken zu wollen und Fragebogen einzuschicken,damit wir den Antrag auf Erteilung eines Einwanderungsvisums stellen koennen. Die Buergschaft erhalten wir von meinem Bruder Dr.S.in New York (und ev. von meinem Vetter ersten Grades Mr. Meyer in Brooklyn). " Wichtig ist,dass dieser Brief eingeschrieben geschickt wird und dass Ihr den Postabschnitt gut bewahrt,er ist der Beleg fuer das Registrierdatum.

Solltet Ihr aber noch nicht dazu entschlossen sein,was ich sehr bedauern wuerde,dann bitte ich Dich,dafuer zu sorgen,dass Papa einen solchen Brief schreibt.Ich

werde ihm den Text noch mitteilen. Ein solcher Brief hat nichts damit zu tun,ob Papa entschlossen ist zu kommen oder nicht,es ist ein Akt der Vorsorge. Uebrigens stehe ich nach wie vor auf dem Standpunkt,dass wir nicht abwarten koennen,bis sich Papa entschliesst,sondern fuer ihn handeln muessen. Ich hoffe,dass er noch einige Zeit in seiner gewohnten Umgebung bleiben kann,denn die Aus anderung bedeutet eine harte Umstellung; aber ich mosc te doch vorsorgen,dass er nicht eines Tages in die verzweifelte Situation geraet,in der jetzt Gretels Mutter ist,die wir nur mit Muehe und ohne alles herausbekommen koennen.

Immerhin sehe ich doch aus Deinem Brief,dass Ihr Euch ernstlich mit der Frage der Auswanderung beschaeftigt und das gibt mir etwas mehr Ruhe. Deine Frage,ob Du Lampen mitnehmen sollst,kann ich nur beantworten,soweit USA in Frage kommt. Hier hat man selten Deckenlampen,sondern meist kleine oder grosse Stehlampen;die europaeischen sind meistens geschmackvoller und billiger. In New York haben wir 110 und 120 Volt und Wechselstrom; ob das ueberall so ist im Lande,weiss ich nicht. Was man bestimmt nicht mitnimmt,sind Schraenke ausser einen staubsicheren Waeschescheank oder,was noch besser ist,eine Kommode. Sonst sind Schraenke in die Wand eingebaut.

Wegen des Geldes fuer die Geburtstagsgeschenke will ich nach Deinem Wunsch verfahren. Nun muss ich gleich mit einer weiteren Bitte kommen : am 12. Januar haben wir Jahrzeit. Wuerdest Du bitte 12 rote Rosen aufs Grab legen ?

Schreibe mir,bitte,was Du dafuer ausgelegt hast.

Und nun zu Deinen veschiedenen Faellen : ich fuerchte,dass ich allen kaum helfen kann;will aber mein Moeglichstes versuchen. Es ist ausserordentlich schwierig, verschollene Verwandte hier aufzufinden. Meldeaemter gibt es nicht und ausserdem ziehen Familien oft um,sodass man kaum mehr jemanden finden kann,dessen Aufenthalt seit 40 Jahren unbekannt ist. Und dann ist natuerlich eine weitere Frage,ob diese Verwandte oder deren Abkoemmlinge noch bereit sind,etwas zu tun. Meine Erfahrungen mit Verwandten sind so bitter,dass ich zu weitgehender Skepsis neige. Aber das soll mich nicht abhalten,nach den Angehoerigen sowohl von Rinds wie Schindler zu forschen; sie sollen nur wenig erwarten von dieser Bemuehung. Das Furchtbare ist,dass man keine andere Hilfe fuer diese Menschen weiss.

Mit Mr. Meyer werde ich mich endlich in Verbindung setzen. Bisher war es mir physisch unmoeglich,wir waren bis zur Erschoepfung mit Hilfeleistung fuer deutsche Emmigranten beschaeftigt;bis auf Weils hoffe ich die letzten Anfang Februar heraus zu haben. Aber schon jetzt kann ich mich um die vielen Menschen in meiner Heimat bemuehen,die alle weniger Beziehung haben als die deutschen Juden hier hatten. Zuerst kommen Samis Vettern dran. Um alles Weitere moeglichst erfolgreich betreiben zu koennen,bitte ich Dich , ,ir kuenftig immer gleich die Geburtsdaten der Betreffenden sowie die Verwandtschaftsgrade der hier Ansaessigen anzugeben;das erspart oft viel Zeit und beschleunigt das Ver-

fahren.

Von Dr. Fischer und Dolfi hatte ich Briefe. Der von Dr. Fischer war mir insofern ganz wichtig,als er mir eine Reihe von Angaben ueber die Prager Konsulatspraxis gemacht hat;ich werde ihm bald antworten. Dolfi bat mich, das Geld,das er von der Nationalbank freizubekommen hofft, auf mein Konto zu nehmen,was ich gern tun will. Beiden schreibe ich auch ueber die Antragsformalitaeten und ich bitte Dich,ihnen eventuell den Durchschlag des Briefes vom Statedepartment zu zeigen (wenn sie danach fragen sollten). Pepa Guensberger hat auch geschrieben,was er mit seinem Jungen machen soll;natuerlich Handwerker werden lassen. Ich schreibe auch ihm gleich.

Sollte einmal dringendere Hilfe fuer die Prager Familie noetig sein,werde ich sicher auch die Unterstuetzung von Illo haben,der recht sympathisch ist. Er lernt hier Uhrmacherei,betreibt gleichzeitig Versicherungsgeschaefte. Wir sehen ihn leider nur selten,weil wir eben kaum Zeit haben. Er laesst jetzt seine Eltern aus Nizza kommen und seine Frau,eine Schweizerin,auch die ihren. Das ist unsere Hauptsorge.

Du darfst sicher sein,dass mir niemand zu viel ist, der sich an mich wendet und ich waere gluecklich helfen zu koennen. Leider kann man nur wenig tun und ich komme erst jetzt richtig dran,auch an die Landsleute zu denken. Bisher waren die anderen dringender.

Nimm fuer heute innige Kuesse von

New York,den 11. November 1938

Meine liebe Grete :

ich antworte Dir heute auf Deinen Brief vom Ende Oktober,obwohl moeglicher Weise morgen frueh noch einneuerer Brief ankommen mag,der mich ueber Eure weiteren Plaene unterrichtet. In Deinem Brief beschaeftigst Du Dich im wesentlichen mit Dr. Kroch und ich will Dir sagen,was ich fuer ihn tun kann.

Es ist eigentlich wenig,aber vielleicht im Ergebnis etwas. Wenn ich Dich recht verstehe,will Dr. Kroch nach USA auswandern. Es gibt dafuer nur einen Weg,den der legalen Immigration,der aber im Augenblick langwierig ist. Sobald ich von Dir einen diesbezueglichen Bescheid habe,werde ich mir ein Bild machen koennen,wann fruehestens jemand,der sich jetzt zur Auswanderung hierher anmeldet,auch das Visum bekommt. Ich schaetze,nicht vor Herbst 1939.

Was also Dr. Kroch unverzueglich zu machen haette,wenn er hier einwandern will,ist,einen Antrag auf Einwanderung beim amerikanischen Konsulat zu stellen und eine sogenannte Registriernummer zu erlangen suchen. Ich meinerseits kann ihm helfen,die noetige Buergschaft zu bekommen,die die Voraussetzung des Visums bildet. Zu diesem Zwecke soll mir Dr. Kroch <u>ehestens</u> mitteilen,ob er Verwandte hier hat,wo sie gegebenen Falls wohnen und wie seine Beziehungen zu ihnen sind (sowohl subjektiv als auch objektiv d.h. Vetter wievielten Grades er zu ihnen ist

und aehnliches). Ausserdem brauche ich seine Geburtsdaten und eine Art Lebenslauf,aus dem ich Angaben fuer Abfassung einer Buergschaft entnehmen kann. Vielleicht moechte er mich auch etwas wissen lassen ueber seine Beziehungen hierher, damit ich mir ein Bild davon machen kann,was er hier tun koennte oder was sich fuer ihn einspannen liess.

Mehr kann ich nicht anbieten und ich bin ehrlich genug,auf alle Schwierigkeiten hinzuweisen,die heute einer Einwanderung nach USA entgegenstehen. Ich gebe daher zu bedenken,ob er sich nicht die Auswanderung nach anderen Staaten wie Uruquay ueberlegen will,wo er sofort,ohne Buergschaft und nur im Besitz von etwas Vorzeigegeld - etwas 200 bis 1 000 $ - einwandern kann,wo freilich die Chancen einer Existensgruendung auch geringer sind. Auswanderung nach Suedamerika sollte daher nur von denen erwogen werden,die keine Verwandten hier haben oder die eine einjaehrige Wartezeit nicht durchhalten koennen oder wollen.

Prinzipiell bitte ich Dich,kuenftig ohne jede Entschuldigung mir ueber solche Faelle zu schreiben,wo Du glaubst,ich koennte helfen. Ich fuehle mich in keiner "belaestigt",mich quaelt vielmehr der Gedanke,dass Ihr alle Euch nicht an mich wendet,obwohl ich wenigstens mit einem Rat helfen koennte. Ruecksichten auf meine Gesundheit brauchst Du auch nicht zu nehmen,die wird durch ganz andere Sorgen angegriffen. Und schliesslich sollte sich niemand schaemen, mir direkt zu schreiben. Die Zeiten sind vorueber,es geht um unsere nackte Existenz und da gibt es kein Genieren.

Ebenso unzeitgemaess ist Dein Versuch,mich ueber Euer Befinden "beruhigen" zu wollen. Wir sind ueber die politische Entwicklung Europas genuegend deutlich unterrichtet,um in dauernder Sorge ueber alle zu leben,die drueben sind. Und wenn Du den Kurs der Tschechoslowakei einigermassen vorausbestimmen willst,musst Du nur die "Lidove Noviny" lesen. Dann wirst Du auch verstehen, warum ich Euch fuer alle Faelle geruestet sehen moechte. Die einzige Beruhigung,die Du mir geben koenntest,waere der Beweis,dass Ihr alles tut,Euch fuer eine Auswanderung vorzubereiten. Natuerlich kannst Du mir nichtalle Arten von Aufregungen schildern,die Ihr habt und die Du andeutest; aber ich weiss ja nur zu gut,dass Ihr von ihnen geplagt seid und bin schon froh,wenn Ihr dabei einigermassen gesund bleibt. Ich meine das sehr ernsthaft. Du hast bei mir gesehen,dass ich in den letzten Jahren keine Operation gscheut habe,um ja nur meinen Koerper leistungsfaehig zu halten; deshalb habe ich mir auch die Mandeln herausnehmen lassen,weil staendige Infektionen von dort die Gesundheit untergraben.

Ich hoffe nur,dass der Gedanke,dass Ihr die Moeglichkeit habt,hierher kommen zu koennen,Euch ein wenig ueber die Gegenwart hilft. Mir ist immer nur bange um die,die niemanden draussen haben,wie das doch fuer die meisten zutrifft,ueber deren Auswanderung Du schreibst. Denn einstweilen ist es immer noch angenehmer in USA zu leben als anderswo. Ich waere froh,wenn ich manche hier unterbringen koennte,aber die Einwanderungsgesetze sind sehr streng und die Quoten ueberfuellt,sodass man einfach nicht besser helfen kann. Aber leicht faellt es nicht,jemandem die

Wahrheit zu sagen,wer immer er sei. Ich schrieb Dir,dass ich im September Frau Brada einen Brief schickte,ihr wenigstens meinen Rat anzubieten. Der Brief wurde,da sie schon in Palaestina war,von ihrem Schwager geoeffnet und der bat mich umgehend,ich moechte doch ihm helfen,da er alles in Teplitz verloren hat. Wenn er keine Verwandte hat,weiss ich nicht,was ich tun koennte,ausser ihm zu raten. Noch schlimmere Briefe erhalte ich aus Italien,wo die Leute einfach ausgewiesen werden. Und Frau Brada schrieb mir aus Palaestina,dass es ihnen sehr schlecht gehe und sie schon ihre kleinen Resreven durch Ungluecksfaelle verloren haetten. Dabei fuehlen sie sich gluecklich,dort zu sein.

Wieviel mehr muessen wir dankbar sein,hier leben zu duerfen. Der Zuzug hierher nimmt auch im Augenblick rapide zu. Heute frueh holten wir Frau Horwitz,eine Schwester von Anni Schiff,vom Hafen ab. Zwei Stunden spaeter erhielten wir ein Telegramm,dass Gretels Onkel mit den Kindern schon in vierzehn Tagen ankommen werden,nicht erst in zwei Monaten,wie sie urspruenglich geplant hatten. Die juengsten Exzesse haben auch ihnen den Rest gegeben,ein Glueck,dass sie drei Wochen vorher noch ihr Kaufhaus abstossen konnten. Es ware heute wohl in Truemmern. Gretels Mutter wird in zwei Wochen ihr Visum von Stuttgart abholen und dann zusammen mit Gretels Tanten sehr bald kommen. Dann haben wir unsererseits Deutschland beinahe geraeumt.

Von unserer Familie hat Illo den ersten und wie mir scheint guten Anfang gemacht. Er ist ein sehr tuechtiger,ener-

gischer Mensch,ebenso seine Frau. Wir sind ab und zu beisammen. Er hat sich auf das Uhrmacherhandwerk umgestellt,das er hier erst erlernt,dabei verfolgt er noch Moeglichkeiten in der Versicherung. Durch ihn erfahre ich gelegentlich auch von Onkel Gustl,der einstweilen in Nizza bleiben will,und durch ihn wieder von den anderen Verwandten,leider nichts Gutes. Onkel Julius befuerchtet die Einreise nach Prag nicht zu bekommen,dagegen heisst es von Euch positiv, Ihr wuerdet zu mir kommen (was mich freut). Von Pepa Guensbergers Frau hatte ich kuerzlich einen Brief,in dem sie mich um Hilfe fuer die Fluechtlinge aus dem Sudetengebiet bittet. Ich wuesste gern, was ich da tun kann,leider schrieb sie nichts Konkretes. Aus Zeitungsberichten wissen wir ja von dem grossen Elend,das dort herrschen muss.

Liebe Grete,schreibe mir doch so bald wie moeglich wieder und gruesse Sami auf das herzlichste. Nimm viele innige Kuesse von

New York,den 25. November 1938

Meine liebe Grete :

auf Deinen Brief vom 16. November kann ich Dir heute nur vorlaeufig antworten. Mit Erstaunen habe ich das Merkblatt des Prager amerikanischen Konsuls gelesen;ich sage mit Erstaunen,denn seine Praxis widerspricht dem ausdrueckllichen Wortlaut des amerikanischen Einwanderungsgesetzes,wonach es zum Registrieren genuegt, einfach sich schriftlich anzumelden. Aber solche Willkuerakte von Konsuln kommen augenblicklich ueberall vor und man sollte dagegen nur etwas unternehmen,wenn es dringlich und ich wuerde dann nicht scheuen,meinen Weg ueber Washington zu nehmen. Aber einstweilen ist es bei Euch nicht so brenzlig. Ich ueberlege mir nur und werde es noch weiter mit meinem Anwalt tun,was ich in Eurem Fall zu machen habe.

Bei Papa ist es ziemlich einfach. Ich kann ihm ja meine Papiere einschicken und sie werden sicher ausreichen, da sie ja auch bei Gretels Mutter und Schwester akzeptiert wurden. Dass Papa noch nicht entschlossen ist,kann ich mir gut vorstellen. Aber kehre Dich daran so wenig wie ich. Er hat nie feste Entschluesse und selbst wenn er sie hat,wird er sie Dir gegenueber aus innerer Opposition nicht zugeben; Du brauchst nur daran zu denken,wie er es mit der Uebersiedlung nach Prag gemacht hat.

Schwerer ist es dagegen mit Euch. Wahrscheinlich

muss ich es lassen,bis Ihr unter wirklichem Druck steht. Fuer diesen Fall weisst Du ja,dass ich fuer Euch da bin. Ich kann die Hemmungen von Sami verstehen,aber leider kenne ich auch die Folgen solcher verstaendlichen Zoegerung. Vor einem Jahr war in Deutschland niemand zu bewegen,sich bei einem Konsulat anzumelden; jetzt,wo sie in Lebensgefahr schweben,ueberschuetten sie uns mit Telegrammen um Buergschaften. Es wird hier Uebermenschliches geleistet - wahrscheinlich ohne Erfolg. Und davor wollte ich Euch bewahren.

Mit Mr. Meyer werde ich mich wegen Dr. Rudnik und Herrn Katz in Verbindung setzen. Leider weiss ich nichts ueber den Verwandtschaftsgrad,aber das wird sich hoffentlich ergeben. Von Dr. Fischer habe ich bisher nichts gehoert. Wenn ich ihm helfen kann,will ich es gern tun,wie ich Dir in meinem letzten Brief schon schrieb. Sei darum unbesorgt,ich fuehle mich nicht belaestigt. Auch von Karl Menzel bekam ich eine Anfrage um Hilfe,ich bin mir noch nicht klar,wie ich da eingreifen kann; vielleicht wird er nochmals mit Dir darueber sprechen.

Vielen Dank fuer die Besorgungen zu Papas Geburtstag;Du hast wohl das Richtige getroffen. Das Geld schicke ich Dir zusammen mit dem fuer die Blumen aufs Grab.

Was Du von Onkel Julius schreibst,hat mich bedrueckt. Es ist entsetzlich,Menschen im Ungluck zu sehen und keine Hilfe fuer sie zu haben. Bitte gruesse ihn,ich wuerde ihm gern schreiben,wenn ich nur Zeit haette.

Morgen frueh kommen die beiden Familien Schiff,

Prag 2.IV 38.

Lieber Seff!

Um Dir noch einen genauen Bescheid zu geben warte ich noch Deinen nächsten Bericht ab, der, wie ich annehme bereits unterwegs sein muß. Hoffentlich hattest Du Erfolg. Was wüßtest Du zu einer Umsiedlung nach Kanada sagen. Vielleicht können wir doch noch hierbleiben. Mit Papa ist auch nichts zu machen. Früh ja, Nachmittag nein. Solange es nicht sein muß, will er Dir, manden zur Last fallen. Nun will ich Dir wieder mit Bitten andere kommen. Du wirst Dich ja noch an Tante Lisa Hilde u. Hans Rind erinnern. Hilde mit Mann u. Kind, sie sind ja wie alle jetzt als Flüchtlinge in Prag. Sie wollen natürlich fort, aber wie. Es leben noch Verwandte Ihres verstorbenen Vaters in Amerika von denen sie noch einige Hilfe erwarten könnten. Wissen aber keine Adresse mehr. Vielleicht ist es Dir möglich jemanden von diesen, es waren 2 Brüder von Herrn Rind u. hatten 4 Söhne, aufzufinden. Julius u. Eduard Rind, Stamford. Sie hatten ein Modewarengeschäft u. Herrenschneiderei. Einer dieser Brüder lebt noch. Kannst Du da etwas tun.

Schlimmer ist es bei der Familie Schindler aus Bach. Du weißt vielleicht noch. Sie ist die Cousine der Maria Eckstein. Sie leben mit 2 Kindern ganz mittellos hier u. dürfen ja gar nicht arbeiten. Sie waren mich bitten Dich anzufragen, ob Du ihnen nicht raten kannst. Ich frage nur um weil ich es versprochen habe aber ich weiß ja, daß da nichts zu machen ist. Sie haben angeblich auch Verwandte drüben, Namens Schindler wissen aber weiter nichts.

Nimmt man Lampen mit oder hat das keinen Zweck.

Hoffentlich ist mein letzter Brief angekommen. Denn eben kam ein Brief von Sami's Vetter, worin er aber noch nichts erwähnt, daß Du ihm geschrieben hast. Deshalb wiederhole ich noch einmal die Adresse. Benjamin A. Meyer, 455 Crown St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Auch wiederhole ich Dir nochmals, den Brief von Dr. Fischer lasse ganz unbeachtet, für sein zu grosses Entgegenkommen kann ich nicht. Dies wiederhole ich nur, in der Annahme, daß mein letzter Brief nicht angekommen ist.

Auch Wolfi wird oder hat Dir schon geschrieben. Was er von Dir will weiß ich nicht u. wie Du ihm behilflich sein willst ist Deine Sache. Er ist auch nun seine Existenz gekommen u. Willi ist in Haft.

Du wirst Dir denken ich schreibe ständig von anderen u. über mich nichts genaues. Nach der Antwort Deines nächsten Briefes wird sich mein Entschluß richten.

Gesundheitlich geht es mir gut u. wegen Papa lass' Dir sagen er wird Lier solange bleiben, als er Lust zu leben hat.

Ich freue mich immer auf einen Brief von Dir u. Grüße.

Mit innigsten Küssen

bleibe Deine

Grete.

Falls Du das Geld noch nicht abgeschickt hast, schreibe es auf meinen Konto gut. Eben ist Dein Brief angekommen.

Mr. Meyer ist der direkte Vetter von Sami.

Sein Vater war der Bruder von Sami's Mutter.

Prag, 16. XI. 38.

Lieber Seff!

Für Dein letztes ausführliches Schreiben danke ich Dir. Es ist mir immer eine Beruhigung Dich als Stützpunkt zu haben. Wir hoffen ja immer noch, daß wir Dich nicht in Anspruch nehmen müssen.

Bevor ich aber weiter schreibe, will ich noch etwas berichtigen. Dieser Tage war Hella Fischer bei uns. Im Gespräch kam ich auf Deine Ansicht im letzten Brief zu sprechen u. sie bemerkte, daß ihr Bruder auch auswandern will. Gleich den nächsten Morgen rief Dr. Fischer, Sami an, er möchte ihm seinen Brief borgen. Ohne, daß ich mit ihm gesprochen habe, oder nur eine Erwähnung, sandte er mir heute den Brief zurück, wenn er mir mitteilte, daß er Dir geantwortet habe. Ich glaube, das kann ich selbst besorgen. Du brauchst dem Brief keine Bedeutung beilegen, ich glaube er sucht eher eine Verbindung mit Dir zu haben.

Papa war mit seinem Geburtstag sehr zufrieden. Von Dir bekam er 3 Krawatten (Kč 62.-) u. von mir einen Kanarienvogel. Er wollte erst nicht, aber dann hat er sich doch gefreut. Papa hat jetzt genügend Beschäftigung, denn er hat nun genügend Bekannte. Er macht sich wohl bisher Sorge um seine Zukunft (aber nur um seine) aber laß' Dir sagen, bei allen Redensarten denkt er nicht ans auswandern. Dasselbe ist ja bei Sami. Er will nur, bis er muß. Von ihm hier Deiner Ansicht, man sollte sich vorsehen. Allerdings ist das erschwert, daß nach neuester Bestimmung erst das Affidavit vorgelegt werden muß. Das ist nun für uns ein Hindernis, denn Sami

hat Angst es könnte auf diese Art zu schnell erledigt werden u. das will er nicht. Ich muß es immer wieder sagen, ohne Gewißheit, daß er muß geht er von hier nicht weg.

Nun soll ich auch Dein Entgegenkommen in Anspruch nehmen u. Dich ersuchen, Dich mit Samis Vetter in Verbindung zu setzen.

Adresse: B. H. Meyer, 455 Lorne St., Brooklyn, New-York.

Die Möglichkeit zum Umsteigen müßten haben.

Die Adolf Rudnik u. Frau. Emil Katz u. Frau.

Vielleicht ist er in der Lage etwas zu tun. Es ist dort dasselbe. Keiner will zu früh gehen, aber auch nicht zu spät kommen. Ich darf auch nicht viel sagen, sonst kommt ich in den Verdacht, daß es mir nur darum zu tun ist bei Emil zu sein.

Du wirst jetzt mit Briefen bombardiert werden. Wir können uns nicht helfen, müssen Deine Adresse geben aber wer Dir nicht passt, dem antworte nicht, das ist für Dich leichter.

Onkel Julius u. Tante sind vor 14 Tagen gekommen. Gretl geht von Spax aus nach England. Angeblich hat sie genügend Beziehungen. Onkel scheint in schlechten Verhältnissen u. außerdem ist er sehr leidend.

Mache Dir über uns vorläufig keine Sorgen, Du kannst sicher sein, daß ich immer alles schreibe. Wie geht es Gretl u. ihrer l. Mutter.

Ich schreibe bald wieder u. bleibe für heute mit innigsten Grüßen

Deine Gretl.

den 26. Oktober 1938

Mein liebe Grete :

heute bekam ich Deinen Brief vom 17. Oktober. Ich fuehle wirklich eine Erleichterung,ihn in Haenden zu haben und danke Dir herzlich dafuer. Nicht nur bin ich froh,dass ich ueberhaupt von Dir hoere, sondern auch daruebber,dass Ihr nun endlich Eure Situation realistischer ansehet und mir damit das Helfen leichter macht als im letzten Halbjahr. Blaettere nur meine Briefe zurueck bis zur Jahreswende und Du wirst sehen, wie schwer ich es anfangs hatte,uebethaupt einen Rat zu geben. Das hat mich sehr gekraenkt,nicht aus Eitelkeit,sondern weil es bedruekkend ist, wenn gut gemeinte Warnungen echolos verhallen.

Ich bleibe auch weiter pessimistisch und habe nur wenig Hoffnung,widerlegt zu werden. Ihr habt das Glueck,in einem Lande zu leben,in dem die politische Vernunft bewunderungswuerdig stark ist. Ihr werdet auch bei unguenstigster Entwicklung vielleicht Zeit zu Entschluessen haben und nun liegt es an Euch,sie zu nuetzen.

Zu den Vorbereitungen gehoert die,sich eine Option a f Einwanderung nach USA zu erwerben. Mehr werdet Ihr im Moment nicht tun koennen. Soviel ich weiss,ist die tschechoslowakische Quote fuer dieses Jahr bereits ausgefuellt und neue Visen werden erst vom 1. Juli 1939 ausgegeben;fuer die in kommenden Monaten auszugebenden liegen bereits Antraege vor. Es ist nun an Dir,beim Konsulat selbst herauszufinden,ob ich richtig unterrichtet bin. Sobald Du Antwort hast,teile sie mir umgehend mit.

Dabei muss ich Dich auf eine Besonderheit der amerikanischen Praxis aufmerksam machen. Jeder Einwanderer erhaelt eine Nummer aus der fuer jedes Land vorgesehenen Quote. Auf welche Quote der Applikant kommt,haengt nicht von seiner Staatsbuergerschaft,sondern von der gegenwaertigen Nationalitaet seines Geburtsortes ab. Es kann also passieren, dass Du auf deutsche und Sami auf polnische Quote kommt; die beiden werden wohl kaum guenstiger sein als die teschechoslowakische. Du musst das aber bei Einholen von Auskuenften bedenken.

Weiter : infolge des grossen Andrangs auf den Konsulaten geben dieses "Wartenummern" aus,d.h. Du wirst spaeter,nach Monaten vielleicht, in der Reihenfolge Deiner Nummer abgefrtigt. Sollte der Andrang In Prag gross sein,kann es geschehen,dass Ihr bis Mitte naechsten Jahres warten muesst. Auch das musst Du mir mitteilen,denn es hat keinen Zweck, dass ich Euch jetzt Papiere schicke,die ohnedies in einem halben Jahr veralten.

Wenn ueberhaupt eine theoretische Moeglichkeit fuer Eure Einwanderung hierner besteht,d.h. wenn Ihr eine Quotennummer innerhalb

eines Jahres bekommen koennt,dann sehe ich sehr guenstig fuer Euch. Da ich Dir und Sami die Buergschaft gebe,kann ich mit sicherem Erfolg rechnen; erstens habe ich einiges nachzuweisen,was den Konsul davon ueberzeugt dass ich fuer Euch sorgen kann, und zweitens seid Ihr Schwester bzw. Schwager,was der naechste Verwandtschaftsgrad ist. Wie das aber mit Samis Bruder und dessen Frau steht,das vermag ich nicht leicht zu sagen. Deren Chancen haengen davon ab,welche Verwandte sie hier haben. Soviel ich weiss hat Samis Mutter einen oder mehrere Neffen hier und die kommen in erster Linie in Buergen in Frage. Ich bitte Euch daher,falls Ihr mit denen nicht in Kontakt steht, mir die Adressen zu schicken und die Moeglichkeit zu geben,mit ihnen ueber den Falls zu sprechen. Dazu muesste ich aber Naeheres ueber Samis Bruder und Schwaegrein wissen,auch ueber sie Verwandte hier hat.

Ihr duerft sicher sein,dass ich alles tun werde, Euch her zu bringen und einen start zu geben. Aber es koennte geschehen,dass eines Tages die amerikanischen Grenzen geschlossen werden,nicht theoretisch, aber praktisch und dann waere ich machtlos,auch wenn ich Millionen haette. Aus diesem und nur aus diesem Grunde bitte ich Euch,auch andere Ueberseelaender zu erwaegen,in die auszuwandern sinnvoll ist. Darunter verstehe ich alle suedamerikanischen Staaten, Australien und Neuseeland. Alle andere scheiden aus, auch Palaestina. Lieber moechte ich Euch aber hier sehen.

Die Berufsfrage scheint mir - so paradox es klingen mag - sekundaer. Wir werden uns in kommenden Briefe noch darueber verstaendigen, heute binnich zu knapp. Aber grundsaetzlich moechte ich sagen,Landwirtschaft scheidet ganz aus,es bleibt nur ein staedtischer Beruf,wohl am ehesten ein kaufmaennischer. Ich kenne die Faehigkeiten von Samis Bruder nicht; aber wenn er ein Handwerk versteht oder sich darin noch ausbilden kann,darf er getrost in die Zukunft schauen. Bei Sami scheidet das ja aus, er wird wohl ans Kaufmaennische denken muessen. Immerhin wuerde mich interessieren,ob er glaubt,Verbindungen von dort hierher oder anderswohin spinnen zu koennen. Er soll auch das erwaegen,denn sein Zweig haengt ja zum Glueck am Weltmarkt.

Schliesslich ein Wort ueber Papa : ich habe ihm eben geschrieben,er moechte sich unverzueglich beim Konsulat melden. Ich kann nicht auf seine Entscheidung warten und erfahrungsgemaess muessen seine Entschluesse von anderen gefasst werden. Da ich es fuer dringlich halte, dass er seine "Option" auf Einwanderung hierher erwirbt,so bitte ich Dich, ihn in meinem Auftrag dazu zu draengen und selbst es zu tun,falls er sich straeubt. Wir haben keine Zeit zu verlieren. Sei nicht empfindlich und kuemmere Dich nicht zusehr um seine Bedenken.

Hoffentlich werden jetzt wieder die Verkehrsverhaeltnisse so normal,dass ich bald von Dir hoeren kann. Ich habe fast woechentlich an Dich geschrieben,inzwischen mag das eine oder andere auch angekommen sein. Schreibe auf jeden Fall unverzueglich. Weisst Du vielleicht eine nette Kleinigkeit zu Papas Geburtstag im Werte von 50 - 80 Kronen ? Dann Besorge sie doch,ich schicke Dir den Betrag sofort ein.

Fuer heute herzlichste Gruesse von

Lieber Seff!

Meinen letzten Brief hast Du gewiß schon erhalten u. vielleicht ist schon eine Antwort unterwegs. Du brauchst vorläufig um uns persönlich keine Angst haben u. wir hoffen, daß sich für uns nichts ändern wird u. das wird sich in den nächsten Tagen ja entscheiden. Es ist noch kein Gesetz erlassen ob man optieren kann. Es soll aber ehestens erledigt werden. Wir sind nämlich Papa und sonst nach Saar u. Bdrh. zuständig. Schlimmer sind die daran die im Sperrland gewohnt haben. Wegen eines solchen Falles will ich heute schreiben u. Dich bitten mir nicht böse zu sein, daß ich Dich damit belästige.

Es handelt sich um einen Vetter von Lani der Jurist in Saar war u. über Nacht wie es ja zu Tausenden der Fall

war brotlos u. heimatlos geworden ist.
Er ist jetzt oft bei uns u. es ist fast nicht
mehr anzusehen wie mal er der Ver-
zweiflung ist. Ich versprach ihm
aus eigenem Mittel für ihn bei Dir
einzusetzen: [illegible] wird mir morgen noch
einen Beleg über [illegible] Personen beilegen.
Ihm liegt nur daran die Einreise zu
erlangen u. er hofft mittels hiesiger
Beziehungen doch etwas vorfinden.
Er ist auch zu jeder Arbeit bereit, und fort.
Wenn Du das ermöglichen kannst, möchte
ich Dich sehr darum bitten, denn er ist
wirklich ein feiner ernster Mensch. Kind,
heiten muß ich Dir gar nicht erzählen aber
kann ich Dir nur sagen, wie uns zur Zeit
jeder Hilfe dringend nötig. Einige
gehen nach Bolivien. Alles ist ein Hetzerei

GRETE RUDNICK

Liebe Gretl!

In der Aufregung der letzten Tage habe ich ganz versäumt Dir zum Geburtstag zu gratulieren. Nimm meine Wünsche nachträglich zu. Sei mir deshalb nicht böse. Aber die letzten Wochen haben so manche Aufregung mit sich gebracht. Ich werde mich wieder mit einer kleinen Aufmerksamkeit einstellen, doch muß ich warten, bis Sendungen wieder erlaubt sind.

Bleib' gesund u. zufrieden u. ich bleibe mit herzl. Grüßen

Deine Grete.

1

Toni u. ihr Bruder werden auch aus, wandern. Heute wissen alle viele Leute das gesagt ist u. wie schwer getan. Herr u. Bergmann mit Vater u. Kind. Endlose Listen könnte ich dazu schreiben. Aber immer wegen mach Dir vorläufig keine Sorgen, Du kannst sicher sein ich werde immer alles schreiben. Tu mir nur den Gefallen u. schone Du Dich auch.

Sei für heute innigst gegrüßt

von

Deinen

Gretl.

Der Krach schreibt eben ich soll es mit meiner Fürbitte vorläufig allein versuchen.

Liebe Gertl!

Wie traurig es ist Eltern zu verlieren, kann ich ja mit Dir fühlen u. es braucht oft eine lange Zeit, darüber hinwegzukommen. Wenn man aber sehen muß, wie, uns teure Menschen leiden müssen so sollten wir ihnen die Ruhe gönnen. Leider bleibt für uns dann nur die Erinnerung u. vielleicht der tröstliche Gedanken man konnte nicht mehr helfen. Außerdem wußtest Du ja Deinen l. Vater in den besten Händen, was bei uns ja nicht der Fall war.

Liebe Gertl, das Schicksal hat Euch leider so weit von mir getrieben, aber Du mußt Dir doch sagen, daß Du an Jesu einen Tröster u. Helfer hast u. er immer an Deiner Seite sein wird.

Deinen Vater den ich wirklich liebgewonnen habe, wie selten einen Menschen werde ich in steter Erinnerung halten.

Ich fühle mit Dir u. bleibe ~~Dich~~ mit innigsten Grüßen

Deine Grete.

Mein lieber Seff!

Du wirst sicher so manches Mal auf ein Schreiben von mir gewartet haben, aber es war mir nicht möglich zu schreiben. Teils aus Zeitmangel, teils weil ich nicht viel Schönes zu berichten habe. Einmal habe ich schon einen Brief für Dich fertig gehabt, aber nicht abgeschickt, denn ich wollte Dich nicht auch noch mit meinen Sorgen belasten.

Du schriebst seinerzeit, daß Papa zu seinem Geburtstag sicher bei mir sei. Das war nicht so, u. leider hatte er da gerade kein angenehmes Leben gehabt. Die Wohnung war aufgegeben u. die Prager noch nicht beziehbar. Bei mir durfte er nicht sein u. so lebte er im Bdh. sozusagen auf der Straße. Gegessen hat er die ganze Zeit beim Bahal, was mir am unangenehmsten war. Nun hat er eine sehr schöne Wohnung u. ich mache nun so schnell als möglich eine Wirtschafterin. Auf zwei Seiten kann ich nicht sein, denn erstens würde ich das nicht aushalten u. hätte ich nichts als Ärger. Sami u. Papa vertragen sich leider ja nicht, da kannst Du Dir denken, wie angenehm das für mich ist. Ich glaube es ganz, daß es für Papa schrecklich ist am Abend vorläufig noch allein zu sein, aber Sami sagt wieder, er will am Abend seine Ruhe haben. Beide haben recht u. ich mache es keinem recht. Nun bestehe ich darauf, daß Papa so schnell als möglich eine Wirtschafterin nimmt. Er hat bedauerlicherweise Frau

Lauser (die Schwester der Tante Louise) zu nehmen. Ich habe ihm davon abgeraten, denn was Onkel Rudolf in der Hand hat ist kein Segen. Vielleicht war es nicht recht. Papa will sich niemanden nehmen ist meine Ansicht, denn er arbeitet von Früh bis Abend u. sagt er könnte nicht aus u. meint wenn Du etwas beisammen könntest ginge es. Wie darüber schreiben wird er wie u. so dachte ich wenn Du es ausbrechen kannst, wenn Du ihm selbst etwas regelmäßig schicken würdest. Du kannst Dir nicht vorstellen wie Papa für sich sparst u. was er sich für Sorgen macht, daß er nicht auskommt. Es wäre vielleicht nur das erste Jahr, bis er seinen Haushalt in Ordnung hat u. er auch an das Präger Leben gewöhnt ist. Vorläufig fehlt ihm ja ein Bekanntenkreis. Ich glaube bis er wird spazieren gehen wird es schon besser werden. Jedenfalls muß er den ganzen Tag jemanden um sich haben. — Der Grabstein ist noch nicht gesetzt, muß aber jetzt geschehen. Vorläufig habe ich für Dich rote Nelken auf unser Grab gegeben u. wenn man jetzt den Stein setzen wird werde ich wieder Blumen für Dich geben. Heute ist das Geld gekommen u. es ist mir noch geblieben so daß ich weiter gehen kann. Falls Du Papa Geld schicken solltest erwähne nicht, daß ich Dir darüber schrieb. Sobald Papa ein Mädchen hat, werde ich Dir wieder schreiben. Hoffentlich geht alles gut aus u. sei für heute herzlich geküßt von

Deiner Grete.

Für Deinen Brief danke ich Dir u. werde Dir bald mehr schreiben.

GRETE RUDNICK

Lieber Seff,

vor Allem bedürfte ich das schöne Briefpapier um es einmal auszuprobieren, für die Folge kommt es mir zu gar bestimmten Anlässen daran. Es ist sehr nobel u. ich danke Dir dafür. Ich danke auch der l. Gell für ihre pirsenden Aufmerksamkeiten, für praktische Dinge bin ich immer zu haben. Nur möchte ich nicht, dass Ihr Euch meinetwegen immer mühtige Ausgaben macht. Aber sonst freue ich mich immer riesig, wenn von Euch etwas kommt.

Du machst Dir Sorgen um uns u. ich weiss gar nicht, wie ich denn wiedersprechen soll. Sei mir froh, dass es Dir gut geht, das ist für mich eine grosse Beruhigung. Wir wissen selbst nicht, wo wir daran sind. Einige Tage war hier eine sehr erhebliche Ruhe u. Aufregung

gewesen, das hat sich etwas gegeben. Hoffentlich bleibt es jetzt so. Alle Vorkehrungen ~~kommen~~ werden getroffen. Hoffentlich haben wir doch noch Frieden. Papa ist jetzt froh, daß er wenigstens da ist, bei uns zu Hause sicher, weg kann, weg. Ob wir Ferien machen wissen wir nicht. Die meisten bleiben in der Nähe von Prag, nur immer Papa will bis an die schlesische Grenze fahren. Er läßt sich jetzt in nichts mehr beraten Er. macht nur was er will. Ich bin zu Allem ruhig. Wenn ich etwas sage was ihm nicht passt dreht er sich einfach um Er. ist draussen. Über die heutige Lage macht er sich wenig Sorgen. Wir wissen vorläufig nicht was mit uns vorgehen wird. Also leben wir nur so in den Tag hinein.

Meinen Brief hast Du hoffentlich erhalten. Ich habe Dir ja ziemlich alles Wissenswerte mitgeteilt. Die Detail die Du wissen willst kann ich Dir nicht geben, denn wir bereits gesagt, wir sind über unsere Lage selbst nicht im Klaren.

Familiäres wird Dich vielleicht auch interessieren. Ich gehe jetzt viel zu Frau Bergmann, die ganz in meiner Nähe wohnt. Herma hat ein Söhnchen. Ich gehe sehr gern dort hin, ich fühle mich auch, bis dahin heimlich dort. Übrigens läßt sie Dich grüßen.

Nächste Woche ist hier Schulfest. Es werden viele Amerikaner erwartet. Schade, daß Du nicht auch unter den Gästen bist.

Ich danke Euch nach Beiden für Euere Wünsche u. Geschenke.

Ich hoffe Du bist mit meinem Briefe zufrieden u. bleibe innigst

Deine Grete

New York,den 18. Oktober 1938

Meine liebe Grete,

fuer Deinen Brief vom 15. September habe ich Dir schon gedankt,ich hoffe,mein Schreiben hat Dich inzwischen erreicht, Es dauert jetzt manchmal laenger,aber immerhin erhielt ich gestern eine Karte vom 30. September und habe so wenigstens ein Lebenszeichen,was in diesen Zeiten schon viel bedeutet.

Eben habe ich Papa ausfuehrlicher geschrieben. Ich habe ihn gebeten,seine Auswanderung energisch zu betreiben. Ich bitte Dich,ihn dabei zu unterstuetzen und,soweit Du es vertreten kannst,auch dazu zu ermuntern. Irgendwelche Bedenken bezueglich des Klimas hier oder der Eingewoehnungs - Schiwerig/ keiten koennen jetzt keine Rolle mehr spielen,vorausgesetzt, dass eine Auswandetung aus allgemeinen Erwaegungen ratsam erscheint. Prinzipiell steht auch Papas Emigration von hier aus wenig entgegen,da meine Buergschaft voll ausreicht und er jederzeit zu uns kommen kann.

Aus technische Gruenden wird das aber weder leicht noch schnell gehen. Bei allen amerikanischen Konsulaten in Europa liegen soviele Anmeldungen vor,dass die Bewerber viele Monate warten muessen,ehe sie die Papiere aus Amerika einreichen koennen. Das Wichtigste,das sofort zu geschehen hat,ist also die Anmeldung beim Konsulat. In Deutschland erhalten dann die Bewerber Wartenummern,denen entsprechend sie spaeter vorgeladen werden; aus der Nummer ist auch zu ersehen,wann ungefaehr das Visum erteilt werden wird. Ich bat daher Papa,sich sofort beim Konsulat anzumelden und,wenn moeglich,eine solche Wartenummer geben zu lassen. Dann sehen wir schon ein Stueck klarer.

In seinem letzten Karte schrieb Papa,dass er gern schon bei uns waere. Ich verstehe das dahin,auf die Dauer.

Sollte aber innerhalb eines Jahres nicht an Auswanderung zu denken sein oder nicht gedacht werden,so moechte ich ihn gern zum Besuch hier haben und er haette sich um ein Besuchsvisum zu bewerben,das in anderer Weise beschafft werden muss. Ich bitte Dich,ihn und mich auch in dieser Weise zu beraten.

Zugleich teilte ich Papa auch mit,dass ein Mr. Perut den ich persoenlich nicht kenne und der ein Freund eines unsereramerikanischen Freunde ist,sich bei ihm melden wird. Wenn Du es einrichten kannst,besuche Du ihn gemeinsam mit Papa,er kann Euch sicher anschaulich von hier berichten.

Dass ich mir ueber Dich und Sami sowie dessen weiter Familie Sorgen mache,wirst Du gut verstehen. Ich haette gern von Euch gehoert. Nachdem meine duesteren Erwartungen,die ich im Fruehjahr Euch schrieb,leider eingetroffen sind,bitte ich Dich,doch noch einmal meine damaligen Anregungen zu ueberdenken. Aber vielleicht uebersehe ich Eure Lage nicht recht und dann muesst Ihr eben anders entscheiden. Ich wuesste nur gern, was ueberhaupt mit Euch los ist,sofern Ihr schon eine Vorstellung davon habt.

Nimm alle meine guten Wuensche und viele Kuesse von

Prag, 7. VIII 38.

Lieber Peff,

ich hoffe fest, daß Du Dich ein wenig erholt hast. Ich glaube immer, Du nimmst zu viel auf Dich. Wenn Du dann nicht mehr kannst, wirst Du die Fürsorge nicht mehr finden. Ich denke oft daran, Du bist ja kein Riese.

Deine sonderbaren Andeutungen verstehen ich wirklich nicht, sonst hätte ich ja einmal geantwortet. Von der kolossalen Begeisterung zum Fest hast Du vielleicht gehört. ½ Million Menschen waren zu Gast hier. Hoffentlich bleibt alles so.

Wir gehen erst im August auf Ferien. Sami will 1000 m hoch gehen. Da müssen wir entweder in die Slowakei oder Schweiz. Die ist für uns zu teuer.

Papa ist Montag früh gefahren. Hoffentlich tut es ihm gut dort. Ich war vorher mit ihm beim Arzt, der hat ihm eher Karlsbad fürs erste angeraten. Aber er läßt sich nichts sagen. Er folgt nur seiner Wirtschafterin, die ich gar nicht mehr sehen kann. Du mußt mich natürlich richtig verstehen. Sie geht ihrem Vergnügen nach. Ist gewöhnt tägl. ins Kaffee zu gehen u. ~~so~~ Papa muß mit ~~ihr~~ es, wie Du Dir vorstellen kannst, es ihm keine Freude macht. Er getraut sich ihr nichts zu sagen. Wenn ihm nicht gut ist hat sie kein so großes Interesse daran. Sie will die große Dame spielen. Ich glaube wenigstens, das ist dort für Papa nichts. Es ist schrecklich das so anzusehen.

Ich glaube er will sie nicht weggeben weil er nicht dem that hat. Leider macht man gerade mit jüdischen Angestellten diese Erfahrungen. Jedenfalls hatte ich mir Papa anders vorgestellt. Herrengesellschaft habe ich ihm verschafft, aber auf ihn ist kein Verlass. Nur wenn er krank ist, dann muss ich da sein.

Von der Sammerfinke wird Dir ja Papa schreiben. Ich hatte ihm den Vorschlag gemacht, ich gehe 14 Tage mit ihm u. 14 Tage mit Lani. Das hat er abgelehnt. Ich glaube er hat Frau Kohn od. eine andere Dame dort u. will nicht gestört sein. Ich kann mir ja irren aber ich glaube nicht. Das Wasser, dass er jetzt nur schon trägt, da kann er einem nur leid tun, aber ich kann Dir sagen Papa kann einem nicht in die Augen sehen. Ich habe Dir das alles geschrieben, weil ich glaube es wird Dich interessieren, wenn Du es auch von einem anderen Standpunkt betrachtest.

Ich grüße Dich herz. u. hoffe auch von Dir bald Nachricht zu bekommen.

Deine Grete.

Werde ich auch die Bilder von unserer Mama bekommen?

Prag 15. IX. 38.

Meine Lieben!

In meinem heutigen Brief will ich Euch „Alles Gute" für das kommende Jahr wünschen. Ich hoffe nach Gretl's Karte zu schliessen, dass es Seff wieder besser geht. Es ist mir sehr nahe gegangen, dass Seff wieder ziemlich viel mitgemacht hat. Wenn nur dadurch eine Besserung zu spüren wäre. Aber Ihr seht dass ich viel Sanftheit u. Ruhe wünschen muß. Mit der Ruhe ist es ja bei uns auch nicht ganz einfach, u. wir hoffen noch heute auf eine Klärung der Lage.

Von uns daheim mußten alle jüdischen Familien weg, die meisten sind in Prag. Da Ihr ja Zeitungen habt wißt Ihr ja auch so manches. Es ist natürlich ein Problem, das uns momentan ganz beschäftigt. Um uns braucht Ihr Euch keine Sorgen zu machen, wir hoffen ja sicher, dass alles noch vorüber gehen wird. Vielleicht interessiert es Seff; Kletter u. Prada sind nach Palästina gegangen. Onkel Julius will Ende dieses Monats hierher übersiedeln. Ich könnte ja endlos solche Dinge erzählen, aber es ist wohl lästig, es tut auch nichts zur Sache. Nun habt Ihr so wenig alle Neuigkeiten erhalten, aber, ich mache Euch nur aufmerksam, um uns braucht Ihr gewiss keine Sorgen haben. Viel wichtiger wäre mir von Euch Post zu bekommen.

Nochmals „Alles Gute möge Euch endlich zu teil werden, das wünscht Euch von Herzen

Eure

Gretl.

Mein lieber Seff!

Vor Allem will ich der l. Gretl meine Bewunderung aus-
drücken für ihren Fleiß u. Pünktlichkeit. Arbeiten u. noch Erfolg dabei
zu haben sind eben die beste Ablenkung von allem Leid.
Leider glaube ich fehlt unserem Papa eine feste Beschäftigung.
Irgend eine Liebhaberei hat er nicht, so fehlt ihm eben alles.
Ich habe schon verschieden versucht ihn zu beschäftigen, wollte
daß er sich bißchen Blumen pflegt oder ein Vogerl hält. Seine
momentane Wirtschafterin will es nicht, so mag er auch nicht.
Leider haben wir mit der Wahl nicht viel Glück gehabt. Und
so suche ich etwas anderes. Diese ist eine gebildete Dame mit
ihren Kneipplüben aber mit dem Weglaufen wie ein Dienst-
mädchen. Sie hält wohl den Haushalt in Ordnung, aber Abend ist Papa
immer allein. Spazierengehen ist für sie nur wenn man auch
gleichzeitig ins Kaffeehaus geht. Kurzum ich bin nicht zufrieden
mit ihr u. wir suchen weiter. Nur hat Papa nicht mehr viel
Geduld. Vielleicht kann ich Dir darüber das nächste mal ersten,
Näheres berichten. Deine Geldsendungen freuen ihn sehr u. vorläufig
macht er sich daraus Anschaffungen an Kleidern u. Wäsche.
Er war da ziemlich herunter ~~f.~~ für sich hat er ja nie ge-
schafft. Vorläufig, nur wenn es Dir kein zu großes Opfer
ist schicke es weiter bis er in Ordnung ist.

Das glaube ich gern, daß es Euch viel Freude macht solche Gäste zuhaben. Was wird denn Anny bei Euch machen. Unlängst traf ich Frau Bparda u. wollte Deine Adresse. ~~Das~~ Ist es Dir recht wenn ich sie ihr gebe?

Der Spatzenein auf unserem teueren Spatz ist in Ordnung. Ich werde Dir bald ein Bild darüber schicken. Ich gehe ja regelmäßig hin.

Deinem letzten Schreiben nach fürchtest Du, daß uns auch eine ordentliche Krise bevorsteht. Was würdest Du davon halten wenn wir uns ein kleines Häuschen kaufen würden. Oder glaubst Du man kann es einmal auch nicht mitnehmen? Ich habe die eine Erfahrung. Wie man es macht, ist es nicht recht. Hoffst Du, daß Du heuer wieder kommst.

Ich glaube daß ich Dir das Wichtigste mitgeteilt habe u. hoffe, daß ich das Nächstemal Dir bessere Nachrichten geben kann.

Für heute sei Dir u. Gretl herzl.

gegrüßt von

Euer

Grete.

Sei so gut u. schicke mir aus dem Gedenkbuch nach der l. Mama die Adresse wohin es ist. Ich will mir auch eines anschaffen.

Die Briefmarken lebe auf, es ist nur eine einmalige Auflage.

Prag, 19. V. 38.

Mein lieber Seff!

Wieder sind wir um ein Jahr älter u. ich komme noch nur Dir zu gratulieren. Vor allem möchte ich Dir alle Gesundheit wünschen, denn in letzter Zeit kommt mir es immer vor, daß Du gar nicht recht beisammen bist. Überanstrengst Du Dich nicht zu sehr u. nimmst Du nicht zu viel auf Dich. Vergiß nicht, daß Du noch jung bist, lege Du ein wenig Kraft für später auf. Bei solchen Anlässen merke ich immer am meisten, daß ich ohne Kind sehr allein bin. Aber ich will Dich heute nicht auch traurig machen. Feiere Deinen Geburtstag nach allen Kräften. Ich habe versucht Dir eine kleine Freude zu machen u. sandte Dir ein Buch. Hoffentlich wird es Dir gefallen. Es ist nur eine Kleinigkeit aber ich habe gedacht besser so als immer mit leeren Händen. Also nochmals alles Gute.

Für Deinen l. anfühlenden Brief danke ich Dir herzlichst. Du hast vielleicht recht, aber so ein Entschluß, wenn man nicht muß ist nicht leicht. Du kennst Sami's Kopf bereits u. er sagt, wenn er nicht gezwungen wird, freiwillig geht er nicht. Es denkt sogar immer noch daran, ihn anzukaufen. Bei Papa ist das anders. Es würde schon gehen, nur hat er Angst vor dem Klimawechsel u. dann weiß er nicht was er anfangen soll, unter soviel fremden Menschen. In diesem Falle kann ich auch weder pro- noch abraten. Papa geht überhaupt seine eigenen Wege. Es wäre über alles Rat haben u. dann macht er was er will. Ich sorge auch zu nichts mehr etwas es hat keinen Zweck

seine Wirthschaft hat er gekündigt, klagt über Ihre Tr. behält sie doch weiter, macht was sie will. Wenn ich was sagen will, habe ich Verdruss auf beiden Seiten. So schweige ich.

Ist Gretl immer noch so beschäftigt. Sie wird auch froh sein, wenn Sie alle ihre Lieben in der Nähe haben wird. Es tut mir leid von Frau Elsbeth nichts mehr gehört zu haben. Ist Tr. auch Papa haben ihr einmal geschrieben, man will aber nicht aufdringlich sein. Wie geht es ihr?

Liebes Bubilein, nochmals wünsche ich Dir das Beste

Tr. bleibt

Deine Schwester

Gretl.

Herzl. Grüße an Gretl.

Trotz Spatz gebe ich regelmässig Blumen für Dich Tr. jetzt habe ich Eben pflanzen lassen.

Liebe Seff!

Endlich habe ich von Dir wieder Post u. ich bin froh, daß Du wieder gesund bist. Hoffentlich ist es jetzt von Dauer.

Deine Annahme, daß wir über alles die Schuld suchen ist falsch u. ich bin froh, daß ich Dich habe, es ist für mich eine riesige Beruhigung. Mit Papa wird man nicht klug. Einmal ist er begeistert zu Dir zu gehen u. den nächsten Tag hat er schon wieder vergessen was er will. Zu etwas drängen will ich ihn nicht. Jetzt hat er Beschäftigung. Er geht jeden zweiten Tag zu Onkel Rudolf die hier sind u. auch sonst trifft er dauernd Bekannte.

Mit uns ist das anders. Wir fangen langsam an uns für die große Reise zu interessieren. Wir wollen zusammen mit Lanis Bruder u. Frau eventuell gehen. Wir sind beide ziemlich hoffnungslos was man anfangen kann. Wir möchten Dich nun bitten ob Du uns einmal an die Hand gehen kannst. Ob man sich vornehmen kann etwas bestimmtes anzufangen oder ob man es dem Zufall überlassen muß. Und ob Du also für uns viel eine Einreisebewilligung verschaffen könntest. Wäre es es möglich an die Landwirtschaft zu denken oder muß man bei einem Stadtberuf bleiben. Vorläufig sind das nur Pläne, denn wie schon erwähnt käme er etwas nur im äußersten Notfalle vor. Viele unsere Bekannten haben ja schon zu diesem Ausweg gegriffen.

Wir hoffen natürlich immer noch. Jedenfalls nimm mir nicht übel, dass ich Dich mit so viel Fragen belästige, u. ich bitte Dich so weit Du mir verstehst auch um Beantwortung.

Ich habe nur 1 Brief von Dir u. ich hoffe, dass eine 2. unterwegs ist. Für den Feiertagen habe ich ausführlich geschrieben. Also Du siehst, ganz so schlecht bin ich nicht.

Sei Du und Gretl herzl. geküsst

von

Deiner

Grete.

60 h

U. S. A

Herrn

Mr. Josef Soudek

Apt 17 H 900 West End Ave.

New-York, N. Y.

Lieber Skff! 2./5. 1938.

~~Ka~~ Ich will Dir nur kurz antworten für Deinen l. Brief. Ich werde Dir noch genau antworten. Für heute noch: Du Katz brauchst Du nicht antworten, wir haben kein Interesse, Du kennst ja sein Entgegenkommen. Wie haben Dir die Brüder zukommen lassen u. Papa will sie übernehmen.

Bist Du nicht krank oder hast Du wirklich soviel Arbeit. Bei Papas Auswanderung fürchte ich den Klimawechsel. Darüber werde ich Dir aber noch schreiben.

Dir, Gretl, u. Kinny herzl. Grüße

Herzliche Grüße von Deinem Vater. von Henry Grete.

Oktober 1937

Lieber Seff!

Nun bist Du schon wieder eine Woche weg u. es ist so recht einsam hier. Ich weiß Du bist recht beschäftigt u. bist sicher nicht zum Schreiben gekommen. Erst jetzt ist es mir so recht zum Bewußtsein gekommen, daß wir beide am wenigsten zusammen gesprochen haben u. über all das was ich mir vorgenommen habe zu sprechen mit Dir gar nicht viel daraus geworden ist. Wenn Du wieder kommst, mußt Du Dir mal für extra mehr Zeit nehmen. Du hast mir auch nicht geschrieben was der Arzt wegen Papa gesagt hat.

Viel hast Du mit Papa nicht erreicht. Wir sind wieder beim Alten. Ich bin die ganze Zeit um Wohnung herumgelaufen u. jetzt schreibt er mir, ich soll noch nichts unternehmen er wird mir noch genau darüber schreiben. Wieder eine Enspede. Es ist zum Verzweifeln. Vielleicht versuchst Du es noch einmal. Wenn Papa mal gerad heraus sagen möchte was er will.

Wie hast Du in Frankfurt alles vorgefunden. Hat sich der Zustand B. H. geändert.

Ich möchte mich freuen, bald von Dir Nachricht zu erhalten.

Allen Deinen Lieben u. Dir herzl. Gruße

von

Deiner

Grete.

Prag 20. V. 37.

Liebe Gretl!

Zu Deinem Geburtstag stelle ich mich wieder etwas verspätet ein, deshalb sollen meine Wünsche aber nicht minder herzlich sein. Es ist sehr viel was ich Dir wünsche u. wenn nur ein Teil davon in Erfüllung geht, wollen wir alle zufrieden sein.

Dir etwas zu schenken, solange Du hier warst ist mir nicht eingefallen u. jetzt etwas schicken, ist nicht so leicht. Ich habe Dir ein Taschentuch auf böhmischen Leinen gestickt u. versuche es heute zu senden. Ich bin nicht früher fertig geworden aber die Hauptsache ist, es kommt an. Ich hoffe, daß es Dir ein wenig Freude macht u. wenn Du jetzt für solche Dinge Verwendung hast, will ich Dir gern mehr machen.

In ungefähr 4 Wochen wird Papa übersiedeln u. werde ich über alles hier vorgekommene berichten. Habt Ihr Alles in Ordnung angetroffen u. wie seid Ihr angekommen.

Nochmals meine innigsten Wünsche u.

herzl. Grüße von

Deiner Lopete.

Sept. 1937

Lieber Seff!

Nach New York habe ich nicht mehr geschrieben, denn bald wirst Du ja zu Hause sein um zu sehen u. zu hören. Ich möchte Dir heute nur einiges schreiben, was Du wissen sollst, bevor Du zu Papa kommst. Papa macht mir jetzt viel Sorgen u. noch mehr, wenn er meinen Vorschlag, nach Prag zu kommen nicht annimmt. Es ist die einzige Möglichkeit, mich um ihn kümmern zu können wenn er in meiner Nähe wohnt. Abgesehen vom Kostenpreis, darf ich nicht ständig nach B.d.H. fahren, ich hätte nur Verdruß. Wenn Papa nur bisserl Geduld hätte u. sich sagen möchte, manchmal muß er auch allein sein. Alles Näheres darüber wirst Du ja von Papa hören. Es ist nur für mich die eine Frage, wird er sich in Prag eingewöhnen?

Jetzt kommt ich mit einer Bitte od. zwei. Ich weiß nicht wann Du in Frankfurt ankommst, aber ich würde Dir sehr raten den Jomkipur bei Papa zu verbringen. Er kommt zu den Feiertagen nicht zu mir weil er auf Dich wartet. Alle Feiertage ganz allein zu sein wäre zu traurig. Ich hätte Euch gern aufgefordert an dem Tag schon herzukommen, aber Ihr hattet keine Möglichkeit in einen Tempel zu gehen. Da müssen sogar Liesige stehen. Aber gleich danach erwarte ich Euch.

Weiters möchte ich Dich bitten zu Dr. Böhm zu gehen u. sich über Papas Befinden zu erkundigen. Er wird es ehe Auskunft geben. Papa klagt in letzter Zeit zu oft mit Herzbeschwerden u. sieht auch schlecht aus. Sei mir nicht böse, daß ich das Alles von Dir verlange aber ich habe keine andere Möglichkeit.

Lieber Seff u. Gretl u. Familie Heimann,

zum Jahreswechsel wünsche ich Euch alles Gute u. es möge uns allen nicht so Schweres auferlegt werden.

Mit vielen Grüßen an Alle

bin ich Deine Schwester

Grete.

Prag, 16. VII. 37.

Liebe Grett,

daß Du mir früher nicht antworten konntest glaube ich recht gern. Das Du Dir nur nicht zuviel zumutest. Wenn es Deinem l. Vater schon einmal besser ging, ist vielleicht doch eine kleine Hoffnung auf Besserung. Wie geht es Deiner l. Mutter nach der Operation? Fühlt sie sich dadurch wohler?

Die Zeit die Seff das hier verbringen wird ist wirklich recht kurz. Ich möchte ihn auch schon dringend hier haben denn anders kommen wir mit Papa zu keiner Entscheidung. Er will früher nichts unternehmen, bis Seff nicht hier war. Der Entschluß nach Prag zu übersiedeln fällt ihm furchtbar schwer. Ich war fast eine Woche zu Hause um das neue Mädchen bisschen einzuweisen. Hoffentlich wird Papa mit ihr zufrieden sein, denn mit Emma wäre es sowieso nicht mehr gegangen. Die einzige Lösung wäre, könnte ich Papa ganz zu mir nehmen. Aber erstens will Papa nicht u. seinen Bekanntenkreis kann ich auch nicht hierher versetzen. Ich glaube das würde ihm sehr fehlen.

Das alles macht viel Sorgen u. läßt einen nicht zur Ruhe kommen.

Weißt Du ungefähr wann Seff kommt. Wenn nur das Heimkommen diesmal nicht so traurig wäre.

Recht herzl. Grüße allen Deinen Lieben u. Dir von

Deiner

Grete.

Prag, 29. V. 35.

Mein lieber Seff!

Heute gratuliere ich Dir nicht nur zu Deinem Geburtstage, sondern auch zu Deinem dreijährigen Hochzeitstage! Wir waren bisher immer gewöhnt zusammen zu feiern u. es tut mir noch heute leid, daß Du nicht bei meiner Trauung warst. Du hast mir sehr gefehlt. Da das damals nicht gut möglich war, so hoffe ich, daß Du u. Grell bald einmal nach Prag kommst. Wie Du weißt ist es nicht gut möglich von hier etwas zu senden u. so bitte ich als Geburtstagsgeschenk einen 14tägigen Aufenthalt in unserem Heim. Ich hoffe

P.S. Da hab ich ja nicht gedacht. Wir sind erst drei Monate hier und mit Mühe mit Hilfe, daß sie sich mit Hühnerei kochen kann. Also denn: mit Gruß von Ihrem Schwiegersohn Eugen

daß es Dir u. Gott so gut gefallen wird, wie mir immer bei Euch. Wir haben 2 große Zimmer, Vorzimmer, Küche, u. Mädchenzimmer. Also, alles groß, folg. lich genügend Platz, für liebe Gäste. Als kleine Freude, die ich Dir bereiten möchte, schicke ich Dir ein Bild von meiner Verlobung u. unser Trauungsbild.

Bis ich nach den Feiertagen mehr Zeit haben werde, schicke ich einen Plan u. genaue Beschreibung unseres Heims. Wir sind ganz fertig, nur fehlen uns noch die Teppiche.

Mein lieber Seff nun bin ich beim Wandern ganz abgekommen

von dem eigentlichen Zwecke Deines Schreibens. Aber ich weiß es interessiert Dich alles was mich betrifft. Ich bin in meinem Heim sehr glücklich u. Lani wird morgen mit mir Geburtstag feiern.

Dir wünsche ich vor Allem recht viel Gesundheit u. sonst noch recht viel Gutes. Brauchst nicht eifersüchtig sein, wenn Mama Dir einen Brief schickt, habe ich auch einen, aber keinen mehr.

Nochmals Alles Gutes u. herzl. Küsse

von Deiner Grete

Bodenbach den 6/4. 1931

Mein liebster Jeff!

Mit Freude las ich Deinen Brief und danke Dir vielmals für Deine lieben Wünsche, der aus Deinen Worten entnehme ich daß es vom Herzen kommt. Das Geld daß Du freundlichst wird für eine Brillenbrille verwendet die schon lange Jahre der l. Gretl Kummer macht, ich kann Dir nur daß eine sagen daß mich gewiß dieses Geschenk nicht die Freude bereitet was Du selbst behauptest als Du mir so lieber Brief, Du weißt daß wir nur alle Freude haben wenn es Dir gut geht u. wenn Dir recht wohlergehen möchten, nur mache ich mir große Sorgen da ich immer nachdenke was Du unternommen vorgestern ist, wie Du in einem Deiner Briefe erwähnt hast, Du kauft Halsen Saft Deiner Mutter das Glas ausschütten den ich glaube wenn Du es Deiner Mutter anvertrauen hast, so hast Du Dir die damit erleichtern, Du weißt daß ich mit Freude. Auch muß ich Dir von uns berichten, ich bin ganz gesund auch der l. Papa fühlt sich seit paar Tagen ganz wohl nur muß er sich sehr schonen u. auch mit der Kost halten was wir gewiß alles tun, nur soll er erst viel spazieren u. sollen daß wir jetzt ein schönes Wetter hier

wird er es thun wird. Wir denken nur noch wohin er könte zur Erholung gehen ob Karlsbad oder ein anderes, da er braucht noch Luftveränderung u. Ruhe. Gestern waren wir in Nordorf war noch Sechsmtag ein herlicher Tag nur heute regnet es, so daß wir gezwungen uns Cafe zu gehen. Kino besuche jetzt nicht da ich die 4 Wochen aufhalte für Onkel Viktor, große Sorgen mache ich wegen der l. Lorie sie hat sehr stark Zucker daß wir an Operierung nicht liegen u. hat weiter die Krankenschwester bei sich was bei Onkel war. Ich war mit dem Papa beim Begräbnis u. diesmal waren wir alle Geschwister beisammen, nur freut man sich nicht so wenn man sich bei so einer Gelegenheit begrüßt, hoffentlich wird bei nächster Begegnung was erfreulicher, denn mit an man spricht ist jeder krank. Ich glaube daß ich dir diesmal genug ausführlich geschrieben habe u. hoffe daß auch du uns alles näheres mitteilst wie gefällt es dir auf den neuen Posten u. was für Gehalt hast du. Ich möchte gerne wissen ob du gut auskommen kannst. Wir haben die Absicht dir zu deinem Geburtstag 1200 K schicken du mögest dir einen wirklich guten u. schönen Covercoat Mantel oder was du glaubst was praktisch für dich wäre, sollst es schon gleich brauchen, so schreibe gleich u. wir schicken dir das Geld sofort damit du alles kaufen kannst was du brauchst, was du dir den Teil kaufen wirst so kaufe nur guten sowie die Schuhe wie viel brauchst du dazu? Schicke die Maße damit wir dir dann einige Kravatten beilegen können, ferner ist wieder Mode streif. Sei recht lieb gegrüßt geküßt von deiner Mama.

Liebster Jeff! (Handschuhe Bindi sind schon unterwegs für die nächste Sendung.)

Dein Brief hat uns sehr gefreut; auch mir geht es jetzt gut. Am 20/3. sandte Dir 50 M. Wir sind nur froh daß du die Feiertage verbracht. Sei herzl. geküßt von Deinem Vater.

Bodenbach, 13. I. 31.

Lieber Seff!

Wir haben zwar erst eine ganz kurze Karte von Dir erhalten u. glauben auch, daß Du jetzt in Anbetracht des Traurigen, das Du jetzt mitgemacht hast u. der vielen Arbeit die Du jetzt sicherlich hast, keine Zeit zum Schreiben ~~hast~~ erübrigen kannst. Trotzdem will ich Dir einige Zeilen schicken, denn ich glaube Du bist jetzt sehr traurig u. ~~einige~~ kurzes Briefchen von zu hause wird Dich sehr freuen.

Es kommt mir nämlich wie eine Ewigkeit vor, daß Du von Daheim fort bist, u. doch sind es erst kurze 8 Tage. Die ersten Tage sind dann immer sehr einsam. Vorläufig lese ich noch das Buch von Dir u. dann hast Du „Japan-Europa" hier vergessen. Das schicke ich Dir aber erst mit der nächsten Wäsche, da ich darin auch lese. Du wirst es ja momentan nicht brauchen. „Intex" ist auch dageblieben. Kaufe Dir am Besten ein Tones u. schreibe, was es kostet, ~~u~~. ich schicke Dir das Geld.

Es sind jetzt sehr kalte Tage eingetreten, wenn Du etwas brauchen solltest, schreibe.

Wir denken sehr oft an Dich, denn ich weiß Du hast Frau Seligmann sehr gern gehabt. Es ist so traurig wenn ein so junger Mensch schon sterben muß.

Wie geht es Dir jetzt. Geh' nur nicht zu leicht angezogen.

Von uns kann ich Dir noch nichts Neues berichten u. es wird uns nur freuen, sobald Du Zeit haben wirst, von Dir zu hören.

Sei recht herzlichst gegrüßt u. geküßt

von Deiner Schwester
Grete.

Familie Heimann konnte ich nicht schreiben, denn ich weiß keine Adresse, doch kann Du meine innigste Teilnahme für sie versichern.

Rodenbach am 25./6. 1929

Liebster Seff!

Deine Sendung haben am Samstag erhalten und waren angenehm überrascht dein erstes Buch „uns gewidmet" vor uns zu haben.

Was dieses Werk für dich bedeutet wissen wir ganz richtig einzuschätzen; hat es dir doch diese Schöpfung viel Anstrengung und Arbeit durch lange Zeit gegeben wie wir aus deinen Berichten wohl stets entnommen haben, doch hast du in erster Reihe dem Schoß deiner Pflicht und Sieg. bewiesen zu verdanken.

Mit Freude und Stolz haben dein erstes Buch, worin du aus deinen Eltern gedenkst in Empfang genommen.

Wir haben immer davon festgehalten daß du einmal etwas Großes leisten wirst und soll das erste Buch der Grundstein zu deinem weiteren Arbeiten und daran

Gelingen sein.

Wir wünschen dir weiter recht viel Glück und Gesundheit und sind herzl. gerührt von Deinen

Eltern.

Mein liebster Leff!

Was du uns für große Freude mit deinem Briefe bereitet hast, kann ich Keiner die richtigen Worte finden sie auszusprechen, wenn ich von deiner Liebe höre oder lese so kommen mir plötzlich Tränen u. diese Tränen daß wirst du vielleicht einmal empfinden was die bedeuten, wenn die Mutter der Freude seiner Kind, es ist auch ich habe immer gewußt daß du es zu was besonderem bringen wirst, durch deinen großen Fleiß, aber ich habe nie immer gezweifelt daß mir so ein Glück zukommen könnte u. doch ist es uns allen gegönnt worden daß wir sich mit der freuen können. Möchst weiter solche Erfolge haben dies wünscht vom Herzen deine ~~deine~~

dich innig liebende Mama

Wir haben heute ein Paket mit nötigem Inhalte abgesandt. Von mir hörst du alles mündlich.

Deine Grete.

Salus, Fritzi

Lieber Leff, es ist sehr gut, daß du nicht den Eingang zum Zauberberg findest, und ich bin darüber noch froher, als über die fabelhafte Tatsache, daß dein Brief nicht nur auf seiner Reise nach Prag nicht verlorengeht, sondern nur sogar nach Kolitz nachgeschickt wurde, und wirklich zu mir gelangte. Also ich hab wieder mal Heimweh, sitze daheim mitten im südtirolerischen Frühling mit Veilchen, Kätzchen, Lebensblumen und solchen Sachen, weiß nicht recht ~~wieso~~ betrübt oder vergnügt bin indessen mit Maria spazieren. Die ersten Tage daheim waren unangenehm. In zwei Tagen verbrannt ich mir den Fuß, verbrannte mir den Rücken, machte die Hühnerauge hin und überlebte einen Schnupfen etc. Das genügt für ein so beschaulichen Wesen, wie ich bin. Vorzeichen davon und danach hab ich einfach unverschämt viel rückgerechnet von Dorno gedacht, was aber nicht mehr zu dem Unangenehmen gehört. – Deine letzte Karte bekam ich, hatte aber schon geschrieben. Du kommst ja den Tod einfach als Kontrolle-Uhr, in der Tasche nam ich. Wenn du in der zweiten Hälfte nächsten Monats kommst, werden wir einander nicht bewundern können, (d.h. du mich sehn und ich dich bewundern) weil ich am 15. 4. nach Prag muß – Schade ist es; aber wahr. – In der Zlatá Praha war es die letzte Zeit sehr schön und arbeitsreich, teilweise auch recht lustig und gesellig. Hier kommt es mir manchmal ziemlich einsam vor. Aber das ist keine deutende, unglückliche Einsamkeit, sondern eine heitere, schöne, die einfach geschwätzig wäre, wenn sie mich nicht immer wieder zu sehr wichtigen Gedichten führen würde.
Überhaupt hat ich mich eine Zeitlang sehr beruhigt, alle

meine Gefühle so weit als möglich abgeschwächt und es schien wirklich zu gehen. Leider merkte ich bald, daß das nur scheinbar war, und ich mir Dinge einredete, die gar nicht waren, oder eigentlich Dinge wiederholte, die aber da waren. Es ist mir dieser Versuch, wie schon so oft vorher, mißglückt. Angeblich soll es etwas auch anderen Leuten geschehen. – Da stark ich halt mit Mitgefühlen die Physik und mit zur Gleichen Gelegenheiten die Botanik, klingel in die Sonne und kann trotz besten Willens der Materie nur sehr wenig und schlecht erzählen von meinen Strategen Kleinen und größeren Schlachten und Heldentaten. Wenn man zusammenzählt gibt es eine große Null. – Lieber Fritz, ich möchte so gern einen sehr langen, sehr schönen Brief von Dir haben. Das ist nicht bescheiden, aber wozu soll man denn auch?

Tausendmals gegrüßt.

Fritzi.

Potitz, 30. 3. 1928.

Über Deine Sommerlaubnis habe ich überhaupt nicht gesprochen. Entscheidung. Weil es vielleicht sogar dazugehört.

Prag, 11. III. 1928.

FRITZI SALUS

Lieber Seff, Deine Davosfahrt ist ja sehr fein, aber da sind zwei riesengroße Aber hier. Das erste ist, wieso kannst Du hinfahren wenn Du gesund bist, mit normal schlechtem Auswurf? Übrigens warst Du bei einem Arzt? Wozu gibt es denn solche Leute? Zweitens, Du wirst lachen, ich grame mich vor dem Zauberberg. Du mußt dort acht geben, daß Dir nichts passiert. Schön

und interessant wird die Sache sicher.
Mir geht es bis auf ziemlichen Zeit und teilweisem Verständnismangel ganz gut. Vier ist Franze noch in Frankfurt? Dann fährt sie?
Daß Sie sagt, Du kommst Dir was einbilden weil ich Dir schreibe, ist gelungen. Du hättest nur sagen müssen, noch mehr auf das, was ich Dir schreib. – Im Medizinerverein hab ich einige sehr nette Leute kennen gelernt. Die gibts sogar dort. Unglaublich, nicht? – Nächstens schreib ich Dir mehr. Heut gehts wirklich nicht.

Fritzi.

Schreib bald Deine Adresse!

Prag, 23. 1. 1928.

FRITZI SALUS

Lieber Oeff, weil ich Sie etwas wenig hören möchte, [illegible] ich Ihnen gleich morgen [illegible] Weihnachten zu der Karte auf. Viel hat sich hier mit Weihnachten [illegible] ment gemacht. Es gibt etwas mehr zu tun, was sehr fein ist. Einer [illegible] und Lyrik kommt [illegible] [illegible] und der [illegible] fast in [illegible] Die [illegible] der [illegible] Kollegen [illegible] die [illegible] Zusammensetzung. [illegible] ist es sehr nett und

schwirrling und ich schon lieber in den Himmel, an der
Hoffnung, daß unsere Geigen hängen zu sehr.
Denn es besonders schön wäre, würden sicher die Geigen
für unsere Briefe von [illegible] aus sehen.
Aber ich möchte viel lieber eine Stunde in der Hand
als Briefe im Himmel haben.

Sei vielmals gegrüßt.

Fritzi.

29. II. 1928.

Lieber Siff, Montag hat mir Karl Denex Karte gegeben und ich hab mich zu meinem Trost ganz toll gefreut, einfach mit der Tatsache daß Du geschrieben hast. Dein Brief ist anscheinlich verloren gegangen. Eigentlich hätte ich Dir doch schreiben können, wenn ich auch nichts von Dir hörte, aber ich hab es eben nicht getan.
Etwas Besonderes hat es eigentlich in der Zeit nicht gegeben. In den Semesterferien war ich zu Hause, sonst hab ich gearbeitet, getanzt und geblödelt und bei allem oder trotz allem, mich zeitweise fadisiert oder manchmal sogar über mich und die Welt geärgert. Aber jetzt ist es Frühling, ich hab einen feinen Fuß zum sezieren gekriegt und alles ist fabelhaft schön. - Ein sehr nettes Ostrauer Mädl, Medizinerin, hab ich kennen gelernt, die eine Bekannte von Jenti Kleinzeller ist.
Sie ist sehr hübsch, immer vergnügt, für jede Dummheit zu haben und sogar auch für viele vernünftige Sachen. Ich bemühe mich, so viel Leute als möglich kennen zu lernen, und so verschiedene und fremde als möglich. Es ist ja etwas wahr da. Von höchstem nordböhmischem Hakenkreuz über Prag in den tiefsten Osten. Die Maria

ärgert sich, wenn ich erkläre jemand ist „östlich"
Da ist doch nichts Böses dran.
Es gibt Exemplare von östlichen Medizinern, die einfach großartig sind, wirklich fabelhafte Burschen. Aber es gibt leider sehr viele andre
Gott, Seff was schreib ich Dir für Unsinn, weil ich das was ich schreiben sollte, nicht mag, und was ich möchte nicht kann!
Der Anton Wellemansky ist krank, und läßt mir jeden Tag sagen, ich soll ihn besuchen und die Burschen grinsen oder wiehern. Auf den Bällen bei denen ich war, ist der gute Anton zum Spaßchen ~~der~~ meiner Kollegen und zu meinem Entsetzen immerfort hinter mir hergelaufen;
Genau so kommt ich mir manchmal Dir gegenüber vor, nur daß ich nicht so harmlos und kein solch guter Kerl bin, wie der Anton.

Sei vielmals gegrüßt und schreib wirklich.

Franzi.

Adr. F. S. bei Chum, Prag XII
Akretova 4.

[illegible] Kraft, endlich ist dem Brief
[illegible] nachdem sehr wenig
[illegible] aber, ob der nicht geschrieben
ist. Es ist nur sehr hart, daß [illegible]
[illegible] und ich
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] 19. [illegible]
[illegible] wenn, wo, wenn wir
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

macht doch entweder Differenzen zur
an Fehlern. Lebenslang sind unmöglich.
Gleicht Dinge. Es ist zwar auch unser
Geschmack, aber manchmal wird dann
das Gelände zu sehr die Rechnung
gewesen sein. Die zweite Gymnasialklasse
die Geometrie und die Algebra bei
mir auf der Stufe von $\frac{1}{2}3 - \frac{1}{2}7$ und
~~wir~~ haben viel Gleichungen und schwierigen
und dann Augenblicks sowohl Produktgleichungen
als auch Gleichungen. Manchmal kommt
der Gymnasiast oder es auch Umwandlungen
gar, was von den anderen Schülern nicht
unterrichtet wird. Das ist schon auch
auf Weihnachten.

Mit Gruß

Grüße

Wenn Sie es persönlich
auch für gut halten,
schon vor Weihnachten.

Prag, am 10. Dezember 1927.

FRITZI SALUS

Lieber Paff, warum bist du so stumm? Bitte schreib mir doch wie es dir geht, ob du gesund bist und wann du kömmst.

Grüße

Fritzi.

28. 11. 1927

FRITZI SALUS

Liebe Fi! Alle Tage denke ich: heute schreibt wenigstens mir einer – dann ist mir's doch wieder ein Trost, und ich denke an ganzen Tag glücklich darüber. Aber das ist Einsam. Ich brauche zu keiner Richtung nur sich selbst und weiß gar nichts.
Hoffentlich hast Du Dich. –
Hier ist schon wieder alles Leben zu Ende geworden, aber eigentlich zu dick. Es klingt nicht aus, ist aber wahr.
Außer den Musikstunden und einigen geselligen Abendstunden

hat es die ganze letzte Woche gar nichts Schönes gegeben. Nicht einmal mein liebstes Geschenk, was ich mir heute zu holen hab. „Das Wort Reiz" ist eigentlich komisch! Und ich hab eine nicht. Lieber Papi, ich hab nicht um einen Kreuzer Geduld zum Schreiben. Was ich aber nicht finden soll, mir bald zu berichten.

Grüßt.

Fritzi.

14. Nov. 1927.

FRITZI SALUS

Lieber Pepi, heut hat es gern einmal
in den Briefkästen nicht reingepaßt,
und es war die Gelegenheit für ein ganzes Jahr
und nun hat es Platz genug.
Jetzt erkennt der Arzt nichts an der
Lunge, und wenn bei es so weiter
geht, aber weiter kann ich gesund werden.
Wieviel hast du, kannst etwas Geld
auf geschaffen? Schreibe mal mal.
Wenn du es erlangst, mit der Post
wieder Päckchen. Wenigstens ist das
es mal was. Wenig kann abgenommen
und aber das ist schon gut nicht. —
Grüße Großmutter. Ich bin bei mir mal.
Ich habe jetzt als Gesellschafter und
Mitarbeiter mit Sachen, schon Dinge
vorgenommen. Wieviel muß es noch dauern.

Inzwischen hat mich wieder meine Mitmedizinerin
in den jüd. Medizinerverein geschleift,
wo ich wieder einige Klaben geklebt bin, und
jetzt fast jeden Donnerstag Abend und jeden
Sonntag-Vormittag die Ehre habe, meine
Zeit zu vergeuden. Nachfolgendes wenige erzählen
bringend. Ihre Kranzlung hat sich Rheinpfalz
geschickt, ich sei hier gewesen, daß ich doch ein
Gymnasialdeutscher als jüdischer bin u. Kopfschüttelnd zu
Ihnen heimkommen, mein lieber Herr, hab ich
Ihnen einige Worte kurz entgegnet zu Ehren
meiner neuen Gymnasiasten Kollegen Kollegen
mitzuteilen. Der ist halt wieder zu machen.
15. 11.
Der Fall jüd. Gymnasiasten bin ich wieder gestört worden.
Ein Herr ist hergekommen, hat sich ein Fest
verbeten wollen, und ist ganz ein Herz mein

Ewigkeit sitzen geblieben, hat geschmückt in einer augenscheinlich sehr begeistert von sich ist nicht. weder von ihm noch von mir. –

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Gewand den man trug, [illegible] [illegible] den zweiten [illegible] den dritten, welche die Würde, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nicht [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ganzen gesehen. Leider können wir [illegible] in der Welt von den ersten

Ausstellung der ganzen Sache, ich sehe nicht
[illegible] sehr spät ist es [illegible] Müde.
Hoffentlich muß mir [illegible] besser
[illegible] gehen.

[illegible]

Prag, am 21.11.1927.

FRITZI SALUS

Lieber Paff, deine Karte und mein Brief sind zugleich zur Zeit unterwegs gewesen.
Hoffentlich geht es dir gut und du hast Freude bei deiner Arbeit. Wir geht es nicht sonderlich. Meine Frau krank i's schwer Herzleiden. Herzerweiterung, Herzklappenfehler, gezeichnet geht, und ich war bei ihr alle ein Zeit über, zwischen den mehrfach wechselnden Ärzten, Pflegerinnen und Krankenhäusern. Jetzt endlich hat sich die wenigstens Zeit einen erträglichen Zustand, denn die möglichen Gefahren waren zwei: Lungenödem und Herzschlag. Das heißt eigentlich Herzschlag nur einmal. Ich bin überzeugt durch das Büchlein ist uns geholfen, weil ich gerettet worden bin. Aber ein Zusammenbruch bin ich auch bei mir gewesen. Ich lasse. Jetzt geht wieder es auch wieder besser. Heute bin ich beruhigt worden. Ich war gestern schon bei der Frau, und der Pflegerin, wegen meiner

Blicke und die Wimpern mit was der Frühling sich
ich auch. Und im Zusammenhange meiner
Hoffnungslosigkeit durch Schwächezustände bedingter Stimmung
und meiner Sehnsucht. Das ist ja alles nur Phantasie.
Gewiß war ich gestern so niedergeschlagen wie die zusammenden
Wolken und die geschlossenen Wege. Darum der Reimen
hab ich mich gestern aber einen Verlaufen Stil gemacht.
Nur Frühlingsbetrübtheit hat ich nicht jemand darüber mich zu
beschweren. Wenn geschrieben wie wollen Stil und Sinnlichkeit.
Das ist so eine Sache wenn ich da Stunden. —
Unterhaltung hat ich in der letzten Stunden die Frau Schultz
gestreichen. Die hier in Frau einen Herrn hat. Sie
hat mich und ich sie zu verfreunden wollen, was uns
heute nicht gelungen ist in der Pause zeit. Das
muß es noch besonders werden. Nächstens ich will
mal fragen. Heute den Abend Spazierg. schön, hat
mich wieder erfrischt. Wir mußten aber was gemacht
haben, und ich war nicht daheim. Sie hat mir ihre Arbeit
hinaufbringen und blieb ich da sitzen. Etwas wieder gut.

In den Chirurgischen Übungen haben wir einen Demonstrator, der einzig dem Gebiete äußerlich schneidet. Neulich hat er sich arrangiert, daß er es als Ausnahmerung aufhaßte, sich zu mir zu setzen und mir einen zwar sehr kurzen, aber nicht sehr liebenswürdigen Vortrag über das Genera von Stirn und Beinbrüchen zu halten. Mit einem wohlwollenden Gesichtsausdruck und einem Gesichter schneiden. Kurzum: scheinbar bereute, daß er ihn mal jemand zu hört; die ganze Zeit hat er freundlichst von einem Ohr zum andern gehorcht. –

Bis ich das Examen wieder haben werde. Demnächst die ersten 2 Wochen wird er mich Tag Nemen. Das war das lebe Stück heute. Ich Bemerkt die das Ueber irgend was zu Ende machen. Wahrscheinlich werde ich bis zum 1.2. September hier sein mit Ihnen. Zu Hause wäre es ja wieder so langweilig werden, mit unseren Kostorten. – Deshalb doch den Schlaraffer oder irgend was, und die Reise hat sich.

Heute schreit es das erste Mal ursprünglich. Denn denk ich schon von die Weihnachts Ferien, obgleich auch

ein ganzer Monat ist, bis dahin. Da kann man damit noch viele Dummheiten oder Gescheidtheiten machen. – Der Schein zu hat ich noch immer nicht geschrieben. Sie hat mich gestern die gefragt unter anderem Sonstiges. Da sie sich doch besser wollte fragen kann. Schreib dir mehr, und sei nicht zu aufgeregt vor der mündlichen Prüfung.

Fritzi.

Pfff, ich bin Glatt! Eine Woche ehe
als ich geboren hat, ist die Chose
losgegangen! Einfach toll freu ich
mich. Als dein Brief daday als
ich heimkam hat ich gleich gemerkt,
was sich getan hat. Und wie
ich gelesen hatte, bin ich beinahe
meiner Hausfrau um den Hals
gefallen, die darob nicht sehr
verwundert war. Sie hat ein sehr
eigentümliches Gesicht gemacht,
und abwechselnd auf den Brief
und auf mich geschaut. Ist mir
total gleichgültig was sie sich
gedacht hat. Sie hat nur denken

können, daß ich sehr froh bin.
Wie lang wirst du noch in
Frankfurt bleiben?
Hast du mal die Prinzessin gesehen?
Scheint du sehr gern und verstehst
viel? Wirst du die ganzen Ferien
daheim sein?
Heut früh hat ich den Brief von
Heinrich überbrachten Schimmel
gefragt. Warum schreibst du
ihm kein Wort?
Mehr weiß ich heuer nicht
zu sagen, als daß ich augen-
blicklich in bewußtlig bin, daß mir
geschieht wird. Mit dem Gruß.

dazwischen hat ich heut sogar tanzen wollen, und wir waren hoch und Ursinn hatte uns beinahe ~~[illegible]~~ ein Auto übersehen. Und das macht alles dann Schmerzen, o Rosche.

Schreib bald und viel.

Mit vielen Grüßen.

Fritzi.

Du schreibst nicht, und kannst sehr: das ist viel besser.

Olmütz, 9 Nov. 1927.

FRITZI SALUS

[illegible]

[illegible] 8 – ½ 2 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

108 [illegible]) [illegible], daß

[illegible],

daß mehr oder weniger [illegible],

[illegible]

und [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible].

Für den Abend hab ich ein für allemal jeden

Besuch ausgeladen. Etwa 1 – 2 Mal in der Woche

ich ich mit Gustav Herzog bin ich bei den Verwandten,
und jetzt bin ich da Abends allein.

Im Zimmer ist es [illegible] schon wenn wenn ich heim-
kommen, ich zieh mich aus, [illegible] nicht [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Die [illegible] aufspringe,
[illegible], die [illegible] noch und
[illegible] zu verbrauchen, [illegible] ganz
[illegible] gemacht. Jetzt ist es auch ~~[illegible]~~.
[illegible]
und es [illegible]
[illegible] auf dem Ofen [illegible] und [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] weil man
doch [illegible]
[illegible]

Gegen 10 h wird [illegible] gemacht. [illegible]
auch [illegible] auf meinem [illegible]

[illegible]

Adresse: F. L. bei Frauen Prag XII Skretová 4.

Einziges Buch [illegible] nicht wiedergefunden.

Lieber Paff, natürlich hast du mit allem was du geschrieben hast, recht. Und ich hatte schon vorher genau gewußt, daß ein Brief ähnlichen Inhalts kommen müsse. Am Abend nach unserem schönen Abschied hat ich dir einen Brief geschrieben, der es klären sollte, hat ihn aber nicht abgeschickt, weil ich mich geschämt hat. Und heute, als ich dein Schreiben las, hat ich ihn zerrissen. Es ist nicht schad denn er war es noch nicht klar genug. Also, verstehst Du Schorsch. Ich werde dir mein Benehmen erklären, und meine Wünsche sagen. (Du dich aber nicht hindern sollen zu tun was du recht scheint.)

Sowohl die „Anbeitungen" als auch alle andern Dummheiten lassen sich auf ~~die~~ meine Befangenheit, auf die Verschüchtert oder was es ist die gegenüber zurückführen. Ich fürchtete mich, mit dir zu reden, ohne mich innerlich steif und unnatürlich festzuhalten. Anfangs wäre es zu irgend einer Verhaftrogge gekommen in Gestalt einer regelrechten Liebeserklärung ~~oder~~ meinerseits der Anfangung Liebes bündnisses Anfangsgrades, das du über mich Unglücks wurde fühlst. ~~[illegible]~~ Und das wollt ich gern verhüten, da ich genau wußte, daß du das sehr übernehmen gewesen wäre.

~~Du hast recht~~, Ja, es stimmt, daß ich nicht daheim sein kann Nachmittag, ohne dich zu sehen, nicht weil du zudringlich wärest, meinetwegen ich kann dich doch, sondern weil ich dich sehen müßte, weil ich nicht anders könnte, kurz weil ich dich liebe. Aber ich will daheim sein.

Meine Zu Nicht wünsche sind, daß du mir Nachmittag deine gleiche Ankunft und Trennung anzeigst, und dich bald sehen läßt. Also wenn ich

wie wohl. So ist doch nichts schlechtes wenn ich dich liebhabe und ich dispensire dich freundlichst von Gegenbesuchen. Ich hätte die das 1½ Jahre aber sagen sollen. Ich hab keine Lust, mehr Ostern zu betreiben. So hat keinen Sinn gehabt, mein Schweigen. Vielleicht ist es so besser. Jetzt gibt es aber bei Weihnachten noch viel zu tun. Und vielleicht, wenn es noch alles geschieht.

So lebe die Klarheit!

Fritzi.

14.9.1927

24. 3. 28

Hrad od „Marianských bašt". — Le Château vu des fortifications.

Pražské akvarely Jaroslava Šetelíka. — Série II.
Aquarelles Praguoises Jaroslav Šetelík, 2e Série.

Lieber Herr Sonntek!

Es freut mich aufrichtig zu hören, es Ihnen in jeder Beziehung so gut geht und möchte ich es Ihnen vom Herzen! Kommen Sie Ihre Rückreise nicht über Prag an-heben? Schreiben Sie wieder bald mal. Viele Grüße Ihre Frau

Seit 3 Monaten bin ich Operndiva in Prag u. lasse es mir sehr gut gehen. Leider muß ich bald wieder nach Gablonz zurück.

Herzliche Grüße sendet Ihnen

Ihr Stadtpraxis Evi Sklarek.

15

ČESKOSLOVENSKO 150 HALÉŘŮ

PRAHA 25
30 III 28
+—5

Herrn dipl. ner. pol.
Josef Sonntek,
p. l. z. Wirth Z.
Davos-Platz,
Villa Orion.

FRITZI SALUS

Unter Tuff und ich bis zum letzten Tag nicht gewußt, daß wenn ich Sonntag hier ist, aber nicht pünktlich kommen. Heft Wochen dann wie ich ~~[illegible]~~ in Tolitz und hoffe, daß wenigstens unter den Gästen im Tempel zu verkehren, und mit Ihr zu sprechen.

Fritzi.

FRITZI SALUS

Um 3 h nachmittags werde ich heute auf der Rottmannstraße sein.

Fritzi.

Bitte: Donnerstag ¾ 3 h Rettenbürter. Wiederholt mit Übernimmung sehr großer Schwierigkeiten.

Fritzi.

Wenn ich nicht kommen sollte, habe ich nicht überwinden. Niedlich

Prag, 29. 3. 1927.

[illegible]

lieber Hoff! Wenn es aber noch jetzt schon bei mir im Zimmer wird, wie der Mond herausgekommen hat, hat es doch Licht angezündet und [illegible] noch lieber nicht an Schreiben zu machen. — Wenn es, die recht oft, Sonntags mir mit Mittwoch [illegible] zu Hell Hoch Graffen (Strecke) [illegible] nicht doch abschlagen. Nimm sie aber nimm meinen Ganzing und an allem andern Schutz, wenn die Menschen und alle übrigen Verhältnisse [illegible] lassen. Dein Schreiben gehört es doch [illegible] Ganzing zuweilen.

Gute Nacht, mein [illegible] nicht [illegible] so spät [illegible], immer und [illegible]

[illegible]

04/11/92

Frau Fini Busta
Sohn Hans

[no original letter]

II.

Marie Eckstein

Petschen o/Z. Marktgasse.

Liebe Marie, nun überlegst „dass", so sag ich die „dass" nicht. Bitte wenn du Sonntag in den Spiegel siehst, sag dass ich nicht Sonntag kommen. Deinen letzten Brief konnte ich nicht beantworten. Vielleicht bis ich's noch, wenn es geht.

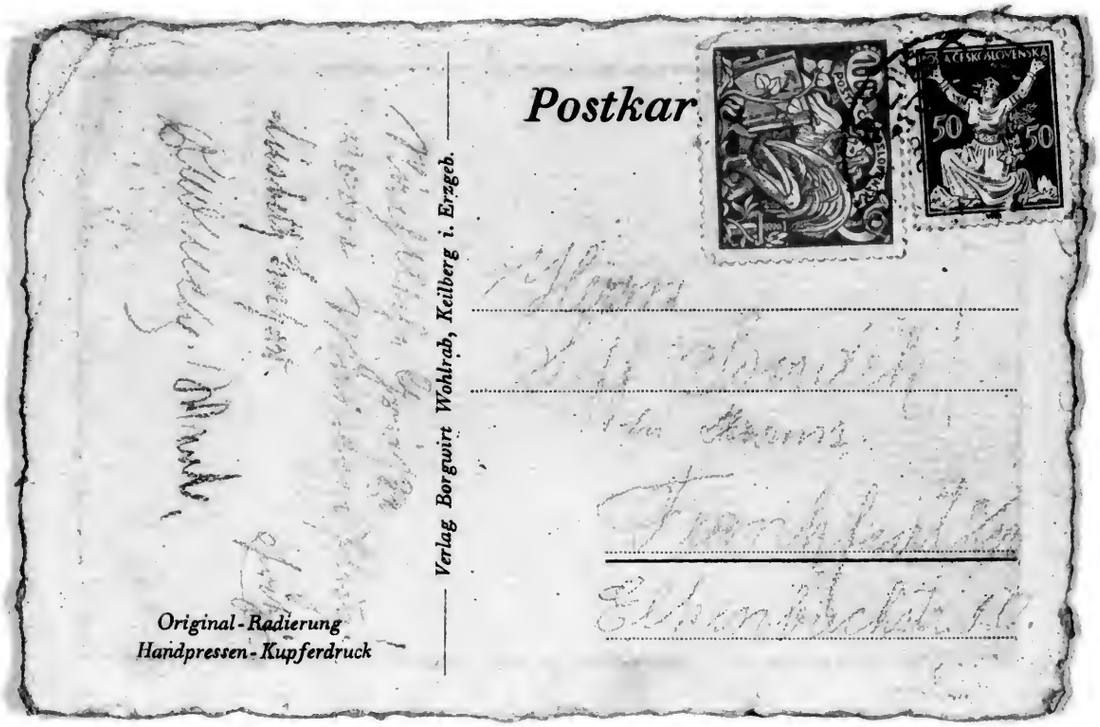
Das Wetter ist ~~grauslich~~. In jeder Beziehung

Herzl.

FRITZI SALUS

Lieber Pepi, bitte könnte ich Montag Nachmittag mit dir sprechen?
Um 3 h werde ich auf der Gartenbrücke sein.

Fritzi.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12. I. 25.

Lieber Paul!

Unsere Briefe haben sich gekreuzt.
Abmachung wenn ich kommen
weiß ich gerade nicht – erkältet bin,
und gerade nur aus Pflichtgefühl
in die Schule geh. Sei lieb und
kommen bald!

Fritzi.

FRITZI SALUS

Lieber Poff! Vor meiner Abreise schickte ich Dir deine Bücher die mir Herr Vodrazka zur Aufbewahrung gab. Bitte entschuldige die lange Verzögerung aber ich glaubte, daß im Laufe des Jahres zu stehen. Hoffentlich geht es Dir in jeder Beziehung gut. Jetzt und in der Zukunft.

Fritzi.

Prag 12/6 11. 9. 1926.

Lieber Paff! 11. 9. 1925.

Warum bist du die ganze Zeit so unsichtbar? Immer hab ich gehofft, dich irgendwo zu sehen, oder wenigstens von dir zu hören.

Wann du Zeit hast, komm doch Sonntag oder Montag nachmittag zu mir.

Zur Minni geh ich nicht am Sonntag. Sie hat sich alles überlegt und mag keinen Mü Schenbum, die andern auch nicht. Immer. Der Marie hab ich schon alles mitgeteilt. Die Minni wollte es nicht tun.

Bitte, hab Zeit!

Fritzi.

Lieber Paff!

Morgen geh ich um 3½ Schule aus.
Um ¼ 4 werd ich beim Heldendenkmal
im Elisabethpark sein.

Fritzi.

29. 8. 192[illegible]

Lieber Ossi!

Sicher bist du schon wieder daheim, das schlechte Wetter hat dir hoffentlich in keiner Weise geschadet. Ich habe dir viel zu sagen, werde aber alles mündlich besprechen. Seit ich dich das letzte mal gesehen habe ist es mir im Ganzen ziemlich glatt gegangen. Daher wünschte ich um so lustiger sein, das schien auf den Besuch stellen und alle unterhalten. Bis auf zwei Tage ist alles gut gewesen. Aber für die zwei Tage werd ich mich wie die Blöcke rächen. Also freu dich. Zu tun habe ich sehr viel, manchmal muß ich sogar sehr. Aber die Leute müssen das Zeug essen, und das gönne ich ihnen.

Wo und wann bist du zu treffen? Bitte nicht keine Affäre Klein, das ist nur zuwider!

Gruß.

Fritzi.

Pölitz, 6. 8. 1925.

Lieber Pepi!

Gestern Abend sind wir, mein Vater und ich hier angekommen. Die Reise war schrecklich, der Bengel hat 18mal geschreit. Langweilig für ihn und für mich! Ich bin noch in leidlicher Gesamthaltung davongekommen, als Schutz und Schirm für das arme Kind, und meine Eltern haben sich über ihre unerwartete Tochter gefreut. Daheim hab ich mich gleich zurückgezogen, weil es mit meiner „Haltung" auch aus war. –

Von daheim kann ich ziemlich schwer fort, besonders mit dem Rad. Schreib oder telephoniere wie wann und wo du zu sehen bist, oder am besten Sonntag. Morgen vormittag einen Besuch oder so, meine Mutter hat dich zum Tee eingeladen, wir haben sonst Besuch. (den Bengel) Nachmittag bin ich immer daheim.

Wenn du kannst, kommst, wenn du nicht kannst, lasse mich was von dir hören!

Fritzi.

Röhrsen, 21. 7. 25.

Lieber Kiff!

Mitten im Wald ist ein See. Ganz nahe bei Röhrsen, etwa eine halbe Stunde weit entfernt. Dorthin gehen wir oft schwimmen. Heut hab ich den Sonntag ein bißl gebraucht, sie kommen und ich hab Ruh, liag am Rande des Wassers und schreib dir. Heute Mittag kam dein Brief. Es ist sehr Unrecht von dir, dich mit Gewalt hier zu machen, so was tut man nicht, unter keiner Bedingung. Eigentlich hab ich nicht das Recht, dir mein Leben zu geben, aber ich tu es doch. Hast du dir nicht überlegt, daß du dir für dein ganzes Leben schwere Vorwürfe, das steht doch wirklich nicht dafür. Du hast, daß du nicht hier warst, wie ich deinen Brief gelesen hab, du hättest sicher eine tüchtige Ohrfeige gekriegen. Ich war direkt empört über dein Verhalten. Und jetzt, wo du in der hellen Sonne Vergnügt wie die Malt gar so mach.

wundervoll schön war; und mir ist doch so
als ob das Schönste erst kommen sollte,
direkt vom Himmel herunter, oder
sonst irgendwo her.
Wahrscheinlich werde ich in den ersten
Augenblicken gegen Heimsehnen. Meine
Eltern sind schon wiederfort, ganz
beruhigt über mein „Wohl". Es
ist gut so, man muß manchmal
auch bloß sein. Wirklich, oder scheinbar;
das ist ziemlich gleich. In Büchern und
Umgebung kann ich mich schon so gut
wie wie daheim. Aber jeden Tag, jede
Stunde finde ich etwas Neues. Aus
dem Staunen über die Welt und
sich selbst kommt man überhaupt nicht
heraus. Weißt du, was für ein Gefühl
das ist, wenn man etwas ganz tun
möchte, und weiß nicht was? Es ist

sehr komisch, oft sehr unangenehm,
manchmal sehr fein.
Aber das dauert gewöhnlich nicht lange.
Eigentlich, wenn ich mir alles überlege
kommt es mir vor, daß es direkt
Wahnsinn ist, sich andern wert mit
seinem lieben Ich zu beschäftigen, oder
mit dem, das dem lieben Ich aber
angenehm und lieb ist. Deine ganz
herzlichen Wünsche schlage ich aber in
das schönste Zimmer zu Bremen
und so verwehen die sonnigen Tage,
die langentbehrten Abende, die Nächte,
alles in einem bunten, fast wun-
derbaren Taumel, dazwischen bin
ich einzelne Stunden übermütig,
genieße den Augenblick gewissermaßen,
bald wieder kalt und steif, fast un-
fähig zu sehen. Aber die Zeit fliegt, sie
läßt sich nicht aufhalten, und es ist

Gütige. Ich bin schon neugierig ob Du ein Mann geworden bist. Vielleicht hat mir an hellen Tag von Dir geträumt, welcher hat ich absolut nicht genützt ob das wahr ist, oder nicht. Es hat gar keinen Sinn daß ich mir den Kopf zerbreche zu drei Wochen, oder vielleicht in zwei, wird sich alles ergeben haben. Vielleicht wird Dir auch von meinem zerbrochenen Kopf bald, wenn es in zwei Stücken wer Dir auch durchs Herz liegen, es würde schlecht aussehen. Ich hoffe mit dem Kopf auch den Schlaf mich bald vor Dir zeigen zu können.

Sei brav, und wenn Deine Kameraden mehr, da kannst Du alle mir es berichten!

Fritzi.

Du darfst mir aber auch mal schreiben!

gütig. Ich bin schon neugierig ob du ein Mann geworden bist. Unlängst hat mir ein hellen Tag von dir geträumt, weshalb hab ich absolut nicht genützt ob das wahr ist, oder nicht. Es hat gar keinen Sinn daß ich mir den Kopf zerbreche zu drei Wochen, oder vielleicht in zwei, wird sich alles ergeben haben. Vielleicht wird du auch von meinem zerbrochenen Kopf hörn, wenn es in zwei Stücken vor dir auf der Erde liegt, es würde schlecht aussehen. Ich hoffe mit dem Kopf auf dem Halse mich bald vor dir zeigen zu können.

Sei brav, und wenn Mama Dummheiten macht, da kannst du alle mir es berichten!

Fritzi.

Du darfst mir aber auch mal schreiben!

Röhrz, 17. 7. 1925.

Lieber Paff!

Gestern haben wir einen Ausflug auf den Dreisselberg und Pürkenstein gemacht, und zwar mit meinen Eltern, die uns eine Woche lang besuchen. Es war sehr fein dort oben. Man sieht weit nach Österreich und nach Bayern hinein, auch nach Böhmen natürlich. Der Weg von Röhrz bis auf den Dreissel geht immerfort durch dichten Wald. Wir gingen noch mit Bekannten, die Herren und die Jungend voraus, die Damen weit zurück. Wie es dann im Wald ganz ruhig war, bis auf das leise Rauschen eines kleinen Bächleins, bin ich immer zwischen den ~~Ba~~ beiden Gruppen gegangen, ganz allein und zwar so, dass niemand mich sehen konnte. Es ist ein grosses Vergnügen im Massen durch diese Wälder zu rennen und mit unglaublich viel Stimmaufwand sich dabei zu unterhalten. Es war gestern gewiss nicht zu weg in dieser Beziehung, aber es war viel schöner allein. Gegen 12 Stunden sind wir ungefähr im ganzen

gegangen. Die Kinder waren müde, die Erwachsenen hinkten schon alle erbärmlich. Nach Hause war es noch weit, den Weg hat niemand von uns gekannt. Als es anfing dunkel zu werden bin ich schneller gegangen, allen anderen weit voraus. Da ist mir mein kleiner Vetter nachgerannt und hat mich gebeten, ihn mitzunehmen. So sind wir zwei durch den Wald gegangen, ganze zwei Stunden lang. Die Glühwürmchen haben uns geleuchtet, immer dichter Nebel zogen von den feuchten Wiesen herauf. Von den Bäumen hängt Moos in langen Bärten herunter. Alles sah unsagbar fremd und geheimnisvoll aus. Alles mögliche kann einem da einfallen, lauter dummes Zeug natürlich. Ich war ganz in Gedanken versunken und dachte überhaupt nicht mehr an die andern ~~gedacht~~, nicht an den Weg, nicht ans Heimkommen, nicht mal an den Kleinen neben mir. Plötzlich standen wir im Hofe vor unserem Haus. Wir gingen hinauf und erst in einer ganzen Stunde kamen die andern nach. Aber in der Stunde der Wartezeit bekam ich die bittersten Vorwürfe, der arme kleine Karl ist mir kaum nachgekommen, ich bin angeblich den Berg hinaufgerannt wie verrückt, und was das Schlimmste war, ich hatte nicht ein Wort mit ihm gesprochen.

Erst als ich die Lampe angezündet hatte, bemerkte ich sein verheultes, unglückliches Gesicht. Da hab ich trösten müssen.

Als die andern kamen war alles wieder gut.

Heute sitzen wir daheim, alles ist ermüdet von gestern.

Mir ist nur etwas komisch um den Schädel, müde bin ich nicht. Zu tun gibts auch nichts. Man kann nur schauen, lesen, spielen. Alles kommt mir so weich vor.

Komisch ist, daß die Dorfleute hier überhaupt nicht singen. Es sind ernste, stille Leute. Die Kinder sind ziemlich schüchtern, auffallend still. Daß alles hier ruhig ist, kann man ja eigentlich begreifen, aber es macht einen merkwürdigen Eindruck. Man wird selbst ganz bedrückt. Es gibt ja auch eine stille Heiterkeit. Auch die ist hier absolut nicht zu finden.

Zeit zum Nachdenken hat man hier genug. So denke ich:

Du dich ziemlich viel. Du dein Arbeit, du dein Leben.
Du dich überanstrengt. Ich meinem Brief schreit
es sehr komisch aus. Verlängst hab ich versucht einen
plan davon zu zeichnen, das ist gar nicht so einfach.
Du siehst, auch was für Schwierigkeiten man kommen kann.
Aber das macht ja nichts, manchmal sind Schwierigkeiten,
sogenannte Schwierigkeiten, sehr unterhaltsam. Übrigens
hat ich doch eine Beschäftigung. Ich hab mich verpflichtet
für jeden Tag ein neues Ziel zu erfinden. Das ist
sehr lustig, wenn Elke ganz verblüfft über diese
Ziele sind und es ist sehr angenehm wenn einem
immerfort was Neues einfällt.

Mit Gruß!

Fritzi.

Böhmisch-Wühren, 13. 7. 1925

Lieber Ossi!

Ganz wichtig hab ich mich mit deinem Briefe gefreut.
Meine schöne Einsamkeit fängt langsam mehr
und mehr zu schwinden. Man „wird bekannt"
mit lauter fremden Menschen, man trifft
massenhaft Bekannte, Mitschüler u. s. w. bei
einem Spaziergang, oder welcher einen ein-
samen Streifzug durch die Gegend, stand ich
plötzlich bei einer Wahlversammlung mitten im Kreis
dem Fritz Preißler gegenüber. Eure Verlobung
hat er sehr gegrüßt.
Wenn ich mal gar Stunden ungestört allein
sein will muß ich direkt davonlaufen. Aber
wenn ich dann abend heim komme, gibt es heiter
lustige Gesichter, kein Mensch sagt mir ein Wort
über mein Verschwinden. Das heißt, die Tanten
nicht. Die Vorwürfe der Tangala, über versäumte
Christbaumspiele, kleine Herzensergüsse und ähnliche
Dinge lassen sich sehr gut, ohne Thür und Angel
ertragen. Ganz und gut, alles ist herrlich. Jeden Tag

dann ist mit meinem kleinen Vetter ein bis zwei Stunden. Dann muß ich bis 7 Uhr mit beiden Söhnen spielen. Meistens hell aber wenn es regnet ist schlimm, übrigens ein sehr feines Spiel. Punkt 12 h wird gegessen (heilige Handlung.) Nachmittags schläft „man" bis ½ 3. Die Zeit benutze ich gewöhnlich zum Davonrennen. Ist man von der schweren Arbeit des Essens aus gericht, so geht man in den Wald. Dann schlafen, meist mehrere Familien zusammen. Die „Jugend" (du kannst dir nicht vorstellen, was sich alles zur „Jugend" rechnet) wird dann freundlichst aufgefordert sich zu vergnügen, was sie auch tut. Man kann sich manchmal halb totlachen. Aber ich drücke mich, und lese Reinhardt, oder wenn ich im Walde kann und es so besonders schön ist dort bleibe ich sitzen oder liegen. Was beliebt, ist auch erlaubt, sagt der Herr Chef. Wir geht es wirklich so, und es ist sehr fein. Hoffentlich werde ich nicht gar zu übermütig durch die große Freiheit.

die Söhne sind es schon reichlich. Immerhin stellen sie was vor. Reichen auch durchaus nicht an „schnieke" Dienstmädchen heran auf alte Damen, Schoßhunde und Familienväter. Wie ich ihnen Vorwürfe gemacht hab, haben sie sich ganz unverschämt angegriffen und einstimmig behauptet sie wüßten ein Mädl die noch viel ärgere Sachen anstellt. Wenn sie wenigstens gesagt hätten: ehemals anstellte! Aber nein. Ich hätte gern weiter lesen, aber ich konnte nicht weil mein Gewissen in der Beziehung nicht ganz rein ist. Das kommt davon, wenn man nicht in der Jugend wandelt. Aber die Jugend ist heut heute rechnet es zur Lebensaufgabe. Wenn Anne nicht was's Herz geht. Wir haben eine hübsche Wohnung, drei Zimmer und Küche. Es ist das zuhause sitzen ganz wetterglich, bis auf die Kinder, den die Kinder machen. Dann ich nicht gerade mit den Söhnen

Böhmisch-Röhren,
4. 7. 1925.

Lieber Fritz!

Gestern Abend sind wir hier angekommen. Von Prag bis zur letzten Station (Schwarzes Kreuz) fährt man genau 12 Stunden, und von dort bis nach Röhren ¾ Stunden mit dem Wagen. Die Kinder und Tanten waren ziemlich müde, ich gar nicht. Alle schlafen noch, es ist 5 Uhr früh. Ich lieg auch noch im Bett, weil ich die andern nicht aufwecken mag.
Röhren ist ein kleines Städtchen mitten im Walde. Wenn man auf einer kleinen Hügel steigt sieht man weit nach Bayern hinein. Die Einwohner sind äusserst gemütlich, machen einen ganz österreichischen Eindruck, und haben eine Sprache, die freilich wenig Ähnlichkeit mit der unsern aufweist. Zum Kindertag kann ich nicht. Es ist mir wenigstens von meinem Vater verboten worden im Freien zu schlafen und solche Kunststücke zu machen. Und ohne sie wird es jetzt doch unmöglich sein. Mein Vater hat mir vielfaltige Gründe seines Verbotes gesagt und so halte ich mich

Zum Teil, muß ich mich immerfort über meine Ruhe wundern. Ich verstehe nicht wie ich dazu komme. Wenn sich jemand weichert oder aufregt muß ich direkt lachen. Mich hält alles oder wenigstens fast alles für zwecklos kühl und ruhig. Vielleicht entwickle ich mich hier noch zu einem geschäftlich kaltblütigen Wesen. Das wäre fein für die Schule, aber sonst einfach geradezu gewaltig. Ein einziges Mal ist mein neuer Geschäftscharakter gerade zu in das Gegenteil umgeschlagen bei einer ganz blöden Sache. Sich beherrschen können ist sehr schwer. Findest du nicht? Ich werde zur Tante gehen.

Lebwohl. Fritzi.

endlich schweren Herzens entschlossen für Sonntag zu verzichten. Heute hat mir was sehr Wichtiges gefehlt. Ich bin mit einem Luftschiff zum Hundsberg gefahren. Und dann war mir so leichter blau zu Mute und ich dachte die ganze Zeit verstellt und ich konnte nicht sagen, es zog mich immer zum Leben. Da sagte jemand ganz laut: „Das Gewissen drückt dich." Alles hat sich gedreht immer schneller, und schneller. Ich fragte was das sei und hörte daß der ganze Hundsberg ein Riesenfeind sei u. s. w. Verrückt nicht? Hier ist jetzt noch schrecklich. In Heidelberg war ich bei der Franz mich verabschieden. Sie fährt endlich bald nach Frankfurt. Die Marie ist noch in Frankreich. Nun gilt nichts besonderes. Denk dir, am Schluß Zeugnis hat ich aus Versehen einen Fehler. Es war ist mir schon lange nicht mehr passiert. In den letzten Schultagen hat ich doch zweimal die Schule rabbiatisch gemacht (nach Pausen) und dann kriegt ich „sehr gut" aus Versehen.

Nachmittag, 2 Uhr.

Kaum haben die Sieben angefangen Kaffee zu machen, haben das Zimmer verlassen, so konnte ich nicht weiterschreiben. Dann sind wir spazieren gegangen. Man sieht ganz gut den Dreispitzberg und den Klotzenstein. Es ist wunderschön hier, im Wald, auf den Hügeln und Wiesen; es hat mir alles ganz anders, lang nicht so wichtig vorgestellt. Aber richtig froh hier und besonders kann ich nicht ich muß immer an das denken, das nicht der ist, anstatt mich an all dem Schönen zu freuen. Der Hundsberg liegt wie ganz gewaltig im Morgen. Jeden Augenblick denke ich was sie wohl jetzt tun? aber das allein ist es nicht nicht. Weshalb, als wir so lange auf das Essen warten mußten, habe ich mich plötzlich entsetzt wenn ich ausrechnete in wie viel Tagen ich heimfahren werde, und es vier solche Wochen. Es sind noch viele Tage. Aber Tage vergehen so sehr schnell und es wird gar nicht lange dauern und ich mit der schönen Hochzeitsreise-Himmelbahn heimfahren. Diese Bahn ist ein gewaltiges Ding, bleibt bei jeder Wegbiegung stehen und verschwimmt ein Weilchen, ehe sie sich entschließt weiterzufahren, schön langsam und gemütlich. In der Bahn kann man sich fein drehen, und das hab ich auch dem Weg ausgiebig getan, gedacht aber nicht so

Ihr weiter zutun. Dieser ist zu jetzigen Zeiten viel feiner noch als Chasen und alles andere. Dafür ist er aber strapazierfähig, weil man doch die Zeit totschlägt oder vielmehr von der Zeit totgeschlagen wird. Aber hier ist alles verändert, und merkwürdigerweise hat der Dieser durch die Gebrüder seinen Reiz absolut nicht eingebüßt.

Viele Grüße!

Fritzi.

Adr. Fr. T. p. Adr. Frau Dr. Pollack bei Herrn Kettlich Böhmisch Röhrsdorf,

Peitz, 24. 6. 1925.

Liebster Paff!

Letzten Sonntag war ich auf keiner Hochzeit, sondern daheim. Ganz allein. Die Eltern waren in Teplitz, ich sollte eigentlich mit den Cousinen S. W. Mädels Hauptball spielen in Rennstadt, aber ich hatte mir die Hand verstaucht und hatte ziemlich starke Schmerzen, so bin ich zu Haus geblieben. Spielen hätte ich sowieso nicht können. Sonntag im Heimatabend, war es mal wirklich sehr fein. ~~Wir haben uns~~ „Wunderswegl" von Hans Schicher gelesen und ich hab ihnen von Euch und dem Turnberg beim Sonntag erzählt. Sie waren alle ein bisch stark. Vorher sagte mir die Trotzl daß sie die ganze Woche ganz wunderbar gehabt habe,

An einem Feier ist ja nichts besonders. Und wir hatten dort aber eine Feier wie jedes andere.

Ich war die Reise stark zu werden an mir. Verstehst du so was? Ich nicht.

In der Schule ringt sich alles dem Ende zu. Alles ist schon wie ein Gerüst müßig, man sitzt dort, wie auf Besuch. Am 1. Juli, das ist nächsten Mittwoch fahre ich in den Böhmerwald, nach Böhmisch-Röhren. Auf die Ferien freue ich mich verhältnismäßig wenig. Mir ist so komisch bei zu Mute. Die ganze Zeit hab ich mich auf das Fortgehen gefreut, und jetzt, wo es so weit ist, liegt mir nichts, aber auch gar nichts daran. Nächstes Jahr komme ich schon in die 8. Klasse. Es ist nicht zu glauben. Heute hat mir der Vinek erklärt, was das heißt: „in das Leben hinaustreten", was ich so feierlichen Blödsinn getrieben hab. Man muß ja die Zeit in der Schule ausnützen.

Die Mimi hat mir schon Vorwürfe gemacht, daß ihr Briefe nach Franzensbad geschrieben ist.

Am selben Tag wie Schulschluß, ist der letzte Feiertag. Schade, daß die Maria nicht da ist. Ich werde mir irgendwas besonderes ausdenken zur gebührenden Feier. Es ist sicher, daß man aus den Wirbeln was machen, oder wenigstens, in die Wirbeln etwas hineinlegen kann. Hoffentlich trügt der Schein nicht, ich glaube einen Weg gefunden zu haben. In den Ferien sind aber alle fort. Was tut mir es leid, so geht vielleicht

alles, was ich mühsam gewonnen habe wieder verloren. Aber andrerseits bin ich ziemlich froh daß ich sie eine Zeit nicht sehe. Aus der Entfernung kann man besser urteilen. Vielleicht, wenn die Mädeln einige Zeit der Sache fern sind wächst ihre Begeisterung, oder was sie für ein Gefühl haben mögen. Kurz und gut ich gebe mich den schönsten Hoffnungen hin, und wenn alles mich trügt, hatte ich wenigstens eine Freude. Die Fränze Rosenfeld habe ich schon ganze 14 Tage nicht gesehen, weil ich immer zu tun hatte, aber morgen werd' ich zu ihr gehen.

Sei vielmals gegrüßt!

Fritzi.

10. 6. 1925.

Lieber Paff!

Als ich deinen Brief bekam, war ich sehr froh. Erstens im allgemeinen wie immer, zweitens weil deine Pfingstfahrt so fein war, und drittens hab ich wirklich Angst gehabt, daß bei dir irgend was nicht in Ordnung ist.

Ich hab jetzt ziemlich viel zu tun für die Schule. Gestern hatte ich keine Stunde eine freiwillige Prüfung über den Lehrstoff. Der Rest war einfach glattüber meine „Dummheiten". Einen ganzen Sonntag nachmittag hatte ich zum Lernen geopfert. Aber jetzt ist ja bald Schluß mit diesem Vergnügen. In 17 Tagen beginnt die Freiheit.

Du kannst Dich vielleicht erinnern, daß wir einmal in Liebwerd den Prof. Dorbler trafen. Heute vormittag fing er plötzlich von Dir zu reden an, erzählte alles mögliche, und fragte alles mögliche. Ich war ziemlich einsilbig, dafür redete er um so eifriger. Zum Schluß meinte er, daß es sich bei Liebwerd gar zu schön spazieren, besonders wenn … u. s. w. Blöd, nicht?

Heute um 4h. gehe ich mit der Marie spazieren. Sie ist wirklich ein sehr feiner Mensch. Mit den Gören gab ich mich nur grad in den Feierabenden ab. Ich wollte mir gerne einreden, daß ich sie zufällig nie, oder sehr selten träfe. Aber das hat keinen Sinn. Ich muß dir gestehen, daß ich in letzter Zeit einigemale direkt umgedreht bin, mitten auf der Straße, wenn ich die Mimi ~~von~~ von weitem gesehen hab.

In den Ferien werde ich wahrscheinlich in den Böhmerwald fahren, irgendwo am Ende der Welt. Vielleicht wird der Blau-Weiß Kreistag in Budweis sein. Das wäre riesig günstig für mich. Aber ich muß mir schon irgendwas ausdenken, damit ich drei Tage fort darf. Mit der Irene kenne ich mich überhaupt nicht aus. Am Bundestag war sie mit, hat aber am Heimweg gesagt, daß sie sich nicht als Tetschen-Bodenbacher Blau-Weiße fühlt.

Was soll sie so viel heißen?
Ich hab' diesmal keine Zeit und lust sie
inzwischen ~~zu~~ bitten und sie zu vertreten.
Es ist mir zu viel, u. es aufbrechen lenguweilig.

Jetzt ist schon höchste Zeit die Maria abzuholen.

Freundschaft!

Fritzi.

Pelitz, 16. Juni 1925.

Liebes Tuff!

Im Schloß-Weiß ist alles ganz normal wie immer. Es ist sehr gut, daß die Jungen den Tantl haben. Ich möcht sehr gern irgend so jemanden für die Mädln aufgetreiben. Die Maria ist mit ihrer Mutter nach Franzensbad gefahren und so sitze ich wieder mal allein da. Du mußt aber nicht glauben daß ich Angst hab. Irgendwie muß es ja gehen. Die Crossinger Mädln haben es eigentlich sehr leicht. Die benützen ganz einfach den Willi Tacher als Nationalheiligtum und Mittelpunkt, und die Tacha hat eine gewisse Kameradschaftlichkeit. Für den Mittelpunkt einer Mädlgruppe eignet sich ein Junge viel besser als ein Mädl.

Aber muß es schon ein sehr besonderes Mittel sein.
Ein Dreistag ist beschlossen worden, keine
Siedlung für die Frauen zu errichten.
Heute hat der Dr. Dorgalis mit all seinen
Schülern einen Ausgang abhing gemacht.
(Weil der Hf. Gottlieb wenige Wochen war.) Ich war
nicht mit, weil ich Prüfungen hatte; und
außerdem deutsche Schularbeit, der wollt ich nicht
schwänzen, um so einen abgeschmackten Schöd-
sinns. Aber Dr. Dorgalis wird mir das sehr übel
nehmen. Ich hab mir das aber gar nicht über-
legt. Merkwürdiger Weise ist für die Schule
immer noch ziemlich viel zu tun. Nur noch
11 Tage. Alle Stunden hab ich schon abgezählt
und aufgeschrieben, und jeden Tag streiche
ich befriedigt einige durch. Die Zeit vergeht
wenig schnell. Die Tage fliegen direkt, immer-
fort geschieht irgendwas Aufregendes, ich bin
immer in Bewegung, mit Hetzjagdgeschwindig-
keit. Natürlich wird man ziemlich müde,
gestern hab ich zum Gedenken der Alessa, die
ganze Englischstunde geschlafen, und der Bugge
hat nicht bemerkt daß man mich weckt.
Also ich aufwachte war schon Pause, die Lindbach
stand neben mir, und erzählte mir, daß der
Bugge angenommen hat daß ich gut vorbe-
reitet sei, und mir eine, sehr gut in den
Notenbog eingetragen hat. Fein, nicht?
Wirst du im Bugzipf nach Boden.

bei Bonnen? Bitte schreibe mir wie
lange du dortbleibst.
Für die Ferien werden die Mädchenvereine
aufgelassen, weil doch alle fort sind.
Die Mimi ist auch mit auf dem Dorfgelis-
Ausflug. Ich bin neugierig was sie erzählt.

Viele Grüße!

Fritzi.

Politz, 6. Juni.

Liebes Tilly!

Was ist mit dir? Allemählig geht es hier in jeder Beziehung gut! Es kommt mir wie eine Ewigkeit vor seit ich nichts von dir habe hört. Und jetzt wo ich endlich Schule hinkommen hat ist schließlich bringst gestorben ist dass bei dir irgend etwas nicht in Ordnung ist! Warum ist es viel schwer schreiben so schwierig weiß? Wir haben jetzt Ostern in Stück in 3 Wochen Ferien. Die Mimi ist jetzt viel so eine Faulenzerin nicht heim.
Du, Tilly, wir haben beide Dorfgelis Ausflug gemacht. Sie sind keine Kinder. Schade, dass du nicht hier bist! Dienstag waren wir in Zwischen bei einem Schüler-Wettspiel Hundes-

weg. Einfach großartig schön war's! Abends haben wir auf einem Berg ein großes Feuer angezündet. Ganz rot und hell war's, und wir sind ringsherumgelegen, und alle Gesichter haben hoch aufgeschaut, und jung und glücklich waren wir alle, lebendig bis in die Fingerspitzen. Und dann wurde gesungen. Junge, du kannst dir nicht denken wie mir zu Mute war. Ich konnte nicht in der Scheune schlafen. Die ganze Nacht bin ich auf der Wiese gelegen und hab hinauf zu den Sternen geschaut. Da ist eine Sternschnuppe herabgefallen, und da hab ich plötzlich gefühlt, daß wir ~~von~~ den ganzen schönen Tag und Abend durch doch irgend etwas gefehlt hat. Dann ist es immer heller geworden und ein neuer, goldener Tag war da. Aber so schön wie am ersten war's nicht. Immer mußte ich denken, und denken darf man bei so was nicht.

Daheim hat man keine Ahnung wo ich war, das heißt weit weg. Früh sind wir mit 1 [illegible] weggefahren, und das hat zur Beruhigung genügt. Wenn ich an die zwei Tage denke werde ich wieder ganz aufgeregt und fühle mich mitten drin. Du weißt ja wie das ist. Aber wenn ich dann denken will, dann denke ich jedesmal an dich und ich hab Angst um dich. Bin eine Großmutter. Aber es ist so. Ich kann nichts dafür.

Verzeih' mir wenn es Selbstsucht ist und schreib sehr bald. Sonst stell ich was an.

Viele Grüße, du schlimmer Freund!

Fritzi

Pelitz, am 27.5.1925.

Lieber Rolf!

Es wird Abend, und ich sitze noch immer mit deinem Briefe in der Hand in dem Sonnenschein. Schon seit mittag. Immer wieder hab ich ihn weggelegt und hab ihm den Rücken zugedreht, hab in die Luft gegrückt. Aber irgendetwas hat mich gewaltsam hingezogen, bis ich mich ergeben hab oder meinetwegen mir nachgab. Es ist also stundenlang vergessen und hab nachgedacht, und ich glaube daß mir vieles klar geworden ist. Ich danke dir.

Daß du diesen Brief bekommen wirst, hast du gerade deinen 20. Geburtstag. den ganzen tag werde ich an dich denken, und werde mir den Kopf zerbrechen, wie du mit 20 Jahren aussehen wirst. Nunn, nicht 2 Tage werde ich für dich alles Gute, das Beste das es überhaupt

auf der Welt gibt, wünschen. Und du weißt ja, wie das Mädchen geht, und was im Leben ist. Du ist das zur rechten Stunde und am rechten Ort, so geht alles in Erfüllung. –

– Übrigens hab ich dir eine Neuigkeit mitzuteilen. Die Irene wird höchst wahrscheinlich von nächster Woche an nicht mehr als Gast, sondern wieder wirklich und ganz zu Haus. Weißt du Bescheid. Ich freu mich ganz wahnsinnig. Über ihren plötzlichen Entschluß sagt sie absolut keine Wort. Aber sie kommt, sie ist wieder da, und das ist ja schon sehr viel.

Den letzten Sonnabend hab ich geschwänzt. Die Hand hatte ich schon an Glocke, bei Meinberg oben, aber ich hab sie wieder ganz schnell heruntergegeben und bin davongerannt.

Die Marie war auch nicht dort. Die Gören werden wacker auf uns geschimpft haben. Du haben sie wenigstens mal ganz allein einen Sonnabend Festfolt gegeben. Ich bin ganz allein am Gudenberg gewesen, und auf einmal hab ich die wenigsten und ungeübten Gören so deutlich und so komisch vor mir gesehn, daß ich laut lachen mußte. Ich hab seither noch keine gesehn.

Pfingsten wird es herrlich. Die Mädels gehn ebenso mit ihren Eltern spazieren, und du sagst ich soll gehn, also wird gemacht. Was man bei uns dazu sagen wird! Aber es muß ja sein, ich hab nicht die Lebensluft noch länger Schwanenhandel. Wasel zu spielen. Gehe mich gänzlich ungewohnt zu dieser Stellung. Für nächste Woche

hat sich Herr Dr. Dargatis bei uns angesagt.
Da muß ich so einrichten, daß ich Schwier-
stunde oder sonst was habe. So etwas ist
äußerst „unschicklich". Aber ist's nu wurscht.
Es ist schon wenig finster, ich sehe fast gar
nichts mehr, und du wirst kein Wort
lesen können. Denn kriegst du so gut auch
gar nicht verantwortet wenn ich mein
Bügeln wochenlang hinrichte! Also, mein Freund,
ich gehe hin, und wenns dir im Ohr klingt,
so denk ich an dich und an .. eigentlich verdient
du das nicht und so kann mans nicht sagen,
du wirst's gewiß gewiß!

Fritzi.

Zülz, den 22. März 1925.

Lieber Fritz!

Unser Mariandörfchen ist wieder, wie so manches andere. So wenig sehr lieb, besonders bei Sturm, und wenn nicht die ganze Litzge dabei war. Ihr Bruder hat sich verschwunden. Er hat ganz genau den Tag verloren, yfl. gerade verwendet und dann kommt gar gehen mit wem er wollte, wieder wollte. Wir sind auf einer Strecke gegangen, sondern nicht durch Wasser und Schlamm. Es ist komisch. Besonders wenn wir alle beisammen waren, war die Stimmung aber und gedrückt.

Gestern war es bei der Grenze. Hier werden wahrscheinlich zu Pfingsten eine Pfingstfeier machen. Ihr Bruder wird auch mitgehen, aber die Damen, ich meine die Schwestern, nicht. Die werden ganz sicher nicht mitgenommen. Das ist entschieden gemein. Und es hat mir doch so gewundert wie mehr gemein zu sein. Da muß ich mir einen Schatz für sie aus denken und wenn es nichts sind, dafür bleiben trotz Grenze und Freiheit. Zu letzten Sonnabend waren

alle Mädels. Auch die Kleinen. Wir haben gesungen, getanzt und gespielt. Die Kleinen sind viel besser als die Großen. Ich werde mir sie öfters ausborgen. Sie gehören zu dem Bund. Aber um ganz ehrlich zu sein. Im Grunde liegt mir weniger an allen als ich mir eingestehen will. Im Augenblick bin ich vergnügt und zufrieden, aber nachher kommt mir das meiste furchtbar öde vor. Es ist ja auch so. Mit der Frau hab ich gesprochen. Es ist auf keine Weise etwas aus ihr herauszubringen. Ich weiß nicht, was ich glauben soll. Die liebste von allen ist mir die Marie. An ihr liegt mir sehr viel. Aber das hat gar nichts mit dem Blau-Weiß zu tun.

Ich sitze ganz allein im Garten. Angeblich mit Aufgaben beschäftigt. Der Flieder blüht, und der Goldregen und viele, viele Maiglöckchen. Mein Freund, der Hausmatz, sitzt dicht vor mir und schaut mir mit seinen vergnügten Äuglein an. Alles ist ganz ruhig. Es ist direkt ein Unrecht wenn man nicht glücklich ist. Also bemühe ich mich, glücklich zu sein. Du wirst glauben, daß das nicht geht. Es ist auch ziemlich schwer, aber man bringt alles zustande, was man will. Und ich will jetzt. Ich weiß gar nicht was ich alles will. Aber in dem glücklich sein ist alles enthalten. Die Preisfrage lautet für mich: Wie ist man glücklich? Man muß erstens alle seine kleinen Pflichten in der Schule, im Blau-Weiß u. zu Hause tadellos erfüllen. Man darf unter keiner Bedingung den Schatten einer Gemeinheit in seiner Nähe dulden. Das hab ich gefunden, das sind die Vorbedingungen. Aber das Eigentliche, die Hauptsache fehlt. Ich weiß nicht was das ist aber es fehlt. Ach, du mußt mir suchen helfen. Der Matz weiß es genau. Er ist entschieden glücklich. Aber er sagt es nicht, oder vielleicht ich verstehe nicht was er sagt. Und man muß doch rausbekommen können, was so ein kleiner dummer Hausmatz weiß. Meinst du nicht? Ich möchte dich am liebsten persönlich fragen. Das geht wenigstens geschwind. Aber du sitzt in Frankfurt, und wirst ein gelehrter Herr. Und ich sitze in Politz und unterhalt mich mit dem Matz, stundenlang. Er schaut mich meistens mißbilligend, manchmal auch sehr mitleidig-spöttisch

Velitz, den 8. Mai 25.

Lieber Kiff!

Heute Abend, nach der Schule hab ich deinen Brief bekommen. Die Sonne ist gerade hinter den Hochenberg verschwunden, wie ich mit den Hasen fertig war. Und alles war noch eine Zeitlang warm und rot beleuchtet. Aber jetzt wird alles recht grau, und man muß die Augen ganz fest zumachen, wenn man sich noch Sonnenschein und Wärme vorstellen will, aber eben muß etwas sehr Schönes kommen. Und da kommt zu erst, zu allererst der Brief, und dann werd ich das „Zusammensein" von Weihnachten weiterlesen. Du bringst mich auch den Frühlingsbogen. Hier bei uns scheint die Sonne, die Bäume im Garten blühen über

an. Und dann fängt er an einen wichtigen Satz zu machen. Manches verstehe ich ihn nicht und das wenige, das ich verstehe ist Dummes nicht Schmeichelhaft für mich.
Ich werd mal für ein kleines Kätzchen Stinker abspielen und in den Brief, einstecken wie man in Schule sagt.

Viele Grüße, Kopf hoch und schreib mir ein Wörtchen von deinem Freund!

Fritzi.

und über, der schwarze Star mit dem gelben Schnabel hüpft lustig zwischen den Blumen herum, und in meiner freien Zeit lieg ich der Länge nach im Gras unter einem blühenden Kirschbaum, lese, oder guck nur in den Himmel, oder in die Blüten. Alles ist so schön, man kann es sich kaum vorstellen. Der Himmel und die Erde, alles ist wunderbar und neu. Schreiben ist Kohl. Man kann einfach nicht sagen, wie schön die Welt ist. Du nennst das Frühling, ich glaube man kann auch ganz einfach Jugend sagen. Ich bin vollständig außer Rand und Band und nicht im Stande irgend etwas ruhig zu tun. Weder zu denken noch zu schreiben. Du tust mir eigentlich leid weil du so blöde Briefe kriegst. Entschuldige, „blöd“ darf man ja nicht sagen!

Am Abend wie du von Willsdorf nach Baden. Haus gefahren bist, am selben Abend hab ich dir einen ellenlangen Epistel geschrieben, hab sie aber nicht abschicken können, weil ich keine Adresse gewußt hab. Die werd ich dir mal geben im Sommer, wenn wir uns sehn, oder bis wir ganz alt sind. Unlängst hab ich nachgedacht wie die Welt dann aussehn wird, und was aus dir geworden sein wird. Da ist sehr merkwürdiges Zeug in meinem Kopf zusammengekommen. Gut daß es niemand sieht. Du, [illegible], damals Dienstag mittag hab ich plötzlich ganz bestimmt gewußt daß du nicht fortgefahren bist. Mit dem Rad wollt ich nach Bodenbach fahren, aber am Weiher ist mir plötzlich eingefallen daß man irgend einem Gefühl nicht nachrennt, geschweige denn nachläuft. und tief beschämt bin ich heimgefahren.

Morgen ist wieder Heimabend. Die erste Zeit du

fort bist. Es wird mir sehr komisch vorkommen. Aber morgen fange ich an mit den Kindern zu singen und zu spielen. Wahrscheinlich auf der Spielwiese. Es wird bestimmt irgend was besonderes kommen! Es ist kaum möglich daß morgen kein Wunder geschieht. Der Brief bleibt offen bis nach dem Heimabend. Ich muß dir sagen was war. Für heute gute Nacht.

Die Irene war im Heimabend! Nur als „Gast" wie sie betonte, aber sie war. Überhaupt war's ziemlich fein. Daß die Irene kam, war das Wunder. Ich hab auf „Geist" gewartet und es ist was anderes gekommen. Mir soll's auch so recht sein. – Nächste Woche machen wir einen 3 tägigen Schulausflug (Lautal.)
Bitte schreibe mir nicht mehr in die Schule, sondern heim, weil Politz. Mit dem Briefträger hab ich einen Vertrag geschlossen! Freundschaft!

Fritzi.

Lieber Jeff.

Wenn Du kannst, so warte um ¾ 4h im Elisabeth-Park beim Kriegerdenkmal auf mich. Ich schwöre Dir, pünktlich zu erscheinen.

Fritzi.

Pelitz, am 11.1.1925.

Lieber Paff!

Es ist schon wieder Sonntag und die Sonne scheint ganz golden und hell, als ob Frühling wäre. Den ganzen Nachmittag bin ich im Walde herumgelaufen und hab mich gefreut. Es ist sehr komisch, wenn man sich freut und weiß nicht warum.

Freitag war ich mit der Frau zusammen bei der Franze. Wie immer war es sehr, sehr fein dort. – Die Frau wollte alles mögliche oder vielmehr allerlei Unmögliches über die Weihnachtsfeier und besonders über dich wissen. Aber was sie gefragt hat, hab ich alles nicht gewußt. – Vieles was du mir geschrieben

fast, hat ich schon lange gewünscht, wenigstens
rate ich mir es an. Findest du es nicht
merkwürdig, daß wir zwei Jahre in die
selbe Schule gegangen sind und nie ein
Wort miteinander gesprochen haben?
Schon längst wollte ich dich darüber fragen,
aber ich war zu feig. Das ist doch sehr dumm.

Nächstens werde ich bei der Frau Schütz
herumschlagen, weil ich die Frau verdarb,
mit heiter verwirrten Sinn. Aber leider hab
ich grad jetzt massenhaft Ideen von der Sorte.
In den Feierabenden betreiben wir Litteratur.
Jetzt sind wir mitten im „Sturm und Drang"
bis letzten Sonntag wir zur Frühromantik.
Die Lehrerinnen sind der „Romantik" gewicht.
In Wort und Tat. Die Mädeln sind
schon sehr begeistert dafür. Jetzt muß man
noch die heilige Franziska um ihren Segen
bitten. Hoffentlich erlaubt sie es. Für die
Mädeln ist das Ganze ein feiner Spaß, aber
ich meine es ganz im Ernst. Es ist wirklich
ein unschuldiges Vergnügen.

Das Buch hat mir der Ernst Freitag gegeben.
Er hat ziemlich dämlich dabei ausgesehen. Sonntag
ist mir der Feierabend ohne dich ziemlich lau
vorgekommen. Daß die Feiern so schön waren
habe ich nur dir zu verdanken. Und jetzt be-
mühe ich mich den Mädeln auch mal was
Schönes zu geben. Man kann aber sehr schwer
an die einzelnen heran. Wir kennen es

immer vor als ob sie bei einem gewissen Punkt sagten: Halt! Keinen Schritt weiter! dann weiß ich nicht was ich tun soll und geh fort und benehme mich wie ein Nachtigel, rolle mich zusammen und wer kennt der sticht sich. Du hast dich augenscheinlich nicht gestochen, das Kennen sehr selten vorkommt ist ganz und gar dein Verdienst und nicht minus.
Dies letzten ist noch leider eine sehr lange Zeit und je öfter ich inzwischen etwas von dir höre, oder lese, desto lieber ist es mir.
Auf Wiedersehen, und sei brav bis dahin!

Heinzi.

Politz a/E 29.4.25.

Lieber Paff!

Denk dir nur, mein Mütterchen kommt schon Donnerstag vormittag hier, oder vielmehr sie hat schon Donnerstag abends. Mit den Gören kann ich keine Wanderung machen, weil ich vormittag Probe habe. Schwänzen kann ich unmöglich. Für nachmittag könnte ich ja alle Blei-Weißen (die Mädchen natürlich einladen) aber davon haben wir beide nichts, und die andern nicht viel. Weil Donnerstag keine Wanderung ist, werden wir Donnerstag

den Sonnabend doch abhalten. Bei Steinbergs, um ½ 5h. Ich bin ganz allein daheim. Alles ist ganz ruhig, man hört nur das Ticken der Uhr. Ich möchte dich herzaubern, aber es geht nicht. Eigentlich haben wir uns schon sehr lange nicht gesehen. Ein Tag dauert sehr lang. Aber man kann nichts tun als warten, also warten wir. Wo und wann kann man dich sehen? Du könntest sehr gut Sonntag nachmittag zufällig herkommen. Bis 2h bin ich sicher daheim. Du wirst es aber sicher nicht tun, wie ich dich kenne.

Also gute Nacht „Buberl" es ist sehr spät und ich muß schlafen gehen.

Fritzi.

Man soll eigentlich nicht an einen Brief hinten daranschreiben, aber ich tu es doch. Schlafen kann ich ja nicht, deinetwegen, wenn du's genau wissen willst. Du könntest mir ja Sonntag irgendwas bringen, ein Liederbuch oder so was, und der herrlichste Grund zu deinem Erscheinen ist fertig. Du mußt dir halt irgend eine Geschichte ausdenken (so wie für den Günther) du kannst dir z. B. die Stücke, deine Stücke holen, die [illegible]

ich augenblicklich an, und so fällt mir das nichts gescheites ein. Endgültig Schluß!

Fritzi.

Lieber Paff! 20. 3. 1925.

Es ist sehr fein daß du schon heim kommst! Du mußt unbedingt mindestens eine Wagenladung voll Freude, Geschichten und Sonne mitbringen!

Die Sonne, die alte Dame behandelt uns hier ziemlich lau, und läßt sich die ganze Zeit keinen sehen. Fast jeden Tag geh ich spazieren, so viel Schnee haben wir noch. Geschichten gibts bei uns eigentlich auch, aber größtenteils sind sie ziemlich langweilig und abgeschmackt. Und Freude kann man ein wenig kriegen.

Samstag mittag fahre ich nach Hause, werde also bei meiner Rückfahrt, da aber bis 4h und geh dann zur Mimmi. Natürlich möcht ich dich lieber ohne die Gören begrüßen. Es wird schon irgendwie gehen. Ich hab den Nachmittag bis 4 oder ½5h Zeit. Die Sonne kann jetzt nicht in die

Heimabend kommen, weil ihr Bruder Masern
hat und sie deshalb ganz in Leipzig bleibt.
Gestern Nachmittag waren wir Mädel
aus der 7. bei der Kindt zum Geburtstag
eingeladen. Es war wirklich sehr hübsch. Wir
haben fast den ganzen Nachmittag Klavier gespielt
und gesungen. So etwas ist von den Blau-Weiß-
Mädeln nicht zu haben. Musik ist für sie etwas
ganz Gleichgültiges und das Klavier ist für sie
nur ein notwendiges Übel. Das ist sehr schade, aber
man kann gar nichts dagegen tun.
Wir haben leider erst am 7. schulfrei. Und jetzt ist
in der Schule eine ziemlich unangenehme Prüfungs-
zeit, die Professoren [illegible] ihren ungeladenen
Launen und entwickeln die höchst mögliche [illegible].
(wie immer) Besonders der Direktor leistet sich

fabelhaft viel. Er hat uns den Krieg erklärt!
Schon nach den ersten Stunden bin ich hinausgegangen.
[illegible]
Überhaupt muß man die Schule ganz [illegible] als
Vergnügungsanstalt benutzen. Wenn man alles ernst
nimmt was dort getrieben wird, könnte man direkt
verrückt werden. Ich hab aber gar nicht die Absicht verrückt
zu werden und wegen solchen [illegible] schon gar nicht.
Du hast wirklich Recht gehabt mit der Bezeichnung als
Schau- und Erinnerungsstück. Wir waren seit damals
nicht ein einziges Mal aus. Der Bund scheint sich sehr
wenig um die kleinen Mädel zu kümmern und ich
kriege ihn fast nie zu Gesicht. Wirst du zum Weiter-Abend
kommen wenn du schon in [illegible] bist? Du
könntest dich gleich den verschiedenen großen und kleinen
Blau-Weiß zunächst [illegible] und kennen lernen

Die kleinen Leuten haben mir erzählt, daß die Franze jetzt wieder ziemlich regelmäßig zu den Freiberg-lebenden kommt. Es soll jetzt immer sehr fein dort sein. - Heute muß ich noch Wirtschaft Deutschland lernen, morgen haben wir Schularbeit. Aber morgen haben wir auch Heimabend und auf den freu ich mich schon riesig. Zu dem nächsten mußt Du mitkommen und uns etwas sehr Schönes erzählen. Die Zeit vergeht so riesig schnell und ehe man sich besinnt sind schon wieder Tage vergangen und Wochen.

Also auf baldiges Wiedersehen!

Fritzi.

Lieber Paff! 15. 3. 1925.

Schon längst hab ich Dir geschrieben und wie immer meinen Brief höchstselbst auf die Post getragen. Ich verstehe nicht wieso Du ihn nicht bekommen hast. Die ganze Woche hab ich auf eine Antwort von Dir gewartet und hab schon Angst gehabt daß Du krank bist. – In meinem Brief hättest Du die Naturgeschichte des „Rüßgerings" gehören. Damals haben wir vor Übermut nicht gewußt was wir anstellen sollen. Vom Pfirmsheft kann ich Dir leider nur mitteilen daß der Hund es verunstaltet hat, und daß es sehr fein gewesen sein soll. Ich war nicht dort, weil ich zur Abwechslung wiedermal was angestellt hab. In der Schule im Praktikum hab ich unvorsichtig mit Äußerwitriol herumgespielt und mir dabei eine kleine Vergiftung zugezogen, die eine Narbenentzündung zur Folge hatte. Köstig, nicht wahr? Zum Glück Angst gewerden, ich hab jedoch es wird mit

Blau-Weiß und allen andern ein für allemal aus sein.
Du, Sepp, wenn mir deine Mitteilungen unangenehm wären, hätte ich dir es schon lange mitgeteilt.
Die Maria und ich haben uns über deinen Brief an uns (minus Maria) Sünder halb tot gelacht.
O, du ästhetischer Jüngling! Aber Recht hast du doch. Die Gören waren etwas verdonnert, aber sie haben sich massenhaft geschmeichelt gefühlt.
Wir haben den tiefsten Winter. Hoffentlich ändert sich das Wetter, wir müssen unbedingt in den Ferien Frühling haben. – Die Fränze hat Besuch. Eine Frankfurter Blau-Weiße ist bei ihr. Sonst gibt es gar nichts Neues hier. Äußerlich wenigstens.
Ich kann sehr gut verstehen, dass du nicht mehr Tagebuch führst, aber ich bin sehr fleißig. Ganz anders als vor einem halben Jahr. –
Wirst du am 28. schon daheim sein? Da hält der Dr. Harmuth einen Vortrag hier in Strelitz. „Herr" Rudl Wichl begleitet am Klavier und vielleicht stellt „Herr" Kurt sich auch seine Stimme zur Verfügung. Ich bin schon neugierig.
Beinahe hätte ich noch was vergessen. Wir haben einen Gast. Ein Schützling meines verstorbenen Onkels, der sich in der Stille unseres Gastzimmers zum Doktorat vorbereitet. Er studiert Mathematik und Physik. Stell dir vor! Er ist aber sehr nett und hilft mir bei meinen verschiedenen Aufgaben. Mit drei Jahren hat er schon hebräisch gelernt. –
Ich weiß nicht wieso, ich bin die ganze Zeit wie geladen

mit Dummheiten und Blödsinn (wenn ich nicht gerade lese) und der Blödsinn überträgt sich sehr schnell und verstärkt auf die Mädels.
Außer den verschiedenen Bibliotheksbüchern lese ich von Mülhatüli, die Abenteuer des kleinen Walther." der Mülhatüli oder vielmehr Akkar muß ein ganz eigentümlicher Mensch gewesen sein.
Sehr gern möcht ich so mit den Mädels leben, aber ich weiß nicht ob das geht. Die zwei letzten Feiertage war die Maria bei uns und war sehr lieb. Das Mädel schreit aber uns und ist so traurig. Ich möcht ihr furchtbar gern helfen aber ich weiß nicht wie. Ich hab heut die ganze Nacht nachgedacht, aber ganz umsonst. Du kennst sie doch besser als ich, sag, wie muß man so was anfangen? Geht das überhaupt?
Ich freu mich schon riesig auf die Ferien und bin sehr neugierig ob Du schon sehr erwachsen bist, und die kleinen Gören aus hören wirst!

Fritzi

Itzehoe, 28. Februar 25.

Lieber Fritz!

Wir sitzen bei der Mimmi und machen Blümchen, und allen Blümchen wird die Revanche, denn ein Brief an dich verfasst wird. Du tust mir zwar leid aber ich kann dir nicht helfen!

Fritzi

Lieber Fritz!

Was macht du immer Schönes? Ich kann dir nicht viel schreiben, denn ich muß noch mittagessen, da ich heute Sonnabend halb für heute weggehen muß, deshalb kurz Wiedersehen.

Unbekannter Reisender

Isolde Hilde.

Fritzchen

Lieber Peff!

In der Himmelsbaden ist es ganz schön und wir warten nur noch auf die Sonne, wo es eigentlich noch schöner werden soll.

Schalom

Mimi

Lieber Peff! Da dies ein gemeinschaftlicher Brief sein soll, muß ich meinen Senkel auch dazu tun. Alles Wissenswerte haben die Mädels, die ja schon geschrieben. Vielleicht interessiert es dich, daß es heute sehr schön war und daß bis auf die Alice und die Mia alle hier waren. Sicher hat dir die Fritzi schon geschrieben, daß wir vorigen Sonntag mit den kl. Mädels, mit welchen es überhaupt nicht so gelängend geht, wie der Fritz schreibt, den kl. u. großen Düben am Rosenkamm waren. Sein wer es!

Schalom

Ilse.

Wir hatten kein anderes
Zeugniss, so müsst du dich
mit diesem begnügen.

Liebe Tuff! 24.2.1925.

Damit du siehst daß ich der Folge, schreibe ich dir heute am helllichten Nachmittage. Es ist zwischen 3 und 4h, ich sitze in der Tertia des Moabit-Leber-Realgymnasium in der ersten Bank. Wir haben deutsch und der Lautal liegt etwas über „das Grundwort" vor. Die Träger Klasse neben mir ist etwa vor 10 Minuten eingeschlafen und so kann ich ungestört schreiben.
Es gibt eine große Neuigkeit. Die Maria Gelstein will wieder zu unserem Hause ziehen kommen. Da bin ich natürlich sehr froh. Übrigens ist das ganze nicht so schlimm, wenn man es in der richtigen Beleuchtung betrachtet.
Die Mädels sind jetzt ziemlich anständig, und wenn etwas nicht gehen will, so bin wahrscheinlich immer selbst schuld.
Die Franz besuche ich jede Woche einmal. Es ist immer sehr lustig und gemütlich dort. – Die Franz rät mir immer so viel als irgend möglich auf die Kinder einzugehen. In jedem Feierabend wird mindestens 20 Minuten irgend etwas ganz blödes getrieben um die Kinder bei guter Laune zu erhalten, und es geht alles so ziemlich nach Wunsche, sogar die Hilde wird

lebhaft. Wir sind jetzt ganz „vollzählig“: Irene, Minni, Hilde, Eli Klein, Hansi Krauß und ich. Und von nächster Woche an kommt die Maria. Hoffentlich wird sogar der Hansi zufrieden sein. Angenehm ist es ziemlich hier. In der Schule zum davonlaufen und dahinter, wie ich kennt den Drangel ja selbst. Wenn man sich nicht „künstliche“ Abwechslungen verschaffen würde, wäre es sehr elend. Das schönste ist aber, daß nächste Woche schon März ist.

Gestern war ich schon auf der Elbe rudern. Es war ziemlich kalt, und dahinter war alles verpatzt über so viel Wasser. Aber riesig fein war's doch, und ich glaub kaum daß heuer im Winter hier gefroren ist. Aber man kommt nur auf den Gedanken im Sommer rudern zu gehen, wenn man nichts besseres zu tun hat. Das ist bei mir der Fall. Aus Langweile eigentlich aus Blödsinn springe ich vom Gartenhaus das Fenster und geh mit meinen Mitschülerinnen spazieren, manchmal laufen ich sogar Schlittschuhen. Dahinter daß ich nicht lesen, folglich besorge ich das in der Schule. Vor den Mädchen

ich meine wegen dem blöden Weiß-Wischen, lasse ich mir aber nichts merken, weil ich sie in der Beziehung nicht verderben will. Sie sind selber verdorben genug. Aber ich glaube daß so ein Mensch wie ich faul, frech, dumm so weiter, nicht das Richtige für ihre Söhne töchter ist, und bemüh mich zeitweise, brav zu sein, wozu mir aber auch das mindeste Talent fehlt. –
In Zeichen, auch den Vorzug, immer schon deine geliebten Mitschüler herum und werden von der verwaisten Gymnasiasten Geiß um ihre langen Gesichter beneidet. Ich glaub nicht daß sie sich geändert haben. Alle schaun noch genau so blöd wie früher aus. Der kleine Rich schiebt immer noch wie ein Narrenkter herum, der Grinzl staft die ganze Zeit fett und wohl vor der Schule, der Lünger läßt sich in Politik sehr kurz und gut aller ist wie früher. –
Der Bautel hat seine wunderbare „Verlobung" bereut, und rennt in der Klasse herum, weil er nicht weiß was er sagen soll und noch 5 Minuten Zeit ist. Ich muß die Liste machen, ehe er merkt daß

sie schläft. – Er fängt schon an zu glotzen!
Hoffentlich höre ich bald wieder von dir!
Wir schreiben die Sperrung wird in nächster
Zeit durch Generalstreik fallen.
Ich werde ihr sagen, sie soll dich mitbringen.
Viele Grüße!
Fritzi.

Lieber Peff! 17. 2. 1925.

Sonntag sind wir verwandert. Erst die vor-der Forst, Louis, Herbert Weil, Erni, die kleinen Mädeln, Jenny und ich. Meine Eltern waren in Prag und ich hab das Dienstmädchen „bestohlen" und bin einfach fortgegangen. Es war fabelhaft fein. Der Forst war zwar äußerst unzufrieden mit allem im Allgemeinen, mit mir im Besonderen, weil ich nicht jeden Sonntag mit den Kleinen Ausflüge machen kann und will. Wenn er dir auch sonst was einreden will, glaub mir, er hat die Sache mit den kleinen Mädeln sehr satt. Ganz fürchterlich hat er mich heimtückisch geärgert weil ich mit den Mädeln (mit den Großen) nichts „leisten" und weil sich die Gilda langweilt. Ich konnte aber leider nicht anständig zuhören, weil ich immerfort aufpassen mußte, damit er nicht merkte wie ich lachen mußte. Kurz u. gut, wir waren alle sehr lustig und vergnügt, bis

auf den Ernst.

Wenn man auf die Mädchen eingeht, kann man mit ihnen nichts sprechen, als über Schulklatsch, Tanzerei u. s. w. Aber ich hab es schon versucht. ~~Das~~ Es geht auch nicht, weil jede etwas anderes langweilt. Die Minni ist für Marzipan-bälle begeistert, und sie hat davon erzählt. Die Hilde hat es dem Ernst ausgerichtet, und der hat mich gleichsam vor Empörung zur Rede gestellt. Was sollte ich sagen? Übrigens hat mir der Ernst damals sehr gut gefallen, ~~hat~~ wie er sich äußerlich hat. Noch dazu war ich wirklich im Unrecht. –

Die Franza zieht sich immer mehr von Lehrer-Weiß zurück und verkehrt einige Nachmittage mit Arbeiterkindern, und viele Abende mit Turnen, Schwimmen, Vorträgen und ähnlichem ganz bei den Alten. Schade für uns, aber da ist gar nichts zu machen. – Am „Idiot" habe ich gelesen, wie mir der Ernst Recht hat mir ihn vorgelesen vor drei Jahren etwa. Damals war ich noch ein ziemlich kleiner Frosch, aber das Buch hat einen Eindruck auf mich gemacht. –

Bei Ernst p. Jungengruppe scheint aber sehr wenig in Ordnung zu sein. Die Jungen gingen sich unaufhörlich um die Ernst, Dispensation herumdrücken. Es mußten nur 3–4 Jungen zu Kommunion. Der Herr Weil hat es erzählt. –

Wirtschaftlich geht es ausnehmend gut, etwas außerordentlich aber sehr anstrengend. In der Schule schlafe ich, wenn es keinen Silberfisch gibt und daheim am Abend gehe ich mich sehr zeitig zurück und gehe sehr bald zu Bett. Übermüdet merke ich es so: einige Tage möchte ich am liebsten immerfort heulen und weiterschlafen und dann wieder bin ich sehr vergnügt und ausgelassen und [illegible] gewisse Klasse steuert über meine Kraftheit, dem Teufel gegenüber, und

viel solch geistvollen Dichter. Wenn Mich schickte ich schon lange systematisch in die Wissenschaftlichkeit. Lange genug. Nachmittags steige ich allein in Tann und Stein herum, ganz genau wie als Kind und jetzt werden denn alle alten Geschichten lebendig und noch viele andere. Es ist wirklich sehr unterhaltsam, und wüsste kaum in allen möglichen Leuten lange Geschichten zu erzählen. Nur unsere Mädels nicht. Die sind so fad, gar nichts können sie sich vorstellen, und der Gesichtskreis von „Schwiegerjung" ist „Sommer" oder von „Wanderung" Bis Lomatscheffen, oder langsam auf irgend einer staubigen Landstrasse herumwandeln.

Du, Glücklicher bist sehr, sehr um deine Arbeit, oder vielmehr um deine Hetzstunden zu beneiden. Unserein geht halb zu Grunde vor Faulheit und Nichtstun wie der „Fanny". Aber Ernst: wirklich beneide ich dich um nichts so sehr wie um die 9. Symphonie. Ich kann es mir zwischen mir und einem Menschen so etwas schaffen kann! Mit Schrecken bemerke ich dass es ½ 4 Uhr früh ist. Eine etwas merkwürdige Zeit, findest du nicht?

Viele Grüsse! Fritzi.

Welzig 7.8.2.35.

Lieber Ruff!

Du kannst dir gar nicht vorstellen, wie rasend schnell die Zeit vergeht, immer dann, wenn man am meisten zu tun hat, und sehr notwendig viel Zeit braucht. Schwer ist dazu kommen mich einzuschreiben, ist wieder ein Tag vorbei. Und es gibt doch so reichlich viel zu tun, überall, bei Schau-Weiss und daheim und in der Schule. Da ist es ziemlich unangenehm wenn man ein gewisses Schlichtbewusstsein hat, der ganze Drumherum ist ziemlich anstrengend. Die Mädeln (Gilda, Minni u. s. w.) sind wirklich zu beneiden. Denen geht aber auch jede Spur dieser unangenehmen Eigenschaft ab. Gestern hab ich mich ganz gewaltig über die Minni geärgert. Die Heimabende waren noch bei Weinberger abgehalten. Als wir, wie immer um ½ 5 h hinkamen, teilte uns die Aufseherin überlegen lächelnd mit, dass „das Fräulein Minni" bei einem „Mal von Hell" bei Feigelb ist, und dass eben heute kein Heimabend sein könne. Ich hasse mir viel gefallen, aber die Geschichte

ist mir etwas zu stark. Ausgerechnet an diesem Tag kam er der Mama in den Sinn und dann Sonnabend zu besuchen. Wahnsinnig hab ich mich geärgert. Leider kann ich der Mama gar nichts sagen, weil ich glaub viel zu gereizt wurde, und sehr bereut hab, daß ich ihn gerade dort zu rasch angriff. Leider eigentlich, offen gesagt, ich weiß, daß ich mich blamieren würde, wenn ich mich zu schlecht benommen kann.

Sicher ist, daß sich kein Mädel der Jetzigen gegenüber so benehmen kann. Das ist ein fach ausgeschlossen. Die Schuld liegt also ganz und gar auf meiner Seite. – Aber meine Mutter wollte du etwas wissen. Natürlich fasse ich die Sache nicht als Fortsetzung der Schulmädchen Gänschen auf. Ich bin doch ein Sonnenkind mein Philister!

Aber mir scheint ich habe mich doch geirrt. Es ist mir unfaßbar. Sie sind nicht begeisterungsfähig. Ich wollte ganz und gar an das „Gefühl" appellieren. Ich wollte sie mitreißen, mitten in Stürmen und Drang hinein, ihnen sagen, und zeigen daß wir stürmen müssen, und wollen, daß jeder junge Mensch den Drang in sich fühlt, nach dem Großen, dem Guten. Aber die Begeisterung liegt mir auf merkwürdige Weise. Sie gehen zu, manchmal sehr aufmerksam, und bleiben ganz kühl. Und es denkt mich mich, mich kühl zu schämen. Aber ich kann nicht. Ich will nicht sagen, daß es besser ist wenn man bei jeder Gelegenheit gleich in hellen Flammen steht, aber schließlich hat doch jeder Mensch ein Recht so zu scheinen oder so äußerlich wenigstens, wie er wirklich ist. Es ist sehr schwer das Rechte zu finden, aber man muß suchen, so lange man kann. Und ich hab ja noch so viel Zeit. Und was meine Mutting gegen Judentum einbetrifft, im Rahmen des Lebens Weiß & Weiber hab ich schon so viel mitgemacht, daß ich schon Leute grün und rote Flecke vor den Augen sah, wenn ich sie zusammen. Aber ganz im Reinen mit mir bin ich noch lange nicht. Selbst reviriert sich und die klüglichen Überreste meines Denkvermögens werden bald ganz und gar verschwunden sein.

—

—

Meine blöde Halsentzündung hat einige nachteilige Folgen. Ich darf nicht mehr zum Training, Eislauf, von Wanderungen gar keine Rede, nicht turnen u. s. w. Dafür darf ich in der freigewordenen Zeit Handarbeiten und Milch trinken. Beides ist mir ein Greuel. Man kann aber nichts dagegen tun. Und so sitze ich da und stricke (lesen darf ich nicht, weil ich ohnehin den Kopf voll Dingen hab die mich nichts angehen) und trinke Milch, bis zur Bewusstlosigkeit. Dafür lese ich die halben Nächte. Für die Schule ist auch genug zu tun. Der Holzbischek ist übrigens wieder aus zwei Gegenständen durchgefallen. Der Herr Doktor Durgetis benimmt sich fabelhaft anständig, so viel ich von ihm höre. Schon eine ewig Zeit hab ich die Franze nicht gesehen. Wann und wie lange hast du eigentlich Osterferien? Es wird bis dahin doch gar nicht mehr lange dauern. Diese Ferien dürfen mal nicht alltäglich werden, meinst du nicht?

Fritzi.

Lieber Rolf!

Ganz wichtig hat ich mich gefreut, wie ich deinen Brief und das liebe Bildchen bekommen habe, aber du, armer Junge, wirst glauben, daß ich mich wieder ein ganz gewöhnliches Wesen, oder besser schreibfaul bin. Ist aber gar nicht wahr. Ich war nämlich über eine Woche krank, hielt in der Schule und hab deshalb deinen Brief erst gestern bekommen. Nun gibt's bei uns sehr wenig, höchstens daß die Mädels verdammt blöd sind, aber das ist ja auch eine alte Geschichte. Denk dir, sie haben beide Heimabend verfallen lassen, weil ich nicht kam, und haben sich die ganze Zeit nicht ein einziges Mal getroffen.
Hingegen hat Ernst Wolatschek eine Mädelgruppe gegründet, und war sehr begeistert und begeistert. Die Begeisterung scheint aber rasch zu verschwinden. – Der Herr Jk. ist ausgetreten. Natürlich. Er hat eingesehen, daß er nicht zu den anderen passt. Er ist sehr in meiner Achtung gestiegen. Es gehört ein gewisser Mut

dazu, Schluß zu machen. Das hätte ich dem Franz kaum zugetraut.

Die Franzl hat von diesen Äußerungen keine Ahnung gehabt. Der Franz hat ihr keine Worte gesagt. Übrigens hat mir die Franzl vor meinem Plan bei den Mädeln sehr dringend abgeraten. Sie hat gesagt, es kommt ihr vor, wie wenn man ein Haus irgendwo in der Mitte anhängt zu bauen, ohne daß ein Grund da ist.

„Die heilige Franza hat gesprochen, und vernichtet steht der Sünder vor ihr!" Wie ein begossener Pudel bin ich dagestanden!

Aber die Vernichtung hat nicht gar zu lange gedauert, 5 Minuten etwa. Dann hab ich mich gleich mit ihr gestritten. Sie hat behauptet, der Lyrik kann man nur Verständnis haben, wenn man sehr geliebt hat, oder wenigstens geliebt war. Glaubst du das auch? Ich nicht. Ich war noch nie in einem Leben verliebt, was man so nennt, und bilde mir doch ein, Sinn für Lyrik zu haben. Die Franza hat gelacht. Und ich hat mich geärgert weil sie gelacht hat, und sie hat immer mehr gelacht, weil ich mich geärgert hab, so lange bis ich mich gelacht hab. Aber ich glaub's doch nicht.

Der Wynken ist sehr fein. Alles ist so natürlich und wahr, was drinnen steht, und so neu ~~neu~~, so ganz anders. Wie ich daheim war, hab ich die ganze Zeit gelesen. Wynken und Holstein. Gute Zusammenstellung, nicht?

~~Am~~ letzten Sonnabend hab ich trotz der Franzl und trotz meines Gewissens den Mädeln vom Plum und Drang erzählt, ganz nach meiner neuen Methode, das heißt ganz nach meinem harten Schädel, so wie ich mir es denke. Vielleicht ist alles ganz falsch und sehr dumm. Jedenfalls haben die Mädeln mit einer fabelhaften Ergebenheit und Ruhe zugehört. Gähnen, Gähnen, auch die Uhr schien es und s. w. habe ich zu meiner größten Verwunderung und Freude nicht bemerkt. Ich werde es der Franza beiläufig einmal mitteilen.

der Schnee „pickt" und leitet die kleinen Mädchen. Gut schaue wir aus. Es macht es mir sehr gern überlassen, aber sagen wir aufhängen, aber es hat keine Zeit, und muß doch auch erst beweisen ob ich aus einer so genannten Gruppe etwas machen kann. Die Zukunft wird das zeigen.

Der schönste Frühling ist vorbei, und am Himmel hängen dicke, weiße Schaumwolken. Der Winter macht mir heute abschied seine Vergnügen. Alles sieht so eitig, grau und kalt aus. Aber der Frühling kommt so bald, und dann wird alles lieb und weich. Dann wird alles fein. Man muß sich noch alle Freude ein kleinchen aufsparen, aber dann wird es fein. Freust dich nicht?

Seitzi.

Zossen, am 27. Jänner 1915.

AR 6285 7/23 JOSEF SOUDEK COLLECTION II/3/A NOV 1953 - MARCH 1961

SALOMON-DELATOUR, GOTTFRIED ANDEMMY

I like to support very warmly Dr.Delatour's candidacy for a Guggenheim fellowship on two grounds: in my opinion,Dr.Delatour's research project merits serious consideration and he seems to me eminently qualified to carry out such research.

A study of the German Historical School of the Social Sciences is not only a worthwile undertaking but also an important topic. In my own investigations of the history of economic and social thought I have not come across any publication that would go beyond a mere presentation of the ideas of this School. To my knowledge,no attempt has ever been made to analyze its social or ideological background or to evaluate its far reaching influence on the social sciences not only in Germany and in Europe but even more so in the United States. Strangely enough,a school of thought so much committed to the investigation of the historical roots and effects of sciences in general has never turned to self-inspection. The prominent German philosopher Ernst Troeltsch,for instance,has devoted an impressice study to "The Problems of Historism"; but nowhere in his brilliant book has he explained the institutional conditions in which this school has arisen or followed up its effect on governmental social policies. In the second half of the 19th century and in the first decade of this century, American scholars were trained in Germany by representatives of the Historical School and transplanted their ideas and methods to the American scene. Yet in spite of the prominence of "Institutionalism" - as the American brand of German historism is known - in recent developments of the social sciences in the United States and in spite of the mark left by it on the social policies of this country,no study is available that would illuminate the connection between German historism and its offspring in this country.

To investigate,first of all,the growth of historism in Germany and how it determined the formation of social policies there the proposed method seems to be highly appropriate. A mere exposition of similarities ~~between~~ in the ideas of German scholars and actual policies pur-

sued by their government is not sufficient. The interconnection between those who taught reforms and those who translated their teachings into action was intimate and personal. Therefore,a monographic study of persons,as suggested by Dr.Delatour,is strongly indicated and probably the only fruitful approach.

I can think of very few scholars who are so well equipped for this research as Dr.Delatour. In the early years of his academic career he spent a considerable amount of work on the study of social thought in the 19th century. His book on "Das Mittelalter als Ideal der Romantik" exposed one of the favorite ideas of German political romanticism: the "organic society" of medieval times. He edited the works of the founder of German Sociology,Lorenz von Stein;in a substantial introduction he discussed the growth of social ideas in Germany in the first part of the 19th century. In his introductions to the German editions of French sociologists - St.Simon,Proudhon,Tarde - he demonstrated the development of social ideologies in France and their influence on German sociology. There he drew the attention of scholars to the socalled "organicistic" theory of state,a concept that was to play a decisive role in the thinking of the Historical School. Two years ago Dr.Delatour presented again his analysis of this view on government to a group of American scholars. It also formed a part of his book on the theories of government ("Staatslehre") in which he dealt with various types of theories on government that were prevalent in the 19th century.

Since Dr.Delatour by profession is a sociologist,his interest was always focused on the institutional backgrounds of ideas on government and social policies. As I know from my own experience - I studied with him sociology at the University of Frankfurt on the Main in 1924 - 27 - Dr.Delatour has been preoccupied with this topic for a long time already. Whatever he said or wrote about it then and in the years since impressed me as highly original and based on an uncommonly thorough knowledge of the intellectual and social trends in the 19th century as well as of those persons who played a leading role in these movements. This combination of unique information and analytical capacity appears to me very promising for the success of his undertaking.

Chairman,Department of Economics, Queens College

Flushing 67,New York

November 15,1953

22. November 1953

Lieber Gottfried,

Saturn hätte Ihnen wirklich zum Einzug in die neue Wohnung und zu Ihrem Geburtstag einen schöneren Empfang bereiten dürfen. Wir sind ihm sehr böse. Wir wären nämlich so gern zu Ihnen gekommen, um Ihnen mündlich unsere Wünsche auszusprechen und Ihr neues Heim zu besichtigen. Nun müssen wir es also schriftlich tun und auf eine baldige Gelegenheit warten, Sie zu sehen.

Was wir Ihnen unter diesen Umständen vom Herzen wünschen ist, dass Saturn sich bald eines Besseren besinnt und davon ablässt, Ihre Galle weiter zum Überlaufen zu bringen. Oder sollten wir annehmen, dass er mehr an dem Wohlbefinden Ihrer Ärzte als dem Ihrigen interessiert ist ? Wir haben leider gute Gründe und auch genug eigene Erfahrung, ihm solche Motive zu unterschieben.

Mit herzlichsten Grüssen vom (renovierten) zum (neuen) Haus,

Herrn und Frau
Dr. J. Soudek
900 Westend Ave
New York City 25, NY
U.S.A.

AIR MAIL

Meine liebe . Also hier ist es sehr schön. Du kennst wie früher und viel alte Freunde (Pintschs, Martins, Kentzlers, die Lüttwitzens usw.). Auf Anhang werde ich bis 10. Juli bleiben. dann Süddeutschland. Tempo fürchtlich. Wie geht es Ihnen beide? Viele Dank für Ihren Beistand (Emmy und Ann) und Bitte um Nachricht. Herzlichst Ihr Gottfried

Zoesh. 141

Mrs. Gretl Soudek
900 Westend Av.
New York City, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Nr. 4832 T Bildverlag Peter Nagel Frankfurt am Main 1 Ruf 35881.

Liebste Gretl: Es ist schön hier und ich habe Ihnen sehr viel zu erzählen. Wir fahren am 4. Sept. mit der „Saturnia" zurück und sind am 16. Sept. in New York. Gottfried fühlt sich in jeder Beziehung sehr wohl hier. Nur das Wetter lässt zu wünschen übrig. Hoffentlich erholen auch Sie sich recht gut. Die innigsten Grüsse auch für Seff, Ihre liebe Mutter von uns beiden. Ihre

Frankfurt am Main *Mainpartie*

Lufthansa
Firmair

Liebster, lb. Freund. Also das war
für mich entscheidend, jetzt kommen in
München und Salzburg, mit Verlags-
verhandlungen und Hoffnung. Ich
erwarte, dass Ihr bis auch einen
wiederherstellen habt und wenn
es Ihnen wieder Gottfried


MOUSON
Frankfurter Rundschau
DUNLOP
POUSSE ROYAL

August 17, 1956

Liebe Freunde:

Wir haben uns sehr mit Ihrem lieben Brief gefreut, umsomehr wir das Gefuehl hatten Sie Beide fangen nun an sich recht gut zu erholen, was nach den langen aufregenden Monaten Ihnen wirklich von Herzen zu goennen ist. Gottfried geht es schon wieder recht gut, er hat 8 Pfund zugenommen und die Aerzte, die er gestern besucht hat, haben ihn entlassen, sie waren besonders nett zu ihm und sind sehr stolz auf diese Operation, ich habe den Eindruck er ist ihr "pet", er soll sie unbedingt Um Weihnachten herum besuchen to have a drink together etc. Gearbeitet haben wir noch nicht sehr viel, denn Gottfried konnte sich noch nicht so gut konzentrieren, aber jetzt beginnen wir auch damit. Leider ist seit ungefaehr 3 Tagen grosse Hitze und humidity, wie das auf einen wirkt, brauche ich Ihnen ja nicht zu schildern. Die Aerzte haetten es gerne gehabt, wenn Gottfried 2 Wochen zur Erholung weg gefahren waere, aber aus Geldmangel geht es leider nicht. Zufaellig habe ich am Telefon Anni gesprochen, die mir erzaehlte, dass Ihre Mutter es sehr schoen in Fosterdale findet und sich gut erholt, ich freue mich, dass sie bis Ende August dort bleibt.

Lieber Seff, wenn ich Ihnen einen guten Rat geben soll, ist es der, nicht zu viel zu arbeiten und an den langen Winter, der immer Ihre ganzen Kraefte beansprucht zu denken. Und wie ist es mit Ihnen liebste Gretl? Wie ich hoere arbeiten Sie viel im Garten und beschaeftigen Sie sich viel mit den Tieren, das macht Ihnen ja grossen Spass. Ami ist sehr suess und lieb wie immer. André, der wieder haeufiger kommt, ist nun in Ferien und faehrt mit seinem Wagen nach Florida. Sonst ist es recht einsam in New York, fast alle Freunde und Bekannte sind out of town. Daher kann ich Ihnen auch garnichts Neues berichten.

Gottfried laesst Sie Beide recht herzlich gruessen,

much love

Ellung

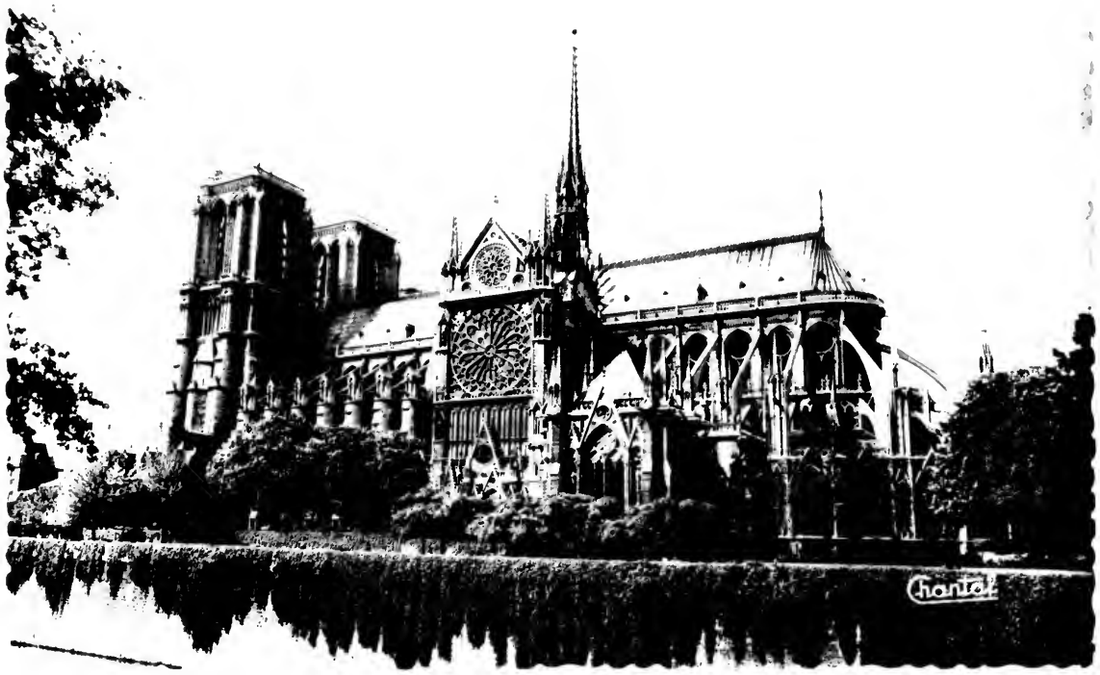
179 PARIS — Notre-Dame et Rosace Sud

ÉDITIONS CHANTAL, 74, rue des Ar[illegible] — PARIS

Liebste Freunde!
Ich hoffe Sie haben
Sich gut erholt nach
Kehrich mit vollen Ge-
mütlichkeit zurückkehr.
Wir werden uns viel
zu erzählen haben!
darauf freue ich
mich schon sehr.
Mich Love
Ihre Emmy

Airmail:

Mr. & Mrs. J. Soudek
900 Westend. Ave.
New York City, N.Y.
U.S.A.


Chantal

Frankfurt/M.
Palmengartenstrasse 5

April 2, 1959.

Lieber Seff:

Wir bedauern, dass wir so garnichts von Ihnen hoeren. Dazukommt, dass Emmy seit ihrer Abreise im July auf die kleine Summe von $ 45.00 wartet, fuer die Ihr Schwager soviel Sachen erworben hat. Vielleicht koennte Frau Heimann die Sache in Ordnung bringen. Danke.

Meine Vorlesung und Seminar ueber Technik und Gesellschaft sind sehr gut verlaufen, und ich habe mich wie frueher gefuehlt. Jetzt habe ich an der philosophischen Fakultaet einen besonderen Lehrauftrag fuer Sozialphilosophie, die Kollegen sieht man fast ueberhaupt nicht und von geselligem Leben wie frueher ist keine Rede. Es fehlt das Ferment.

Meine Wiedergutmachung wird durch immer neue Ansprueche der Be= hoerde verzoegert. Sie haben mir am 20. Juni 53 eine Erklaerung gegeben, von der man nun eine Specifizierung , wenn moeglich, fuer gut haelt. Ich waere Ihnen dankbar wenn Sie mir eine Zusatzerklaerung (Kriminelle Kinderarbeit) schickten, dass Ihnen inzwischen einige Buecher beim Studium wieder eingefallen sind: die deut= schen Mystiker des Verlages E. Diederichs, die Lederausgaben des 18. Jahrh. des Verlags G. Mueller, die Werke von Ranke und die grosse Sozialismus-Lite= ratur; vielleicht auch dass Sie merkwuerdige Barockmoebel und tuerkische Teppiche erinnern. Vielleicht faellt Ihnen sonst noch etwas ein, was Wert hat.

Hoffentlich geht es Ihnen und Ihrer lieben Frau gesundheitlich gut ebenso Frau Heimann und Sie haben einen Ersatz fuer Dr. Lustig gefunden.

Mit den besten Gruessen auch von Emmy

Herzlichst Ihr alter

Gottfried

23.Juni 1959

Herrn
Prof.Dr.Gottfried Salomon-Delatour
Palmengartenstraße 5
Frankfurt a/M

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor !

Auf Ihre Anfrage,ob ich mich an Einzelheiten Ihres Studierzimmer in Ihrer früheren Wohnung in Frankfurt a/M und an gewisse wertvolle Ausgaben in Ihrer Bibliothek erinnere,möchte ich Ihnen dies mitteileh:

In Ihrem Studierzimmer,in dem Sie mich in den Jahren 1925 und 1926 des öfteren empfingen,beeindruckten mich außer dem großen Schreibtisch und den Schreibtisch-und Besuchersesseln,die beide mit Leder gepolstert waren,noch ein Glasschrank und kleinere Möbelstücke (Tischchen ?),die offenbar barocker Herkunft waren. Der Boden des Zimmers war mit einem sichtlich kostbaren Perserteppich belegt.

In der eine große Wand bedeckenden Büchersammlung sah ich kostbare Gesamtausgaben. In besonders guter Erinnerung sind mir die im Diederick Verlag erschienenen Ausgaben der deutschen Mystiker geblieben,ebenso die im G.Müller Verlag hergestellten Gesamtausgaben verschiedener Autoren,desgleichen die Werke des Historikers Ranke,der Soziologen Max Weber und Ernst Tröltsch und des Literarhistorikers Wilhelm Dilthey. Großen Eindruck machten auf mich die in rotem Leder gebundenen Ausgaben französischer Autoren aus dem 18.Jahrhundert und die vielbändigen Ausgaben solcher utopistischer und sozialistischer Schriftsteller wie Saint-Simon,Proudhon,Fourier,Lorenz v.Stein,Marx und Lassile,mit denen Sie sich damals intensiv beschäftigten. Die Werke zeitgenössischer Philosophen,Historiker,Soziologen und Staatslehrer waren alle in fast lückenloser Vollständigkeit vertreten.

Ihre Sammlung erschien mir als eine der vielseitigsten und besten Privatbibliotheken,der ich damals und seither begegnet bin. Ich wage nicht,ihren Anschaffungswert zu schätzen,aber ich bin gewiß,daß er erheblich gewesen sein muß. Der Liebhaberwert besonders der älteren und seltenen Ausgaben wäre bei einer Auktion gewiß hoch angeschlagen worden.

Ich hoffe sehr,daß die mit der Wiedergutmachung beschäftigten Behörden den Wert der inzwischen verlorenen Bücher entsprechend in Anrechnung bringen werden.

Mit den besten Wünschen verbleibe ich

Ihr sehr ergebener

Dr.Josef Soudek
Associate Professor of Economics

New York,23.Juni 1959

Lieber Gottfried,

Haben Sie vielen Dank für Ihren Brief vom 2.April. Er erreichte mich gerade in einer Zeit besonders starker Beschäftigung,die bis jetzt nicht nachgelassen hat. Daher die Verspätung meiner Antwort. Anliegend finden Sie einen "offiziellen" Brief mit notarisierter Unterschrift,in dem ich alle Einzelheiten meiner Erinnerung an Ihr Studierzimmer darstelle. Ich wünschte,mein Gedächtnis wäre besser. Aber so lückenhaft auch meine Angaben sein sollten,ich hoffe,daß sie Ihnen bei den Behörden nützlich sein werden. Lassen Sie mich wissen,ob ich sonst noch etwas in dieser Hinsicht tun kann.

Der Bericht über Ihre Tätigkeit hat uns natürlich sehr interessiert. Daß Sie mit Ihrer Lehrtätigkeit so zufrieden sind,hat uns gefreut zu hören;wir haben es nicht anders erwartet. Daß Sie vom gesellschaftlichen Leben wenig befriedigt sind, ist sehr bedauerlich. Emmys Brief hat uns das schon befürchten lassen.

Bei uns hat sich wenig geändert,seit Sie uns verlassen haben. Gretel war seit vorigem Dezember dauernd in der Stadt. Wir waren natürlich sehr glücklich,sie hier zu haben,sie selbst war weniger entzückt davon. Aber es hatte einen guten Erfolg. Nach vielen gründlichen Untersuchungen wärend der ersten Monate des Jahres ist sie im April als völlig ausgeheilt erklärt worden. Seitdem wird die sehr anstrengende Behandlung dauert abgebaut und Ende des Sommers kamm sie mit allen Mitteln aufhören. In einer Woche gehen wir wieder in unser Bauernhaus am Lake George und dieser Aufenthalt sollte ihrem Körper die normale Kraft zurückgeben. Mutter hat sich auch leidlich gut gehalten;zur Zeit ist sie bereits wieder in den Catskills, was ihrer Diabetis and angora pectoris gut tun sollte.

Ich habe,wie immer,schwer gearbeitet. Was mich außer meiner Routine im College beschäftigt hat,werden Sie aus einem Artikel ersehen,von dem ich Ihnen bald einen Sonderdruck werde zugehen lassen. Er ist anfang des Jahres in SCRIPTORIUM, einer in Belgien herausgegebenen Zeitschrift für Manuskript Forschung,erschienen. Durch ein Versehen hat mir der Verlag nur ein paar Sonderdrucke hergestellt und ich mußte den Sonderdruck photomechanisch vervielfältigen lassen,was mit viel Aerger und Unkosten verbunden war. Ich habe die Nachdrucke erst kürzlich erhalten und werde sie nun verschicken. Der kurze Artikel über die Entstehung und Ueberlieferung der von Leonardo Bruni angefertigten lateinischen Version der pseudo-Aristotelischen Oekonomik ist ein gelegentlich einer Rezension geschriebener Vorbericht über die Resultate meiner Forschung über die Handschriften dieser Uebersetzung. Die überaus schwierige Forschung wird noch ein paar Jahre weitergehen;sie füllt neben meinen anderen Studien der lateinischen Ausgaben Aristotelischer Werke während der Renaissance meine knappe Zeit reichlich aus. Ein grant des American Councils of Learned Societies deckt wenigstens die mit meiner Forschung verbundenen Unkosten.

Ueber die finanziellen Transaktionen zwischen Emmy und Mitscherlichs kann ich nichts sagen. Ich weiß von diesen Dingen nichts und habe nur gehört,daß sich Mitscherlichs selbst dazu äußern werden.

Seien Sie beide herzlichst gegrüßt von Gretel und

7/11/III, Palmengartenstr. 5 12.7.59.

Lieber Herr! Vielen Dank für Ihren lang erwarteten Brief. Sie müssen unter der langen Hitze gelitten haben, die 2 Wochen früher dort herrschte und nun hier angekommen ist. Wie gut, daß Grebelchen völlig wiederhergestellt und am Lake George glücklich untergebracht ist. Ich schaffte an meinen gesammelten Schriften, Band I „Politische Soziologie" ist schon ausgedruckt! Ich bin gespannt auf Ihre Aristoteles-Tradition (Lefèbre d'Etaples?). Haben Sie Fr. Heer: „Die dritte Kraft", den Humanismus der Reformations- und Gegenreformationszeit gelesen? Viel Material für Sie!

Ihren Brief betr. Wiederaufnahmeverfahren fand ich sehr gut, aber mein Anwalt vermißt Daten — denn es handelt sich darum, daß Sie die Bi-

Bibliothek 1930-2 gesehen haben. Vielleicht könnten Sie mir privatim diese Ergänzung schreiben. Danke.

Tun Sie mir den Gefallen und erinnern Sie die Familie Mitsch an die wirklich gering bemessenen Schulden.

Emmy lässt Sie beide herzlichst grüßen — wir wollen im September an die italienischen Seen —

Walter Gottfried.

30.Juli 1959

Herrn
Professor Dr.Gottfried Salomon-Delatour
Palmengartenstrasse 5
Frankfurt a/M

Sehr geehrter Herr Professor :

Es tut mir leid,dass ich in meinem kuerzlichen Brief an Sie, in dem ich Ihnen ueber meine Erinnerung an Ihre Privatbibliothek berichtete,vergass zu erwaehnen,zu welcher Zeit ich Ihre Buecherei gekannt habe.

Das erste Mal,dass ich Ihr Studierzimmer betrat,muss wohl im Mai oder Juni 1925 gewesen sein. Das war in Ihrer Wohnung in einer Strasse nordwestlich von der Bockenheimer Warte. Ich muss in dieser Wohnung noch einige Male in dem gleichen Jahr und im Jahre 1926 dort gewesen sein. Nach meiner Erinnerung sind Sie etwa um 1927 von dort ausgezogen und ich habe Sie im Fruehjahr 1927 in Davos als Direktor der Internationalen Hochschulkurse,fuer die Sie mir guetigst ein Stipendium verschafft hatten,wiedergesehen.

Als ich Sie dann etwa im Fruehjahr 1930 in Frankfurt erneut besuchte,wohnten Sie in einer Seitenstrasse der Bockenheimer Landstrasse,die parallel zur Mertonstrasse lief und wohl die Schumannstrasse gewesen sein mag. Sie wohnten dort offenbar in Untermiete in einer Etagenwohnung;das Zimmer,das ich dort gesehen habe,enthielt offensichtlich die gleichen Moebel und Buecher,die ich aus Ihrem alten Studierzimmer kannte. Ich sah Sie in dieser Wohnung wiederholt in den beiden darauffolgenden Jahren,da Sie mit mir literarische Plaene besprechen wollten. Sie dachten damals daran, eine Studie ueber das moderne Franreich zu schreiben und waren so freundlich,mir die Mitarbeit ueber die wirtschaftlichen Verhaeltnisse von Frankreich anzubieten. Sie wollten mir zu diesem Zwecke Ihre reichhaltige Sammlung,die durch die damals neuesten Werke ueber Frankreich und alle anderen Sie interessierenden Gebiete weiter angewachsen war,zur Verfuegung stellen.

Ich hoffe,dass diese Daten meine Auskuenfte ueber Ihre Bibliothek genuegend praezis machen.

Mit den besten Enpfehlungen verbleibe ich

Ihr sehr ergebener

Josef Soudek

c/o Miss Edith Patrick
Diamond Point,N.Y.,30.Juli 1959

Lieber Gottfried,

meine Antwort auf Ihren Brief vom 12.Juli hat sich verzoegert und zwar aus sehr trauerigen Gruenden. Am 11.Juli ist Gretels Mutter sehr unerwartet einer Herzattacke erlegen. Sie war schon einen Monat in dem Erholungsheim in Fosterdale gewesen,wo sie sich gut zu erholen schien,und wurde erst am Abend vor ihrem Tod in ein nahes Krankenhaus gebracht. Wir waren gerade 10 Tage in unserem Bauernhaus in Diamond Point,als wir die Nachricht erhielten,und eilten von dort in die Stadt zurueck,um Mutter auf dem juedischen Friedhof in New Jersey zu beerdigen. Am Tag darauf,den 15.Juli, kehrten wir hierher zurueck,sodass Gretels Gesundung durch diese Aufregung nicht mehr als unausweichlich aufgehalten wuerde. Freilich war es uns beiden schwer,uns mit diesem Schlag abzufinden.

Anliegend schicke ich Ihnen den Brief ueber die Daten,an denen ich Ihre Bibliothek gesehen habe. Ich habe ihn gleichfalls offiziell gehalten,sodass ihn Ihr Anwalt zu den Akten legen kann.

Mit gleicher Post schicke ich Ihnen auch den Sonderdruck, der freilich,da er als gewoehnliche Drucksache abgeht,mit etwas Verspaetung ankommen wird. Sie werden in meinem Artikel auch Lefevre d'Etaples finden,freilich in einer etwas unerwarteten Form. Heers Werk habe ich mir vor einiger Zeit schon angesehen und werde es in einer spaeteren Veroeffentlichung verarbeiten.

Ich habe mich sehr gefreut zu hoeren,dass Sie mit der Herausgabe Ihrer gesammelten Schriften beschaeftigt sind,die schon laengst haetten der Oeffentlichkeit auf diese Weise zugaenglich gemacht werden. Ich bin begierig,Ihre grundlegenden Studien in neuer Gewandung und sicher auf den juengsten Stand der Forschung gebracht zu sehen.

Haben Sie schoene Ferien in Oberitalien nach dem fuer Sie anstrengenden Sommer,der hoffentlich nicht so heiss geworden ist wie hier,wo selbst auf dem Land die Hitze unertraeglich ist. Mit den besten Gruessen an Sie beide,auch von Gretel,

wie immer Ihr

Schümannstr. 44
Frankfurt/M.

März 19, 1961

Liebste Gretl:

Es ist schon lange her, dass wir voneinander gehört haben. Ich hoffe es geht Ihnen und Seff gesundheitlich gut. Nun wollte ich Ihnen mitteilen dass ich am 1. April für ungefähr 2½ Monate nach drüben komme. Ich fliege am 1. April direkt nach St. Francisco um ~~etw~~ 5/6 Wochen bei meinen Kindern und vor allem meinen Enkel Daven, der (in Calif. lebt.) 1 Jahr, 3 Monate ist kennen zu lernen, dann 2/3 Tage zu amerikanischen Freunden nach Washington und anschliessend 14 Tage New York. Ich freue mich unendlich Sie alle wiederzusehen. Leider kommt Gottfried nicht mit, er geht beruflich 2/3 Wochen nach Paris, dann wird er sich hier mit unserem entzückenden

Die dortige Adresse ist:
c/o Harvey G. Lowhurst
3419 Cork Oak Way
Palo Alto, California.

Nun habe ich noch eine Bitte an Sie, bitte veranlassen Sie Ihre Schwester (deren Adresse ich nicht habe) mir die $ 45.00 zu geben, es ist nun fast 3 Jahre her, in New York werde ich das Geld unbedingt brauchen.

Nochmals herzliche Grüsse für Sie Beide auch von Gottfried

Ihre Ellering

Herzliche Grüsse an Liebrich

Gottfried

AR 6285 7/24 Josef Soudek Collection Series: II/3/A 1936 October — 1940 December

Schiff Family

27.Dezember 1940

Liebe Schiffs:

Wir erhielten Euren Brief vom 19.Dezember und beeilen uns,in der uns gestellten Frist Euch die gewuenschte Antwort zu geben.Im uebrigen ist unser bisheriges Schweigen weniger ruecksichtslos und unhoeflich als es Euch erscheinen mag.Eueren Brief vom 23.September haben wir natuerlich erhalten;wie Ihr aber wissen duerftet,war Lili um diese Zeit noch auf seinerleider erfolglosen Geschaeftsreise,von der er erst Anfang November zurueckkehrte;Anna wollte Euch natuerlich auf die gestellten Fragen nicht antworten, ohne vorher mit Lili gesprochen zu haben.Der Ausgang der Reise hat unsere Situation unguenstig veraendert und wir wussten daher nicht,welche befriedigenden konkreten Vorschlaege wir Euch machen konnten.Allgemeine Zusagen koennen wir natuerlich jederzeit geben,aber wir wollten mehr als das und eben dieses war unmoeglich.Wir haetten Euch natuerlich davon in Kenntnis setzen sollen und hier allein sehen wir einen kleinen Berechtigung in Eueren uebertriebenen Vorwuerfen.

Um nun auf den Inhalt Eueres Schreibens einzugehen,moechten wir zunaechst feststellen,dass Seff Eure Mitteilung am 7.Oktober ueber den Verkauf der Papiere erhalten hat. Unsere Schuld aus diesem Zusammenhang vermindert sich also von dem in unserem Schreiben vom 23.Augustangegebenen Betrag von Dollar 2.169.11 auf Dollar 458.90.Wir wissen es durchaus zu schaetzen,dass Ihr mit dem Verkaufe der Wertpapiere solange gewartet habt,bis sie einen sinnvollen Kurs erreicht hatten.Wir konzedieren Euch weiter,dass die auf die U.S. Steel Aktien aufgelaufenen Dividenden auch als Zins einer Schuld aufgefasst werden koennen;wenn wir selbst es nicht getan haben,so nur darum, weil wir zur Zeit unseres Briefes nicht wussten,dass Ihr die ganze Angelegenheitals eine " rein geschaeftliche " aufgefasst wissen wollt.Nun wissen wir wenigstens,woran wir sind.Zur Frage wie weit Seff noch haftbar fuer diesen Betrag ist,den er uns seinerzeit geliehen hat,um uns vor dem physischen Untergang zu retten,koennen wir keine Stellung nehmen;es ist eine zu unuebersichtliche juristische Materie,die wir jetzt nicht klaeren koennen.Bis zur weiteren Aufhellung des Bestandes bitten wir Euch,Euch an uns zu halten;wir habe ja diese Schuld nicht nur schwarz auf weiss anerkannt, sondern immer auch unseren guten Willen betont,diese Schuld so bald

wie moeglich abzutragen.

Wir haben auch niemals in Abrede gestellt, dass Ihr uns 1935 RM 4 000.- zum Ankaufe von Kunstgegenstaenden gegeben habt, deren Erloes zu Eueren Gunsten ins Ausland transferiert werden sollte. Mit der Abwicklung des Geschaeftes steht es aber etwas anders, als Ihr es nun boeswillig darstellt. Eili hat im Sommer 1937 fuer die 4.000.-Mark und weiteren zusaetzlichen 3.000.-Mark fuenf Bilder gekauft, die am 23. November 1937 von der Firma Sotheby versteigert worden sind. Ungluecklicher Weise erbrachten diese wertvollen Bilder nur ~~xxxx9/9/0xaufxEuerenxAnteilxx~~ Lst 21/5/-, wovon uns nach Abzug der Kommission Lst 19/7/6 verblieben, wie Ihr Euch auf Wunsch an Hand der Unterlagen selbst ueberzeugen koennt. Umgerechnet auf Eueren Anteil an diesem Erloes waeren ungefahr Lst 9/9/o fuer Euch uebrig geblieben. Ihr werdet verstehen, dass wir Euch einen so missglueckten Transfer zu akzeptieren nicht zumuten wollten und daher beschlossen hatten, Euch sobald wie moeglich einen Betrag zurueckzuerstatten, der in einem sinnvolleren Verhaeltnis zu dem uns uebergebenen Kapital stuende. Es mag ein Fehler gewesen sein, dass wir nie von unseren Absichten sprachen; aber wir setzten soviel verwandtschaftliches Vertrauen bei Euch voraus, dass wir es fuer ueberfluessig hielten, von Dingen zu reden ueber die es keine Meinungsverschiedenheiten geben kann.

Mit Euerer Wendung unserer Beziehung in "rein geschaeftliche" hat natuerlich Euere Forderung ein anderes Gesicht angenommen. Wenn Ihr von Forderungen sprecht, so moechten wir nur erwaehnen, dass auch unsererseits Forderungen bestehen, ueber die wir ebenso schweigend hinweggegangen sind, einfach in der Annahme, dass wir in einer fuer uns alle guenstigeren Zukunft solche Dinge leicht und in verwandtschaftlichem Geiste geregelt werden wuerden.

Wie immer es aber um diese Dinge stehen mag: unser Wille zur Begleichung unserer Schuld hat sich in keinem Moment geaendert und wir waeren gluecklich, Euch unsere Schulden bar hinlegen zu koennen. So sind wir aber noch nicht einmal in der Lage, Euch Termine fuer eine ratenweise Abtragung zu nennen. Wie Ihr wisst, haben wir keine regelmaessigen Einnahmen und unsere Geschaefte sind im Augenblick nicht sehr befriedigend. Wir wollen daher keinen Zeitpunkt nennen, die wir nicht einhalten koennen, so gerne wir auch wollten. Wir wuerden uns daher freuen, wenn Ihr unser Wort nehmen wolltet, dass wir Euch die von uns jederzeit im Geiste und jetzt auch schriftlich anerkannten Schulden bezahlen werden, sobald wir nur koennen. Drohungen wie die von Carl in seinem Briefe vom 19. Dezember scheinen und in diesem Falle und angesichts unseres reinen Gewissens wenig erfreuliche Vorbereitungen zu einer Verstaendigung.

Mit bestem Gruss

MEBRAX, INC.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, LIGHTING FIXTURES
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2231 BROADWAY - NEW YORK, N. Y.
PHONE: TRAFALGAR 4-1185

December 19. 1940.

Herrn & Frau Eilhard Mitcherlich
600 West 218. Str.
New York N. Y.

Liebe Mitcherlichs:

Wir sandten Euch am 23. Sept. einen Brief, am 7. Oct. Meldung an Soudecks wegen Verkaufs der Papiere. Es ist uns unverstaendlich, dass Ihr es nicht der Muehe wert haltet uns auf ein Schreiben zu antworten, das vor fast 3 Monaten bei Euch eintraf.
Ihr verlangt Ruecksicht von uns und wahrt nicht einmal dieses kleinste Zeichen von Hoeflichkeit.
Sollten wir nicht innerhalb acht Tagen von Euch muendlich oder schriftlich Vorschlaege zur Regelung bekommen, so zwingt Ihr uns zu anderem Vorgehen.

Mit bestem Gruss

Karl Läufer

MEBRAX, INC.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, LIGHTING FIXTURES
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Paul Schiff
Carl Schiff

DISTRIBUTORS OF
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2231 BROADWAY - NEW YORK, N. Y.
PHONE: TRAFALGAR 4-1185

Oct.7.194 0

Mr. Jos. Soudek
900 Westend Ave.
New York .

Wir bitten davon Vormerkung nehmen zu wollen dass die 25 U.S.Steel Nov.1. folgendermassen verkauft wurden:

Kurs	69 1/2	Betrag	1737.50
	$ 2.54	taxes	
	$ 4.75	Commission	7.29
		$	1730.21

Paul Schiff

MEBRAX, INC.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, LIGHTING FIXTURES
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2231 BROADWAY - NEW YORK, N. Y.
PHONE: TRAFALGAR 4-1185

Herrn & Frau Eilhard Mitcherlich
600 West 218 Str.
New York N.Y.

Sept.23.1940

Liebe Mitscherlichs,

Wir besitzen Euer Schreiben vom 25.August und entnehmen daraus, dass Ihr gemeinsam die Schuld,die Seff an uns hat, mit anerkennt. Selbstverstaendlich ist uns Seff aber weiter fuer die Schuld haftbar.

Da Ihr jegliche privaten Beziehungen zu uns abgebrochen habt, ohne uns auch nur in dieser Sache zu hoeren, werdet Ihr Euch nicht wundern, wenn wir nunmehr auch die geschaeftliche Angelegenheit nurn noch rein geschaeftlich behandeln.

Dass Ihr Zinsen aus dem von Seff zu Unrecht nicht zurueckbezahlten Kapital Euch selbst gutschreiben wollt, kann wohl nicht Euer Ernst sein. Wir haben zs.Zt. Seff 2000 $ fuer 8-14 Tagen fuer Affidavitzwecke zur Verfuegung gestellt,wie er es verlangte, haben dieses Geld von unserem Sparkassenkonto abgehoben, und haetten fuer diese kurze Zeit natuerlich keine Zinsen verlangt. Wir koennen aber anderseits nicht einsehen, dass Ihr jetzt die Zinsen aus unserem Kapital haben wollt, die uns ja auch die Sparkasse gutgebracht haette.

Ausser den $ 2000./ haben wir aus frueherer Abrechnung noch die $ 169,11 zu beanspruchen, also zusammen
$ 2169,11.

Den Verkauf der Steels werden wir in einigen Tagen vornehmen muessen,da wir das Geld dringend gebrauchen.

Weiter ist zu erwaehnen,dass Ihr bisher es noch nicht ein einziges mal fuer noetig gehaltenn habt, ueber die Regelung der Schuld mit uns zu sprechen,die seit 1935 besteht. Wir gaben Euch damals Mk.4000.- die Ihr v oll zu transferieren verspracht, indem Ihr Kunstwerke kaufen wolltet,und aus derem Verkauf im Auslande Ihr nur Euren Verdienst haben wolltet,waehrend uns der volle Betrag an Hilde ausgezhalt werden sollte. Ihr habt auch fuer dieses Geld Kunstwerke gekauft und ausgefuehrt, aber an uns habt Ihr nicht einen Cent bezahlt und habt es nie fuer noetig gehalten auch nur mit einem Wort diese Schuld zu erwaehnen. Wir erwarten auch eine Regelung dieser Angelegenheit, die Euch moeglich sein wird da Ihr die Kunstgegenstaende ja noch z.Teil besitzt.

Wir gebrauchen das Geld dringend fuer unsere Existenz und erwarten also Eure Vorschlaege,wie Ihr die Regelung vornehmen wollt.

Mit besten Gruessen

Paul Hertz
Karl Gilg

26. August 1940

Liebe Mutt :

anbei eine Kopie des Schuldschein - Briefes an Schiffs,der von Eili unterschrieben ist.

Gretel und Eili sind heute um 1 Uhr abgefahren. Gretel war recht muede nach einer sehr knappen Nacht,aber doch guter Laune und endlich auch neugierig auf die Reise,die ihr sicher gut tun wird. Hoffentlich wirds nun auch etwas waermer.

Einen herzlichen Kuss von

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Einen herzlichen Kuss von

25. August 1940

Li ber Paul und Carl :

vor Antritt meiner Geschaeftsreise ins Land moechte ich gern feststellen,wie es um meine Verpflichtungen Euch gegenueber steht.

Wir schulden Euch noch insgesamt Dollar 2 169.11. Zur Sicherung eines Teils dieses Betrages hat Seff 25 Stueck U.S. Steel shares auf den Namen von Paul ueberschreiben lassen. Es steht Euch jederzeit frei, diese Papiere zu verkaufen. Unsere Schuld verringert sich dann um den Erloes aus diesem Verkauf nebst 50 Dollar Dividende. (In diesen 50 Dollars sind enthalten 25 Dollar bereits gezahlter und auf Pauls Konto bei Bear, Stearns & Co gutgeschriebener Dividende sowie die im September faelligen weiteren 25 Dollar, die ebenfalls auf seinem Konto gutgeschrieben werden).

Ich werde mich bemuehen, den dann noch verbleibenden Rest so schnell wie moeglich abzuzahlen.

Mit bestem Gruss

Euer

15. August 1940

Liebe Mutt :

ich glaube in der Tat,wir sollten Schiffs die Papiere verkaufen lassen und dafuer sorgen,dass die Abzahlung des noch verbleibenden Restes in irgend einer Weise geregelt wird. Schiffs haben nun ein Jahr auf den Verkauf der Papiere vergeblich gewartet und brauchen das Geld sicher fuers Geschaeft. Sie haben insgesamt $ 2 169.11 zu fordern. Wuerden die Papiere jetzt verkauft werden,so erbraechten sie rund $ 1 250. Ausserdem ist ihnen auf ihrem Konto bei der Brokerfirma Bear Stearns & Co $ 25 fuer die letzte Dividende gutgeschrieben worden. Sollten sie mit dem Verkauf bis nach dem 20. August warten,so wuerden sie eine weitere Dividende von $ 25 im September erhalten,um die sich unsere Schuld verringern wuerde. Im ersteren Falle - also beim Verkauf der Aktien vor dem 20. August - wuerde der zu regelnde Restbetrag $ 894 betragen,im letzteren Falle $ 869.

Schiffs brauchen keine Genehmigung von mir,da die Papiere schon vor einiger Zeit auf den Namen von Paul Schiff ueberschrieben wurden. Es ist sogar so,dass ich gar nicht an die Papiere oder die Dividende herankann,da die Aktien auf dem Konto Paul Schiff bei Bear Stearns liegen und also sein Eigentum sind. Insofern eruebrigt sich die von Carl an Dich in seinem Briefe vom 13. August ausgesprochene Bitte.

Die Regelung des Restbetrages von etwa $ 900 wollen Mitscherlichs uebernehmen. Wie Ihr das im Einzelnen tun wollt,moechte ich Mitscherlichs und Dir ueberlassen. Die -wohl auch fuer Schiffs entscheidende - Hauptsache ist die Erklaerung von Mitscherlichs,dass sie dieses Geld,dessen genauer Betrag nach Verkauf der Aktien festzusetzen waere, den Herren Schiff schulden. Ich muss es Euch ueberlassen,ob dann noch Daten und Hoehe der zu bezahlenden Teilbetraege festgesetzt werden; ich wuerde davon abraten,da Eilis Einkommen dafuer zu unsicher ist.

Ich hoffe,dass Schiffs die Uebernahme der Schuld durch Mitscherlichs anerkennen werden und nicht einen Weg suchen werden,der " die Situation verschaerfen " wuerde,wie Paul in dem zitierten Brief sagt. Ich persoenlich haette gegen den Klageweg nichts zu einzuwenden. Im uebrigen liesse sich, um " die Situation nicht zu verschaerfen " noch dieses tun,dass ich mich formell fuer den Restbetrag haftbar erklaere und dass eben Eili ueber den Umweg ueber mich die Schuld abtraegt; aber Du wirst verstehen,dass ich nicht gern mehr etwas mit der Sache zu tun haben moechte.

Soweit zur Sache,die ich Dich bitte,Deinen Bruedern zu unterbreiten. Ich moechte aber nicht die Sentiments verschweigen,die mich beim Lesen dieses elenden Schriebs Deiner Herren Brueder ueberkommen haben.

Sie geben naemlich darin eine Darstellung ihrer Situation, die voellig falsch ist und darauf abzielt, sie als die armen Opfer eines gewissenloesen Schuldners darzustellen, gegen den man aus verwandtschaftlichen Rueksichten nicht " schaerfer" vorgehen kann. Sie geben vor :

1. nicht zu wissen, dass sie an die Papiere herankoennen. Ich habe mich bei der Brokerfirma vergewissert, dass Paul regelmaessig vom Stand seines Kontos unterrichtet wird und genau weiss, dass sich darauf aus den 10 Stueck Allis Chalmers und den darauf aufgelaufenen Dividenden von $ 9.92 noch die 25 Stueck U.S. Steel und die dazu gehoerige Dividende von $ 25 befinden.

2. nicht zu wissen, welche Betraege ueber die $ 2000 hinaus ihnen zustehen. In Wirklichkeit ist es so, dass Paul eine genaue Aufstellung ueber seine und Carls Forderungen gegen mich gemacht hat, von der ich nur die Kopie besitze. Wie genau Paul Bescheid weiss, geht daraus hervor, dass er mir am 25. Mai 1939 schrieb :

"..Nach meinen Aufzeichnungen betragen unsere Guthaben, ausser den Effekten

Carl	Paul	
1 741,15	1 427,96	"

Am 7. Juni habe ich dann den Herren einen Scheck von $ 3 000 ueberwiesen und sie Anfang August um die Rueckleihung von $ 2 000 gebeten, die sie mir auch bereitwillig am 11. August zur Verfuegung gestellt haben. Dass es sich also um diese $ 2 000 handelt (nebst den $ 169.11 Abrechnungsrest) wurde mir von Carl am 6. Maerz 1940 bestaetigt und auch die " Unaufrichtigkeit, mit der Du dieses Geld von uns verlangtest..". Irgendwelche Unklarheiten ueber die Bertraege, die ich schulde, bestehen also nicht.

Was die Herren sichtlich vermissen, ist ein Schuldschein. Angesichts meines bisherigen Verhaltens - " welcher rechtlich Denkende koennte dieses Vorgehen billigen " schrieb dazu Carl am selben 6. Maerz - kann man mir natuerlich mehr trauen und moechte einen Schrieb haben. Darauf koennen sie aber lange warten und ich habe keine Furcht, wenn der Herr Paul Schiff zum Anwalt gehen will; nichts waere mir lieber als ein moeglichst oeffentliche Verhandlung ueber diese Dinge.

Der Brief an Dich charakterisiert damit diese Herren vorzueglich: der "kluge" und beherrschte, also hinterlistige Paul versucht es mit versteckten Drohungen, der dumme und temperamentvolle Carl, der vorangeschickt wird, mit moralischer Entruestung. Auf mich macht dieses Zusammenspiel keinen anderen Eindruck als einen eckelhaften. Ich ueberlasse es Dir, Dich mit den Herren im Sinne des anfaenglich Dargestellten auseinandersusetzen; irgend eine Abmachung werde ich nur mit Eili treffen. Im uebrigen warte ich mit Ruhe auf den Tag der "Abrechung ".

Ich werde Dich diesen Samstag leider nicht sehen und wohl auch nicht an den kommenden Wochenenden, da ich beabsichtige, bis es wieder kuehl wird, mich uebers Wochenende draussen zu erfrischen. Daher meine schriftliche Antwort und die schriftlichen Gruesse.

Mein lieber Seff!

Bitte rege Dich über den Brief nicht auf. Gib Stiffs die Bestätigung und das Begleichen der Restsumme ist Eilys und meine Sache. Ich schreibe deshalb auch an Eitscherlich. Ich hatte einige scheussliche Tage v. Nächte. Meine Patientin ist sehr krank gewesen, aber seit heute wieder besser. Da Du das Weekend machst und ich Dich deshalb Samstag nicht spreche, rufe mich mal an.

Küsse Dir u. Gretel

Deutsch

Adresse von Stiffs ist auf dem Umschlage

Kopie

August 13 th, 1940

Liebe Else :

... Unsere Geschaefte gehen leider ausserordentlich ruhig sodass wir Beide weiter Geld einbringen muessen. Dieserhalb bitten wir Dich,da wir uns direct mit Seff nichts in Benehmen setzen koennen,folgendes mit ihm zu besprechen: Wir haben die Papiere bisher immer noch als Sicherheit fuer die seinerzeit gegebenen $ 2 000.- liegen gelassen. Wir dachten,dass sie im Werte wieder steigen wuerden und dass dann ein Verlust fuer Seff kleiner waere,aber es ist ja gerade das Gegenteil eingetreten. Jetzt koennen wir nicht laenger warten und moechten Dich bitten Seff zu veranlassen uns schriftlich zu ermaechtigen die Papiere zu verwerten, d.h. zu verkaufen. Er moechte uns ausserdem bestaetigen,dass er uns die Differenz schuldet und wie er sie zurueck zu erstatten gedenkt.

Ich moechte ausserdem erwaehnen,dass Seff uns seinerzeit nur eine runde Summe zurueckerstattete,er behielt ja einen Teil,und dass aus de r Abrechnung noch Betraege uns zustehen. Auch diese Betraege moechte er uns ueberweisen. Es tut uns leid ueber Dich diese leidige Angelegenheit erledigen zu muessen,aber Du wirst vielleicht diesen Brief einfach an Seff weitergeben ohne Dich mit der Materie zu befassen.

Kannst Du es nicht einrichten,dass wir uns einmal Samstag oder Sonntag hier treffen ?

Herzlichst Dein

gez. Carl

Liebe Else :

Es tut mir leid,dass wir Dich mit dieser unangenehmen Angelegenheit belaestigen muessen,aber wir wissen keinen Weg,ohne die Sit uation zu verschaerfen. Es geht uns jetzt ein bischen besser,da die ganze Hausarbeit ausser den Geschaeften mit dem Pensionaer fuer Annie doch ein bischen zu viel war. Wir sind jetzt auf Wohnungssuche,da wir billiger wohnen muessen,und bei der Hitze ist das eine scheussliche Arbeit.

Herlichste Gruesse

Dein

ge. Paul

March 6th. 1940

Lieber Seff:

Dass zur Diskussion unseres an Dich gerichteten Briefes gestern die beiden Frauen hier erschienen ist für Dich ein sehr bequemer Weg zur Erledigung einer unangenehmen Angelegenheit. Wir bedauern heute den Fehler gemacht zu haben mit Deiner Frau uns in eine solche Diskussion eingelassen zu haben, die unter Männern hätte erledigt werden müssen. Es wäre dann nicht zu einem solchen beleidigenden Ton gekommen wie ihn Deine Frau anschlug.

Es ist richtig, Du hast uns Affidavits besorgt und Du hast unser Vermögen verwaltet, für Beides sind wir Dir zu Dank verpflichtet. Wir andererseits haben Dir jede von Dir gewünschte Summe so lange zur Verfügung gestellt, wie es uns möglich war, ohne ein Wort darüber zu verlieren. Was unsere Dankesschuld darüber hinaus mit der Regelung unserer letzten geldlichen Angelegenheit zu tun hat ist uns unerklärlich.

Du verlangtest Anfang August 2000 $ vorübergehend für ca 1- 2 Wochen für das Affidavit Deines Vaters. Du wusstest zu dieser Zeit bereits, dass Du das Geld nicht für diesen Zweck benötigtest, sondern zur Bezahlung von Schulden für Mitscherlichs wie wir gestern hörten. Trotz der Unaufrichtigkeit, mit der Du dieses Geld von uns verlangtest, hätte eine alsbaldige Rücksprache Deinerseits mit uns bestimmt einen Weg zur Beilegung dieser Sache finden lassen. Statt dessen brachst Du jede private Beziehung mit uns ab, aber dies war Eurerseits ja schon Monate vorher der Fall.

Bei einer telefonischen Unterredung, als wir das Geld für Affidavitzwecke für meine Schwägerin zurückerbaten, botest Du Paul die Steels an, mit Bedingungen, die er nicht annehmen konnte. Er lehnte die Übernahme ab und die Wertpapiere wurden nur ins Depot genommen und blieben weiter Dein Eigentum.

Jetzt kommst Du durch Deine Frau mit einem Angriff, statt mit einer Entschuldigung, da Du ohne zweifel das Unrecht, das in Deiner Handlungsweise lag empfindest. Welcher rechtlich denkende könnte dieses Vorgehen billigen.

Sachlich liegt es so, dass die 25 Steels von Dir auf unserem Depot zur Sicherheit hinterlegt sind und von uns zu Abrechnungszwecken nicht übernommen sind. Da wir für unsere Familien zu sorgen haben sind wir auch nicht in der Lage die Schuld zu streichen.

Sollten wir durch unsere Dispositionen gezwungen sein die Steels zu verkaufen so werden wir Dir vorher Mitteilung machen, erwarten aber von Dir aus in nicht zu ferner Zeit Beginn von Rückzahlungen, nach Möglichkeit.

Grüssend

Clara

REgent 4-7810

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New York März 4. 1940

Lieber Seff:

Wir stehen unmittelbar vor dem Beginn einer anderen geschäftlichen Angelegenheit, da sich leider unser Laden nicht so entwickelt hat, wie wir es annahmen. Bisher legen wir nochdauernd Geld zu und von Verdienst kann noch keine Rede sein. Wir sind zu einer neuen geschäftlichen Sache gezwungen, da wir unser kleines Kapital nicht auffessen wollen.

Als Du damals im August Geld von uns bekamst, sagtest Du, dass es nur für ein paar Wochen gebraucht würde. Wie die Umstände lagen, hätten wir uns auch für längere Zeit nicht festgelegt. Nun liegenndie Dinge, wegen unserer geschäftlichen Unternehmungen so, dass wir wissen müssen, wann Du uns das Geld zur Verfügung stellen kannst, und wir gebrauchen es in nicht zu ferner Zeit.

Da wir inzwischen an flüssigen Mitteln knapp geworden sind, hast Du sicher Verständnis für unsere Bitte.

Mit besten Grüssen

Kurt

Cary 10th. 1939.

Lieber Jeff.

Anbei $500 in Scheck. Sandte gleichzeitig Brief an die Bank vom Sar. Acc. $500 zu überweisen.

Viele Grüsse

Clara

Mai 25. 1939

Lieber Seff!

Wir wollen wirklich jetzt Hilde tatkräftig helfen und wäre Dir für die besprochenen Schecks, bitte getrennt für jeden von uns, dankbar.

Nach meinen Aufzeichnungen betragen unsere Guthaben, auser den Effekten

Carl	Paul
1741,15	1427,96
(1741,15)	(1427,96)

mit bestem Gruss

Paul

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr. J. Lovelock
500 West End Ave Apt 17H
New York City

C. Schiff. c/o Mrs. L. Peterson
2224 New Haven Ave. Far Rockaway N.Y.

July 21st. 1931

Liebe Sonntags, Wir verbringen wunderschöne Wochen hier & erholen uns ausgezeichnet. Jeden Tag Strand & schwimmen. Leben so billig wie in N.Y. Warum macht Ihr nicht einmal eine Mittelauf & kommt mit ihr hierher.

Wollt Ihr bitte Barne Bescheid wenn irgend etwas wegen meiner first Papers kommt, so sofort um mich zu wenden. Ich reklamierte dort. Morgen feiern wir wenig. Großaufmarsch & Hoffe es sey nur Gutes wegen meines Schicksals.

Herzl. Grüsse! Ich hoffe Euch wohlauf. Eure Henne (?)

C-6-A-1
100M 12-37

13. V. 39

Ward O.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

FIFTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDREDTH STREET

NEW YORK

Lieber Leff, zuerst Ihnen Liebe und Dank, es sind allen gut geht, das ist die Hauptsache. Vierzehn Tage bin ich nun schon hier und man untersucht mit äußerlicher Gründlichkeit meinen unvergleichlichen Körper.

Vorgestern machte man wohl 20 X Ray Photos vom Kopf & der Wirbelsäule, immer vielen Durchleuchtungen und kann übrigen vorzüglich sitzt.

Allmählich wird es aber ernst & es ist nicht weise, wenn man immer Kopf aufkratzen will immer mal überflüssigen Verstand zu zeigen nützt es viel auf alles vorbereitet zu sein.

Allmählich Testament ist erledigt. Ich möchte meine Frau alle vorkommenden Werte überlassen & bitte sie in einem Briefe zu sämtlichen Bank weight schon

und mir erst ein Konzept zu machen.

Auch Angabe, welche Form maßgebend ist.

Ich hoffe Dir nicht zu viel Arbeit zu machen. Es ist eine Gattige Wiedergutmachung wäre mir, für Mundanus e Kegen, willkommen.

Ich habe wegen Gelegenheit Herrn Rechtsanwalt, Verhältnis Frau Krause schrieb.

Besonders, wenn Gelegenheit sagen ihr Bestes zu tun. Hoffe sie auch zu sehen.

Bitte von diesem Brief Anderen nichts zu sagen.

Herzlichst

Hedwig

Lars S.

office :

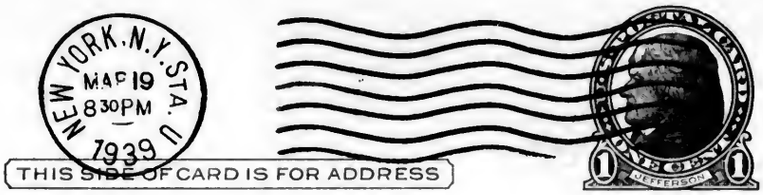
30. Maerz 1939

Liebe Hilde :

lege es mir nicht krumm aus,dass ich Dir bis heute nicht gesagt habe,wie sehr ich mich ueber Deine Heirat gefreut habe. Ueberrascht war ich natuerlich nicht,ich fand es aber richtig,dass Du das Heiraten nicht weiter aufgeschoeben hast. Die Gattenwahl machte Dir ja keine Sorge mehr und es ist gescheiter,schon als gut eingewoehntes Ehepaar auf die grosse Reise zu gehen denn als Flitterwoechner. Die werdet Ihr und wir alle wohl zur silbernen Hochzeit nachholen; frueher werden wir kaum die Muss dazu haben.

Und das Fehlen dieser Musse ist auch der Grund,warum ich nicht in der Lage war,Dir zu schreiben. Bei uns jagt ein Schock den anderen und zum Schreiben raffe ich mich nur auf,wenn wieder jemand hier einwandern will und Auskunft braucht. Aber leider erfahren wir ja jetzt,dass das Eingewandertsein noch keine Loesung aller Probleme bedeutet. Du weisst ja von den Sorgen,die uns alle die Krankheit Deines Vaters bereitet. Was darueber zu denken ist,hat Dir ja Deine Mutter ausfuehrlich geschrieben. Sie wird jedenfalls langwierig sein und wir wuenschen uns oft,Du waerest hier,um mit Deiner umsichtigen Art etwas Beruhigung zu schaffen.

So stehst Du gleich am Anfang Deiner Ehe zwischen den Schrecken Europas und den Sorgen Deiner wartenden Familie,keine sehr schoene Folie fuer das Glueck,das Du Dir geschaffen hast,aber ein Grund mehr,es zu geniessen. Gruesse Rudi und nimm alle guten Wuensche fuer die Zukunft von



Mr. Jos. Sondek
900 West End Avenue
New York City.

Mont. 18t. 1938.

Liebe Jeff.

Eine sehr genaue
letzte Untersuchung am
Freitag zeigte, dass
ein Blinddarmvorfall vorliegt
und operativ behandelt
werden muss.

Ich nehme an es
wird in den nächsten
Tagen sein & bin froh,
dass es so weit ist.

Ist es nötig, dass
der Lord Mill. von
Nöten benachrichtigt
wird? Ich möchte
Dich dann um Ihre
Gefälligkeit bitten
Lord Loffe wohlauf
zu setzen, dass Th. das
Pray gute Wege wünschen
hatte.

Nun & nur alle
Besten Dank.

Hey Gilbert
Lieber Chuck.

New York den 14.3.39

Lieber Karl :

Es tut mir leid, dass Du an so etwas wie ein Testament denken musst. Ich sehe aber ein, dass Vorsicht gut ist und es kann ja nie schaden, wenn ein gültig formuliertes Schriftstück vorhanden ist.

Ich habe mich deshalb heute mit meinem Anwalt in Verbindung gesetzt, der mir seinerzeit mein eigenes Testament gemacht hat und er schlug mir vor, jemanden aus seinem Büro zu Dir zu schicken, um einen formgerechten Letzten Willen zu formulieren. Eine alte Erfahrung sagt: besser kein Testament als ein fehlerhaftes. Kosten werden Dir daraus keine erwachsen, es geht sozusagen als ein Anhängsel zu dem meinen, in dem Du ja auch eine Rolle spielst.

Ich möchte Dir freilich gern diesen Besuch ersparen und will morgen nochmals mit dem Anwalt überlegen, ob wir den Entwurf nicht ohne Dich machen können. Nur wenn das nicht möglich sein sollte, wirst Du innerhalb der nächsten zwei Tage einen Herrn aus der Firma Moses, Bermeo und Haas bei Dir sehen.

Ich höre über Dein Befinden regelmässig, auch, dass Du ganz gut aufgehoben bist. Es scheint ja so, als ob Du doch um die Operation herum kommen könntest.

Wir haben recht viel, aber angenehmen Betrieb mit Brückners, die sich hier wohl fühlen. Auch sie hoffen, Dich bald zu sehen und wünschen Dir eine frühe und gesunde Heimkehr aus dem Hospital.

Mit herzlichen Grüssen

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NEW YORK

November 30, 1938

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TELEGRAMM-ADRESSE
FEDRALBANK

Basel, den / Bâle, le 24.November 1938.

Monsieur le Dr.Joseph Sondeck ,
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New-York

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M.

New York,den 24. November 1938

Liebe Hilde,

Samstag frueh werden also alle Schiffs hier ankommen. Du wirst wahrscheinlich von Deinen Eltern von unterwegs schon gehoert haben,wie es zu dieser unerwartet raschen Abreise kam. Urspruenglich sollten uebermorgen mit der "Deutschland" nur Eva,Margot und Otto kommen,dann entschlossen sich die Maenner kurz nach den Exzessen vom 10. November auch gleich mitzufahren und schliesslich verliessen am 17. November die beiden Familien gleichzeitig Deutschland. Die naeheren Umstaende dieser "Abreise" kennen wir nicht,da wir die Entwicklung nur aus Telegrammen erfahren haben,aber wir koennen uns ausmalen, dass diese Abfahrt eher eine Flucht war. Was Sie mitbringen konnten,ist auch noch unbestimmt;wahrscheinlich ihr Handgepaeck und das wird wohl auch alles sein,was sie herausbekommen. Auswanderung mit wohlgepackten Lifts und Ausstattung gehoert einer idyllischen Vergangenheit an. Wir muessen froh sein,dass sie ihr Leben retten konnten und dass die Maenner der sonst in Frankfurt ueblichen Haft entgangen sind.

Am 11. November landete als Vorbote Erna mit Margot H. Da sie gerade kurz vor dem Pogrom abfuhr,wusste sie uns nichts zu erzaehlen und ahnte nicht,wieviel Glueck sie hatte,mit vielen Koffern und einem Lift daheim gereist

zu sein.Sie wohnt einstweilen noch bei ihren Freunden Vogels und sucht mit Margot eine Stelle. Heute erhielten wir eine Telegramm vom Elschen,dass sie ihr Visum bekommen hat und am 21. Dezember fahren will,wie sie fuerchtet,ohne Gepaeck.

Ich berichte Dir das,um Dich auf dem Laufenden zu halten,denn Deine Eltern koennen Dir nach Ankunft nicht sofort schreiben,die "Normandie" wird den Hafen schon verlassen haben. Dann sollst Du wenigstens meinen Brief haben. Alles Weitere werden sie Dir berichten,ich habe noch keine Vorstellung,wie wir die vielen Leute unterbringen sollen. Ich finde es jedenfalls gut,dass Du nicht dabei bist und hoffe auch,Deine Eltern davon zu ueberzeugen,dass es mit Eurer Einwanderung nicht eilt. Ihr muesst ja doch auf Euer Visum in Paris warten und wenn Ihr herkommt,dann ist es besser,nach dem anderen anzuruecken. Solltet Ihr in naechster Zeit einmal Frankreich verlassen muessen,was ich nach der neuesten politischen Entwicklung und dem Friedenspakt mit Deutschland als wahrscheinlich ansehe,dann wird sich das in anderen Formen abspielen als in Deutschland und ausserdem werdet Ihr Euren Antrag beim amerikanischen Konsulat vorweisen koennen.

Deine Fragen,die Du mir in den beiden Briefen vom 21. September und 23. Oktober gestellt hattest,haben sich durch die Entwicklung selbst beantwortet. Die Informierung von Liebergs war ueberfluessig,was ich auch gehofft hatte, und die kleine Rechnung bei der Guaranty Trust in London habe ich auch beglichen. Es tut mir leid,dass Du sooft gemahnt wurdest,ich hatte durch den Sommer und meine Krankheit alles verschlampt. Jetzt bin ich mit meiner Korrespondenz wieder auf dem Laufenden,was mir bei

den vielen Anfragen wegen Einwanderung und Beschaffung von Affidavits nicht leicht faellt. Nachdem wir nun die Familie aus Deutschland heraushaben,kommt die meine daran und Freunde in Oesterreich,Tschechoslowakei und Italien. Eine obere Grenze fuer einwandernde Angehoerige und Freunde kann ich mir gar nicht vorstellen.

Dass Anni im Fruejahr ein baby erwartet,stimmt. Zum Glueck wird bis dahin ja die Mutter da sein und Mutter und Kind pflegen koennen. Eili bemueht sich eifrig,sein Geschaeft aufzubauen,aber es nimmt eben mehr Zeit als wir gedacht hatten.Bei uns hat sich nicht geaendert,nur die Zahl unserer alten Freunde und Angehoerigen in New York waechst.

Ich fuerchte,dass die juengsten politischen Ereignisse in Europa auch an Euch nicht spurlos voruebergegangen sind und Ihr Euch nicht mehr so wohl in Paris fuehlt. Oder sieht das nur von hier so aus ? Schreib mir gelegentlich wieder,wenn auch die Eltern da sind,und nimm herzliche Gruesse von

Deinem

New York,den 11. November 1938

Liebe Anny :

dieser Brief wird Dich wohl schon allein erreichen. Heute mittag kam Euer Telegramm,dass Paul und Carl bereits mit den Kindern abfahren. Ich habe mich,offen gestanden,mit dieser Nachricht gefreut,denn jeder,der hier landet,bedeutet eine Sorge weniger. Darum bin ich auch beruhigt,dass Ihr alle Eure Abreise beschleunigt.

Euer Telegramm traf ein,als wir gerade vom Hafen zurueckkamen,wo wir Erna abgeholt hatten. Sie landete um 9 Uhr morgens,zum Glueck an einem Tag,der arbeitsfrei war, sodass ich sie mitabholen konnte. Ich moechte nicht sagen, dass sie nicht schon einmal besser ausgesehen habe;aber sie strahlte,endlich am Ziel zu sein und ich konnte es ihr nachfuehlen,nachdem ich eben die Zeitung gelesen hatte. Ausser uns waren vor allem Shaakers und ihre anderen Freunde da und di se legten Erna und Margot so mit Beschlag,dass wir uns fuer zwei Tage be cheiden zurueckzogen. Am Sonntag kommen nun die Beiden zu uns,um uns ausfuehrlicher zu berichten.

Mindestens einmal in vierzehn Tagen gehen wir jetzt an den Hafen,um Ankoemmlinge abzuholen. Das naechste Mal werden es die vier Frankfuerter sein und wir freuen uns darauf aus tausend und einem Grunde. Sei beruhigt,wir werden sie gut aufnehmen. Und habe eine troestenden Kuss von

New York,den 8. November 1938

Liebe Anny,lieber Paul :

ich habe Euch noch gar nicht gedankt fuer die vielen erfreulichen Nachrichten aus den letzten Wochen. Das war wirklich schoen,dass so kurz hinter einander die Bestaetigung der Affidavits und die Erteilung des Visums kamen und dass schliesslich alles glatter ging als ich je zu hoffen wagte. Nun fehlt Euch nur der Pass,hoffentlich wird sich auch diese Kleinigkeit einrenken. Aber ich waere noch gluecklicher,wenn ich schon den Tag wuesste,an dem ich Euch vom Schiff abholen koennte wie einst im April. Diesmal werden wir mehr Wartende sein als damals : Erna,Margot, Eva und Otto. Erna werden wir in drei Tagen hier empfangen,wir sind begierig,was sie uns alles zu berichten hat. Ueber Otto und Eva habt Ihr noch nichts Endgueltiges geschrieben, ich faende es aber gut,Ihr wuerdet Euren urspruenglichen Plan mit der Mathilde durchfuehren. Ein Monat Vorsprung bedeutet,vor allem fuer junge Leute,eine Menge. Sie sind gleich eingewoehnt, verstehen schon besser die Sprache und koennen den Nachkoemmlingen an die Hand gehen. Wenn Ihr es also einrichten koennt,tut es doch. Ob Eva auch hier landwirtschaftlich aerbeiten kann,das vermag ich nicht zu beurteilen. Aber das wuerde sie eben hier erfahren und sollte moeglich sein. Auch Otto koennte den Boden fuer seine Berufsarbeit gleich sondieren. Ich sage ungern etwas voraus,meine Erfahrung ist die,dass sich erst im konkreten Fall etwas feststellen laesst.

In einem frueheren Brief habt Ihr die Absicht geaeussert, Euren Lift und und die Fahrkarte bis in den Westen zu bezahlen. Spaeter schriebt Ihr von diesbezueglichen neuen Bestimmungen. Wenn es sich irgendwie mit denen einrichten liess,dass Ihr Transport und Fahrt nach dem Westen bezahlt,waere es gut,denn ich glaube auch,dass Ihr nicht immer hier bleiben werdet und dann die Moeglichkeit haettet,Euch und Eure Sachen in einem Zug weiterzubefoerdern. Vielleicht solltet Ihr San Franzisko als Station waehlen, ich habe dorthin Beziehungen. Wie verhaelt es sich mit der Transportversicherung ? Eine Versicherung in Mark ist nicht sher sinnvoll,wie wir aus eigener Erfahrung wissen.

Moeglicher Weise kann mir darauf Erna schon antworten, aber ich schreibe Euch heute,weil ich infolge eines freien Tages endlich die Gelegenheit dazu habe. Vielleicht koennen wir mit Erna noch einiges bestellen.

Heute wollen wir nur noch Ursel einen recht herzlichen Geburtstagswunsch ueberbringen. Er wird leider zu spaet eintreffen,wir hoffen uns aber durch die aus erordentlichen Zeiten entschuldigt. Unser vordringlichster Wunsch ist,dass wir das naechste Jahr Ursel gemeinsam hier feiern koennen mit Kerzchen am Kuchen, einer party und vielen happy birthday - Gesang. Ursel wird dann schon einen leicht amerikanischen Akzent haben.

Nehmt nochmals herzlichen Dank fuer die vielen lieben Briefe und Gruesse von

New York,den 8. November 1938

Liebe Aenne,lieber Carl :

heute haben wir anlaesslich amerikanischer Staatswahlen einen freien Tag und den nuetze ich,allen denen zu schreiben,die ich waehrend der letzten Wochen vernachlaessigen musste. Darunter seid auch Ihr. Fast ein Dutzend Briefe von Euch liegen noch unbeantwortet auf meinem Schreibtisch und ich bin froh, Euch endlich einmal dafuer danken zu koennen. Ich muss das diesmal ganz besonders intensiv tun,denn Eure Briefe haben mir in letzter Zeit viele gute Nachrichten gebracht - gut, wenn ich sie auf ihre Bedeutung fuer die Zukunft hin betrachte. Denn natuerlich ist Aufloesung und Abbau immer haesslich,aber sie waeren unertraeglich,wenn sie nicht um einer besseren Zukunft willen geschaehen. Und das konntet Ihr Euch doch sagen,als Ihr Eure Firmentafel herunter holtet zur selben Zeit,als Ihr Euer Einwanderungsvisum bekamt. Wie pflegte man in Frankreich zu sagen ? Der Koenig ist tot,es lebe der Koenig .

Ihr habt es ja ganz besonders schwer gehabt und ich habe mir viel Sorgen gemacht,als es mit dem Abschluss des Geschaeftes gar nicht vorangehen wollte. Dazu das peinigende Warten auf den Stuttgarter Bescheid und Deine Krankheiten,lieber Carl,das ist eine Menge Miessigkeiten fuer eine Person. Umso dankbarer haben wir Dir dafuer zu sein,dass Du Elschen in der Zeit Eurer eigenen Last so viel beraten hast und den Aerger mit dem alten I. auf Dich nahmst. Ich fuehlte mich wirklich leichter als ich las,wie gut alles in Stuttgart abgelaufen war. Das waere also

geschafft.

Meine erste Antwort war : ein Seufzer der Erleichterung,meine naechste : dass ich mich hinsezte und meinen Angehoerigen nach Prag schrieb. Man kommt gar nicht dazu,sich eines Erfolges zu erfreuen,schon gibt es neue Aufgaben und die vor mir liegenden sind nicht zu knapp. Bisher habe ich noch keinen Bescheid,wie ueberhaupt die Aussichten meines Vaters und meiner Schwester auf ein Visum sind,aber wir muessen wenigstens anfangen, auch wenn das Tempo der Entwicklung dort langsamer sein sollte.

Aber nun wollen wir uns wieder der Gegenwart und der Zukunft zuwenden und ich waere Euch dankbar,wenn Ihr mich ueber Eure Absichten und Unternehmungen auf dem Laufenden liesset. Dass Margot zu hause ist und sich sprachlich vorbereitet finde ich gut,sicher kann sie Euch auch beim Packen helfen. Ob Ihr Hilde veranlassen sollt,zusammen mit Euch hierher zu kommen,scheint mir zweifelhaft. Ich stehe ja mit Hilde in dauerndem und regem Kontakt und meine aufgrund der Kenntnis ihrer Situation,dass sie etwas spaeter nachkommen sollte. Es ist gar nicht so wuenschenswert,wenn soviele Leute auf einmal eintrudeln und gleichzeitig Stellung suchen; vier oder mehr Wochen Aufenthalt geben schon einen Vorsprung und es waere gut,wenn ein Teil von Euch ihn schon hatte. Insofern finde ich den Plan von Pauls,Otto und Eve vorauszuschicken,richtig.

Ueber das,was Euch hier erwartet,kann man kaum etwas sagen. Ich moechte aber wissen,wann Ihr abfahren wollt und ob Ihr inzwischen alle noetigen Stempel im Pass habt. Laesst es sich so einrichten,dass Ihr mit dem Elschen zusammen kommt ? Sie will erst Anfang Maerz fahren und das waere doch nach Eurem Termin. Viel-

leicht weiss Erna Bescheid,die in drei Tagen hier ankommen wird.

Vor lauter Zukunftssorgen hatten wir ganz vergessen, Dir, liebe Aenne, zu Deinem Geburtstag zu gratulieren. Nimm es uns nicht uebel. Wir fuehlen uns sehr beschaemt,nachdem Du Gretel zu ihrem Geburtstag so lieb geschrieben hast. Aber wir sind in unserem Denken so wenig auf Feste eingestellt - auch auf unsere eigenen - dass wir bisweilen in all dem Druck daran vergessen,dass es noch Feste gibt. Das naechste Jahr werden wir umso mehr feiern und dass wir es hier vergnuegt und mit freierem Kopf tun,das ist mein herzlichster Wunsch fuer Dich. Wir hoeren in letzter Zeit keine Klagen ueber Deine Gesundheit und hoffen,dass Du nicht nur zu klagen vergisst,sondern wirklich auch nichts zu klagen hast. Das waere schon eine Menge wert bei der bevorstehenden Reise.

Seid alle Drei aufs herzlichste gegruesst von

Meine Lieben

Es war eine recht vergnügte Expedition nach Stuttgart mit 2 Wagen voll Schiffchen. Mittags waren wir schon fertig und was da noch zu erledigen ist, dürfte keine besondere Schwierigkeiten machen.

Die Abwickelung in Höchst war eine sehr anstrengende Sache, und sie wird noch viel Arbeit kosten. Ich habe den Eindruck, als ob der Partner uns keine Schwierigkeiten machen wird, aber es kommt natürlich nicht viel heraus. Wir sind trotzdem sehr froh dass wir so weit sind und dass die Hypotheken & Schuldenlast nicht mehr auf uns drückt. Es waren schwere Monate, die hinter uns liegen.

Gerade habe ich Else gesprochen, die ihren Aerger mit dem Alten hat. Gerade wenn einmal ein Reflektant für die Häuser da ist, muss er seinen Feiertag halten. Ausserdem verlangt er Preise, die er nicht bekommen kann. Aber auch das wird ja einmal zum Ende führen.

Erna ist bald reisefertig, ihr Schiff geht am 3.Nov. und Ihr werdet also bald einmal ausführlichen mündlichen Bericht bekommen. Ich wünschte wir könnten schon erzählen statt zu schreiben. Es sieht bei uns schon recht umzugsmässig aus, die Hälfte der Bücher ist aussortiert, ein Teil ist schon verkauft. Die Bücherwand wird aufgebaut, das Schlafzimmer ist schon in Ordnung und alles wird gerichtet. Die Spediteure kommen und machen Offerten, wobei wir leider feststellen müssen, dass die Bedingungen immer schlechter werden. Die Spedition kann nur noch bei Hafen N.Y in Mark bezahlt werden. Neue Bestimmungen sind in Vorbereitung.

Da aber die schwersten Probleme gelöst sind, sind wir guten Mutes und wissen, dass alles andere auch noch irgendwie geregelt wird.

Hoffentlich werdet Ihr die Sorgen mit Prag auch noch los. Ich glaube nicht, dass Eure Angehörigen sich lange dort halten können.

Herzlichste Grüsse Euch allen

Euer Hans

Meine Lieben, es ging alles nach Wunsch in Stuttg. und nun geht die Arbeit wieder für uns um viel Geld & viel Sorgen beginnt & wir halten guten Mutes.

Ich muss jetzt auch schreiben

Alles Gute & viel Liebes

Eure Anneil.

G. S.

Tfm. den 4.11.38

Meine lieben Alle!

Paps schickt gerade einen Brief an Euch fort, und da will ich die Gelegenheit wahr nehmen, und Euch auch mal ein paar Zeilen hinzufügen. Zwar werden wir uns ja, wenn alles klappt schon sehr bald sehen, aber trotzdem kann es nichts schaden. Wir sind hier sehr mit den Vorbereitungen beschäftigt, und haben daher sehr viel Arbeit. Die Listen sind g.s.A fertig nun müssen wir nur noch die Genehmigung bekommen, und wir hoffen, dass das klappt.

Otto und ich sind froh, schon so bald heraus zu kommen, das kann Ihr Euch wohl denken.

Ich habe in den letzten Wochen hier Englisch gelernt, doch fehlt uns beiden da noch sehr, sehr viel, es ist halt nicht so einfach, so ne fremde Sprache.

Ich hoffe, dass Ihr uns in unseren Berufsplänen ein paar gute Ratschläge geben könnt. Ihr wisst ja, dass ich einen spezial Faible für gärtnerische und landwirtschaftliche Dinge habe, und ich hoffe, dass es möglich ist eine Gärtnerstelle auch dort in N.Y zu bekommen. Es ist jetzt zwar dafür eine ungünstige Zeit, aber ich hoffe doch, dass es Möglichkeiten gibt. Ich bekomme von hier aus einige Adressen.

Für Otto ist es sicher leichter, Na, wir werden schon sehen, wie das alles wird. Mathilde hat nen netten Brief geschrieben, sie freut sich schon riesig. Sie will uns alle abkontrollieren, da kommt sie ja an die richtigen Adressen. Ernchen haben wir vorausgeschickt, damit sie uns abholt. Wir sind froh, dass sie alles in Ordnung hatte, und endlich fortkam. Sie hat viel Pech und Glück zusammen gehabt.

Bald ist da drüben ja überhaupt die ganze Familie beisammen,

und es ist gut, wenn es erst mal so weit ist. Bis dahin müssen aber noch einige Schwierigkeiten überwunden werden, hier bei uns.

Nun hoffe ich, dass wenigstens wir uns bald sprechen und sehen können.

Bis dahin wünsche ich euch noch alles Gute, und viele herzliche Grüsse

Eure Vera.

Liebe Mischpoke! Dear cousins! Ladies and gentlemen!
Wie Ihr Euch denken könnt bin ich sehr froh hier herauszukommen. Ich nehme an dass ich drüben bei Euch bald eine Stelle als Schlosser oder Auto-Schlosser annehmen kann. Meine englischen Kenntnisse sind zwar nicht ideal aber daran ist vorläufig nichts zu ändern. Ihr werdet mich ja bald sehen, so nach u. nach sammelt sich die ganze Verwandtschaft wieder an, und wir können wieder Familienabende abhalten wie „einstmals in guten Zeiten.!!" Herzliche grüsse

Otto.

Da meine Berufsfragen leider schon geklärt sind brauche ich ja nichts mehr darüber zu schreiben.

Herzliche Grüsse an Alle

Eure Ursel.

Liebe Lieben ich habe mich zu Tode und kann für mich selbst alles Liebe + Gute schreiben. Wir kommen uns über es bald. Verwirklichung unsrer Pläne und Ideen erfolgt, wenn unser bayrisches „Mädelchen" —

Herzl. Kuss Eure

Gute Frau haben wir Eva

bei Bernhards Krankheit, sie wollen uns mal

Annie

Paris, den 23. 10. 38.

lieber Jeff.

Für Deinen Brief vom 20. 9. danke ich Dir, er wurde mir nach Bordeaux nachgeschickt, wo ich mit Rudi war, um in Paris nicht vom Krieg überrascht zu werden. Zum Glück sind wir ihm ja noch einmal entronnen. Es waren schreckliche Tage.

Ich hoffe Du hast Dich inzwischen weiter von Deiner Mandeloperation erholt. Zum Glück habe ich das bereits hinter mir.

Sehr glücklich bin ich darüber dass das Geschäft nun endlich übergeben wurde, der Stuttgarter Besuch gut vorbei ist, + nun wünsche ich mir nur noch die ganze Familie sei schon aus dem "lieben Vaterland" heraus.

Ich schrieb bis jetzt nicht an Lieberg, ich nehme an, dass Du Wolfgang Lieberg angabst? Bitte bestätige mir dies, + wenn Du es für nötig hältst, dass ich Ihnen schreibe werde ich ihnen einfach schreiben, wir hätten Sie als Referenz angegeben + wenn eine Anfrage aus A' d Räume wollen Sie es mir wissen lassen, damit ich Ihnen schreibe, was sie antworten sollen. Auf jeden Fall lasse mich aber dann kurz wissen was geantwortet werden soll.

Ich hoffe. Du hast die Sache mit der Guaranty Trust Co in London inzwischen erledigt denn ich bekam erneut einen Reklamationsbrief (vom 14. 10) es ist der fünfte!!

Über Frankfurt hörte ich, dass Anni im Frühjahr ein Baby erwartet, ich hoffe, dass ich Gelegenheit haben werde, es kennen zu lernen. Kann Eli dort in seinem Fach geschäfte machen? Wohnen sie in Eurer Nähe.

Von mir kann ich Dir nichts neues erzählen. Vati meint es sei möglich mich an sein Affidavit anzuschliessen, + ich muss nun mit Rudi besprechen was wir in dieser Frage beschliessen wollen, es ist ein schweres Problem, um so mehr als wir noch so unentschlossen sind wohin wir gehen wollen. Die Frage ist ja auch für uns noch nicht so eilig, da Rudi bis jetzt noch für seine Karlsruher Firma hier arbeiten kann + ich ja auch verdiene, was ich brauche. Ich finde ausserdem, dass es zunächst genügt wenn die Familien Schiff im Januar ohne mich + Rudi kommen, denn wenn dann noch 2 Personen mehr sind die eine Arbeitsmöglichkeit suchen sitzen wir alle rum. Meinst Du, dass es keine Schwierigkeiten geben wird, wenn die Eltern erst einmal drüben sind, uns anzufordern??? Auf jeden Fall sei so lieb und schreibe nichts an meine Eltern

über meine obenstehenden Überlegungen. Vati ist, wie Du ja weisst, leicht über-empfindlich in solchen Sachen, aber schliesslich ist es ja richtig genug, alle Für und Wider zu überlegen, + das verursacht mir leider viel Kopfzerbrechen.

Für heute nicht mehr. Ich würde mich freuen bald wieder von Dir zu hören. Grüsse bitte Grete, Anni und Lili.

Herzlichste Grüsse

Deine Hilde

Fun. 17. Okt. 1938.

Lieber Jeff. Gretel & Anlang,

Vor 2 Stunden kamen wir von unserer Expedition nach St. zurück, 8 Personen nahmen daran teil & es klappte alles.

Die Papiere & Visum haben allerdings noch nicht da uns noch ein neuer Stempel im Pass fehlt aber wie der Pass von deutscher Seite aus gültig ist, bekommen wir alles. Die Abfertigung war flott & in angenehmer Form. Alles ging in Ordnung also Lohube hat endlich die Seele von Dir, l. Jeff aufgewandte Mühe. Nochmals vielen Dank für alle geleistete Arbeit & die liebe Erledigung.

Ich erkundigte mich auch wegen der Vorladung deiner Mutter. Ihre W. wird in ca 10 – 14 Tagen zur Vorladung kommen also Ihren für Ende November in St. erledigt. Hoffentlich ist bis dahin ihre Einbürgerung unsere erledigt.

Per Adresse J. Wirt machte heute wieder beim Hausverkauf Schwierigkeiten. Es ist ein gräßlicher Patron. Unser Gesuch ist aber seit Freitag Nachmittag in anderen Händen, Grenzlässt soll morgen gehen, wie von

Weihnachten. Den Lohn für alle von der Familie geleistete Arbeit steckt aber ein anderer ein.

Wir wir uns froh, dass wir die Tante los sind, es waren fast unerträgliche Wochen & Monate.

Jetzt wird hoffentlich die Abwicklung gut vorangehen, damit wir weiter kommen.

Meine Frau & Margot sind schon todmüde hin's Bett & Wochen & da die Post der Briefe heute Abend ist mag es genügen.

Habt Ihr für die Prager etwas unternehmen können?

Wir hätten ja sehr gern mal Hilde bald aus Europa heraus. Hat sie mit Euch schon darüber korrespondiert?

Ich hoffe, dass nun die Lippschen & Greiffen von Gretel jetzt besser verträgt.

Nacht! allesamt gut.

Herzlichst

Euer Lear

Ihr Lieben, Wir sind glücklich, auch die 2. Etappe hinter uns zu haben. Herzliche Grüsse allen Eure Renne

October 18th,1938

Guaranty Trust Company of New York,
32, Lombard Street,
London E.C. 3.

re: WGW / DKS
Securities Department

Gentlemen :

Enclosed herewith please find check of L 1.5.-. to cover custody fee charges on gold held for the account Mr.Joseph Soudek &/or Miss H. Schiff which I understand will tend to close this account.

I regret the delay in taking care of this matter before this time.

Respectfully yours,

J. Soudek

15. Oktober 1938

Mein liebes Gretelchen!

Vor allemm wünsche ich Dir zum Geburtstag ein gutes, fröhliches Jahr, das alles so bringen soll, wie Ihr es Euch wünscht. Dazu gehört ja, dass auch Eure Mutter recht bald dort einziehen kann. Ich glaube nicht, dass es noch besondere Schwierigkeiten gibt und dass Ihre Ladung recht bald erfolgt.

Ihr werdet wohl vergnügt zusammen feiern und ein gutes Festessen wird die Stimmung des Tages heben. Seid froh, dass Ihr ein so freies Leben führen könnt und dass Ihr aufbauen könnt.

Auch wir sind froh, dass seit gestern das Kaufhaus Schiff "Kaufhaus Conrady" heisst. Es soll ein Bombembetrieb sein und wir denken, das s dadurch die Abwickelung programmässig vor sich geht. Die vertragsmässige erste Zahlung ist bereits erfolgt. Es war eine riesige Arbeit bis die Lageraufnahme fert g war und wir sind stark ermüdet. Aber als Rentner, die wir jetzt hebbich sind, werden wir uns schon erholen. Uebermorgen geht die ganze Schifferei nach Stuttgart und wir denken, dass dort alles klappt. Dann geht es an die Vorbereitung des Umzugsgutes. Otto & Eva sollen ja schon nächsten Monat herüber, wenn es sich einrichtnen lässt. Immerhin ist die Hauptschwierigkeit, das Geschäft und dank Seff's Hilfe das Affidavit, geschafft, allesandere erscheint mir von weniger grosser Bedeutung.

Ich freue mich jetzt ordentlich auf das neue Werk und wenn wir ein bischen Glück haben, werden wir schon etwas finden, um wieder voran zu kommen.

Onkel Albert schrieb uns, dass er 3 Affidavits beschafft hat, Rudi Schiff, Lilly Schiff & Hans Schiff. Lilly schrieb das Ihre sei glänzend. Wir werden es mit nach Stuttgart bringen um vielleicht einen früheren Termin herauszuholen.

Geht es Annie den Umständen nach gut? Wir freuen uns so sehr auf den ersten Familienabend in der neuen Heimat. Wir dachten oft in der letzten Zeit daran, welche Sorgen Seff mit seiner Familie hat, und wie er jetzt wieder für diese Papiere schaffen muss. Wie steht es denn damit? Habt Ihr Aussicht ihnen helfen zu können?

Feiert vergnügt, meine Lieben, wir werden an dem Tag einen guten Tropfen Geisenheimer auf Dein Wohl, liebe Gretel, leeren.

Herzlichste Grüsse Euch allen

Euer

Ich kann Euch kaum für
meinen Begriff von der Karrosität der letzten
Zeit sagen, am schlimmsten waren die Tage
der Kriegsentscheidung, dann hat sich alles
gelöst und wir fangen an für die
Zukunft zu arbeiten. —

Du l. Großvater wünsche ich alles Gute zum Geburtstag, vor Allem ein ruhiges Jahr ohne die Krankheiten Deiner für die Familie mit mehr Ruhe für alles Schöne & Gute, für Dich selbst und Deinen Kopf. Ich hoffe es sehr, wenn wir kommen, wollen wir Euch Euch zu helfen, besonders Deinen Geburtstagsgästen kommen, es ist im Vorjahr zu Geschenken nicht geladen worden. – Wir sind alle gesund nach den körperlichen Anstrengungen & den geistigen Erregungen. – Man baut nicht einfach auf, mit Kraft und Zeit, um es so klanglos zu verlieren. – Ein Kräftes.

Viel Liebes für Allen

Herzliche Glückwünsche & und einen besten Geburts-Augenkuss von Deiner Ursel

Herzliche Glückwünsche Otto

Herzl. Küsse Euer Anne

Auch von mir sehr herzliche Wünsche, und alles Beste. Ich schreibe nächste Woche nochmals ausführlich. Einen Kuss Dir, und an alle Deine Grüße

15. Okt. 1938

Frankfurt a/M

Liebe Gretel, eben drückt mir Carl, der Besuch hat, den Briefbogen in die Hand, damit ein paar Zeilen für Euch zum 17. ds noch zeitig abgehen. Es wäre entschieden angenehmer, ein wenig mit Euch zu plaudern, als Inventurblätter fürs Geschäft, die für uns zur Kontrolle nötig sind, zu rechnen. Das ist immer erstes Resultat als Reichs; nebbich! So weit hat man's nun gebracht, dass alle glücklich sind, das „Lebensrecht" los zu sein. Wir fühlen uns tatsächlich erleichtert, seitdem uns, dass mit dem Aufhören des Geschäftes die Stuttgarter Untersuchung zusammenfällt, und dann geht es hoffentlich ohne viele Hindernisse an das Neue. Hoffentlich müsst ihr uns greenhorns nicht zu viel Hilfe leisten. Jedenfalls wünsche ich Euch, lieb Gretel, dass alles Seitz, das Ihr tut, viel reichlich vergolten und, dass Euch glückliche Zeiten in Gesundheit und ohne Sorgen bestimmt sein. Das letzte Jahr brachte an Kummer soviel, dass es für immer genügt. Den Geburtstag werdet Ihr wohl im Freundeskreis ein wenig festlich begehen. Dass Euch verwöhnen soviel vergnügt zusammen. Herzlichste gute Wünsche für Euch, Grüsse für alle nur entgegen von Euren

Hermann

Liebe Gretel & Seff.

Es ganz Können wir uns noch nicht als Einsiedler fühlen, wenngleich wir gestern um 12 Uhr das Geschäft verliessen, das um 4 Uhr mit einem Betrieb eröffnet wurde

Gott sei Dank, dass wir diese aufregende Zeit hinter uns haben. Es war unbeschreiblich. Der Abschied von unserem Lebenswerk wirkte uns leicht, da wir so schlimme Monate hatten & nicht zum Geringsten auch deshalb weil wir voraussichtlich & auf die Zukunft „drüben" hoffen.

Margot ist recht gestern von Kreuznach zurück & morgen haben wir noch Stgt. um Montag dort die Visitation zu bestehen.

Du, liebe Gretel, wünsche ich alles Gute im neuen Lebensjahr. Hoffentlich sind wir bald alle dort zusammen & können wieder aufbauen.

Von Onkel Albert hatte Brief. Er hat ja für 3 Vettern & Cousinen Affidavits beschafft.

Wir werden noch viel Arbeit mit Inventur Auszeichnung etc. & dann den Auswanderungspass haben. Grüsst Anni's etc.

Herzliche Grüsse, Du Gretel Deinen Geburtstag

Lu

Liebe Gretl!

Auch ich will Dir sehr, sehr herzlich zu Deinem Geburtstage gratulieren. Bleib gesund und lass Dir's weiter gut gehen! Gestern bin ich von Kreuznach fort gegangen und es gibt zu Hause auch genug zu tun. Hoffentlich klappt alles gut, dann können wir uns bald sehen.

Dir und Seff viele Grüsse Margot.

Lieber Seff!

Du kannst Dir nicht vorstellen, wie gross die Last war, die heute früh mir von der Seele fiel.

Wenn man so viel Sorgen hat, und wenn so viel Schwierigkeiten auftauchen, überall, wo man nur zufasst, dann wird man zum Schluss pessimistisch und glaubt alles müsse fehlgehen. So war Dein Telgram heute eine tröstliche Botschaft, die unseren Seelenzustand entsprechend beeinflusste.

Vielen herzlichsten Dank für all die Arbeit, die Du hinter Dir hast. Ich weiss wie bitter es ist, solche Gänge gehen zu müssen. Ich kann es Dir nachfühlen, dass es Dir nicht leicht gefallen ist, aber Du hast wirklich damit ein gutes Werk getan, denn was sonst sollten wir wohl anfangen? Ich freue mich, dass es solch brave Menschen gibt, wie besonders der neue Vetter, der uns nicht einmal kennt. Man erlebt so viel menschliche Enttäuschungen, dass solch gute Erfahrungen doppelt wohl tun. Sage ihm, wie dankbar wir alle sind, und mache ihm einmal klar einen wie grossen Dienst er uns geleistet hat.

Hoffentlich genügen jetzt die Papiere, dass Du nicht noch weitere Schwierigkeiten hast.

Wir warten jetzt auf die Genehmigung zu Verkauf, und es kann immer noch einige Zeit dauern, bis das alles klappt. Alle diese Vorgänge sind schwierig und in ihrer Entwicklung nicht abzusehen. Da das Geschäft sehr gelitten hat, ist es sehr deprimierend untätig zusehen zu müssen. Aber alles dieses geht ja irgendwie vorbei und ich denke mit Freude an neues Aufbauen, ohne die Schwierigkeiten zu unterschätzen.

Es tut mir so leid, dass Du durch Goldschmidt Aerger hattest. Ich kann mir wohl vorstellen, dass es verletzend ist, wenn man sich so wie Du eingesetzt hast, noch Ratschläge etc zu erhalten. Es lag dies bestimmt nicht in unserer Absicht und ich weiss auch nicht, wie es dazu kam. Erna sagt mir nemmeut, dass Sie keinerlei Anregungen dazu gegeben habe.

Hoffentlich habt Ihr nicht garzu sehr unter Hitze zu leiden. Wenn wir hier schon stöhnen, denke ich manchmal an Euch, und tröste damit mich und die anderen die anfangen zu stöhnen.

Im Hause sind wir schon eifrig dabei alles zu richten obwohl es ja noch lange Zeit haben wird, bis wir zum Auszug fertig sind. Wir haben ja nicht viel anzuschafffen, aber umsomehr zu verkaufen, bei unserer grossen Wohnung- Deinen Rat betr. der Bücher will ich befolgen Ich nehme also mehr mit, als ich ursprünglich vorhatte. Es wäre sowieso ein schmerzlicher Abschied geworden, da man doch an diesen Dingen sehr hängt.

Lieber Seff, grüsse mir Deine Gretel und die Annies. Du hast uns einen schönen Tag bereitet unf wir danken nochmals für Deine grosse Hilfeleistung.

Herzlichste Grüsse

Dein

Mein lieber Seff, es war heute früh ein Sonnenstrahl wie ein Telgramm kam, nach all den sorgenvollen Zeiten die wir zurück haben. Wir danken Dir mit vollem Herzen für all Deine Arbeit, hoffentlich können wir Dir noch mal gut machen. – Ich bedauere es sehr, daß du Dich so mühsam, mit soviel Mühe, noch nach solch Dinge, aber wir können nichts ändern, es muß nun ist nun einmal geschehen. Wir müssen unsere Interessen in den besten Händen und Du kannst Dich meiner Empfehlung zu E., er muß, was sonst Anspruch auf eigenen Gewinn erheben. Grüße Dich bitte

4.Oktober 1938

Meine Lieben alle!

Wir waren längere Zeit schweigsam, denn es gab sehr viel zu tun für uns. Als Privat-Menschen sind wir überhaupt bisher fleissiger, wie vorher mit dem Kaufhaus. Dabei kommt die geschäftl. Abwickelung mit unserem K äufer nur sehr langsam voran, d a der Mann es garnicht eilig hat. Trotzdem gleube ich, dass die Schlussabrechnung keine zu grosse Enttäuschung werden wird. Das Ausrechnen der Inventuren nimmt noch einige Tage in Anspruch.

Erchen und M a rgot schwimmen nun schon auf dem Weg zu Euch und Ihr werdet ausführli he Berichte über alles hier von Ihnen erhalten. Glücklicherweise sind wir alle, a uch Elschen, gesundheitlich in guter Verfassung und Ihr werdet also nichts unangenehmes erfahren haben. Ich schreibe haben, da ich gerade feststelle, dass Ernchn bei Erhalt dieses Briefes ja bereits in N.Y. gelndet sein wird. Sie reiste vergnügt und voller Zuversichtab und ich bin überzeugt, dass die beiden es schon schaffen werden.

Wir selbst sind eifrigst mit Vorbereitungen beschäftigt. Gestern war ich mit Otto per Auto in Stuttgart und holte die Papiere, nachdem am Tage vorher endlich die Pässe vorschriftsmässig in unseen Besitz kamen . Für die Einreise ist also jetzt alles in unserer Hand und es fehlen lediglich noch die Gepäckerlaubnis-Papiere. Nächste Woche werden die sehr umfa ngr ichen Listen eingereicht und wir versuhen die Reisegepäckliste f ür Eva und Otto gleich abgestempelt zu erhalten. Von dieser Genehmigung hängt ja d eren Abreise mit der Deutschland am 17.d.M. ab. Hoffentlich klappt a alles und wir können das Programm einhalten. Mathilde schrieb sehr herzlich und k ich g laueb ,dass wir die B iden ohne Bedenken ihr anvertrauen können. Erna wohnt ja ga nz in der Nachbarschaft und wird mit ihr über alles sprechen.

Eine scheussliche Arbeit macht ja jetzt die Erledigung der Formalitäten, dadie Liste ausführlichst jeden kleinen Gegenstand enthalten muss. Ich w ill aber über al d n Kram nicht klagen, denn die grossen Hauptsachen, Geschäftsverkauf und Visa sind geschafft, da werden die noch fehlenden Dinge auch nach und nach erledigt werden. Elschen sprach ich gerade am Telefon, auch sie ist mit Unbedenklichkeitspapieren beschäftigt . Die anderen Dinge kann sie erst nach Stuttgart beginnen.

Habt Ihr eigentlich die Päckchen bekommen, die ich Euch schickte. Evt. schicke ich noch ein par mehr von der gleichen Sorte.

Ich kann mir vorstellen, dass Ihr bei einem Gng in der City stets neue Frankfurter Gesichter zu sehen bekommt, denn es ist doch kolossal, was alles von hier aus jetzt nach USA geht. Ich habe das Gefühl, dass man sich darauf einrichten sollte, nicht in N.Y. zu bleiben.

Herzlichste Grüsse, meine Lieben alle, und grüsst mir, es klingt ein bischen komisch, Erna und Margot.

Euer

Alex

2. Oktober 1938

Lieber Seff, meine Lieben alle!

Vielen herzlichen Dank, lieber Seff, für Deinen lieben Brief vom 20.Sept. aus dem wir so recht ersehen konnten,wie sehr Du Dich mit uns gefreut hast. Es ist ein grosser Druck von uns genommen, besonders , da nun seit zwei Tagen sich auch der politische Himmel aufgeklärt hat. Das waren sorgenvolle,nervöse Tage,die hinter uns liegen, und Du armer Kerl, hast natürlich besonders schwer darunter zu leiden gehabt.

Natürlich habt Ihr das Telegram richtig verstanden, aber man sieht wieder einmal,dass es garnicht leicht ist sich bei der grossen Entfernung richtig zu verstehen. Auch mein Brief an Lewins sollte natürlich nicht bedeuten, dass ich Deiner Erfahrung in Affidavitsachen irgendwie mistraute. Wir kannten Lewins nur von 3 Tagen aus Lugano her, wo sich die Mrs.Lewin besonders freundschaftlich uns anschloss. Trotzdem schien es mir gewagt sie sofort wegen eines Zusatzaffids zu bearbeiten. Ich wollte nur Sie auf zwanglose Weise mit Dir in Verbindung bringen undhoffte dass sie das Angebot des Affidavits dann von sich aus machen würde.

Es tut mir leid, dass sich, was ich wohl verstehe, der Brief anders las, als er gemeint war, und bitte sehr um Entschuldigung. Wir sind Dir, lieber Seff, ja so sehr dankbar, dass Du mit Deiner grossen Energie und mit soviel Arbeitsaufwand Dich dieser Angelegenheit , gewidmet hast. Wir wissen wohl,dass es nicht leicht war und freuen uns unseres Glückes,dass bisher alles so relativ günstig läuft.

Gestern erhielten wir die telefonische, aber noch nicht definitive Zusage, dass der Verkauf nunmehr vom Wirtschafts-Ministerium bewilligt ist. Die Uebergabe mit allen Ausrechnungen wird ca 3-4 Wochen dauern. Dann sind wir diese Last los, die uns finanziell in der letzten Zeit durch unsere Illiquidität grosse Sorgen gemacht hat.

Wir sind schon dabei Hausrat zu verkaufen. Gestern und heute haben wir unsere Bücher sortiert und wir haben die Absicht wenn es geht, ca 800 Bände mitzunehmen. Mit 2 Spediteuren habe ich schon verhandelt , und jetzt fangen wir an die Umzugs-Listen anzufertigen, da es 3 Monate dauert, bis man die Packerlaubnis hat. Vorraussichtlich werden wir amfangs Januar bei Euch eintrudeln. Hoffentlich klappt alles so, wie wir es uns vorstellen .

Wir freuen uns durch Else immer zu hören, dass es Euch gut geht. Auch sie betreibt ja jetzt die Auswanderungs-Angelgen - heut intensiv und besondere Schwierigkeiten wird es wohl auch bei ihr nicht mehr geben

Otto lernt gut in einer kleinen Autoschlosserei. Handwerkzeug werde ich ihm noch diese Woche besorgen. Eva möchte gerne sich auf einem landwirtschaftl.Gut betätigen . Glaubst Du, dass es da irgendwie Gelegenheit geben wird. Wir tragen uns immer noch mit dem Gedanken, Eva & Otto evtl. vorabzusenden. Mrs.Woltje, unsere Köchin, wird sie ,wie sie uns schrieb, gerne aufnehmen, bis wir kommen und sprachlich, köönnten sich die beiden inzwischen anpassen. Erna kommt ja auch bald herüber. Sie wird sich vorraussichtlich am 3.Nov. einschiffen.

Hoffentlich hast Du, lieber Seff, Dich von der Operation inzwischen wieder vollständig erholt. Bist Du denn mit Deiner Arbeit wieder mehr befriedigt,als in der letzten Zeit. Nach der

europ. Beruhigung werdet Ihr sicher jetzt eine gute Konjunktur bekommen, an der ich gerne teilnehmen möchte.

Elschen freu t sich unbändig auf Annies Geburtstagsgeschenk, und wir freuen uns alle mit. Unter anderem werte ich dies Geschehnis als Zeichen eines gesunden Optimismus, den man hiervja beinahe verlernt hat.

Seid alle vier herzlichst gegrüsst, vergesst den guten Rif nicht,

Eure

Ihr lieben vier, was wir für Sorgen hatten wie aber in jeder Beziehung ein gutes Ende nahm, geht es uns allen gut und wir fangen an unsere Zukunft richtig in die Hand zu nehmen. Heute in 14 Tagen 1. Jet. w. fahren wir nach Stuttgart und damit erfüllt sich für uns der erste Schritt. Wir kauften uns mit einem Brief l. Hff, gut, ich ist einer Wanderer bis Bist und gut v. Holt mit einem Frahl zurück geschafft hat, die Temperatur wird ja für Euch nun erträglich sein. Und was macht der süsse kleine Radar, wird er mal erzählen können von all den Abenteuer a. Bauten, die er zu sehen nach U.S.A. kommen. – Der macht eigentl. der Englisch vom grossen Peter, er wird prima kommen wie ich. Obwohl ich wieder Stunden nehmen muss tatsächlich arbeite, aber der Kopf ist halt trotz nicht mehr so jung wie „in" gewesen überhaupt bleiben. Aber die Zeit bringt zurück Kraft und es werden gute Tage kommen um es wieder einzuholen. – Trotzdem sind wir für die Zukunft optimistisch, wir werden es schon schaffen. –

Für heute ist meine Lust mit einer Bitte an Deinen Gut in Form.

Gehabt von den Kindern nur das allerbeste

Herzlichst Eure Anni.

Mit Ihnen wir für Euch ein paar Zeilen Heft:

Tfm 29. 9. 38.

Liebe Jeff, Ortel, Anni & vielgeliebte Lippchaft.

Ohne mir Vorwürfe machen zu müssen kann ich leider im Briefschreiben. So ist allmählich bald das Haus gelaufen zu müssen überall leere Räume mit leicht zählbaren Kindern & Kinder den Frauen mürrisches Personal, das selbst beim seltenen Klingeln oft Cäsar bedient. Aber auch das wird hoffentlich bald verschwunden sein & ich denke die Genehmigung wird unfehlbar bald erfolgen. Die Sache wird eben ich Berlin bei Wirtschafts Ministerium behandelt wie man mir eben telefonisch bekanntgab mit Ausziehen auf Calbryen Erfolg. Dann waren ja die monatelangen Strapazen bald vergessen. Diese Zeit könnte ich nicht missen, es war wunderbar. Sperling fuhr ich, J. mit Annie per Wagen nach Kiel, Heisberg (Skilehrer) in Kiel ab & prächtige Verwandte an. Die Heisbergs waren alle anständig & haben uns 8 Wälle lang Herfort bis uns 6. Dis uns im wieder über 14 Tage hinweg helfen. Ja meine Lieben, so geht es uns. Aber was? Verlernt man allmählich das sich aufregen? Mit Anne war 3 Tage über die Feiertage in Dr. Hannes Sommerhäuschen ohne Leitung & Drachen — herrlich.

Mir Kindern scheint sich die innere Situation auf zu klären & Europa wird hoffentlich ohne Krieg aus Wiesen Zähneknirschen herauskommen. Wie J. Jeff wird wegen Hans Vaters & Schwester auch bei Schwenden nichts geschehen. So wird uns wirklich ja bei Gericht. Inzwischen hast Du alle zum 14 Okt in Stgt. bestellt sind. Dann werden wir alles so bereiten, dass wir so fort als möglich fort können. Leider Heute gehe morgen mal zu Schneider. Er ist auch zu unbeständig, rät ihr Stgt. nicht zu sehr zu bereiten. Ich bin Vielen Gegenteil dafür nicht Wohnt bald dorthin zu gehen, Ihr

kann ja dem Finanzamt antreten, Dass Sie ihr gegen Lästigkeitsbenleid auf ihr Einverständnis die Papiere, Unbedenklichkeit etc erteilen.

Wir haben einen Steuerberater, der dies mit etwas mehr Energie erledigen fertig bringt. Sollte Schwester vorzogen nichts dagegen haben so kann Elsk es mit Ihrem Herrn verrechnen.

Abgesehen werden wir wohl am 15 Okt heim nehmen. Sie wird von Kinderheim gute Zeugnisse bekommen.

Mit Ihr Heft hoffe ich wieder ganz gesundet. Ich fühle mich Gottsei viel besser, etwas schlapp ist noch mit dem Linken Fuß, aber das wird in Kt. vorbei sein. Und was macht der alte Peter, Miff, der ganz kleine Peter? Im nächsten Fall ist unter vielen „Hundetagen" mit erheblich vergrösserter Familie zu rechnen. In Köln Mauke ist für Hans Schiff & Frau „Trudel" das eben eingetroffene amerik. Affidavit. Wir raten der Frau Verwandtschaft mitnehmen & vielleicht in Schiff Dem Holzé's spätestens Tage verlieratet als Ueberraschung geben. Die Frau ist sehr nett, tüchtige Akademikerin.

Genug für heute, die Familie muß mal aufstehen.

Hoffentlich kommt Dein Heft mal Eine Familie weiter mit jüdischen Affidavits erfreuen.

Viele herzliche Grüße

Alex

Paris, den 21. September 1938

Lieber Seff,

Ich hoffe Du hast meine beiden letzten Schreiben erhalten. Ich erhielt heute morgen inliegendes Schreiben von London, aber da ich Dir ja mitteilte, dass £ 1-5 zu zahlen sind schicke ich es Dir lieber ein, denn vielleicht hast Du inzwischen bereits gezahlt ??

Ich kann Dir von hier nicht viel erzaehlen. Wir haben hier in Europa schreckliche Tage hinter uns, hoffentlich geht es nun doch ohne Krieg aus. Alle Welt ist in einer solchen Angststimmung, dass fast jeder schon so weit ist, einen Krieg zu begruessen, als weiter in dieser Ungewissheit zu leben, ich kann Dir die Atmosphaere hier in den letzten 14 Tagen gar nicht schildern, aber Du bist ja auch auf dem Laufenden.

Ueber die Frankfurter mache ich mir schreckliche Sorgen, wenn ich nur etwas fuer sie tun koennte, Vati schreibt dass sie, so lange das Geschaeft nicht verkauft ist, nicht die noetigen Papiere haben werden und daher nun sehr wahrscheinlich am 17 Oktober noch gar nicht nach Stuttgart koennen. Ernas Papiere haben sich ja nun gluecklicherweise gefunden. Heute Abend bin ich mit einem Abteilungsleiter aus Ffm Hoechst verabredet, er wandert nach USA aus, und ich bin gespannt auf das, was er mir von zu Hause berichten wird.

Meinen deutschen Pass bekam ich inzwischen auf ein Jahr verlaengert, bin also wenigstens zur Zeit der Sorge enthoben evtl ohne Pass dazusitzen.

Ich kann mir denken , dass Du sicher wenig Zeit zum Schreiben und auch viel Sorgen hast, aber ich wuerde mich tretzdem freuen wenn Du mal wieder von Dir hoeren liessest, es braucht ja kein langer Brief zu sein.

Wie geht es Euch perseenlich, und wie mit Deiner Betaetigung ?

Gruesse bitte Gretel, Annie und Eili herzlichst.

Dir recht herzliche Gruesse Deine Lilale

Boiceville,den 20. September 1938

Liebe Hilde :

auf Deine beiden Briefe vom 18. und 27. August kann ich Dir erst heute antworten. Ich hatte Ende August eine Mandeloperation,von der ich mich noch immer zu erholen habe. Wir sind eben ein wenig im Gebirge,kehren aber Ende der Woche wieder nach New York zurück.

Ich glaube,daß es richtig war,daß Ihr beide Euch für eine Auswanderung nach USA vormerken ließet. Ihr habt ja in den vergangenen Tagen gesehen,wie schnell es einmal zum Krieg kommen kann und dann ist es besser,zur Abfahrt bereit zu sein. Im übrigen hatte ich Euren Fall,was die Einwanderung nach Amerika betrifft,für höchst einfach : Ihr habt beide Affidavits von nahen Verwandten,Mayer Schiff wird Dir jederzeit eine Bürgschaft schicken,etwas Ersparnisse und schließlich einmal auch Deine Eltern hier. Du kannst also ruhig in die Zukunft schauen,sofern Du sie in Amerika suchen solltest.

Von Schiffs hatten wir vor einer Woche ein Telegramm, daß sie nach Stuttgart bestellt seien. Ein früher datierter Brief von Paul berichtete aber,daß nur die Pauls bestellt wären,während die Carls noch keinen Bescheid hätten. Ich vermute aber,dieser Brief ist überholt und alle holen sich im Oktober ihre Visa. Damit wären wir einen großen Schritt weiter und ich hoffe nur,daß auch weiter alles glatt geht in Stuttgart. Freilich werden sie mit dem Geschäft noch genug Schwierigkeiten haben und nichts übrig behalten; das ist aber weniger wichtig als daß sie mit heiler Haut herauskommen.

Wegen der Konten kannst Du ganz beruhigt sein. Sie lauten : Josef Soudek in trust of Carl resp. Paul Schiff und stehen laut einem Brief der Bank an den Konsul Schiffs nur dann zur Verfügung falls sie herkommen. Sonst bleiben sie Eigentum der "Londoner Verwandten". Also auch im Kriegsfall sin sie sicher. Die "Londoner Verwandten" habe ich übrigens nicht davon verständigt und überlasse es Dir,ob Du mit einen von den Liebergs darüber sprechen oder korrespondieren willst. Ich kenne sie nicht und will auch die Sache nicht weiter an-

rühren : je weniger Leute darüber wissen,desto besser. Es gibt nur einen Grund,sie einzuweihen und das ist der,daß von Deutschland eine Rückfrage käme. Der amerikanische Konsul wird nicht fragen,es könnte nur eine deutsche Behörde sein. Dann würden Schiffs die Adresse der Londoner angeben müssen. Das Einzige,was Du vorsorglich tun könntest,wäre dies : den Londonern zu schreiben,daß sie sich,falls sie eine Anfrage aus Deutschland bekämen,an Dich wegen Aufklärung wenden sollen. Was denkst Du darüber ? Ich halte das Ganze für nicht dringlich und habe mir das nur für den Fall eines Falles zurechtgelegt. Keinesfalls kann ich mit London korrespondieren,das nähme zuviel Zeit.

Die kleine Affäre mit der Guaranty Trust werde ich bald in Ordnung bringen. Infolge starker Arbeitsüberlastung während des Sommers habe ich meine Bücher vernachlässigt und weiß also nicht,ob diese Forderung überhaupt zu Recht besteht. Mir kommt vor,sie wäre mit einer anderen Rechnung beglichen.

Du fragst nach uns : meine Arbeit ist unverändert und gleichbleibend groß; ich hatte die vier Wochen Ausspannung sehr nötig. Anni und Eili versuchen hier ihr Antiquitäten - Geschäft fortzusetzen und auszubauen. Das gibt viele Mühe und es läßt sich wenig über die Aussichten sagen; ich betrachte sie aber für gut. Gretel hatte während der Einrichtung der beiden und mit Haushalt so viel zuetun,daß sie einstweilen mit der Goldschmiede aussetzen muß. Wir haben eben alle Kräfte anspannen müssen,für die Familie und Freunde zu sorgen.

Laß bald wieder von Dir hören und sei herzlich gegrüßt von Gretel,Anni,Eili und

Boiceville,den 20. September 1938

Liebe Pauls :

Euer Telegramm war ein wahres Freudenfest für uns. Ich bekam es in meinen Erholungsurlaub nachgeschickt und konnte also den Gedanken,daß uns das geglückt ist,wirklich voll auskosten. Freilich wußten wir im ersten Moment den kurzen Inhalt nicht voll zu würdigen; erst nachdem wir Euren Brief vom 8. September viele Tage später erhielten,verstanden wir,was "alle Schiffs" bedeutet. Jedenfalls legen wir uns das so aus,daß inzwischen auch Carls die Vorladung bekommen haben. Als wir Euren Brief vom 8. September lasen,waren wir noch sehr bedrückt,daß Carls den Bescheid nicht hatten,den wir bestimmt erwarten; es könnte sich ja nur um eine Formalität wegen Arthur Schiffs Affidavit handeln und die ließe sich leicht beheben. Nun hoffe ich nur,daß wir das "alle" auch richtig interpretiert haben; nach so vielen Fehlschlägen wird man gegen sich mißtrauisch.

Ins Hospital bekam ich den Brief von Mrs. Levin aus Hartford;sie schickte mir den Euren ein und fragte,was sie tun könne. Ihr hattet Ihr ungeschickter Weise geschrieben : "Perhaps you really could give him some advice. He is living in USA only 2 years. " Sie hatte das ganz richtig dahin verstanden,daß ich offenbar nicht wüßte,wie man Affidavits beschafft. Das war mir nicht sehr angenehm zu hören,selbst nicht, wenn es nur ein lapsus linquae gewesen sein sollte. Vielleicht werdet Ihr jetzt allmählich besser verstehen,wieviel gründliche Arbeit hinter meinen Bemühungen um Eure Einwanderung steckt. Ich kann jetzt erst Mrs. Levin antworten und werde ihr sagen,daß wir einstweilen ihrer Hilfe nicht bedürften.

Sicher hat Euch die Aussicht auf das Visum wieder so viel Mut und Kraft gegeben,daß Ihr eine selbst ungünstigere Entscheidung leichter zu tragen vermöget. Ich bitte Euch sehr,nicht zu viel Energie auf die Abwicklung der Vergangenheit zu verwenden,Ihr werdet Sie zum Aufbau nötig haben. Und vor allem : keine Zeit verlieren! Wieweit ist die Vorbereitung mit den Kindern gediehen? Habt Ihr Otto mit den nötigen Kentnissen und Handwerkzeugen ausgestattet ? Was hat Eva in der Zwischenzeit noch gelernt außer Englisch ?

Ich habe mich einigermaßen von der Operation erholt, trotz sehr schlechten Ferienwetters und böser Nachrichten über europäische Politik. Nun wünsche ich mir nur, daß alles Weitere in Stuttgart auch gut erledigt würde, und grüße Euch herzlich als

Boisseville,den 20. September 1938

Liebe Carls :

vielen Dank für Euren Brief vom 1. September,der mich im Krankenhaus erreichte. Ich kann erst heute darauf antworten,nachdem schon alles wieder überholt ist,hoffentlich auch der Brief von Pauls vom 8. September,daß Ihr Eure Vorladung nicht erhalten hättet. Jedenfalls verstehe ich jetzt Euer Telegramm vom 12. September dahin, daß "alle Schiffs ",also auch Ihr für Mitte Oktober nach Stuttgart bestellt seid. Ich werde meinen Anwalt gleich davon verständigen und warte nur noch Eure Bestätigung meiner Interpretation ab,die in diesen Tagen kommen müßte.

Ich wäre sehr glücklich,wenn uns dieser erste Schritt zur Auswanderung gelungen wäre und Ihr nun ganz auf die Zukunft eingestellt sein könntet. Haltet Euch nicht zuviel in und mit Europa auf, ich denke,vor allem nach den letzten Ereignissen,nur mit Abscheu an diesen Erdteil zurück. Eure Frage wegen der Brillen,die uns Mutter übermittelte,habe ich ihr beantwortet. Solltet Ihr noch welche haben, so stellt sie uns bald,vielleicht könnt Ihr Eure Vorbereitungen danahh trefen. Wieweit ist die Vorbereitung von Margot auf ihren künftigen Beruf gediehen ? Mit Hilde stehe ich in lebhaftem Briefwechsel,der nur durch meine Krankheit zeitweilig unterbrochen wurde.

Was Ihr uns sonst zu berichten hattet über Hammerschlag, den Tod von Lotte Heymanns Mutter usw,ist so traurig,wie alles,was von jenseits des Ozeans kommt. Wir sind sehr froh,immer wieder von Mutter zu hören,wie sehr Ihr ihr in allen geschäftlichen Dingen zur Seite steht. Es ist uns eine große Beruhigung inmitten all der Sorgen um die Zurückgebliebenen,zu denen ich in letzter Zeit auch meine Angehörigen zu zählen habe.

Nehmt für heute recht viele herzliche Grüße von

16/9. 1938

Meine Lieben:

Karl ist zur Zeit der Korrespondent der Familie, da er durch seine verschiedenen Beschwerden nur noch halbtags nach Fürth fährt. Ich selbst habe zwar nicht sehr viel, dafür aber um so um angenehmere Arbeiten zu verrichten. Es ist sehr schwer ein so schlecht gehendes Geschäft durch alle Klippen hindurch zu steuern und es kostet Nerven. Aber einmal muß die Uebertragung doch erfolgen! Wenn auch nicht viel dabei herauskommen wird, so wird dann doch der Weg frei, wirklich die Auswanderung intensiv zu betreiben. Wir sind froh, daß Deine Arbeit, liebe Seppi, nun doch so gut geklappt hat. Am 17.10 werden wir also, 8 Mann hoch, in Stuttgart antreten und so schnell als irgend möglich alles zur Ausreise rüsten. Ihr wißt ja sicher, daß alles sehr kompliziert und schwierig geworden ist. Seid Ihr einverstanden der Ansicht, daß es nichts ist nach New York zu fahren? Es ist doch nichts sicher. Es geht auch darüber klar zu werden, da man Fahrkarten und Schiff auch nach dem Warten haben kann. Schreibt mir doch einmal Eure Ansicht darüber.

Euer Telegramm ist eingetroffen und es geht alles gut. Auch gestern abend waren wir alle bei uns zusammen.

Hoffentlich bringt das Neue Jahr nur Gutes für Euch, und auch für uns. Es soll ein guter Anfang werden!

Herzliche Grüße Euer Paul

Meine Lieben, daß nun Ni. l. daß die Schlesischen Grenzen eine Demarkationslinie für sie hat ist sehr erfreulich, lasse sie recht vorsichtig und halte richtige Kapitän, wozu Ni. die nötige Ruhe schaffen soll. – Ich habe ja hier eure Telegramme bekommen, es wäre ein recht schöner Tag gewesen, wenn Franz eure Gegend gekommen hätte. Wir von Carl waren mit Mutter von Paul ab wieder beschäftigt und nur Otto Instinkt kommen wir zu der richtigen Mann, der uns ohne den Schwarzhändler Preise, behilflich war. – Carl war reichlich unartig, gut daß die Sorge abgeschickt ist um neuen Platz zu suchen. – Die letzten Tage waren recht aufregend und wir haben nur ein Hoffen, ein ruhiges zurückkommen Sein zu finden, wenn euch verbleiben. – Unsere Eva ist reizend zufrieden, sie hat ein Kostüm gemacht und bleibt, vielleicht bekommt, die jetzt bei uns, sie ist ein goldiges Mädel.
Wohl ist noch in Jauer, die Schulen sind noch geschlossen, ich rechne aber mit dem Dienstagen beginnen sie wieder. Otto arbeitet noch in der Autowerkstatt, er hat viel gelernt.
Falls wir den Okt. Termin nicht noch wahrnehmen können, besichtigen wir Eva + Otto etwas zu sehen, evtl. können sie bei Matzilda wohnen und evtl. Schulen besuchen, bis wir kommen.

Ch. Schiff
Viktorbergerstr. 11.

Frankfurt a/M. 16. 9. 1938.

Lieber Leff / Gretel, Onkel Peter Riff,

Bei der etwas reichlichen Korrespondenz muß man solche pisaumäßigen Familienbriefe mit einem Brief bedenken. So geht bei Euch ja auch wohl wie bei uns dasselbe Lied untereinander ausgetauscht wird.

Zum letzten Bericht von Onkel erfuhren wir, daß Du l. Leff wieder zum Hause gelandet bist. Jetzt wird Dir Du ein wenig erholen müssen. Dann schreibt Dir l. Onkel noch etwas über irgend ein Geburtstagsgedicht. Die Familie hat das aber leider nicht verstanden, wir wissen ja auch nicht ob das nur für eine Mutter bestimmt war. Immerhin haben wir ihr mangels Verwendbarkeit bei uns die alte Baby-Wage angeboten die bei uns doch nur unbenutzt herum steht. Schließlich kann man ja auch Riff darauf wegen, falls wir die Nachricht falsch aufgefaßt.

Wir sind froh, daß wir nun die Ladung nach Stuttgart erhielten. Gut daß unsere Spanier entgegen dem strengen Gebot eingriffen nicht Vorhänge zu Kanonen dort vorzuhalten, sonst hätten wir durch die schlechte Organisation die Ladung nie erhalten. Deine Arbeit, lieber Leff, war also nicht umsonst. Da alles so gut vorgearbeitet war können wir uns beruhigt fühlen im Gegensatz zu Erna. Die Wiedergutmachungsbehörde ist, daß ihre Papiere nicht zu finden sind. Hoffentlich kommt das auch noch in Ordnung. Nochmals vielen Dank für die Mühe. Unsere Sehnsucht angelegenheit liegt jetzt in Berlin zur Neuentscheidung. Es ist eine unerhörte Nervenanspannung da wir ja finanziell es sehr schwer haben, aber wir müssen es aushalten. Hoffen wir, daß wir bald Schluß machen können. Die politischen Wirren in der Tschechoslowakei sind auch recht unerfreulich & machen uns manche Gedanken. Wir hoffen, daß die Völker so vernünftig sind

Mathilde hat es uns mitgetheilt. Ich bin. wir hätten es sehr gerne. — Als Lenin schrieb einen reizenden Brief, um uns zu helfen, sie wollte sich mit Euch in Verbindung setzen, inzwischen schrieben wir, daß wir sie Affid. haben. wir finden diese Bereitwilligkeit auch so häufig. Kommandanten fabulhaft. Vorhin hörte ich von Else, daß Ihr für 14 Tage nach B. geht, wohl Euch recht gut und Ali b. auch. Hoffe, daß auch gut mit Ninan zurück zusammenkommen.

Wollen wir Euch Alle zum Neuen Jahr alles gute wünschen. — Wenn, wie indem, nur hier nur Zeitung, wird Euch Euch zunächst für Zeit. Herzlichst Eure Anni.

Hat Ruth gute Aufsätze von seinem Vater geschrieben?

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Ffm. 12. 9. 1938.

Lieber Jeff,

Wir können unsere Franzen heute Morgen nach Attgt fahren & eben erreicht mich der telefonische Bescheid, dass mein Affid. irgendwie verbummelt wurde & daraufhin wir zum 17. Oktober geladen sind.

Du kannst Dir vorstellen wie unglücklich ich bin. Mein Brief vom 10 den ist aber in diesem Punkt gegenstandslos.

Ich will nicht posten alles Liebe im Neuen Jahr.

Herzlichst

Ulli

Frankfurt a/M 10 Sept 1938

Lieber Seff , Gretel, Anni u.s.w.

Leider habe ich Nachmittags immer noch Zeit an Euch zu schreiben, da ich meinem linken Fuss mit seiner Nervenentzündung immer noch noch nicht einen ganzen Tag im Schuh zumuten kann.Ich hoffe, dass es damit in der nächsten Zeit besser wir, besonders erwarte ich da, wenn erst unsere Geschäftssorgen von uns genommen sind. Du , l. Seff hast inzwischen auch eine unfreiwillige Bettruhe im Krankenhaus hinter Dir. Ich hoffe, dass Du Dich von dem operativen Eingriff inzwischen gut erholthast und dass Du in Zukunft Dich ganz wohl fühlst. Gestern Abend hatten wir den Freitag Abend bei uns, Eure Mutter hatte die letzten Briefe bei sich und es ist immer eine angenehme Arbeit diese zu konsumieren. Sogar Deine Schrift. l. Gretel kann ich jetzt ganz gut entziffern, aber manchmal muss die ganze Familie sich betätigen um ein besonders schwieriges Wort zu entziffern.

Paul erhielt vorgetern die Mitteilung dass er am 17 Oktober nach Stuttgart zur Visum Erteilung bestellt ist, leider fehlt meine Ladung trotzdem ich um über 100 Nummern früher vorgemerkt bin. Die Hapag, die sich dort umsah berichtete, dass meine Papiere scheinbar zurückgegangen seien. Es ist dies sehr schwer festzustellen, da man Besuche der Aus wanderungswillige n in Sttgt. nicht vorlässt, schriftliche Anfragen werden überhaupt nicht beantwortet also bleibt nur die Auskunft über eine Schiffartslinie. Die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass meine Papiere an den Aussteller, also an Arthur oder die Anwälte zurück ging ist also sehr gross umsomehr als die Papiere doch mit Pauls zusammen ankamen. Es ist dies natürlich sehr schmerzlich zu wissen, da es meine Ausreise, selbst wenn Dir eine Ergänzung möglich ist um eine ziemliche Zeit hinausschieben wird. Der Andrang ist ja ganz ungeheuer, man spricht von über 16000 Vorgemerkten. Ich wollte Dir dieses nur schnell mitteilen l. Seff, damit Du evtl. bei Arthur oder den anderen Stellen erfährst ob tatsächlich eine Bemängelung erfolgte. Nach Deinem letzetn Brief, in dem Du schriebst, dass der Konsul hoffentlich grosszügig genug sein würde über die Mängel des Affidavits hinweg zu sehen, ist es woll anzunehmen, dass er nicht zufrieden war. Was ist nun zu tun? Unsere Cousine Grtrude Heymann, deren Adresse ich Dir im letzten Brief gab, fällt scheinbar vollkommen aus, denn Sie schrieb uns zum zweiten mal in den letzten Wochen, dass sie bei der Familie kein Affidavit für meine Schwägerin auftreiben konnte. Es sieht also meiner Ansicht nach ziemlich trostlos für uns aus und ich weiss leider nicht wen ich evtl für ein Kapital Affidavit angeben könnte. Die Bekannten von Paul, deren Adresse Du erhieltest, werden wohl wenig geneigt sein sich für mich zu bemühen, vielleicht, dass eine Darlegung der Umstände etwas bezwecken kann, doch bin ich nicht optimistisch. Es tut mir sehr leid, dasss Du Dic h nun wieder mit dieser Aufgabe abgeben musst aber es steht ja leider nicht in meiner Macht Dir irgendwie dabei zu helfen. Du weisst ja l. Seff wie sehr es mich auf der anderen Seite drängt dorthin zu kommen. Ich kann mir nicht vorstellen, wie wir es hier nach Aufgabe unseres Geschäftes aushalten sollen, zumal wenn die andere Familie fort ist. Du weisst ja wie drückend wir Untätig keit empfinden werden, deshalb graut es mir davor länger hier zu bleiben. Unser Gardinen Einkäufer Norbert Pollak, schifft sich am 22 sten nach N. York ein, er hat seinen Bruder dort und einen sehr reichen Onkel, der allerdings schon viel für seine Familie getan hat. Sollte alles sonst vergeblich sein so kannst Du Dich vielleicht an Herrn Pollak wenden, seine Adresse ist 47,Fort Washington Avenue , 46 Apt. Vielleicht , dass unter Darlegung aller Einzelheiten durch die Vermittlung Pollaks irgend etwas bei seinem Onkel zu erreichen ist. Ich möchte dieses nur als Letztes anregen und werde Herrn Pollak aufs Schiff schreiben.

Wie es uns sonst geht l. Seff und Ihr anderen. Leider immer noch keine Bestätigung des Geschäftsverkaufs. Angeblich kann diese evtl. in der nächsten Woche möglich sein, die Sache ist leider an die Regierung nach Wiesbaden gegangen hoffentlich wird sie dort günstig entschieden sonst geht sie noch nach Berlin an das WirtschaftsMinisterium. Für uns ist das eine entsetzliche Nerven Anspannung, denn wir sind durch das geminderte Geschäft und den Umsatzrückgang auf die Hälfte sehr wenig liquid und haben dadurch grosse kopfschmerzen. Lange können wir s so nicht mehr machen und deshalb hoffen

wir , dass wir bald vom Geschäft erlöst werden.

Es ist für Euch sicher schwer , Euch in diese unsere Nöte hinein zu denken, solche Dinge erfasst man nur, wenn man sie selbst mitmachen musste. Ich glaube ich habe Euch genug Unerfreuliches mitgeteilt. Dass es unser Malein in Kreuznach gut geht, dass Hilde sich in P. wohl fühlt und dass Änne durch die Operation ihre Blutarmut gänzlich verloren hat sin auf der anderen Seite erfreuliche Dinge.

Hoffentlich mache ich Dir l. Seff mit diesen Mitteilungen nicht gar zu viel Unruhe und Arbeit.

Euch allen wünsche ich alles Gute, Dir l. Seff völliges Wohlsein, nach dem op. Eingriff und Euch allen ein gutes Neues Jahr

Herzlichst Euer

Meine Lieben,

Vor allem hoffe ich, dass Du lb. Seff wieder von Deinem Eingriff erholt bist und Dich in Zukunft ohne Mandeln besser fühlst als seither. Von uns gibt es nicht viel Gutes zu sagen. Wir sind ernstlich besorgt wegen unserer Papiere in Stuttgart. Das Unangenehme ist, dass man nichts Bestimmtes erfahren kann, und wenn unsere Bürgschaft nicht genügt, Du oder Ihr alle die Arbeit und Mühe von Neuem habt. Carls Zustand wird sich auch erst dann bessern, wenn er weniger Sorge und Unruhe hat. Wie haben eigentlich ~~sich~~ Eure zuletzt Gekommenen sich eingewöhnt mit Sprache und sonstigen ungewohnten Dingen? Alle 4 wohlauf wünschend , Grüsse ich herzl.

Eure

KAUFHAUS
Schiff
Frankfurt a. M.-Höchst

den 8. Sept 1938

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Meine Lieben:

Im Eile, damit der Brief noch die „Europa" erreicht. Wir (Paul) erhielten heute die Vorladung nach Stuttgart auf den 17. Okt. Das Affidavit war also in Ordnung und so hoffen wir, dass auch Paul bald geladen werden. Wir sind froh und es fällt uns ein Stein von Herzen. Vielleicht sind wir auch ein bisschen weiter, da Sache mit dem Wirtschaftsministerium in Berlin wahrscheinlich nächste Woche entschieden.

Es tut mir leid, dass Du, l. Seff, Schmerzen ausstehen musst. Wenn der Brief ankommt, wird aber wohl alles wieder in Ordnung sein.

Gebt bitte dem Anwalt Bescheid, dass unsere Sache in Ordnung ist.

Herzliche Grüsse Euer Fritz

Ihr Lieben, jetzt ist also der Schatz hier
Arbeit bei uns zu, und er ist uns
allen ein guter Kerl geworden. Wenn
er bei uns fertig geht, wird es nur
für Carl werden und dann ist Alles
fein & straff wie Leder. — Hoffentlich
bist du lieber Alf wieder wohl, wenn
möglich du auf einmal operiert werden
du wieder schmerzhafte Tage hinter dir
haben. — Alles Gute für Dich und
vielen Dank für Ihre Arbeit
mit uns wir wie jetzt Alles hier haben
bezahlen zu können, wenn wir
bei Euch sind. —

Viele lieb Grüße
& Küsse Euer
Anni

Tfun. 1. Sept 1938.

Liebe Leff, Bretd u. so.

Die Hartzeit bei Dr. Mann fällt an Zerten mit Schreiben aus. Wir laborieren immer noch mit der Genehmigung des Verkaufs herum. Man will von einer Stelle die Lebensmittel ab nicht genehmigen & das gilt das Ganze hinaus. Das Abwarten ist schrecklich unsicher als unsere Lage pekuniär sich sehr stark verschlechtert. Das ist momentan unsere größte Sorge. Deinen Brief, L. Leff vom 14. ten erhielten & es tröstigt uns sehr, dass die gegebenen Affidavits bald die Zusicherungen der verschiedenen Verwandten gezogen werden. Wir wüßten ja nicht was die Papiere an Angaben enthielten & das machte uns so unruhig. Der Antrag in Stgt. ist & ungeheuer jetzt weit über 14000 Warteuk, Anrechne meiner Zweitter soll genehmigen sein.

Wenn wir erst so weit sind, dass wir wegen des Geldes klar sehen können, werden alles sehr energisch betreiben. Sind die Papiere jetzt einmal ermittelt, wann wir wohl an der Reihe sind.

Mit Anne war Sonntag in Zürich, wo wir die Mutter von Lotte Weyrauch zu Grabe trugen. Zu Köln traf Schiff auch sehr schlecht in Form an. Max Hammerling, macht nur schöne Worte ohne Taten, schreibt er sei bind eine neu erworbene fabrik geschäftl sehr angespannt. Ich schrieb ihm gestern einen Brief, den er nicht zahlen lässt. Es ist nicht zu glauben, dass ein so naher Verwandter seine Angelegenheiten derartig schlecht behandelt. Schlimm, dass Du L. Leff mit noch anderen Leuten so schlechte Erfahrungen machen musst.

Wir hoffen, dass unser Fall nicht ohne weitere neue Anstrengungen erledigt.

Von Annes Cousine hatten neuen Brief, diese Seite fällt scheinbar auch aus, selbst für meine Schwägerin Nachhe. Wir versuchen trotzdem dort für sie noch auszukommen.

Eure Mutter sehen wir manchmal bei uns. Heute Abend sind zusammen bei Dauls wo ihr Bertha ihr 10 Jahre Familien Zugehörigkeit feiert.

Es hat jetzt hoffentlich die größte Hitze

hinter Euch. Bei uns war es durch den vielen Regen sogar empfindlich kühl.

Politisch sah es in Europa in letzter Zeit nicht gerade rosig aus, doch scheint es mit jetzt allerseits etwas zu beruhigen. Vetter Arthur schrieb mir einen netten Brief, werde bald wieder antworten. Paul Lube und von Mayer. Hans Schiff wird jedenfalls durch seine Brüder Verwandte ein Affidavit erhalten.

Von Anne Meyer ist so sehr nett, dass sie sich so um Ihn bemüht, nur Schade es nicht auf unsere Kosten geben

Ist Annie wieder von Groiseville zurück? Ihre meinte sie sei krank.

Lagerinsen war ihr in unserer Angelegenheit leider vergeblich – auch noch bei der vermittelnden Bank. Es ist schlimm, aber wir müssen noch abwarten. Wann schreibt Du l. Ernst auf der Tippmaschine. Manchmal studieren wir mit Ihrer Mutter welche Worte Dein Vater eines Tages ergeben.

Ich wünsche Dir ganzen Gesellschaft weiter alles Gute.

Vielleicht. Ihrer
Eure Eltern

Ihr Lieben, der letzte Brief war recht beruhigend für uns; aber es wäre schon angenehm, wenn man erst Bestimmtes wüsste. Wir haben im Familienkreis Fl. Berthes 10 jähr. Jubiläum gefeiert – wünschten, so schon drüben gesammen zu sitzen. Und gesund hoffend, grüßt Euch herzlichst Eure Therese.

Meine Lieben! Der „Geisenheimer" zum 10 Jubiläum von Rolf's war gut. Trotzdem wäre auch mit Euren Cocktails zufrieden sein. Unsere Abwicklung macht uns z. Zt. viel Sorgen. Aber auch das wird eines Tages erledigt. Erlebnisse vergessen wir nie bei uns. Wären wir nur erst alles über See! Herzlichste Grüße

Ihr Lieben, 5 Min. vor Abgang des Schiffes muß ich noch Euch den Brief schreiben, es muß sein ich gross aber mit wenig Zeit, es fehlt für heute nur alles Liebe für Euch Fünf incl. Rieff und Frzl. Kitzes wer will Eure Annie.

Auf Ihr wenn mich gefreut über 10 jähr. Jub.

Paris, den 27. 8. 38.

Lieber Jeff, meinen Brief vom 18. August wirst Du inzwischen bereits erhalten haben, und ich war inzwischen auf Vatis dringliches Schreiben hin doch beim Amerika. Konsulat + beantragte die Einwanderung, auch Rudi wird den Schein nächste Woche dort abgeben. Jedenfalls liegen sehr viele Anfragen auch hier vor, + ~~bd~~ es dauert also mindestens 8 - 10 Monate bis wir benachrichtigt werden und ausreisen verpflichtet es zu nichts. Auf jeden Fall können wir uns nun nicht mehr vorwerfen, etwas versäumt zu haben, nachdem wir die Einwanderung nach USA wohl als auch nach Neuseeland beantragt haben. Als Verwandten gab ich Mayer Sch. an,

Du kannst ihm das vielleicht mal gelegentlich sagen (übrigens werde ich ihm bald mal wieder schreiben) aber zunächst brauchst Du Dich um Affidavit usw. noch nicht zu bemühen, da wir das ja erst in 8-10 Monaten brauchen. Als Ersparnisse gab ich $ 1000 — an, ich hoffe das genügt, ich schrieb drauf dass ich Dir/meinen Eltern schicken will.

Du schriebst dass Du bei der National City Bank je $ 7.500 für die beiden Familien hinterlegt hast. Sind diese Beiden trotzdem auf Deinen Namen, oder auf Namen C + P.? Ich überlege mir die sehr heftig wegen evtl. Kriegsfall + Beschlagnahmung. Aber Du wirst natürlich alle diese Fragen in Erwägung gezogen haben; Hier

redet alles vom Krieg, es macht einem ganz verrückt.

Von zu Hause höre ich ja leider nur immer relativ wenig. Sie können ja nicht schreiben. Es ist schrecklich, dass die Verkaufsgenehmigung so auf sich warten lässt.

Ich hoffe Euch alle wohlauf. Viele Grüsse an Annie + Eli.

Gretel und Dir herzlichste Grüsse Eure Hilde

Entschuldige das Geschmier bitte.

New York, den 23. August 1938

Lieber Carl,

Dein Brief vom 14. August klingt recht traurig: Wetter, Geschäft und Visum können einem wirklich die Laune verderben, das weiß ich nur zu gut. Vielleicht bist Du inzwischen wieder etwas zuversichtlicher geworden, nachdem Du gesehen hast, daß Mutter so rasch Bescheid bekommen hat. Hoffentlich müßt Ihr nicht zu lange warten.

Wie ist mit Arthurs Bürgschaft uns weiter ergangen ist, habe ich Dir ja geschrieben. Vielleicht sollten wir dem nicht zu großen Wert beilegen. Ich glaube, daß die Hilfsbereitschaft der Londoner Verwandten ein für den Konsul schwer wiegendes Argument ist. Der Betrag ist auch nach hiesigen Begriffen sehr schön und dem Konsul im Einzelnen angegeben worden. Die Korrespondenz habe ich im wesentlichen mit Gustav geführt, aber ich bin sicher, daß Wolfgang und Hilde mitgeholfen haben, das Geld zusammen zu bringen. Es würde Euch wirklich eine schöne Anlaufszeit garantieren und dem Konsul als sehr ausreichend erscheinen; meine Anwälte waren erstaunt über die Großzügigkeit der Londoner, von hiesigen Verwandten sind sie weniger Gutes gewohnt.

Aus diesem Grunde hätte auch ein Bürgschaft eines sehr reichen Fremden keinen Sinn; ein Betrag von Mr. Lewin in Hartford, den Ihr nur flüchtig kennt, ist weniger bedeutsam als die finanzielle Hilfe von eng befreundeten Verwandten. Auch Louis Schiff, der Bruder von Arthur, kommt nicht weiter in Frage, da er Notstandsarbeit leistet und sozusagen auf "relief" ist, also keine Bürgschaft stellen kann. Dagegen ist es schade, daß wir nicht früher von der Existenz von Aennes Vettern wußten. Den Brief aus Alassio habe ich zwar erhalten, aber so verstanden, daß diese Verwandten schon für Aennes Schwester in Anspruch genommen werden. Sollte uns der Konsul Schwierigkeiten machen, werde ich mich sofort an die Heymans wenden; vorher ist das sinnlos und zudem erwarte ich keine Schwierigkeiten.

Was Ihr sonst schreibt, hat uns auch nicht fröhlich gemacht: Friedel geht also nach Chile, im Geschäft noch kein Abschluß, Wartezeit auf Lift 2 Monate - es ist z.K. Uebrigens solltet Ihr auch im günstigsten Fall nicht mit einer früheren Abreise als Mitte Februar/März rech-

nen. Auch Mutter erwarte ich erst Ende Januar frühestens.

Grüße mir Aenne und alle Schiffe und Schifflein im Hafen,wir den ken viel an Euch. Nimm selbst herzliche Wünsche,vor allem für eine baldig und gründliche Genesung von Ischias, von Gretel und

Deinem

H.S.
9, rue Victorien Sardou
Paris 16°

Paris, den 18 Aigust 1938.

Lieber Seff;

Unsere Briefe haben sich gekreuzt, Du wirst also inzwischen den meinigen erhalten haben.

Es tut mir leid, dass Du so viel Lauferei und Kopfzerbrechen mit der Familie hast, und ich hoffe also, dass ich Dich nicht allzu bald mit Affidavitfragen beansprucheh und belaestigen muss.

Warum mein Vater Dir schrieb, dass ich nicht mehr lange in Paris bleiben koennte weiss ich nicht; in der Tat ist es so, dass sich absolut nichts in meiner hiesigen Situation geandert hat, im Augenblick besteht also gar kein Grund, schnellstens von hier weg zu gehen; ich bin mir natuerlich klar darueber, dass auf die Dauer hier kein bleiben fuer uns ist, und in diesem Sinne schrieb ich es auch an Vati. Ich weiss also gar nicht, warum er auf einmal alles so ueberstuerzen will, ich nehme an, es ist seiner Nervositaet, die ich ja sehr gut verstehe, zuzuschreiben.

Die Situation in Ffm ist ja auch fuer meine Eltern und Pauls eine sehr unerquickliche, und auch ich waere gluecklich, sie waeren schon alle mitsamt Elschen draussen, und wenn moeglich auch noch mit Moebeln und derartigem Zubehoer.

Aus meinem letzten Brief hast Du ja wohl meine augenblicklichen Absichten ersehen, soweit dieselben im Augenblick zu formulieren sind. Vati schrieb mir folgendes: " Ich halte es fuer sehr wichtig, dass Du Dich auf dem Amerik. Konsulat dorten umgehend erkundigst wie es mit Auswanderung nach USA ist. Evtl musst Du Dir eine Vormerknummer geben lassen & sagen, dass Du Affidavit bestellt hast. Erkundige Dich gleich. Hier werden schon keine Leute mehr angenommen die nicht vorgemerkt sind. Also bitte nicht versaeumen, evtl auch fuer Rudi. Es verplichtet zu nichts." ---- Ich weiss wirklich nicht, ob ich in dieser Angelegenheit etwas tun soll, denn wie ich Dir ja in meinem letzten Brief schrieb haben wir 1° noch nicht die Absicht in den naechsten Monaten auszuwandern da Rudi ja auch noch anstaendig hier verdient und also kein Grund da ist dass wir gleich dutzendweise ohne Verdienst in Amerika sitzen, 2° eine Beantragung der Auswanderung bei Rudis augenblicklichem Gesundheitszustand uns nicht gegeben scheint 3° wir ja noch gar nicht entschlossen sind, ob wir nach USA oder Neuseeland wollen. Ich halte es also fuer am Richtigsten, im Augenblick in dieser Hinsicht nichts zu unternehmen, es waere mir aber eine

Beruhigung , Deine Ansicht darueber zu hoeren.

Wie Du ja wohl weisst warten sie in Ffm auf die amtliche Verkaufserlaubnis, hoffentlich kommt sie bald. Naeheres ueber Verkaufspreis usw weiss ich nicht, kann Dir also nichts diesbezuegliches mitteilen. Der arme Papsch lag die ganzen Wochen mit Ischias, bei der Hitze, aber jetzt scheint es ihm besser zu gehen. Auch ich bin seit Sonntag ein Pechvogel, habe einen Abzess am Zahnfleisch der mir viel Schmerzen macht, aber ich bin in zahnaerztlicher Behandlung, und hoffe also, es geht bald wieder vorbei.

Wie geht es Euch ? Was treibt Gretel, beschaeftigt sie sich eigentlich noch mit ihrer Goldschliedearbeit ? Und was treiben Annie und Eili, sind sie auch in New York , Du erwaehnst Sie gar nicht in Deinem Schreiben ? Und was macht Deine Arbeit ?

Die Guaranty Trust C° forderte nochmals Ueberweisung von £ 1 - 5 an, ich nehme an, dass Du das Noetige inzwischen getan hast und tue also nichts in dieser Angelgenheit.

Ich wuerde mich freuen Deine Meinung ueber Die Beantragungs frage zu hoeren.

Wer ist Herr Brenner ?

Gruesse Annie und Eili bitte von mir.

Dir und Gretel herzliche Gruesse Deine Ulicole

14 August 1938

Lieber Seffund sonstige Leutchen,

Schreibetag, Eure Mutter beschäftigt sich ebenso wie sie mir vorhin am Telefon sagte, da wird sie vielleicht keine Zeit haben sich apäter bei uns einzufinden. Zum Spaziergang hat es heute nicht gelangt, Regen , Gewitter dazu bin ich seit über drei Wochen mit einem angenehmen Ischias mit Begleiterscheinungen zu Hause, werde morgen erstmalig wieder ins Geschäft gehen. Pauls rutschten heute Morgen mit Jugend ab zu Eva dann zu Friedel, die Mitte September für Chile belegt hat. Überall sind die Menschen im Aufbruch und wir schätzen Jeden glücklich der schon so weit ist. In unserem Geschäft geht es immer noch im selben Trott. Die Genehmigungen erfolgen sehr langsam, wir drängen so viel wir können, aber wir hängen ganz von den einzelnen Stellen ab. Die Prüfung der Personalgehälter wurde vor einer Woche vorgenommen und es war bis auf Kleinigkeiten alles in Ordnung. Hoffen wir also, dass es jetzt bald zum Schluss geht.

Gestern erhielt ich Deinen Brief l. Seff vom 4ten. Sehr schmerzlich ist es, dass die Unterlagen von Arthur nicht vollwertig zu sein scheinen. Da habt Ihr Euch so viel Mühe gegeben und jetzt sind Dinge wie die wertlose Lebensversicherung erwähnt, die vielleicht die Genehmigungsbehörde in Sttgt. auf das Monco aufmerksam macht. Annie war vorige Woche mit Erna und Friedel Cassel dorten. Sie hatten ein Empf-Schreiben der Handelskammer bei sich und konnten trotzdem nicht vor kommen, so stark ist dort der Betrieb, lediglich unsere Vormerknummern erfuhren sie . Ich habe 2385 , Paul etwa 100 Nummern weiter zurück, jetzt sind schon über 8000 vermerkt und es soll für sämmtliche Neuaufnahmen geschlossen sein. Hoffentlich macht dieser ungeheure Andrang die Leute nicht kritischer bei etwas unzulänglichen Papieren.

Wäre es nicht möglich, dass Vetter Louis vielleicht noch für uns mitbürgt? Dann noch eine Frage. Die Anwälte schrieben, dass Du l. Seff es fertig gebracht hättest die Londoner Verwandten zur Hergabe eines Betrages für jeden von uns zu bewegen, damit wir in der ersten Zeit eine Existenzmöglichkeit hätten. Habt Ihr das dem Konsulat mitgeteilt und ist die Summe genügend um dorten etwas zu bedeuten? Wer von den Leutchen war denn so anständig? Wolf, Gustav oder Hilde? Von Max Hammerschlag hat bisher der eigene Neffe Hans keinerlei Unterstützung zugesagt bekommen, da braucht man sich nicht zu wundern, dass er für uns Vettern nichts übrig hat. Das sind die Menschen die heute etwas tun könnten, wenn sie nur ein klein wenig Gefühl für unsere Lage aufbringen möchten. Vielleicht ist es möglich, damit keine Verzögerung in Sttgt. eintritt ein Kapitalaffidavit zu bekommen. Pauls Bekannte vom vorigen Herbst wären wie er meint, evtl, bei Schilderung der Lage dazu bereit. Es ist Mrs. Hermann Lewin 374 Bloomfield Avenue West Hartford , Connect sehr wohlhabende Leute. Paul meint dass die Frau bei Schilderung der Lage, wenn Sie wissen, dass wir viele Verwandte haben, sich evtl. dazu bereit finden würden. Ich muss es natürlich Deinem Urteil überlassen, ob Du den Weg für gangbar hältst und ob Du Dich evtl. schriftlich andies diese Leute wenden willst. Es würde uns ja alles nicht so viel Sorge machen, wenn wir nicht den dringenden Wunsch hätten so bald als möglich hier fort zu gehen. Ohne Arbeit, Jhr könnt es Euch ja denken, ist es für uns hier unerträglich, und es wird ja auch alles immer noch schwerer zumal wir ja auch schon reichlich genug an Jahren haben. Also Hoffentlich macht sich alles in der richtigen Ordnung und wir brauchen Euch dann nicht mehr zu belästigen. Es dauert jetzt ca. 2 Monate nach Anmeldung der genauen Listen , bis ein Lift erledigt werden kann, also bei sonstiger prompter Erledigung wird es bestimmt Ende des Jahres sein bis wir fort können, dann muss aber alles noch gut gehen.

Jch hoffe , dass bei Euch die fürchterliche grosse Hitze vorbei

ist, wir haben jetzt 8 Tage lang Regen an jedem Tag und dadurch hat es abgekühlt.

Meine Frau wartet auf die Maschine, die Kinder sollen noch ihre Post erhalten. Übrigens war Lilly Schiff aus Herford diese Woche auf dem Weg nach Sttgt. bei uns, sie dachte als geprüfte Krankenschwester ohne Affid hinüber zu kommen, jetzt braucht die Arme aber doch Papiere und weiss nicht wer sie ihr geben kann.

Grüsseden ganzen jungen Leutchen, vielen Dank für die für uns immer wieder erledigten Arbeieten,

herzlichst

Lieber Seff.
Du Siehst,mein Lieber,dass ich rasch bei Karl bin.Der Brief an Euch ist scho im Kasten.Euch Allen herzlichen Kuss Euere treue Mutt.

lieber Seff,

in meinem Brief ab Alassio, den ich durch Hilde längst in Eurm besitz glaube, erwähnte ich schon eine Cousine von meines Vaters Seite, die ich bereits um ein Affidavit für meine Schwester ging. Wenn Du meinst, dass die Papiere von Vetter Arthur nicht genügen, dann könnte man doch an diese Gertrude Heymann herantreten. Vielleicht kann sie von einem der jüngeren Verwandten ein Zusatz-affidavit b eschaffen, das mit dem von Arthur gegebenen Papier dann für uns genügt. Die Adresse ist : Patron-s Mail Department American Express Co. 605- 5th. Ave. N. Y. City.Sie gibt 2Vettern an, die laut Zeitungsausschnitt für 2 Monate aufs Land ziehen: H ermann Meyer Pershing Ave. und Herman Heyman Audubon drive Beide aus St-Louis. Wenn Du es für nötig hältst, wende Dich an alle Es ist inzwischen spät geworden, da unser Hausbewohner nebst Friedel C. noch bei uns schmusten. Ich hoffe Euch alle gesund und grüsse herzlichst

den 16. August 1958

Lieber Carl und sonstige Schiffs :

habet vielen Dank fuer Eure Briefe vom 8. August, die uns recht aufschlussreich waren. Ueber den Andrang in Stuttgart wird auch hier viel gesprochen und offenbar weniger uebertrieben als ich zuerst gemeint hatte. Trotzdem solltet Ihr Euch nicht zusehr von den hohen Nummern beeindrucken lassen, unter denen Ihr dort vorgemerkt seid; fuer die Erledigung ist die Qualitaet der Papiere usw. massgebend, wodurch Ihr leicht viel fruecher drankommen koennt als Leute mit einer niedrigeren Nummer. Das gilt ganz besonders fuers Elschen, deren Fall ich fuer besonders einfach ansehe.

Ueber die Scherereien, die wir noch mit Arthur hatten, habe ich Euch schon geschrieben. Am Tage, nachdem ich geschrieben hatte, kamen auch seine Belege, aber sie sahen so schlimm aus, dass sich der Anwalt nach langen Ueberlegungen entschlossen hat, sie nicht nach Stuttgart zu schicken und es auf eine Rueckfrage des Konsuls ankommen zu lassen. Es ergab sich naemlich aus den Unterlagen, dass Arthur ein verschwindend kleines Bankkonto hat und dass seine Lebensversicherung so hoch beliehen ist, dass der Rueckkaufswert gleich Null gesetzt werden muss. Die Unterlagen wuerden ihn also desavouieren und so rechnen wir eben mit der Grosszuegigkeit des Konsuls. Trotzdem bitte ich Dich, lieber Carl, ihm einen netten Brief zu schreiben, ohne ihn wueren wir verloren gewesen. Leider sind Vettern solcher Art die Ausnahme, gerade jetzt zanke ich mich wieder mit zwei Vettern von Freunden herum, der eine wohnt ominoeser Weise in Baltimore.

Dass Du gerade jetzt mit Ischias, Nervenentzuendung usw im Bett liegen musst und auch noch ein Heizkissen auf Dir hast, ist wirklich schlimm. Alles, was mit Hitze zusammenhaengt, kann ich im Augenblick gut nachfuehlen. Unsere Durchschnittstemeperatur im Zimmer ist 32 Grad, gestern stieg sie sogar auf 33 Grad und blieb dort bis zum Morgen. Nur mit einem starken Schlafmittel konnte ich mir zeitweise etwas Ruhe verschaffen, aber sie haelt nicht vor. Heute brennt die Sonne wieder unbarmherzig vom Himmel, Durchzug und Ventilation koennen nicht verhindern, dass man staendig nass ist. Und dabei soll ich noch arbeiten und tue das sogar; aber viel kommt nicht heraus. Trotzdem denke ich mir oft : es soll uns nicht Schlimmeres passieren.

Von Eurer Hilde hatte ich dieser Tage einen recht aufschlussreichen Brief; sie scheint es mit der Veraenderung nicht so eilig zu haben und ich moechte auch gar nicht draengen, wir sollten ein wenig in Etappen ankommen. Zu Eurer Frage: was Ihr Peter zum Geburtstag schenken sollt, mache ich Euch den Vorschlag, ihm ein Buch ueber irgend eine juedische Sache zu schenken; dafuer interessiert er sich am meisten. Ich denke da an : Ruppin, Soziologie der Juden: Hans Kohn: Buber oder, falls Euch das zu viel ist, kleine Schockenbaende ueber Bialik von H. Simon, Geschichtsprobleme von H. Graetz; Ihr koennt Euch mit Elschen deswegen in Verbindung setzen.

Besonders gefreut hat es mich, aus allen Briefen von Euch einen etwas zuversichtlicheren Unterton herausgehoert zu haben; hoffentlich haelt er an, denn Mut und Geduld sind schon wichtig bei der Durchfuehrung so schwieriger Dinge wie Liquidation und Auswanderung. Es bleibt ja noch genug zu tun und darum sollten wir heute noch nicht von Dank sprechen, besonders da nicht, wo es sich um selbstverstaendliche gegenseitige Hilfe handelt.

Ich wunsche Euch nun kuehlere Tage und alles sontige Gute; mit vielen herzlichen Gruessen auch von Gretel bin ich

8.8.38.

Mein lieber Lorei, nun wäre also der Umzug geschafft und Ihr seid gesund ein Trost wir sind, wie es so mit ist. –
Wir wissen um Ihre Mühen und Anstrengung von gewissen Orgen Ihrer. – Kann wir im vorigen Jahr, bei unserem Besuch nur eine Ahnung von der Situation gehabt hätten, wäre es uns ungefähnlich möglich gewesen, vor zu verreisen. Aber es hilft ja kein Kann + hätten wir; wir bestimmen ja nicht über uns, wir sind ja nur ein ganz kleines Teil uns vom Strom der Fülle, die der gleich Zickzack Kogen. – Nun einen gelingt es früher, nun einen später, richtig, daß es überhaupt gelingt und Ihr habt allergrößt dazu getan. – Ich war mit Erna Friedel gestern in Stuttg. und kam trotz Empfehl. mit Anstrengung aller mir unerforschlichen Röhren nicht an die Halle, wo ich hin wollte. – Es war alles überfüllt und

der Generalkom. hatte bestimmt, daß kein
Reisepaß ausgestellt. – Wenigstens erhalten
wir unsere Pässe, die wir auf. Juni angefordert
hatten, die ist relativ günstig, die Frau
Mutter liegt weiter, gegen 4000, aber wenn
die Reg. in Ordnung sind, kann sie doch
schnell hier kommen. – Ich wollte gerne
wissen, ob die Reg. vollständig genügen
müßt oder werden, bis alles fertig ist
und wir kann noch dorgen können. –
Mit der Zeit lernt man jedoch über
und die Genügsamkeit ist ja der Anfang,
der gemacht ist. – Es sind ja noch
viele Dinge hier zu erledigen, mein Paul
hat schon allerhand zu tragen, besonders
da Carl schon die Mitte Dezbr. nach Sachsen
liegt. – Wir hoffen hier nur in letzter
Zeit einen Klemmer Europäer zu kommen
Dinge, ich habe mir aber einen freiwilligen
Sprüngen zu gelegt. –
Grüßt Emil & Peter & Rieß herzlich und
sei v. Ihr gesch. Frdl. und bleibt v.

Euer Emil.

Ffm. 8 Aug. 1938

Lieber Seff, Gretel , Anni u.s.w.

An allen Ecken wird geschrieben, meine Madam, Eure Mutter, die ich eben telefonisch sprach und ich nehme an bei Pauls ist ebenfalls so. Wir haben uns etwas von Eurer New Yorker Hitze als Vorübung zugelegt. Es wa war die letzten Tage alles andere als angenehm aber wenn man den Blättern glauben darf die von über 50 Grad bei Euch berichten , dann haben wir es mi mit 34 Gr. eigentlich noch recht kühl. Ich kann trotzdem nicht behaupten, dass ich es , fast den ganzen Tag liegend, zum Teil auch nocht Heizkissenwärmend, als gute Sommererholung finde . Leider habe ich immer noch an den Folgen der Muskelzerrung zu leiden, jetzt eine Nervenentzünding im Fuss , die mich sehr quält. Eure Mutter hat sich dafür andere Freuden verschafft von Samstag bis Montag Abend, Dora Valfer, die sie auch noch im Haus unterbrachte. Sie ist froh wenn die faule Person erst w ieder fort ist.

Von den Anwälten kam der lange Bericht , l. Seff, dazu Dein Brief und zwischenzeitlich Brief von Gretel und Anni. Das war ja eine schöne Hetzereibis Ihr die Papiere alle zusammen hattet und es tut mir sehr leid, dass Ihr Euch soviele Wege machen musstet. Hoffentlich wird nun auch der Erfolg nicht ausbleiben. Anni war mit Erna und Friedel Cassel am Freitag in Stuttgart um sich dort nach den Papieren zu erkundigen, durch die übergrosse Anzahl von Bewerbern ist man aber dort derartig im Rückstnd, dass selbst Empfehlungsbriefe von van D'Elden die Leutchen nicht über den Portier hinausbrachten. Das ganze was sie erfuhren war, dass wir auf unsere ausgefüllten Fragebogen vom Mai hin mit Quoten Nummern von ca 2300 an der Reihe sind, während aus der letzten Woche die Leute schon mit 7500 eingetragen wurden. Es sieht also für später Kommende sehr schlecht aus. Wir müssten damit rechnen, dass Prüfung unserer Papiere in ca. 4 Wochen dran käme,Bestellung wird also dann nochmals etliche Wochen später sein, sofern die Qualität der Papiere genügt. Du schriebst l. Seff, dass unser Vetter Arthur meinenötigen Unterlagen nicht alle beglaubigt beigefügt hätte.

Vielleicht ist es Dir möglich ihn zu veranlassen, dieses doch baldist nachholen zu wollen, damit mir später keine Verzögerung entsteht. Wir möchten natürlich nach Erledigung alles Notwendigensobald als möglich dorthin, denn nach Aufgabe unseres Geschäftes wird uns nichts mehr hier halten.

Heute war Euer Vetter Hans bei mir, wollte einen Gefallen getan haben betr. Amer. Handelskammer. Ich verzichte gerne darauf ihm gefällig zu sein, habe ihm aber gesagt, dass sie Eurer Mutter nicht alles so schwer machen so sollten. Er ist ein dummmer Kerl, oder stellt sich so. Übrigens zieht es ihn auch nach U.S.A. behauptet sich schon an Verwandte gewandt zu haben.

Im Geschäft sind eine kleine Etappe weiter, hoffentlich kommt die Genehmigung bald. Es wird alles furchtbar langsam bearbeitet und es ist eine schlimme Nerven Anspannung. Was könnne Eure Mutter , Idiot J. und dito Hans so froh sein, dass die Sache vor dem ersten Mai erledigt wurde. Ja man sagt nicht mit Unrecht, dass die Dummen das meiste Glück haben, wobei ich in diesem Falle Eure Mutter ganz entschieden von dieser Kategorie ausnehmen möchte. Meiner Frau möchte ich jetzt den Brief zur weiteren Bearbeitung überlassen. Ich wünsche Euch schöne kühle Tage und sonst alles wünschenswert Gute. Ist etwas aus dem Häuschen geworden oder war es nur ein Traum?

Nochmals vielen Dank für die Aufgewendete Arbeit und Mühe.

Herzlichst

Ihr Lieben, Wir wissen, dass Ihr alle Euch so für uns bemüht habt, und das auch noch bei solch unerträglicher Hitze. Wir stöhnen hier schon bei den ungewohnten über 30°; aber an Euch, die erschöpfte neue Wohnstadt danke ich mit Herzlichst danke ich Euch allen, hoffe, wir können uns bald ebenfalls freuen. Bleibt gesund, viel Glück, viele liebe Grüße Eure Hanne.

7.August 1938

Lieber Seff, liebe Gretel!

Heute schrieb ich an Mayer mich für die Papiere zu bedanken. Es ist uns wirklich ein Stein vom H erzen gefallen, seitdem dieser erste Schritt nach der Auswanderungsrichtung getan ist. Ich kann mir vorstellen, welch grosses Opfer diese Bittgänge, noch dazu bei dem scheusslich heissen Wetter für Euch alle, die Ihr daran beteiligt wart, gewesen ist. Wir sind Euch so sehr d nkbar für diese mühevolle Arbeit, denn wir können uns kaum vorstellen, wie sonst dies alles erledigt werden könnte.

Hoffentlich geht die Arbeit nicht noch einmal von vorne an, wenn vielleicht die Papiere nicht ausreichen. Leider konnten wir eine Auskunft hierüber nicht bekommen, obwohl Annie am Freitag in Stuttgart war. Ich hatte ihr durch van dElten ein Einführungsschreiben besorgt, aber der Andrang ist derart dass niemand ausser der Reihe vorgelassen wurde. Wir haben eine Vormerknummer ca 2.400, während man jetzt schon bei 7000 steht und vorläufig zur Aufarbeitung des vorliegenden Matreials neue Anmeldungen ni ht mehr annimmt. Die Situation hat sich ausserordentlich stark verändert, da ja praktisch eine Betätigungsmöglichkeit nicht mehr gegeben ist. Ihr kennt ja die Verordnung für Aerzte etc.

Unser Verkauf geht langsam weiter, nimmt sich aber auch rei lich Zeit, ohne dass wir auf schnellere Erledigung einwirken können. Das letzte Papier haben wir am Samstag besorgt, und wir ersehnen uns den Tag, da wir dem sc önen Haus den Rücken kehren können.

Trotz aller Strapazen geht es uns aber ganz gut und Ihr braucht garnicht zu befürchten, dass Ihr abgeschaffte und übernervöse Menschen in Empfang zu nehmen habt. Wir sind ganz guter Dinge, wissen allerdings, dass noch manch harte Nuss zu knacken sein wird, bis das alte Leben abgeschlossen ist und die neue Geburt beginnt.

Wir werden Euch natürlich über alles Geschehen, was Verkauf und Auswanderung betrifft, auf dem l aufenden halten. Beantwortung von Post ist in Stuttgart kaum zu erwarten. Die eigehende Post lieg wochenlang, bis sie nur registriert ist. Diese Auskunft erhielt Annie dort. Die Parole ist: Geduld- Geduld. Davon weiss ja Annie Euch ein Liedchen zu singen, aber jetzt ist alles noch viel schwerer.

Elschen ist vergnügt und gesund. Sie widmet jetzt ihre Zeit ihren eigenen Dingen, und das Geschäft überlässt sie, was auch richtig ist, den anderen. Über die scheussliche Verwandtschaft brauchen wir uns ja nicht zu unterhalten. Fritz Schiff wird wohl jetzt Ruhe halten, nachdem wir ihm klar geschrieben, wie die Lage ist.

Nochmals vielen, vielen Dank meine Lieben alle. Ihr wisst wie wir es meinen und wie sehr wir uns klar über die unangenehme Arbeit sind, die wir Euch aufladen mussten.

Ich wünschte sehr ich könnte schon Affidavits für andere ausstellen, denn es ist schlimm hier untätig zusehen zu müssen.

Herzlichste Grüsse Euch und Annies

Hanns

den 4. August 1938

Liebe Schiffs,

besten Dank für Eure Zeilen im Anhang zu Mutters Brief. Nun sind die Papiere inzwischen in Stuttgart und Ihr wisst schon seit acht Tagen,dass der erste Schritt getan ist. Leider hat er noch ein kleines unschönes Nachspiel,das uns aber hoffentlich nicht viel Aerger bereiten wird.

Ich berichtete Euch,unter welchen Umständen wir die Papiere absandten. Der Anwalt sträubte sich gegen die Absendung,weil das Affidavit von Arthur Schiff nicht ganz in Ordnung war; er hatte mit seinem Widerstand nur zu Recht,aber wir glaubten es Euren und unseren Nerven nicht zumuten zu können,dass die Papiere mit einem Schiff später gingen. Arthur S. hatte nämlich in das Schreibmaschine geschriebene Schriftstück mit der Hand einen Zusatz über ein Bankkonto und seine Lebensversicherung gemacht,ohne zugleich auch die Unterlagen darüber bereit zu stellen. Acht Tage versuchten wir vergeblich ihn zu erreichen,dass er diese Belege nachliefere. Vorgestern gelang es uns und heute kamen die Papiere,aus denen hervorgeht,dass seine Angaben nicht stimmen. Er sagte es mir schon am Telephon,aber erst nach Prüfung der Papiere stellte sich heraus,dass sein Konto geringfügig und der Wert seiner Lebensversicherung gleich Null ist. Der Anwalt entschloss sich, nur den Brief der Bank einzusenden und den der Lebensversicherung zurückzuhalten. Hoffentlich ist der Konsul grosszügig genug,über das Fehlen bzw. die Art der Unterlagen hinwegzugehen,denn sonst würde sich das Affidavit von Arthur Schiff,das sowieso nicht sehr eindrucksvoll ist, noch weiter entwerten. Arthur S. hat übrigens die unwahren Angaben aus gutem Willen gemacht; er wollte ~~im~~ sich in etwas günstigerem Lichte zeigen,um Euch behilflich zu sein. Leider hat er das ungeschickt angefangen.

Ihr möget daraus ersehen,in wie schwierigen Situationen sich man dauert befindet. Einerseits möchten wir gern schnell sein,weil wir nur zu gut wissen,wie es um Euch steht,andererseits haben eben formelle Dinge ihren Gang,wenn sie nicht so eindeutig und einfach liegen wie im Falle meiner Bürgschaft für die Mutter. Sosehr wir alle Formalitäten beachtet haben,zum Schluss waren wir nicht korrekt genug und müssen einfach auf die Menschlichkeit des Konsuls rechnen. Ich glaube,auch nach meiner eigenen Erfahrung,dass wir es tun dürfen.

Lasst uns bitte wissen,wie die Liquidation bei Euch weitergeht und was Ihr an Vorbereitungen für das Herkommen trefft. Vielleicht lässt sich das Eine oder Andere schriftlich beraten.

Für heute mit bestem Gruss

Euer

Offen. 27. 7. 38.

Liebe Leff,

Zur Abwechslung schreibe einmal vom Bett aus. In Ruhe ist mit Erfolg versucht meinen von einer Seite aufgestachelten Ischias los zu werden. Das ist immer wichtiger als Leute für Dein Telegramm eintraf. Ich kann Dir nicht sagen, welche Erleichterung es für uns war als wir es in Händen hielten. Du kannst Dir schwerlich vorstellen in welcher Gemütsverfassung wir uns befinden, sie ist gänzlich anders wie zu Deiner Zeit. Da ja unsere äusseren Umstände so trostlos geworden sind. Drum ist unsere Freude umso größer, das es Dir endlich gelungen ist, die erforderlichen Papiere zu schaffen. Ich kann mir vorstellen welche Riesenarbeit es war & wie Du die Absagen entmutigt haben. Deshalb nimm meinen besonders heissen Dank für die geleistete Mühe & alle die Arbeit. Ich hörte telefonisch dass Du Aerger mit Arthur Soldmann hattest. Es war von uns nicht beauftragt mit Dir über die Sache zu sprechen, vielleicht das ein unglücklicher Brief von Erna ihn dazu veranlasste. Es tut mir leid, dass er Dich so ärgerte. Unsere Vertrag bis Geschäftsabschluss wollten am 8. Juli, bis letzte Rate Deine Benachrichtigung. Die Verhandlungen waren sehr unerquicklich, Zahlungsbedingungen katastrophal & unsere Nerven leider sehr mitgenommen durch diese zusätzlichen Aufregungen. So wird für uns nicht so leicht sein alle nötigen Formalitäten so schnell zu erfüllen, dass wir bald nach Ablauf des Visums reisen können, doch werden wir alles daran setzen zum frühesten Termin hinüber zu kommen. Eure Mutter geht garnicht mehr in's Geschäft & arbeitet stark an ihren Auswanderungs Angelegenheiten. Es ist nicht leicht für sie, doch packt sie alles energisch an. Inzwischen war der Dr. bei mir um die Scheidung wird etwas mühsam.

Nochmals vielen Dank, lieber Leff, Arbeit & allem Anlass viele Grüsse

Zywinden kann mit der zweiten Post auch Dir an mit gerichteter Frage an L. Leff. Du hast also Dich endlich Erfolg Deiner vielen Mühe zu verzeichnen

Hoffentlich brauchen wir Dich in dieser Sache nicht weiter zu behandeln + die Papiere genügen. Friedel Conal benützte mit, hat auch Nachricht, dass für ihn affid. unterwegs sei. Wir hatten heute viel telef. Verkehr mit den Eltern Nachricht, meine Frau kam gut aus dem Zusammensein mit Hilde zurück, leider hat sie sich nervlich nicht so gut erholt, hatte zu viel an unsere Mieter denken müssen.

Ich hoffe bald wieder auf ein zu kommen, dann wird meine Schrift etwas lesbarer sein. Es genügt doch, wenn Du l. Heff an im Briefe abstellst, wozu machst Du Dir die doppelte Arbeit.

Nochmals vielen, vielen Dank

Deine Anni

Lb. Heff, Wir sind alle glücklich mit Deiner Gegenwart und hoffen für uns und auch für Dich, dass alles klappen wird. Hab auch meinen herzlichsten Dank für alles, was Du getan. – Du weisst wohl mit der Erziehung der Kinder unsere Hilde, ihren Zukunftsgeb. Die Angelegenheit ist absolut nicht eilig, dass er gerne noch bleibt, so lange er in Frankreich einigermassen gut arbeiten, verdienen kann und Hilde auch noch, wie gewohnt, dort lebt. Ich wünschte, dass wir dafür dann sorgen könnten, sicher ist natürlich heute nichts. – Nun mache Du Deine Tage etwas ruhiger, damit auch das Gretchen was von Dir hat. Mein armer Mann hat viel Schmerzen ausgehalten, bei, mehr als 30° draussen auch noch auf 2 Heizkissen liegen müssen, Schmerzen gemacht. Auch 4 bei guter Gesundheit hoffend, grüsse mich herzlichst,

Deine Käthe

27.7.38

Mein lieber Seff! Du glaubst garnicht welch grosse Beruhigung & Freude hier herrscht, dass durch Deine unglaubliche Mühe Schis nun die Papiere bekommen. Auch Friedel rief mich eben an, dass seine mit der Bremen schwimmen, er hatte Nachricht von seinem Neffen. Jch weiss schon seit 14 Tg., dass meine Papiere in Stuttgart sind, habe aber leider von dort noch nichts gehört. Wir wissen ja, ~~in~~ wie schwer alles im Moment ist & dürfen die Geduld nicht verlieren. Mir ist es absolut unklar, wie Arthur & Shaaker dazu kommen Dich zu drängen. Von mir haben sie niemals dazu Auftrag bekommen, sie können sich aus meinen Zeilen die Situation hier herausgelesen haben & haben aus eigener Jnitiative gehandelt. Dein Vorwurf trifft mich also wirklich nicht, denn ich wusste ja wie schwer Du es mit den Verwandten hattest & wie Du Deine Zeit für Schis geopfert hast.

Wir freuen uns durch Elschen von Euch zu hören. hoffentlich ist es nicht mehr so schrecklich heiss dort. Hier ist eben auch grosse Hitze, aber bei Euch soll es doch viel schlimmer sein. Margot ist noch immer in Berlin, sie arbeitet fleissig, sie hat von der Schule ein sehr gutes Zeugniss bekommen, was mich sehr freute.

Grüsse mir bitte alle Lieben, l. Seff & nimm Du & Gretel herzinnige Grüsse von Eurer

Erna

New York,den 26. Juli 1938

Liebe Schiffs,

heute nachmittag haben wir endlich Eure Papiere nach Stuttgart abgeschickt. Damit ist der erste wichtige Schritt zu Eurer Auswanderung getan und ich hoffe sehr,daß die nächsten leichter sein werden. Die Papiere sind nun so,daß alle Hoffnung besteht,daraufhin ein Visum zu bekommen.

Bis zur letzten Minute hatten wir gegentechnische Hemmungen aller Art anzukämpfen,um die Papiere mit dem ersten schnellen Schiff in dieser Woche abschicken zu können. Noch heute morgen fehlten die unterschriebenen und notarisierten Affidavits der Verwandten und Gretel mußte sie tagsüber einsammeln. Sie fuhr vormittags nach New Jersey zu Arthur Schiff mit dem Auto - es sind 1 1/2 Stunden Wegs - und nachmittag zu Mayer. Als der Anwalt die Papiere prüfte hatten sich noch zwei kleine Schönheitsfehler eingeschlichen : Mwayer hatte vergessen,sich den Wert seiner Aktien bestäti en zu lassen und Arthur hatte plötzlich ein kleines Bankkonto und eine Lebensversicherung angegeben,beides aber ohne Unterlagen. Wir hatten ihn schon vorige Woche darum gebeten,es zu tun,aber seltsamer Weise reagierte er nicht darauf und wir wollten nicht weiter in ihn drängen. Nun scheint er seine Gesinnung geändert zu haben und gab beides an,zweifellos,um uns behilflich zu sein,aber dachte nicht daran,die Belege der Bank und Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft zu beschaffen. Ich werde ihn darum bitten und diese Zusatzdokumente nachschicken.

Der Anwalt wehrte sich zuerst dagegen,daß wir die Papiere ohne die genannten Belege abschicken wollten,aber wir ließen nicht locker Die zusätzlichen Dokumente sind nicht von so entscheidender Wichtigkeit und wir verlassen uns auf die Großzügigkeit des Konsuls,daß er deshalb nichts hinauszögert,zumal ihm die Nachlieferung der Papiere versprochen wurde. Aber Ihr könnte Euch denken,wie aufregend das alles ist und unsre Nerven sind nach all den Schwierigkeiten so überreizt,daß wir keine Ruhe gehabt hätten,wenn die Papiere noch einen Tag hier gelegen

Fast kommt uns wie ein Wunder vor,daß es endlich geklappt hat und wir können uns vorstellen,wie Ihr aufgeatmet habt,als unser Tele-

gramm ankam. Nun ist es an Euch,den Verwandten zu danken. Noch im letzten Moment haben wir eine kleine Aenderung dahin vorgenommen,daß Mayer für Paul und Arthur für Carl bürgt; erstens kennt Mayer Pauls persönlich,was auch im Affidavit steht und dann kann er ein bißchen mehr vorweisen als der an sich hilfsbereitere Arthur,der für die kleinere Familie von Carl bürgt. Die Adresse von Mayer N. Schiff ist : 9007 217th Street, Queens Village,L.I.; die von Arthur I. Schiff : 145 Hillside Avenue, Nutley,N.J.

Inzwischen habt Ihr vom Anwalt auch ein paar Informationen über die Papiere erhalten,die Euch bei Euren Aussagen vor dem Konsul helfen sollen.Haltet uns bitte auf dem Laufenden darüber,was in der Sache Euer Auswanderung und der geschäftlichen Liquidation geschieht.

Viel Glück zu allem und herzliche Grüße von

Donnerstag

Liebe Gretel,

ich bin mit dem Arzt fortgefahren und er hat mir eine offene Antwort auf meine offene Frage gegeben. Es wäre besser, wenn unser Kind bald von seinem furchtbaren Leiden erlöst wäre, denn sein Zustand ist hoffnungslos. Du wirst es vielleicht gewusst haben, auch ich habe es die letzte Zeit gefühlt. Aber wir sind es nun bei all dem anderen traurigen. Ich habe eine wahnsinnige Angst in mir. Sie hält sich schon jetzt nur mit Mühe aufrecht, und ich glaube kaum, dass wir ihr genügend Halt geben können, wenn das Schlimmste kommen wird. Der Arzt hat mir das Wort abgenommen, dass ich den Eltern nichts von der Unterredung sage. Aber ich glaube, es wäre gut, wenn Du bald mal hingehen würdest, Liebes.
Ich schreibe Dir, weil ich einfach die Macht nicht verbringen kann, allein, mit dieser furchtbaren Last auf mir.
Ich muss es Dir schreiben und weiss doch, wie sehr ich Dich damit belaste.

Innigen Kuss

Hedy

Dies sind wohl die letzte
Sendung vor, da Ihr in
Freiheit zwischen den Heim-
wesantreten. Ich nehme an
dass Ihr lieben wo bleibt!
Wahrscheinlich haben wir noch wie-
ebenso hat sich Eure Arbeit
nicht verwirklicht. O. dürfte
ihr nicht einstellen!
Herr Borchmann hat nun
den Plan, ihr für seine
Lebensversicherung zu be-
schäftigen. Anmerkung aus

wegen Arbeit, hoffentlich mit
reichlichem Erfolg. Gestern waren
beide bei Rodin, wegen dem
Bilder f. d. Weinschenke. Sie den-
ken, es lässt sich auf der besprochenen
Basis arbeiten. Schliesslich will er uns Januar
nichts anfangen, vielleicht
später. Mackowers sind
gestern nach Jerr Belford ab-
gedampft. Sie waren den
Tag bei uns. Peter schläft in

Eurer Wohnung, auch Ihnen
habe die Gelegenheit jeden
Aerzteblatter Bericht.
Doch eben wollt ich pusten,
da werde ich sie rauch-
schmeissen. Bud ich
sein. Gestern sah er Schäu-
feld, der wegen der Ge-
karierung bei uns war.
Er sagte, dass es denn
Weitbesuch habe, dass der

Kind soll kommen zu genau
sei. Es wird jetzt 9,12.
Würde das Mappelle bringen
wenn wir es gehen würden
Grüsst Alexen

Kuss
Mutti

22. 7. 38

Klassi

Ihr Lieben, Heute schreibt Carl uns, dass Ihr Post von uns gerne gehabt hättet, und ich wundere mich sehr, dass Ihr solche von Basel aus, von Thun, wo. aus 26/Juni abgesandt, nicht erhalten haben sollt. Dann schreiben wir Euch über die unerquicklichen Zustände, die vielen Verhaftungen, steten Beunruhigungen, die immer unerträglicher werden. Dass wir aus den Sünden nur einen Ausweg kennen: heraus aus dem Land! Inzwischen ist ja das Geschäft vorbehaltlich der behördl. Genehmigung, verkauft. Sie bei dem meine lange Abwesenheit nicht mehr besser unterrichtet als Ihr, und kann nichts Neues berichten. Hilde zuliebe habe ich die langen Ferien gewacht, mit ihr ausgehalten, ich wusste es, nachdem ich ein Jahr lang mein Kind nicht gesehen. Die Unruhe um die Vorgänge machten den eigentlich herrlichen Aufenthalt nicht zu einem vollen Genuss. Aber wir haben das Meer und die oft zu heisse Sonne, die Ruhe, das Nichtstun fein ausgenützt, wohl auch Kraft gesammelt für das, was kommt und sicher nicht leicht ist. Carl teilte mir mit, dass die Papiere für Ilse unterwegs seien und die unseren in Kürze folgen. Ihr glaubt nicht, welche Beruhigung es ist, das zu wissen; aber wir wissen auch die Arbeit zu schätzen, die Du, lb. Seff, für uns geleistet hast, bis alles so weit ist. Uebrigens möchte ich eine Cousine von meines Vaters Seite Gertrude Heymann veranlassen, sich gelegentlich mit Dir in Verbindung zu setzen, lb. Seff. Sie soll Papiere für meine Schwester besorgen, was mir bisher noch nicht gelt. – Habt Ihr Euch ein wenig erholt?

Oder ist durch die Hitze alles wieder alles weg. Ich glaube, wir hatten hier einen Vorgeschmack der New-Yorker Temperatur, nur waren wir ohne Arbeit. Hatte Ihr, Annie & Eili, Euch gut eingelebt, und wie wollt es mit Taetigkeit aus? Mit dem Wunsch, dass es Euch allen gut geht, gruesse ich herzlichst Eure Renee.

Lieber Seff und liebe Gretel,

Ich blieb einen Tag laenger als Mutti in Alassio und wollte ihn noch richtig ausnutzen und schreibe Euch daher erst von hier. Es war sehr schoen dass ich 3 Wochen mit ihr verbringen konnte, aber sie ist sicher sehr froh dass sie jetzt wieder zu Hause ist. Hoffentlich kommt die behoerdliche Genehmigung bald, damit der Verkauf perfekt wird, ich wollte die Eltern und Pauls waeren schon draussen, obwohl ich mir sehr Sorgen um ihre Zukunft mache.

Meint Ihr sie haben Aussicht in Amerika in absehbarer Zeit etwas zu verdienen ??

Von mir kann ich Euch nicht viel berichten. Es geht alles hier im alten Trab weiter. Meinem Mann in spe', Rudi heisst er uebrigens, geht es besser, er ist seit 2 1/2 Montane wieder aus dem Krankenhaus und arbeitet nun seit 6 Wochen wieder, kann inzwischen auch wieder ohne Stock gehen, und ich hoffe die Sache wird so gut ausheilen wie der Arzt es uns versichert.

Was unsere Auswanderungsplaene anbelangt haben wir den festen Entschluss Europa zu verlassen, aber so lange Rudi noch ueber die deutsche Firma seines Bruders hier in Frankreich arbeiten und verdienen kann wollen wir noch hier bleiben, das wird ja sowieso sicherlich nicht mehr lange dauern, ganz abgesehen davon dass er, , so lange sein Bein noch nicht ganz geheilt ist ja eine Auswanderung gar nicht beantragen kann. Ich hatte eigentlich die Absicht evtl mit den Eltern auszuwandern aber da ich nicht auf dasselbe Affidavit kann will ich ein solches nicht fuer mich alleine beanspruchen und vorher hier heiraten. Ausserdem tendiert Rudi etwas nach "euseeland, er hat eine verheiratete Schwester dort und wir wissen also bis jetzt nocht nicht o b wir uns fuer dieses Land oder USA entschliessen sollen; wegen der Eltern waere es mir aber liebe wir gingen nach USA.

Nun noch etwas geschaeftliches. Ich sende Dir inliegend ein Schreiben der Guaranty Trust Cy London die, wie es scheint das Gold an HASKINS & SELLS weiter gegeben hat und da ich die Gruende etc nicht kenne moechte ich es lieber nicht unterschreiben und sende es Dir daher ein, da ich auch nicht die Bedeutung des " Par Value amount " von £ 7 - verstehe.

Ausserdem fuege ich einen Brief der Guaranty Trust Cy bei die um Uebersendung der Summe £ 1.5.-. bittet. Ich verstehe das nicht ganz, da ich im Maerz 15/s.-d ueberwiesen Habe zur Zahlung des Depots bis 28 Februar 38 einschliesslich . Ich bin erstaunt ueber die Hoehe von £ 1 - 5 fuer die wenigen Monate und es ist mir daher lieber wenn Du auch das von dort aus erledigen wolltest, entschuldige, dass ich Dich damit belaestige.

W

Wie geht es Euch ? Und was machen Annie & Eili ?
Haben Sie schon eine Taetigkeit gefunden ? Kommt Eili
bald mal wieder nach Europa ? Ich wuerde mich freuen
gelegentlich wieder von Euch zu hoeren. Herzliche
Gruesse Euch allen Eure Gretel

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Incorporated with limited liability in the State of New York, U. S. A.

OFFICES IN LONDON
32 Lombard Street, E.C.3
Bush House Aldwych, W.C.2
50 Pall Mall, S.W. 1
LIVERPOOL OFFICE
27 Cotton Exchange Buildings
Cable Address "Garritus"

32, Lombard Street,
Cable Address "Garritus"
TEL. MANSION HOUSE 7890.
London
E.C. 3.

MAIN OFFICE
140 Broadway New York
Cable Address "Fidelitas"

Offices in Europe
Cable Address "Garritus"
Paris Havre
Brussels Antwerp

22nd July, 1938.

In replying please refer to WGW/DKS.
Securities Department.

Miss H. Schiff,
9, Rue Victorien Sardou,
P A R I S, 16e.
France.

A/C: DR. JOSEPH SOUDEK &/OR MISS H. SCHIFF.

Dear Madam,

We shall be glad to receive from you your remittance for fl. 5. -. in payment of our custody fee to date on Gold held for the above account, withdrawn and delivered to-day.

Yours faithfully,

p.p. GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
(London Office)

E. SCOTT.

New York,den 21. Juli 1938

Liebe Hilde :

ich habe heute telegraphisch die Anweisung geben lassen,daß die restlichen 7 Goldbarren bei der Guaranty Trust Co. in London verkauft und der Betrag hierher überwiesen wird. Ab morgen wird also unser Golddepot in London aufgelö st sein. Falls Du eine Verständigung dieser Art von dort erhältst,bist Du nun unterrichtet.

Der Grund meines Entschlusses war dieser : Seit zwei Wochen sitze ich mit meinem Anwalt daran,ein ordentliches Affidavit für Deine Eltern und die Familie von Paul auszuarbeiten. Es gelingt uns aber leider nicht,genügend Unterlagen von der Verwandtschaft zusammen zu bekommen,zunächst einfach aus Unfreundlichkeit vor allem von Herrn Brenner, und dann aus Unvermögen der an sich gut gesinnten Bürgen. Mwayer z.B. war zwar - auch das in Maßen - bereitwillig,aber sein finanzieller status ist so,daß er damit nicht gut für eine Familie bürgen kann. Noch weniger glanzvoll sieht es mit unserem neu entdeckten Vetter Arthur I. Schiff aus. Da nun alle Stricke rissen,müssen wir nachweisen,daß sich "Verwandte" bereit gefunden haben,für die Einwanderer Geld hier zu hinterlegen. Und zwar wird für jede Familie ein Konto von 7 500 Dollar errichtet.

Ich werde das am Montag bei der National City Bank tun,weil ich dort den manager gut genug kenne,um einen entsprechenden Brief zu erhalten. Ob ich das Depot immer in dieser Höhe aufrechterhalten oder einen Teil wieder an die hiesige Guaranty Trust zurückgehen lassen werde,steht noch nicht fest. Jedenfalls will ich das Konto bei der Guaranty Trust hier nicht auflösen. Da Du eine Power of Attorney auch für die National City Bank hast,so ist das von Deinem Standpunkt keine ungünstige Veränderung.

Ich hoffe nun auf diese Weise Mitte nächster Woche Affidavits nach Stuttgart schicken zu können,die auf den Konsul Eindruck machen. Ich bin schon sehr nervös,daß es so lange gedauert hat,bis ich diese paar Papiere beisammen habe,denn ich bin mir der Lage Deiner Eltern und aller in Frankfurt nur zu sehr bewußt. Das

Beste wäre,sie könnten sofort abreisen; mitnehmen werden sie doch kaum viel können. Entsetzlich genug. Für Gretels Mutter haben wir schon vorige Woche die Papiere nach Stuttgart geschickt und hoffen,daß sie bald das Visum erhält.

In seinem letzten Briefe erwähnte Dein Vater,daß Du nicht mehr lange in Paris bleiben könntest. Ich weiß nicht,ob sich bei Dir eine neue Situation entwickelt hat,aber ich fände es gut,Du würdest etwa drei Monate mit dem Visum warten können. Mayer würde Dir bestimmt jeden Tag das Affidavit schicken und Deine settelung hier wäre - besonders zusammen mit Deinem Manne - keine so schwierige Frage wie für Deine Eltern. Aber es wäre schon besser,wann die acht Schiffe neben den beiden Horowitz und dem Elschen nicht auf einmal in New York ankommen,sondern immer je ein kleiner Abstand gewahrt würde; das erleichtert die sowieso harte Uebergangszeit sehr.

Laß übrigens bald einmal von Deinen allgemeinen Absichten und Ergehen hören und nimm so lange herzlichste Grüsse,für unseren künftigen Vetter auch, von Gretel und

Deinem

Paul

20. Juli 38

Meine Lieben alle zusammen!

Vor allem Dir, lieber Seff, besten Dank für Deinen so langen und ausführlichen Brief. Der Inhalt ist zwar nic ht sehr erfreulich, aber wir haben trotzdem volles Vertrauen in deine Tüchtigkeit. Keinesfalls zweifeln wir daran, dass Du alles daransetzest und daran gesetzt hast unsere Sache zu fördern. Wenn wir etwas d dringlich schrieben, so geschah dies lediglich um Dir zu zeigen, dass die Umstände eine schnelle Behandlung verlangen. Du weisst das ja auch, aber die guten Vettern sind sich dessen wohl nicht bewusst, sonst würde alles wohl einfacher und glatter gehen. Es tut mir sehr leid, dass Du Dich so abrackern musst und dass man Dir diese Sache so erschwert. Wirn haben übrigens Shaaker keinen Auftrgg gegeben mit Dir über diese Sache zu verhandeln, und auch Erna sagte, sie habe schon seit sehr langer Zeit nicht an ihn geschrieben, aber vielleicht hat sie an Goldschmidt einmal geschrieben, dass w ir hervös seien und beunruhigt. Ihr dürft das aber nicht verübeln, denn die Stimmung bei uns allen ist natürlich sehr nervös. Wir warten jetzt auf die Genehmigung des Geschäftsverkaufs, die auch nur sehr langsam vorangeht. Dabei ist das Geschäft fur htbar schlecht und jeder Tag kostet einen Haufen Geld , der Zustand ist sehr unerfreulich und kostet Nerven. Wir freuen uns , wenn den Betrieb los sind und dann werden wir uns auf den Tag freuen, an dem wir den Dampfer betreten können.

Wenn es nun mit den Bürgschaften hicht klappen will, dann müssten wir uns halt doch an die Vettern wenden. Ich bin sicher dass Eugen in Brüssel &bWolfgang oder Gustav in London helfen, so weit sie eben können. Es bleibt also dabei, dass Ihr telegr. Bescheid erhaltet, wenn Stuttgart die Affidavites nicht für ausre chend ansieht.

Nochmals möchte ich Dir sagen, lieber Seff, dass wir alle wissen, dass Du Dich voll und ganz für uns einsetzest, und dass wir die Schwierigkeit der Aufgabe keineswegs unterschätzen . Wenn Du auch keinen Dank haben willst, so kann ich Dir nur sagen, dass wir glücklich sind einen so guten Sachwalter zu haben, denn was sollten wir wohl sonst anfangen.

Alles geht einmal vorüber, so auch diese schwere Zeiten, und ich hoffe trotz allem, dass es nicht mehr garzu lange dauert , bis wir uns wiedersehen.

Ich freue mich , dass Ihr alle gesund seid, auch die Hitze geht ja einmal vorbei, und Euere Briefe klingen ja immer rech t vergnügt.

Herzlichste Grüsse Euer

Alle Grüsse herzlich.

2)

Grund. Ich bin immer noch bei Dr.Storm in Behandlung,halte mich noch salzarm und nehme nicht viel Flüssigkeiten. Das Laufen geht wieder sehr gut,besser als seit Jahren.Ich trage Reformschuhe von dem Mai)schen Geschäft in der Schillerstrasse,die ausgezeichnet sind. So,jetzt Schluss,Ihr Lieben.Ich freue mich auf Eueren nächsten Brief,wo ich höre,wie weit Euere Pläne gediehen sind.
Seit Alle innigst umarmt

von

Mutti

New York,den 19. Juli 1938

Liebe Anni und Paul,

ich habe Euch letzte Woche ausführlich dargelegt,warum die Papiere für Euch noch nicht unterwegs sind. Nun glaube ich aber bestimmt,daß ich Ende dieser Woche das Affidavit nach Stuttgart schicken kann und daß Ihr beim Erhalt dieses Briefes bereits das Telegramm mit der befreienden Nachricht erhalten habt. Falls nicht,so kann es sich nur noch um wenige Tage handeln;seid bitte nicht ungeduldig,es wird unsererseits nichts versäumt.

Euer Fall war,wie ich schon schrieb,so besonders schwierig,weil Brenner ausfiel und der freundliche Arthur Schiff mit seiner Aufgabe nicht genug vertraut war. Aber mein Anwalt teilte mir eben mit,daß er auch von ihm die nötigen Unterlagen erhalten habe und daß wir morgen das Affidavit an den Konsul schicken können. Inzwischen hatte ich nochmals einen Anruf von Herrn Goldschmidt,der mich offenbar auf Anraten von Erna drängen zu müssen glaubte; ich wäre dankbar,wenn Erna künftig solche Interventionen unterließe und Herrn G. vor Injurien meinerseits bewahrte,denn Großmäuligkeit ist im Augenblick nicht angebracht; vor einigen Monaten noch war es für Herrn G. eine Kleinigkeit,Euch einen reichen Zusatzbürgen zu stellen und nun wußte er nichts mehr von seinen Versprechungen. Die Zeiten sind zu ernst und unsere Nerven zu wertvoll,als daß wir uns noch mit solchen Quertreibereien beschäftigen könnten.

Ich bitte Euch,ebenso wie ich es bei Carl getan,Arthur Schiff nicht früher zu danken bevor ich die Papiere nicht abgeschickt habe. Aber dann liegt wohl aller Grund vor,ihm ein nettes Wort zu schreiben,er hat bisher getan,was in seiner - leider nicht allzu größen - Kraft stand.

Eure Bücher,lieber Paul,würde ich mitnehmen,man entbehrt sie hier stark und die Unterbringung ist auch kein unlösbares Problem.Wenn Ihr schon aussondern wollt,so nehmt eben die Euch und an sich wertvollsten Exemplare,deren Ihr ja ein hübsche Menge habt.

Ich weiß,eine wie schwere und bittere Zeit Ihr

hinter Euch habt und wie angespannt Eure Nerven sind; trotzdem bitte ich Euch, den Rest zusammenzuhalten, wenn Ihr einmal warten müßt. Denn von hier aus geschieht alles, Euch so rasch wie möglich herüber zu bringen und die Schwierigkeiten in Stuttgart werden leicht gerüchteweise übertrieben. So wars schon zu meiner Zeit. Wir bleiben ja auch von hier aus mit dem Konsul in Verbindung und wenn er zusätzliche Wünsche hat, werden wir sie prompt erledigen. In der Zwischenzeit wickelt alles so rasch wie möglich ab, damit Ihr beim Erhalt des Visums zur Abreise bereit seid.

Mit den besten Wünschen für uns alle und den herzlichsten Grüssen bin ich

10.Juli 1938

Meine Lieben!

Endlich ist der Würfel gefallen,denn gestern wurde das Geschäft verkauft. Die Verhandlungen waren sehr unangenehm,da auch die Hypothekenbank viel mitzureden hatte,aber schliesslich kam es zu einer Einigung. Es bleibt uns nicht mehr viel,wenn alles abgerechnet ist. Wir können noch nicht genau rechnen,aber bis zur Auswanderung werden wir existieren können, und was wir nötig haben,können wir vorraussichtlich bezahlen. Damit müssen wir uns zufrieden geben. Ein Kapital und ein Kapitel ist zu Ende. Hoffentlich bringt der neue Abschnitt noch einigermassen Erfolg für uns. Es fehlt natürlich noch die behördliche Genehmigung zum Verkauf,die wir in ca 14 Tagen spätestens zu erhalten hoffen. Es waren scheusslich anstrengende Wochen, die jetzt hinter uns liegen,und wir sind froh, dass dieser Teil der Liquidation erledigt ist. Sicher haben wir immer noch allerhand Schwierigkeiten zu erledigen, aber wenigstens ist jetzt der erste Schritt getan.

Nun hoffen wir dass die Affidavits bald ankommen,dass auch diese Sorgen vorbei sind. Inzwischen haben wir die anderen notwendigen Papiere schon besorgt,sodass auch das seinen Weg gehen könnte. Hoffentlich gibt es da keine Schwierigkeiten mehr , und vielleicht schwimmen die Papiere schon, während dieser Brief unterwegs ist,und die Post begegnet sich auf dem Ozean.

Ihr könnt Euch garnicht vorstellen, wie sehr wir uns die Zeit herbeisehnen hier abbrechen zu können, und mit dem Neuaufbau zu beginnen.

Du ,lieber Seff, kennst doch meine Bücher einigermassen. Hier bekommt man fast garnichts dafür beim Verkauf. Hältst Du es für zweckmässig Bücher mitzubringen? Man trennt sich so ungern von diesen Freunden,zumal, wenn man alles verschenken muss.

Eure Berichte sind immer recht erfreulich und zuversichtlich. Für Dich, lieber Seff, ist die Hausse doch auch eine bessere Arbeits-Atmosphäre. Was hältst Du von der Konjunktur. Unsere Zeitungen schreiben z.Zt optimistisch für USA.

Hoffentlich hören wir bald, dass die Angelegenheit der Bürgschaften erledigt ist, und dass wir Euch dann auch in Ruhe lassen werden. Ich kann mir vorstellen, dass es nicht sehr angenehm ist, hinter einer Sache so her sein zu müssen. Ich verstehe ,dass die Vettern es nicht so eilig haben, wie wir.

Euch allen herzlichste Grüsse Euer Paul

Meine Lieben ! Der heutige Sonntag wird geruhsam verbracht nach all den aufregenden Tagen.Hoffentlich brauchen wir nicht mehr allzulange in den Laden,es ist keine schöne Zeit für uns.Jch habe schon lange von drüben nichts gehört,nur eine Antwort auf mein Telegramm in der vorigen Woche, dass die Papiere direkt Stuttgart gehen,aber ich weiss immer noch nicht ob sie nun abgegangen sind.Jch habe bestimmt gehofft schon im Sept.hier wegzukönnen,ich habe keine Ruhe mehr hier.Margot hat ein fabelhaftes Zeugniss von der Modeschule bekommen,sie hat besonders Modezeichnen & entwerfen gelernt & hoffen wir bestimmt drüben auf Erfolg.Also hoffentlich klappt alles bald & wir sehen uns wieder.Seid Jhr nur recht vergnügt,Jhr habt allen Grund dazu.Eure l.Mutter sehe ich sehr oft,sie ist ein goldener Kerl.Also recht recht herzliche Grüsse für Euch Alle

Eure

Ihr lieben bekommt Mama Briefe von uns, wir pennen uns aber bis mit jeder Zeile. – Unsere Männer haben schon Ärger genug bis sie hier in Schlaffen kommen, aber weiter machen wir uns keine Gedanken, wir kommen alle einmal

Liebe Leffs

10.Juli 1938

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Ihr könnt Euch garnicht vorstellen, wie sehr wir uns die Zeit herbeisehnen hier abbrechen zu können, und mit dem Neuaufbau zu beginnen.

Du ,lieber Seff, kennst doch meine Bücher einigermassen. Hier bekommt man fast garnichts dafür beim Verkauf. Hättest Du es für zweckmässig Bücher mitzubringen? Man trennt sich so ungern von diesen Freunden,zumal, wenn man alles verschenken muss.

Eure Berichte s nd immer recht erfreulich und zuversichtlich. Für Dich, lieber Seff, ist die Hausse doch auch eine bessere Arbeits-Atmosphäre. Was hältst Du von der Konjunktur. Unsere Zeitungen schreiben.zt optimistisch für USA.

Hoffentlich hören wir bald, dass die Angelegenheit der Bürgschaften erledigt ist, und dass wir Euch dann auch in Ruhe lassen werden. Ich kann mir vorstellen, dass es nicht sehr angenehm ist, hinter einer Sache so her sein zu müssen. Ich verstehe ,dass die Vettern es nicht so eilig haben, wie wir.

Euch allen herzlichste Grüsse Euer

Meine Lieben ! Der heutige Sonntag wird gerubsam verbracht nach all den aufregenden Tagen.Hoffentlich brauchen wir nicht mehr allzulange in den Laden,es ist keine schöne Zeit für uns.Ich habe schon lange von drüben nichts gehört,nur eine Antwort auf mein Telegramm in der vorigen Woche, dass die Papiere direkt Stuttgart gehen,aber ich weiss immer noch nicht ob sie nun abgegangen sind.Ich habe bestimmt gehofft schon im Sept.hier wegzukommen,ich habe keine Ruhe mehr hier.Margot hat ein fabelhaftes Zeugnis vonder Modeschule bekommen,sie hat besonders Modezeichnen & entwerfen gelernt & hoffen wir bestimmt drüben auf Erfolg.Also hoffentlich klappt alles bald & wir sehen uns wieder.Seid Ihr nur recht vergnügt,Ihr habt allen Grund dazu.Eure l.Mutter sehe ich oft,sie ist ein goldener Kerl.Also recht recht herzliche Grüsse für Euch Alle

Eure

New York,den 19. Juli 1938

Lieber Carl,

ich erhielt heute Deine beiden Briefe vom 7. und 10. Juli mit der Nachricht,daß die Verkaufsverhandlungen abgeschlossen sind. Ich habe leider nur eine zu gute Vorstellung davon,was es heißt, daß das Resultat kläglich ist. Nun bleibt nur die schäbige Hoffnung, daß Ihr auch noch die Genehmgigung erhält und damit die volle Klarheit besitzt,daß Ihr aus allen Bindungen an Euer Lebenswerk heraus seid. Noch schrecklicher wäre es,wenn Ihr nicht ein neues Werk vor Euch hättet und ich wünsche mit Euch,Ihr könntet es rasch genug beginnen.

Ich tue dazu,was ich kann. In meinem letzten Brief an Paul habe ich geschildert,mit welchen Hemmungen ich hier zu kämpfen habe und wie glücklich ich sein werde,wenn endlich die Papiere abgehen können. Ich rechne fest damit,daß das Ende dieser Woche sein kann,nachdem mir eben der Anwalt mitteilte,daß die restlichen Belege bei ihm eingegangen sind und wir morgen die Briefe schreiben können. Wahrscheinlich werdet Ihr beim Eintreffen dieses Briefes schon das Telegramm erhalten haben,daß die Papiere unterwegs sind.

Wie die Unterlagen aussehen,weiß ich jetzt noch nicht, aber morgen werde ich einen Ueberblick haben und es Euch dann sofort wissen lassen. Es tut mir leid,daß es so viele Verzögerungen gab und daß Ihr dann auch wieder mit Stuttgart warten müßt; als einziger Trost bleibt uns,daß bisher noch jeder durchkam und daß Ihr bestimmt Eure Einwanderung hierher durchsetzen werdet. Laßt Euch daran durch kein Gerücht irretieren,schon zu meiner Zeit,also vor fast drei Jahren, hieß es,daß ich vier Monate warten müßte und nicht rechnen könnte, beim ersten Mal durchzugehen. Und dann ging es uns allen viel zu schnell. Wichtig bleibt,daß Ihr die Vorbereitungszeit so gut wie möglich ausnützt für Ordnung Eurer Vermögensangelegenheit und des Umzugs. Im Gegensatz zu uns werdet Ihr ja dann am ersten Tag der möglichen Abreise auch wirklich fortgehen.

Mit einem Dankbrief an Mwayer,der für Euch bürgen wird, halte aber zurück,bis ich Dir im nächsten Brief Genaues über seinen

Anteil am Gelingen des Affidavits mitteilen kann. Wegen der beiden Kinder wollen wir ebenfalls erst nach Abschluß des Affidavits korrespondieren, ich vermute, daß Hilde mir selbst auch ihre Situation darstellen wird.

Mit den besten Hoffnungen und Wünschen, daß unsere gemeinsame Aufgabe gelinge, grüße ich Dich und Aenne heute aufs herzlichste.

New York, den 12. Juli 1938

Liebe Schiffs,

heute abend habe ich unser Affidavit für Mutter nach Stuttgart abgeschickt, ich wünschte, das Eure wäre auch dabei gewesen. Leider aber hat das nicht geklappt und zwar, wie ich in meinem heutigen Telegramm erwähnte, wegen der Verwandten. Die amerikanische Verwandtschaft hat auf der ganzen Linie versagt mit - so hoffe ich wenigstens - einer Ausnahme. Diese Enttäuschung hat uns aber nicht nur Nerven, sondern auch Zeit gekostet, ich weiß nicht, was kostbarer ist.

Am schlimmsten hat sich Herr Brenner aufgeführt. Ich war durch Mayer Schiff schon auf Schlimmes vorbereitet und habe daher, noch ehe ich an ihn herantrat, Onkel Albert um Vermittlung und Fürsprache gebeten. Zu größter Ueberraschung von allen hat Herr Brenner durch Onkel Albert Ende Mai zugesagt und um die Zusendung der Papiere zur Unterzeichnung gebeten. Mein Anwalt schrieb ihm darauf sofort, welche Unterlagen zubeschaffen seien - ich hielt mich draußen, weil ich natürlich nicht um Nachweis seines Einkommens und Vermögens bitten wollte, das hätte ihn abgeschreckt. Nach einer Woche antwortete er meinem Anwalt, daß er nicht unterzeichnen wolle; er habe nicht gewußt, daß er über seine Vermögensverhältnisse Auskunft geben müsse und sei nicht gewillt, diesbezügliche Details zu geben.

Das war eigentlich eine glatte Ablehnung. Ich wollte aber den Kampf nicht aufgeben, Brenner schien mir ein zu wichtiger Bürge, der einzige nämlich, der Vermögen hat und dessen Affidavit eine reibungslose Einwanderung machen könnte. Ich verabredete mich mehreremals mit Mayer, um zu beraten, was ich tun könnte. Mehr Brenner wohnt in Baltimore und hat dort eine Fabrik; hier in New York unterhält er nur ein Verkaufsbüro, in das er gelegentlich kommt. Ich wollte daher, um die Sache zu beschleunigen, nach Baltimore fahren; Mayer sah es als gefährlich an, weil eine Aussprache leicht zur Familienaffäre werden und Onkel Albert darunter leiden könnte. Schließlich nahm ich mir vor, ihn während seines Aufenthaltes in New York zu besuchen.

Am 5. Juli endlich - wir kamen gerade von einem Wochenende und fanden Euer Telegramm vor - kam Herr Brenner für einen Tag nach New York. Ich rief dort nach einer früheren Verabredung mit seinem Sekretär an,konnte aber ihn nicht erreichen. In der Angst,er könnte sich verleugnen lassen, fuhren wir mittags stracks in sein Büro,Gretel und ich. Sein Sekretär versuchte uns durch allerlei Ausreden davon abzuhalten,auf Herrn B. zu warten,der gerade nicht im Büro war. Aber wir liessen uns nicht abweisen und tatsächlich erschien er wenige Minuten später selbst. So konnte er uns nicht entgehen. Die Unterhaltung,die wir mit ihm führten,dauerte kurz. Er erklärte sofort,keine Zeit zu haben und sich für die ganze Angelegenheit nicht zu interessieren. Er habe nicht gewußt,daß er laut dem Text der Bürgschaft für die herüberkommenden Leute zu sorgen habe und das könne er nicht versprechen. Nicht nur habe er eigene Kinder,sondern ihn gingen auch diese Leute - wie er wörtlich sagte - nichts an. Ich versuchte seine Argumente zu widerlegen - von der Vermögenserklärung war nicht mehr die Rede - ,ihm zu beweisen, aß er keine Last haben werde und in welcher Situation Ihr Euch befändet. Nichts rührte ihn,nach einigen Minuten erklärte er,daß er bestimmt nichts machen werd e und in Ruhe gelassen sein wolle,wobei er aufstand und aus dem Zimmer ging. Wir waren also sozusagen hinausgeworfen. Und damit war der Fall Brenner endgätig erledigt,auch dieses Opfer umsonst gebracht.

Nun setzten wir uns durch Vermittlung von Mayer mit jenem Artur Schiff in Verbidnung,den ich von Anfang an als Ersatz für Brenner vorgesehen hatte. Im Gegensatz zu dem brutalen und wirklich ordinären Herrn Brenner ist Arthur Schiff,ein Bruder von Louis,ein sehr hilfsbereiter und netter Mensch. Sofort am Abend darauf besuchte er uns mit seiner Frau und nachdem wir uns kurz über einander orientiert hatten,sagte er zu,alles für Euch tun zu wollen,was er nür könne. Leider aber - kann er wenig tun. Er macht sein Leben,wie man hier sagt,hat auch etwas Erspartes und ein Häuschen,aber als Bürge einer fünfköpfigen Familie wird er vor dem Konsul wenig Eindruck machen,soweit das Finansielle angeht. Menschlich natürlich ist er einem Brenner weit überlegen. Mein Anwalt meint, daß dieses Argument nicht ohne Bedeutung sei. Wir werdens ja sehen. Einstweilen hat er unmittelbar nach seinem Besuch von meinem Anwalt die nötigen Anfragen bekommen und muß in den nächsten Tagen antworten.

Aber auch Mayer hat sich bis zu einem gewissen Grade als enttäu-

schend erwiesen. Mit ihm hatte ich am frühestens gesprochen und ihn auch zu präparieren versucht,nachdem er schon seinerzeit bei meinem Affidavit dem Anwalt die erdenklichsten Schwierigkeiten bereitet hatte. Diesmal versprach er alles zu tun,alle Unterlagen über sein Einkommen und Vermögen bereitzustellen und seinen status so gut wie möglich hinzustellen (ich habe ihn in Verdacht,daß er sich ärmer macht als er ist, vielleicht aber tue ich ihm Unrecht). Heute nun antwortete er dem Konsul und sein Brief enthielt knapp einen Beleg; alle anderen Unterlagen, über Vermögen vor allem, hat er nicht beschafft. Und das nach fast täglich Konversationen am Telephon und persönlich !

Ich habe Euch das alles etwas ausführlicher geschildert als es meine Art ist und als ich es bisher getan hatte. Erstens wollte ich Euch nicht entmutigen,nach jedem Fehlschlag hoffte ich auf etwas anderes. Heute berichte ich nur darüber,weil ich Euch erklären will,warum die Papiere nicht abgehen konnten und Ihr eine weitere Woche warten müßt. Diese Verzögerung ist unangenehm,aber nicht weiter tragisch. Keinesfalls sollt Ihr aber das Gefühl haben,es geschehe nicht genug hier,oder es würde irgend etwas versäumt. Wieviel Verabredungen ich schon hatte, wieviel Brief ich schrieb und wieviel Gänge ich machte,möchte ich nicht erwähnen. Ihr seht ja,daß jeder,noch so gutwillige Bürge,Schwierigkeiten bereitet und daß ihm immer wieder gut zugeredet werden muß; schließlich handelt es sich um lauter heikle Fragen nach Einkommen und Vermögen,die niemand gern beantwortet. Aber weil ich weiß,wie es um Euch steht,scheue ich keine Mühe und habe noch nicht einmal die Demütigung durch Herrn Brenner,die ich mit Sicherheit erwartete,gemieden. Ich war heute und gestern nachmittag bei meinem Anwalt und das bedeutet je 80 Minuten Fahrt bei einer Straßentemperatur von 35 Grad und 80 Grad Luftfeuchtigkeit. Meist sogar erledige ich diese Dinge während meiner Arbeitszeit,da mir im Augenblick der Beruf weniger dringlich erscheint als Euer aller Herüberkommen. Wenn ich dann,abgehetzt und noch müde von der nächtlichen Briefschreiberei,am morgen einen Anruf von Herr Shaaker bekomme : ich sollte mir doch alle Mühe geben,daß Eure Sachen beschleunigt würden,Ihr wäret in bedrängter Situation - dann muß ich schon so reden wie ich eben getan und Euch sagen,Ihr sollt sicher sein,daß mehr nicht geschehen und mehr Widerstände nicht gebrochen werden können als in Euren Falle.

Uebrigens - um aufs Sachliche zurückzukommen - sieht mein

Anwalt Euren Fall für nicht ungünstig an. Das Affidavit von Mayer ist zwar Mager und das von Arthur wird auch nicht glänzend werden,aber er will beide,sobald sie nächste Woche endgültig und unterzeichnet vorliegen,nach Stuttgart schicken und sehen,wie der Konsul sie aufnimmt. Er glaubt,daß die menschliche sympathische Art von Mayer und Arthur die finanzielle Schwäche etwas überschatten werde. Ein Affidavit von mir möchte er einstweilen nicht beilegen,nachdem ich soeben eines für Mutter gegeben habe (die Folge der unglücklichen Gleichzeitigkeit Eurer Auswanderung). Sollte der Konsul die Papiere als unzureichend ansehen,so erbitten wir telegraphische Antwort und wollen dann auf das Hilfsangebot der Londoner Verwandten und Eugens eingehen,nachdem Max Hammerschlag wieder ausgeschieden ist. Wie das geschehen soll,wird der Anwalt in einem Brief an Euch darlegen,der zusammen mit den Affidavits nähhste Woche abgeht. Im Falle,daß wir auf die Verwandten zurückgreifen,würden wir zwei Wochen verlieren,was zu verschmerzen wäre.

Ihr dürft also,auch nach den Enttäuschungen mit den Verwandten und trotz aller Gerüchte über Stuttgart,ganz ruhig und zuversichtlich sein. Wir werden hier nichts unterlassen,was zum Ziele führt und bisher hat sich bei gutem Willen,immer ein Weg nach Amerika gefunden. Ich hoffe,daß Ihr wenige Tage nach diesem Brief schon das Telegramm haben werdet,daß die Papiere unterwegs sind. Da in dieser Woche kein Postschiff mehr geht,werdet Ihr erst in einigen Tagen weiteren breiflichen Bericht über die Fortschritte erhalten.

Für heute mit den besten Grüssen

Ffm. 10. 7. 1938.

Liebe Leffs & Anlang

Der erste etwas gemütliche Sonntag seit vielen Wochen. Wir sind glücklich, dass wir gestern nach sehr schweren & unangenehmen Verhandlungen den Vertrag perfekt gemacht haben. Er muss öffentlich behördlich genehmigt werden, es mag etwas 14 Tage dauern & dann sind wir hoffentlich von diesem Druck befreit.

Es waren wirklich sehr, sehr schwere Wochen, da wir hier das ruhige Geschäft so sehr schwer hatten. Unser Käufer & die anderen verhandelnden haben sich möglichstes getan es uns sehr schwer zu machen & das Resultat ist kläglich für uns. Aber es nützt nichts darüber nachzudenken, wir müssen jetzt unsere Sorge auf das Zukünftige richten & da hoffen wir, dass die bessere Konjunktur bei Ihnen uns den Start etwas leichter werden lässt.

Wir sind alle wohl im Gedanken, dass wir in absehbare Zeit dort sein können.

Von Anne & Hilde habe aus Alanos früherem Bericht. Sie werden sich allmählich ausgeschwätzt haben & für die Zukunft Klarheit gemacht haben.

Von Hilde ist der Aufenthalt in Pinkenba auch nicht mehr so ganz sicher. Hoffentlich

können wir, wie auch bald hierüber
bekommen.
Stammen aus Nürnberg
wenden Leut hier Kriegsmarsch.
Liebchen, das 4 Wochen nun
Gast war, reist morgen wieder
ab. Sagst ihr recht nett,
wir fort wollen.
Mit Ihren Mutter war
Zelte Morgen zusammen.
Der ganzen Gesellschaft
viele herzliche Grüsse
Max

Frankf. 7. 7. 1938.

Lieber Seff.

Herzlichen Dank für Deinen Brief, auch Paul. Es freut mich sehr, daß Du einen von uns erhalten bei Deiner Knappheit. Es ist ja erfreulich, was die gute Sache für Deiner Tätigkeit befriedigendere ~~[illegible]~~ weit verschafft. Hoffentlich kommt es Dir für das Institut zu bringen arbeiten.

Wir hoffen morgen Vormittag zum zuverlässigen Verkauf zu machen. Das Resultat wird ausserordentlich schlecht sein, weil es praktisch sprechen fehlt. Ich kommen wenn es in nach für uns wohl wichtigen Zeit. Die Vorbereitungen, ... erraus ... Dann ist es leicht bleibt wohl ein Rest von einstigen Verhältnissen.

Meine Eingaben waren im interessant. Hoffentlich gelt der Schutz ... Valerzaunen auch für mich. Leicht Dir unsere Papiere ... Dauer ... Tag für Tag ... Verzweiflung in Sicht. Ist ... sicher kein Verlust ... gegen früher. Du wirst verstehen ... wo ... wolat ab. ... Ich ... mich ... aus ... Zeit ... unsere ... Verlust ... etwas ... Erzählen, ... Stück ... unterhalten ... Ich ... Ich verstehe ... nicht, ... Hoffentlich ... meine ... Grüße ...

Mein lieber Seff: Vielen Dank für Deinen Ostergeschenk ... Brief. Wir ... Sprung ... ist ... Die Dinge ... entwickelt, ... Deutsch ... ganz ... Hoffe ... bis ... Aber ... gelt ... alles ... Grüße ... Dein Paul

Offen. 1. 7. 1938.

Lieber Jeff,

Heute Abend sind bei Eurer Mutter Briefe aus Dort vorgestern eingetroffen.
Ich habe in meiner Erleichterung Zeit gehabt & hatte sie allerdings auch nötig. Hoffentlich habt Ihr jetzt nicht gleich wieder solche unerträgliche Hitze.
Wir verlandeten Euch noch wegen des Bestäftes, es ist schwer zu verkaufen & es wird nur sehr wenig übrig bleiben. Aber das ist im Grunde gleichgültig, wenn wir nur genug haben hier noch die kurze Zeit zu leben & die Ernte zu fühlen. Es wäre uns sehr wichtig (i.S. wenn Ihr uns die u. sonstigen Papiere sehr bald schicken könntet Tgr. an das Konsulat ihrer Gement. Der Antrag soll morgen rein & wir müssen nicht zu spät kommen. Wir sind Euch die vielen Verlaufungen recht dankbar & wünschen viel in Ruhe kommen.
Ihr verstehet sicher unsere Schwierigkeiten & die Verwandten sicher auch.
Gibt uns bald Bescheid wie es zu machen ist.
Allen herzl. Grüße

Max

Ihr Lieben !

Wir freuen uns immer sehr, wenn wir bei Elschen Eure recht vergnügten Briefe vorgelesen bekommen. Eine Erholung, wie die hinter Euch liegende, gibt neuen Mut und Lust zum Schaffen. An das Klima habt Ihr Euch ja sicher, so weit es möglich ist, auch schon gewöhnt.

Auch wir leiden hier unter Hitze und Dürre, aber die anderen Sorgen sind die grösseren. Der Geschäftsverkauf ist sehr schwer geworden, wir rechnen zwar damit, dass in den nächsten Tagen klappen wird, aber das Ergebnis ist doch sehr viel magerer, als wir ursprünglich erwarteten. Die Hauptsache ist, dass wir überhaupt zum Ende kommen und dass wir dann die Möglichkeit haben so schnell wie irgend möglich, drüben bei Euch an den Neuaufbau zu gehen. Wir wissen, dass das eine gross und bestimmt nicht leichte Aufgabe wird, aber es wird doch wenigstens Aufbau sein und nicht, wie hier, ein so jämmerlicher Abbruch,

Wir wären Dir, lieber Seff, sehr dankbar, wenn Du Dich nochmals wegen der Papiere bemühen würdest. Du schriebst s.Zt. dass Du damit rechnest, dass in ca 14 Tagen die Dinge fertig sein würden. Haben sich nun doch noch Schwierigkeiten ergeben?

Wir legen grössten Wert darauf schnell in Stuttgart vorzukommen und Du kannst Dir denken, dass wir, wenn wir so treiben, Gründe dafür haben. Es ist nicht Nervosität, was uns zur Eile bringt. Nimm uns die Dringlichkeit nicht über, lieber Seff. Ich weiss es ist bestimmt keine angenehme Aufgabe, die Du da zu erledigen hast. Aber... wir haben doch sonst niemanden, der die Sache machen kann.

Elschen geht es übrigens gut, sie ist munter und sieht auch gut aus, Immer wieder hat sie natürlich Aerger mit den lieben Verwandten, aber sie nimmt es nicht mehr so schwer, da es sich ja jetzt nicht mehr um die wichtigsten Dinge handelt.

Herzlichte Grüsse für Annies und besonders für Euch

Euer

Annie & Aenne sind ein paar Tage verreist.

New York,den 28. Juni 1938

Liebe Pauls,

durch meine Ferien und eine darauf folgende straffe Arbeitswoche im Gefolge einer mächtigen Börsenhausse hat sich meine Antwort auf Euren Brief vom 12. Juni etwas verschoben und so antworte ich darauf zusammen mit Euren Zeilen vom 19. Juni,die heute morgen eintrafen. Wir haben uns leidlich erholt,ich wäre gern noch eine Woche weggeblieben,aber die einstweilen günstige Wirtschaftsentwicklung hat es mir nicht möglich gemacht.

Inzwischen suche ich noch ein paar Papiere zusammen, die zur endgültigen Ausfertigung des Briefes an den Konsul nötig sind. Mit Mr. Brenner hat der Konsul bisher schrieftlich verkehrt, aber anfang nächster Woche werde ich ihn selbst besuchen,um einige Unterlagen zu klären wie seinen Bankauszug usw. Bei solchen Dingen entstehen oft Zweifelsfragen,die nur in persönlicher Unterredung zu beantworten sind. Ich hätte das gern schon früher getan,aber in der vergangenen Woche und auch in dieser war Mr. Brenner nicht in New York und ich wollte ihne nicht durch einen Besuch in Baltimore bedrängen.

Onkel Albert ist noch immer in Baltimore und hat wohl einen guten Einfluß in dieser Sache ausgeübt. Neuerdings wird er von Onkel Fritz in Köln wegen dessen Bruder bestürmt. Ich habe sofortmals sich Meyer deshalb an mich wandte,gesagt : zuerst kommen die Carls und dann,vielleicht,der Sohn von Fritz. Meyer hat sowieso nicht recht gezogen und ich habe die Sache nicht aufgewärmt. Nun schickt mir Onkel Albert heute wieder einen ziemlich arroganten Brief von Fritz und überläßt es mir,wie ich die Angelegenheit mit Meyer zusammen bearbeiten will. Ich werde sie jedenfalls so ordnen,daß Carls nicht zu kurz kommen.

Es war sehr lieb von Euch,Frühwerke von Gretel vor der Vernichtung zu bewahren. Sie dankt es herzlich und ich auch nebst allen anderen guten Wünschen und Grüßen. Für heute herzlichst

Sonntag 12. Juni 1938

Lieber Seff!

Dein Brief vom 2.6. hat natürlich grosse Freude bei uns allen hervorgerufen, denn ein bischen hat die Affidavit-Sache uns doch beunruhigt. Nun scheint ja alles glatt zu gehen, zumal Du dem Vetter Brenner ja alle Arbeit abnimmst. Wir sind Dir sehr dankbar für all Deine Bemühungen und sind voller Optimismus für den weiteren Verlauf der Dinge. Jetzt wünschten wir nur, nachdem doch der erste Schritt ins neue Leben mit Deiner Hilfe getan ist, dass auch die anderen Schritte auf dem neuen Weg ebenso glatt und ohne zu stolpern vor sich gehen. Der Verkauf hatbisher noch zu keinem Ergebnis geführt, doch sind noch Interessenten da und wir werden unsere Ansprüche etwas herabsetzen, um bald zu einem Ergebnis zu kommen. Die Aufgabe ist zwar durch die jüngsten Ereignisse schwer, aber nicht unmöglich. Das Wesentliche ist in der Tat, wie Du auch erkennst, nicht die Nerven zu verlieren, sondern den Kopf oben zu behalten und die Gesundheit zu erhalten. Wegen der Quotenfrage machen wir uns gar keine Sorgen mehr, da wir ja in das neue Quotenjahr fallen und uns auch schon haben vormerken lassen. Es geht ein Strom von Menschen z.Zt. von hier zu Euch herüber, da ja mit der Zeit jede Existenzmöglichkeit für Juden aufhört.

Dass Annies Geschäftsbeziehungen angefangen haben ist ja sehr erfreulich, hoffentlich entwickelt sich dies auch nach Wunsch. Hier hat Else allerdings viel Arbeit, besonders jetzt im Anfang, da sie sich erst eingewöhnen muss. Die Sache wird auch noch ziemlich lange dauern, aber je nach Lage der Sache kann sie ja schliesslich gehen wann sie will, ohne die Endliquidation abzuwarten. Es geht ihr gesundheitlich aber recht gut und sie ist vergnügt, wenn sie Eure guten Berichte bekommt.

Nun noch beste Grüsse für Dich, Gretel & Annies

Herzlichst Euer

Paul

Meine Lieben, ich [illegible] mit [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] mit Deinem Brief [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] alles [illegible] und
[illegible] für uns eine neue Zukunft. — Ihr [illegible]
wir [illegible] Arbeit zurück und [illegible]
für Euch immer eine Freude. — [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Basel, 25.

Lb. Paff, Du wirst Dich wundern, von hier Post von mir zu erhalten. Ich bin für 4 Tage bei Kurt & Diesel Kaufmann (als nebenbei Sach) auf der Durchreise nach Italien, wo ich Hilde nächsten Freitag in ihrem Ferienhäuschen treffe. Ich habe noch Devisen vom April her gehabt & benütze sie gern, da wahrscheinlich unsere Pässe doch erledigt sind. Man macht Erhebungen über jüd. Pässe & deren Dauer, in Verbindung mit der am 30 f. (fälligen) Vermögens-Aufstellung. Seine bin ich nicht gerade, zumal Carl momentan unabkömmlich ist, da fast täglich Besprechungen wegen Geschäfts-Verkauf stattfinden, leider bis jetzt ohne Erfolg. Im Moment ist zwar wieder ein erster Reflektant da, der in den nächsten Tagen sein Gebot machen will. Das bedeutet leider immer einen Druck nach unten für die Kaufsumme. Die Mannes C. P. sind in ihren Kosmetiker ernsten zurück gegangen,

da für uns der Betrieb nicht mehr lange zu halten ist. Über die Segenspartei kann natürlich die schwierige Situation, die von Tag zu Tag schlechter wird, nicht steigern, so billig wie möglich ein gutes Objekt zu erwerben. Die Stimmung ist unter unseren Leuten allgemein schlecht, da die Razzien, Verhaftungen arischer Kunden, alle Beunruhigungen eben nicht aufhören. Komz. Kunden sind solche, die mal eine Steuerstrafe, hatten, wegen Preisvorschriften Schwierigkeiten hatten etc. Man fühlt sich dauernd in Gefahr, denn konstruieren lässt sich stets ein Grund zum Eingreifen. Lange kann man diese Spannungen wirklich nicht mehr ertragen, zumal Alschen hat die feste Absicht, so bald wie möglich zur Ruhe zu kommen. Der Gef., an dem wirklich eben alles, damit zu tun hängt, wollte

schnellstens für W's Papiere sorgen,
denn das Warten hat nur zur Folge, dass
man immer weniger mitnehmen kann.
B. arbeitet ja eben täglich im Büro, wo
auch F.H. immer zur Stelle ist, und wenn
es ihr auch schwer wird, sich einzuarbeiten,
ist es doch wichtig, wichtig, die Kenntnis
zu Zeitlich zu haben. – Es gibt wohl seit
Donnerstag Abend nichts Neues von draussen,
aber ich lasse diese Zeilen für Kurt liegen,
die Sonntag früh Abend, um einige
Tage am Como-See auszuspannen. Sie
hat auch ital. Devisen erhalten –
Hoffentlich hast du Ruhe mit Grete recht
erholt, wenn's auch nur 14 Tage waren,
die Du fern von der Grossstadt verbracht.
Grüsse Gr. A. + Nr. 4 vielmals, sei Du herzl.
gegrüsst und bedankt für Deine Mühe. Deine Renee

Liebes Heft, ich bin also wieder gut gelandet
hier und habe nachher mit A. die ganze
Tage nach Bellagio, jetzt Tag ist zusammen;-
Du kannst Dir keinen Begriff machen, wie
unbeschreiblich alles geworden ist und wenn
wir mit allen Papieren heraus wollen
so kannst Du Dir denken wie es uns geht.
Trotzdem halten wir den Kopf oben und
unsere Drillinge sind fabelhaft wie sie alles
beschreiben, aber nur bequem wenn man
einen Fahrstuhl, wie unser Leben be-
gonnen und alles vergessen was war.
Hier merkt ebenso, bei ihr ist es nur viel
leichter, wir sind viel zusammen und es
tut uns gut, wenn man sich aussprechen
kann. - Übrigens waren neulich Hannes
& Paul bei uns, es sind wirklich reizende
Menschen, mit denen man sehr gut sein
kann. - Also Heft, halte uns weiter
auf wir bald wieder werden und jetzt
kann es alles kosten, wir finden uns
mit dem ganzen Müssen ab. -
Ein, Otto Noel sind wohl, bereits
an Nummer, damit wir uns schreiben
können. Viel Liebes für Dich
& Gretel & Riffs Deine
Wir wissen herzlich Euch Alles

Mimi

T. fur. 24. 6. 1938.

Liebe Lieff & Familie.

Da ich nachher zum Anwalt muß bin ich mit Mühe dazu gekommen, Ihr Schreiben vom 15. 6. zu beantworten. Liebe Mutter war gestern Abend bei uns & bot uns die Dresdner Fensterzierde vor. Nach der ersten Hast wird man sie doch wieder besonders schätzen. Wir haben den Wert näher & freuen uns immer neu daß hinaus zu kommen.

Wenn jetzt so im Geschehen steht. Indessen ist es jetzt 14 Tagen unser Sohn von geht zu Paris überwechseln. Sie empfindet es sehr schwer, denn wir fort müssen, ist eine treue Seele. Es verlaufen jetzt mit mehr Mißmut auf Erfolg & Hoffen, was jedenfalls 15 Jahre im Haus geblieben sind. Das Resultat ist meine Meinung wenn aber wir wollten es höchst lange halten. Jenne Rücksicht bestimmt unsere Pflichten & wenn Zweckmäßigkeit & Güte (Qualität) als Pflicht. Sehr wenn uns interessiert.

So wäre uns ich sehr, wenn die Lebensführung der jüngeren Tochter möglichst, dulden können. Es 1. Heft, ich weiß man möchte die Gewißheit haben bald wieder anfangen zu können.

Nun uns alt Dresden Himmel nicht übel. Mein Hammerstein meint wieder einen Rückgriff gemacht zu haben, wieder fürchtete er, daß zu viele Lungenkranke vorhin wollten.

Meine Frau gestern zu Kurt mitgenommen, viel Hoffen & viel etwas Wehen.

Nun, etc. nun, nett. Mit & ein Grüßen aber gut uns & ich es herzlich Dankbarkeit Empfindung. Und alles wünscht gute

21 Juni

Lieber Carl :

besten Dank für Deine Karte vom 9. Juni und die beiden Briefe vom 12. und 19. Juni. Ich habe sie nicht schneller beantworten können,da ich einige sehr erfre lich - aufregende Tage hinter mir habe. Ich mußte nämlich meinen Urlaub,den ich gern noch um eine Woche ausgedehnt hätte,plötzlich abbrechen,da an der Börse eine hausse ausbrach,die alle Erwartungen weit übertraf. Ich hatte zwar auch auf eine gute Börse im Sommer gerechnet und dementsprechend disponiert,aber solche Kurssprünge hielt ich nicht für möglich. Ob damit eine dauerhafte Besserung der Wirtschaft eingeleitet ist,läßt sich mit Bestimmtheit nicht sagen; jedenfalls aber hat die Stimmung der für solche Dinge empfänglichen Amerikaner so umgeschlagen,daß man schon von Zuversicht und Optimismus reden kann. Hoffentlich hält das so an,wir alle können es brauchen und wenn Ihr Glück habt,kommt Ihr mitten in einen neuen Aufschwung.

Wenn es nach meinem Kopf ginge,käme das Elschen mit oder sogar vor Euch. Endlich hat sie eingesehen,daß es höchste Zeit ist,aufzubrechen und ich begrüße das mit Freuden; ihr Dortsein bereitet uns sowieso nur Sorge. Ich werde ihr in etwas mehr als zwei Wochen das Affidavit nach Stuttgart schicken. Wegen der Vermögensliquidation braucht sie sich keine grauen Haare wachsen lassen,was herauskommt ist gut. So werdet Ihr nun alle zusammen rüsten.

Daß Erna auf ein gesondertes Affidavit kommt und Hilde später für sich die Einwanderung betreibt,ist ebenfalls vorteilhaft für Euch,es vereinfacht die Situation. Ich sammle immer noch die Unterlagen für Euch,damit mein Anwalt sofort nach seiner Rückkehr die Papiere versandtbereit machen kann. Es sind dabei noch verschiedene Detailfragen zu klären,derentwegen ich mit den Bürgen immer wieder verkehren muß. Ich möchte diese Dinge nicht weiter im Einzelnen immer schreiben,sodaß mein Schweigen über diese Bemühungen nicht bedeutet, daß da nichts geschieht.

Euren alten Ford könnt Ihr natürlich mitbringen und

solltet es auch. Der Wagen wird etwas Zoll kosten,im allgemeinen rechnet man für gebrauchte Wagen 10 %,aber,wie schon im Falle von Anni,können wir durch Verhandlung den Zoll auch günstiger gestalten.

Ich kann mir denken,wie quälend die langen Verkaufsverhandlungen sind und wünsche Euch von Herzen,daß Ihr doch bald zum Ziel kommt. Wegen Stuttgart solltet Ihr Euch nicht zuviel Kopfzerbrechen machen; in Zeiten wie diesen entstehen immer Panikgerüchte über ausgefüllte Quoten usw.,das war schon zu meiner Zeit nicht anders.

Hoffentlich hast Du,liebe Aenne, schoene und ersprießliche Tage in Como und auch etwas Beruhigung für Dich und die Familie. Hilde soll mir nachher doch schreiben.

Für heute herzliche Grüße von

Eurem

Ulm- 19 Juni 1938

Lieber Seff und Anhang,

Wir hörten diese Woche von Euch durch Eure Mutter und ich hoffe, dass Ihr Euch in den 2 Wochen Ferien gut erholt habt. Endlich haben wir auch mal wieder Sonne und etwas wärmeres Wetter, man sollte beinahe nicht meinen, dass es schon zum Sommer ginge. Sonst haben wir hier nicht viel Neues zu berichten. Seit gestern ist die alt gewordene Tante Lene mit Maxens Familie hier. Sie werden morgen nach Nauheim fahren wo Margot mit Mann und Kind für einige Tage weilt. Tante Lene hat endlich die Bewilligung für Belgien erhalten und so kann die fast 84 jährige sehr schweren Herzens ihren Wohnsitz ändern. Max wird ja sehr bald nach London gehen, und es ist ein Glück, dass Tante bei Eugen sein kann. Wir sind leider noch immer nicht mit dem Verkauf voran gekommen und müssen unsere Ansprüche immer weiter herunter schrauben. Es ist sehr schwer, da der Betrieb sozusagen überhaupt nicht mehr geht und wir haben dadurch schwere Sorgen. Auch sonst fühlen wir uns nicht mehr sehr wohl und unsere einzige Hoffnung ist, dass es uns doch in absehbarer Zeit gelingen wird fort zu gehen. Hoffentlich klappt alles mit den Papieren. Eurer Mutter haben wir dieser Tage auch geraten sich evtl. auch auf Reise zu Euch einzustellen. Sie muss allerdings noch mancherlei Sachen in der Geschäfts abwicklung erledigen aber ich glaube es wäre doch richtig wenn Sie sich mit dem Gedanken einer Umsiedlung etwas näher beschäftigt. Wir fühlen uns alle stimmungsmässig nicht so wohl, Ihr könnt das sicherlich verstehen.

Ich hoffe, dass Änne es ermöglichen kann im Laufe der Woche mit Hilde am Comer See zusammen zu treffen. Eine Aussprache nach so langer Zeit wird ihr gut tun und es gibt auch Einiges zu überlegen.

Hildes Rudi ist wieder tätig, hoffentlich verdient er sich noch soviel, dass er nachher drüben einen leichteren Start hat. Ihr seht alle Gedanken kreisen hier nur um das eine Thema, sicher bei sehr vielen Menschen

Hast Du l. Anni mit Riff schon eine Beschäftigung gefunden? Was machen unsere sonstigen Bekannten?

Euch allen wünsche ich eine gute Zeit

Herzlichste Grüsse Euer

Max

Liebe Kinder! Durch Tante Lenes Besuch bin ich diesmal nicht zum Schreiben gekommen. Vielleicht ist es morgen noch möglich. – Wir sind mit Regensburgers gemütlich bei Karl, auch Lieschen ist dabei. Es ist ein

Abschied. Aber die Kölner Römer sehr zufrieden sein. Morgen werde ich von Euch hoffentlich Brief bekommen. – Sandeko werden zurück sein. Ich musste lachen, wie Annie mir erzählte schrieb, das Rifi nicht mehr allein daheim bleibt ohne zu heulen. Also müsst Ihr überall mitnehmen. Und wenn Ihr eingeladen seid? Margot Katz und Baum mit Kind sind auch hier und werden dann zu den Eltern nach Brüssel fahren. Lande siedelt auch jetzt dorthin über. Dieser Tage mehr. Innigen Kuss

Herbert.

Morgen Abend gehe ich zu Pil. Gr., um zu hören.

Meine Lieben! Unsere Familienkreis bei Tante: Eltern, Schwester, Swieter, Max & Jetting sowie die hiesigen. Oft werden wir solches Meeting hier nicht mehr haben. Unsere ganze Sehnsucht, dass es für uns bald so weit wäre. Wir gehen jetzt ganz intensiv zentrifugal vor, und sehen ins Freie stark heraus. Die Hauptsache ist den Betrieb los zu werden. Hoffentlich klappt es mit dem Papieren, so wie Ko. & Seff. es anmahnen. Beim Sichten der Papiere fanden beiliegende Briefwechsel von Vir. & Isebel. Wie lieb ein grosser Minister, wenn damals gewesen. Habt Ihr Euch gut erholt? Was macht Euer Englisch Bruder? Wir sind trotzdem allen Sorgen ganz vergnügt – wir stehen mit Zuversicht in die Zukunft. Viele liebe Grüße + Kuss Euer Herbert

Es lieben wie gestillt Viele Hunderte Grüße Euer Hans

Für mein Kaiserfest anno 1914, wie bist Du lange Hase, ich streiche Kräfte, Blutbahnen hergeben, aber es hilft nichts, es muss ja sein. – Mobil sind wir, aber wir haben eine grosse Sehnsucht x ich seit Ihr

Wir wissen nicht, ob Ihr wieder zu Hause seid. Wir haben viel Sorgen um Peter. Peter Schlesinger wird in Kriegsgefangenschaft sein. Jetzt kommt Franz Schlesinger, er ist schwer krank. Wir wissen nicht, ob er wieder kommt. Seine Krankheit scheint ein Herzleiden zu sein.

Grüße Euch alle Euer alte Mutti

Bestens Grüße an Euch alle

12 Juni 1938

Lieber Seff , Gretel und Anhang,

Heute haben wir reichlich NewYorker Post konsumiert. Eure Mutter war zum Kaffee bei uns und brachte Eure Schreiben mit und ich tauschte dafür Deinen letzten Brief lieber Seff aus, der uns so erfreuliche und beruhigende Nachricht brachte. Ihr könnt Euch denken wie wir in jetziger Situation oftmals an die Papiere dachten und deswegen bedeutete die Gewissheit, dass die Verwandten behilflich sind für uns eine grosse Beruhigung. Dass Brenner sich bereit erklärte ist für Pauls 5 Köpfige Familie sicher besonders wertvoll und für uns auch von grosser Wichtigkeit da hierdurch ja auch für Hilde mitMann der Bruder von Vetter Louis frei wird. Ich sandte Dir dieser Tage auf Karte nochmals die Adressen von Max Hammerschlag und Eugen . Dass alles so Prompt und gut erledigt wird müssen wir Dir l. Seff vielmals danken , es macht Dir sicher neben Deiner Reichlichen Arbeit manche Ruhestunde zu nichte, die Du sicherlich auch gut gebrauchen könntest. Ich ersah aus Brief an Else, dass Ihr zwischenzeitlich zur Erholung auf dem Lande wart, hoffentlich habt Ihr Euch gut ausruhen können.

Inzwischen erhielten wir von meiner Schwägerin aus Krefeld Nachricht, dass sie wegen der üblichen Arisierung ihrer Firma demnächst stellenlos wird. Zufällig bekam Änne am selben Tag Brief einer Kousine ihrer Familie aus U.S.A. an die sie vor Monaten geschrieben hatte und wir sind sehr froh , dass voraussichtlich dadurch für meine Schwägerin Gelegenheit gegeben ist hinüber zu kommen. Übrigens wird Hilde kaum vor Anfangnächsten Jahres von P. fort gehen, da ihr Zukünftiger dort ja noch ganz schön verdient und etwas Kapital zur Verfügung haben möchte.

Unser Verkauf geht leider sehr schwer voran. Es ist eine scheussliche Nerven Anspannung und wir wären glücklich die Sache hinter uns zu haben. Leider ist ein Verkauf der Sperrmark auch nicht mehr in bisheriger Form möglich, doch wird es auch da eine Regelung geben.

Kosten gebrauchte Wagen eigentlich Einfuhrzoll? Wir würden sonst evtl. unseren alten Ford mitnehmen. Nach letzten Zeitungsberichten ist die Lage dorten ja noch nicht besser geworden, so hat man evtl. nach Eingewöhnung die Chance in aufsteigende Konjunktur zu kommen.

Jetzt kommen meine Kinder noch an die Reihe.

Euch allen herzliche Grüsse, Dir l. Seff besonders herzlichen Dank

Euer

Lieschen ist bei uns als Feriengast

Carl

Lieber Seff, Wenn Du wüsstest, was für Steine uns vom Herzen rollten, als Dein Brief kam! aber ich glaube, bei Dir ist die Situation, wie bei uns befriedet, noch in einiger Erinnerung. Hab' Dank für all' Deine Mühe. Ich wünschte, Du hättest Dich mit Grabel recht gut erholt, in 14 Tagen Land-Aufenthalt. - Unser Ulrich ist recht gut in Form; wir machten einen Waldspaziergang, der uns allen wohl tat. Wird wie sich es mit Annie, Peters Betätigung aus? Haben sie irgendwelche Aussichten? Grüße alle.

Herzlichst Annie

Fper. 9. 6. 38.

Lieber Jeff

Eben erhalte ich Die Adressen

Edgar Regenberger
Brüssel Avenue Maurice 31

Max Hammerschlag
22 Urania Street
Observatory
Johannesburg

Ich hoffe Dir damit gedient zu haben. Sonst wie immer. Verkauf ist aber schwer, Erwerber genug, aber es kommt nicht zum Abschluss. Wir hoffen, dass Du zur Erholung auf's Land gegangen bist, wie bei dieser Hitze besser wie wir. Ehe sehen Aussichten, wie ist immer vergnügt.

Meine alle
Herzlichst
Max

Via Cherbourg

Postkarte

Luftpost

bringt Zeitgewinn

Dr.
Jos. Sindelk.
900 West End Avenue
New York
N.Y.

U. S. A.

Straße, Hausnummer,
Gebäudeteil, Stockwerk

Boiceville,den 13. Juni 1938

Lieber Carl,

ich möchte Dir in Kürze Deine beiden Briefe vom 30. Mai und 1. Juni beantworten,soweit sie nicht durch inzwischen bei Dir eingetroffene Briefe überholt sind. Zu den überholten Dingen rechne ich auch die Anfrage bei Brenner,mit dem sich inzwischen mein Anwalt in Verbindung gesetzt hat,um ihm alle nötigen Unterlagen bereit zu stellen. Aus einer von mir eingeholten Auskunft entnehme ich,daß die Firma,deren Vice- President er ist,glänzend eingeschätzt wird und sowohl kapitalmäßig wie dem Ansehen nach gut dasteht. Ein solcher Bericht der Auskunftei ist eines der schwerwiegendsten Argumente für jeden Konsul.

Dagegen lege ich den von Dir erwähnten Fällen in Stuttgart wenig Bedeutung zu,da sie auf Euren Fall nicht zutretten. Beide Bürgen, Meyer und Brenner,sind Vettern bzw. Gatten von Cousinen 1. Grades,also beinahe nächste Verwandtschaft. Irgendwelche Erklärungen über Verwandtschaft und moralische Bindungen brauchen daher nicht abgegen zu werden. Im Falle C. haben mehrere Bürgen Zusagen gemacht,woraus zu schließen ist - wie auch aus dem Fall B -,daß die angegebenen Vermögen gering sind. Auch das trifft weder für Meyer noch Brenner zu. Schließlich wird auch die Frage Eures Unterhalts in der Uebergangszeit bei Euch anders gelöst werden,sobald Max Hammerschlag eine definitive Zusage für ein Darlehen abgegeben haben wird. Es ist einer der Zwecke meines Briefes an den Konsul in Stuttgart,den ich zusammen mit meinem Anwalt schreiben werde, gerade diese Situation zu klären.

Das Anerbieten von Hammerschlag,die Einwanderung nach Süd-Afrika zu unterstützen,ist übrigens ein sehr theoretisches. Wie Euch bekannt sein dürfte,ist die Einwanderung von Juden nach Südafrika gesperrt.

Wegen der Anfrage bei Brenner stehe ich auch während meines Urlaubs ständig mit meinem Anwalt in Verbindung,sodaß Du keine Sorge haben brauchst,es würde etwas verzögert. Es tut mir leid zu hören,daß die Verkaufsverhandlungen schleppen,ich wünschte,Ihr hättet sie bald überstanden. Gib all den Deinen herzliche Grüße und sei selbst herzlichst gegrüßt von Gretel, und

7fen. 4. Juni 1938.

Lieber Leff, Gretel u. s. w.

Deinen Brief l. Leff erhielt gleich mit einem vom Vetter Alfred & Deine Wahrheiten haben uns recht erfreut & geben uns Hoffnung, daß die Angelegenheit ist, wenn auch mit viel Arbeit für Dich, in gutem Sinne wird erledigen lassen. Man erzählt hier, daß der Andrang nach Stgt. enorm sein soll & wirklich gilt auch fast jeder Zweite von seinen Verwandten nach U.S.A. zu gehen. Wenn wir die Papiere durch Vetter Alfred & Bremners erhalten können wäre es ja die einfachste Lösung. Wenn man letzterem vorstellt, daß wir ja arbeiten wollen & unsere Jungen wohl auch schnell arbeiten kann, so kann ich mir nicht vorstellen daß die Verwandten sich der Mühe eine Papier auszustellen, entziehen könnten. Uebrigens wüßte ich garnicht, daß Louis wieder in Verbindung mit seinem Bruder stand. Weshalb dieser? Er war 1926 vorstellen so viel ich mich erinnere. Hätte er etwas für uns tun, so wäre das immer erfreulicher

Im allgemeinen verlangt Stgt. gar keine so sehr hohen Bürgschaften. Schicke Dir die Adressen der Verwandten in London & Johannesburg. Fällt mir noch & folgt nach.

Ob diese Verwandten allerdings wenn es Ernst wird Geld für uns festlegen wollen weiß ich nicht. Wenn Du ihnen vielleicht vorstellst, daß es notwendig ist, hoffe ich evtl., daß sie etwas tun

Max Hammerschlag. Johannesburg South Africa
Box 2659.

Hilde Lieberg-Block London W. 11.
1 Powis Gardens
Holders Green

Eugen Regensburger
Brüssel, Avenue Maniel 31

Wolfgang Lieberg wird kaum etwas für Kinder dagegen evtl. Gertrud Leigh

Edgware Road 197.
London W. 2

Du hast recht, Schacker ist für Irma Hirsch nötig, speziell wenn er Verwandte von ihr entdeckt hat. Damit es kein Mißverständnis gibt. Die Papiere möchten wir so bald wie möglich erhalten, ohne sie nochmals besonders anzufordern. Wir müssen in kürzester Zeit verkaufen & hoffen, daß es bald sein wird. Es wird kaum gut ausfallen aber wir können das Endlich Unfällige nicht mehr halten. Daraus folgt, daß wir dann alles tun werden

N.B. Leff, Ich hoffe, daß Deine Mutter bald wieder kommt; nun wir die Wahrheit sagen der Papiere haben, werden wir etwas beruhigter sein können; aber das bedeutet nicht, daß wir mit

wenigstens darüber zu kommen um wieder arbeiten zu können. Die Noten für Deutschland werden bald wieder erlöscht sein, wenn Schnelligkeit geboten ist.

Eben telefonierte mit Eurem Alsdan, er sagt das Haus ganz neue Aufbauarbeiten bringt. Der Alte ist so schwach, dass er nicht fertig bringt. Es ist gut dass Eure Mutter mit uns die Fabrikleitung kümmert.

Du, Gretel, kannst mir mal mitteilen ob man dort Küchenstühle bekommt & ob vielleicht Bezüge für Polstermöbel notwendig sind. Setzung für heute, die andern wollen auch noch schreiben.

Herzlichst
Ernst & Riff mit Anhang.

Lieber Seff & Ihr Lieben alle! Gerade erzählt Elschen, dass sie heute Brief von Euch hat. Ihr braucht Euch keine Gedanken zu machen, es geht ihr wirklich recht gut und sie sieht auch gut aus. Für Deine Bemühungen, l.Seff, vielen Dank. Es ist sicher nicht ganz leicht alle die Vorarbeiten zur Erlangung der Papiere zu machen, aber die Notwendigkeit steht dahinter. Hoffentlich haben Bremners ein Einsehen und helfen uns. Es wird Ihnen bestimmt keine Last daraus erwachsen. Das Geschäft ist in der letzten Zeit auf die Hälfte zurückgegangen und leider besteht keine Hoffnung auf Besserung. Bei unserer Betriebsmittel-Knappheit ist das natürlich nur beschränkte Zeit durchzuhalten, deshalb forzieren wir den Verkauf. Es ist aber bei dem Grundbesitz ein schwieriges Geschäft. Wir werden es aber trotz allem schaffen, weil wir einfach müssen. Dann geht es mit frischem Mut an die neue Aufbauarbeit. Ich bin selbst garnicht so sehr deprimiert sondern habe durchaus Zuversicht für das neue Leben. Ein bischen habe ich mich gewundert, dass unsere frühere Hausgenossin Mrs Woltje mir keine Antwort auf meinen Brief geschickt hat. Vielleicht könntest Du, liebe Gretel, da Du sie doch kennst, einmal telefonisch bei ihr anfragen, warum sie so schweigsam ist. Habt Ihr, Annies, schon irgend welche Aussichten in geschäftlicher Beziehung? Ihr schriebt heute an Elschen, dass Ihr vielleicht auch nicht dort bleiben wollt. Was sind Eure Pläne?

Ich wünschte die Zeit und die Ereignisse gingen so schnell, dass wir schon ein bischen näher zu Euch wären.

Herzlichste Grüsse Ernst

Ihr lieben Vier + Riff, morgen ist es soweit, für Geburtstag und ich werde versuchen, es Vergnügen den Brautwagen zu chauffieren; hoffentlich feiert Ihr ebenso wie wir am 1. Pfingstfeiertag. Ich habe trotz Sorgen auch den Hauptpunkt, fest zu feiern, wenn auch unser Kapitän nicht so schön ist wie er war. Aber vielleicht müssen wir es um so besser, ich wünsche nicht schlecht.

Viel liebe Grüsse Eure Annie.

Morgens kommen wir nur zu Bremen aus seinem Office nicht heraus, er spricht nur Bremen ins Hotel. —

Auch hoffe es alle wünschen, pünktlich zum Holzgartentag, genau wie vorhabe + Tante + Onkel. Eure Renate

Nur gewiss sein, ist alle bereits für eine Zukunft bereit

2. Juni 1938

Liebe Erna,

mit Deinen Geburtstagswünschen habe ich mich sehr gefreut. Nimm besten Dank dafür.

Auch Dich hoffe ich in der Gemeinschaft von Schiffs in nicht allzu weiter Zukunft vom Hafen abholen zu können. Was zu diesem Ziele führt,ist bereits eingeleitet worden. Wie ich schon früher an Paul schrib,wird Shaakers Bürgschaft allein nicht ausreichen und wir werden einen Verwandten für Dich finden oder schaffen müssen. Shaaker ist dabei,das zu tun und er oder G. hat Dich sicher von seinem Bemühungen schon unterrichtet. Ich hatte zwischenzeitlich keinen Bescheid von ihm,woraus ich schließe,daß er noch verhandelt; Du darfst aber gewiß sein,daß er es tut.

Deine Margot wird Dir hier bestimmt eine wertvolle Stütze sein können. Ihre Erf lge,von denen Du berichtest,haben mich gefreut und bestätigt,was ich von ihr immer erwartet habe. Eine gute Berufsbusbildung ist wirklich das Beste,was man hierher mitbringen kann.

Sei herzlich gegrüßt von

2. Juni 1938

Liebe Aenne, lieber Karl,

habt vielen herzlichen Dank für Eure guten Wünsche zu meinem Geburtstag. Wenn auch nur ein Teil in Erfüllung geht, will i h zufrieden sein.

In den Bemühungen um din Bürgschaften habe ich einen weiteren Fprtschritt zu melden: Mr. Brenner hat zugesagt, ein Affidavit zu geben. Ich habe das scinç, wie bereits berichtet, für die Pauls gedacht, während Meyer für Euch zeichnen wird. Nach Ansicht des Anwalts sind keine weiteren Papiere mehr nötig, nachdem wir noch die Zusage der englischen Verwandten und Regensburgers für ein account haben werdeh. In letzterer Hinsicht bin ich zuversichtlich, ~~xxxxxxx~~ da sich die Londoner schon bei früherer Gelegenheit sympathisch zum diesem Plan geäußert haben. Ihr solltet Euch also weiter nicht beunruhigen, daß Dave Schiff nichts von sich hören ließ. Onkel Albert steht mit ihm in keiner Verbindung und weiß auch nächts von seinem Verbleib; vielleicht ist er gar nicht mehr in Chicago. Jedenfalls würde ich Euch nicht raten, ihm nochmals zu schreiben.

Wegen einer eventuellen Bürgschaft für Hilde würde ich mich auch nicht beunruhigen. Hilde kann sicher nicht auf dieselbe Bürgschaft kommen wie Ihr. Aber erstens ist Meyer bereit, auch ihr ein Affidavit zu geben, und zweitens könnten wir uns im Falle, daß Meyers Bürgschaft nicht möglich sein sollte, weil er für Euch bürgt, an den Bruder von Louis wenden. Das werde ich aber erst tun, wenn ich von Hilde einen derartigen Bescheid habe, den sie mir in einem Brief von Zürich aus zugesagt hat. Auch eine Heirat wird bei Hilde die Dinge nicht weiter komplizieren, eher sogar erleichtern, da er, soweit ich weiß, ebenfalls Bürgen hier hat.

Daß ich alles so sehr beschleunige wie möglich, davon dürft Ihr überzeugt sein. Für heute nehmt die herzlichsten Grüße von

2. Juni 1938

Liebe Anni,lieber Paul,

seid herzlich bedankt für Eure guten Geburtstagswünsche,die gleichzeitig aus Frankfurt und Zürich zur rechten Zeit ankamen,und für das Buch,das nun auf dem noch unabgeräumten Tisch steht. Eure Wünsche gehen weit : ein sorgloses Leben dürfen wir leider nicht erwarten,wenigstens nicht für kommende Jahr,aber wir wollen zufrieden sein,wenn unsere Kraft reicht,die vor uns liegenden Aufgaben zu bewältigen. Dazu rechne ich auch die,Euch den Weg hierher zu ebnen, was ich keinen Moment als eine Belastung empfinde,wie Ihr befürchtet. Ihr sollt mit Euren Wünschen kommen und ich werde glücklich sein,wenn es mir gelingt,sie zu erfüllen. Fühlet Euch wirklich nicht einen Augenblick gehemmt,was ich tue,geschieht gern und selbstverständlich.

Heute habe ich Euch zunächst die erfreuliche Mitteilung zu machen,daß Mr. Brenner zugesagt hat,das Affidavit für Euch auszustellen. Nach der Unterredung mit Meyer,von der ich Euch berichtete, habe ich etwas ängstlich bei Onkel Albert,der gegenwärtig in Baltmore bei seiner Tochter ist,angefragt und erhielt die prompte Antwort,daß Mr. Brenner grundsätzlich bereit sei. Ich habe mich daraufhin sofort mit meinem Anwalt in Verbindung gesetzt,der nun die Formalitäten ausarbeitet. Ich möchte nämlich,soweit das möglich ist,Mr. Brenner wenig Umstände machen. Wenn alles glatt geht,kann ich in zwei Wochen die Papiere für Euch beisammen haben.

Von Eurer ehemaligen Köchin und jener Dame,die Ihr aus Lugano kennt,möchte ich einstweilen absehen. Der Konsul legt in erster Linie Wert auf die Bürgschaft eines Verwandten und jede Zusatzbürgschaft kann ihn nur skeptisch stimmen; es sieht dann so aus,als ob Ihr in die Hilfsbereitschaft Eurer Verwandten kein Vertrauen hättet. Dagegen werden Euch diese Leute später einmal,wenn Ihr hier seid,von Nutzen sein können.

Eure Angst,daß Ihr zu spät nach Stuttgart kommen könntet, scheint mir nicht berechtigt. Soweit ich hier erfahren konnte,ist es unwahrscheinlich,daß die bis zum 1. Juli 1938 laufende Quote schon aus-

gefüllt ist. In keinem der vergangenen Jahre wurde sie zu mehr als 50% ausgenützt und selbst bei stärkerem Andrang und trotz Einrechnung von Oesterreich wird sie kaum voll ausgenutzt werden können. Aber selbst wenn es stimmen sollte,daß bis zum 1. Juli keine Nummer mehr frei wäre, Ihr kommt ja in jedem Fall auf die neue,zwischen 1. Juli 1938 und 1939 laufende Quote.

Ich hoffe,Euch im nächsten Brief weitere Fortschritte melden zu können. Von uns gibt es sonst nicht viel Interessantes zu berichten. Anni gewöhntsich ganz gut ein,sie hat auch schon Geschäftsbeziehungen angeknüpft und den ersten Abschluß gemacht. Ich wünschte,Ihr und Mutter hättet bald Euren letzten drüben hinter Euch. Bei Mutter wird es wohl noch einige Zeit dauern,bis die Liquidation abgeschlossen ist und ich finde gut,daß sie sich so energisch dahinter klemmt,wenn sie auch leider viel Zeit damit verbringt.

Für heute nehmt nochmals meinen innigsten Dank für Euer gutes Gedenken zu meinem Geburtstag und viele herzliche Grüße von

Ffm. 30 Mai 1938

Lieber Seff und l. Gretel.

Gerade sprach ich Eure Mutter, die gestern von Cöln zurück kam wo sie Tante Lehnde noch einmal besuchen wollte. Es kann sein, dass diese sehr bald zu Eugen nach Brüssel geht, da axens demnächst nac. England auswandern. Heute war Else das erste mal im Geschäft findet die Buchhaltung sehr zurück und sehr altmodisch. Ich glaube aber, dass sie sich doch bald einarbeitet und dass ihre Anwesenheit für ihre Abwicklung von Nutzen ist.

Nun zu uns. Wir verhandeln noch immer wegen des Geschäftsverkaufs. Die Aussichten werden für uns immer schlechter, es ist keir Vorwärtskommen und die Gebote werden immer niedriger. Hinzu kommt, dass wir durch die fehlende Kundschaft sehr schwer zu arbeiten habenund dass wir gezwungen sind ob gut oder schlecht, baldigst den Betrieb abzu stossen. Heute hörten wir, dass durch Wien unheimliche Mengen von Auswanderern nach dorten wollen. Dies gibt uns Veranlassung, Dich l. Seff nochmals zu bitten den Verwandten doch vorzustellen wie wichtig für uns die Papiere sind. Onkel Albert schrieb mir dieser Tage und teilte mir mit, dass er meinen Brief an Mayer weiter gegeben habe, der s. sich mit Dir besprechen werde. Von Brenners als Unterstützende teilte er mir nichts mit. Sollte es nicht möglich sein, dass sich diese an der Ausfertigung der Papiere beteiligen? Sie werden bei uns doch wirklich kein Risiko laufen, denn mit unserer herangewachsenen Jugend werden wir wohl schon unser Brot verdienen. Vielleicht hörst Du mal bei Mayer ob es mit Brenners zu machen ist. Jedenfalls wäre es eine grosse Beruhigung für uns wenn wir die Gewissheit hätten in nicht zu ferner Zeit Papiere erhalten zu können. Alle Welt hier will nach U. S. A. und die Quoten werden sicher sehr schnell erschöpft sein.

Sonst geht es uns allen, wie man zu sagen pflegt, gut. Etwas mehr innere Ruhe könnten wir sc on brauchen aber die wird uns wohl erst zu Teil, wenn wir den Geschäfts Albdruck nicht mehr auf uns haben.

Ich hoffe Ihr seid alle immer munter zusammen.

Entschuldigt die etwas dringliche Art meines Schreibens, aber Ihr könnt Euch schlecht vorstellen in welcher Gemütsverfassung wir sind. Der Brief muss noch schnell in den Kasten.

Euch allen und den Verwandten herzlichste Grüsse, auch in Paul Familie- Namen, dito von Aenne

Euer

Carl

den 23. Mai 1938

Lieber Carl und Paul samt Frauen,

in den letzten Tagen hatte ich einige Besprechungen wegen der Affisavits und möchte Euch heute das einstweilige Resultat mitteilen :

Mein Anwalt,der seinerzeit meine und Annis Einwanderung erfolgreich bearbeitet hat,hält es für ausreichend,wenn für jede der beiden Familien folgende Papiere vorgelegt werden : das Affidavit eines Verwandten,der Nachweis,daß Euch Eure Verwandten in England,Südafrika und Brüssel etwas Existenzmittel für den Uebergang bereitstellen, und schließlich ein Brief von mir an den Konsul,dessen Text wir noch sorgfältig überlegen werden.

Von einem Zusatzaffidavit von Herrn Shaaker hat der Anwalt abgeraten. Er meint,es würde einen schlechten Eindruck erwecken, wenn wir zu dem Affidavit eines Verwandten noch das eines Freundes hinzufügten und so ausdrückten,daß wir kein rechtes Vertrauen in die Hilfsbereitschaft der Familie hätten. Ich habe das Herrn Shaaker,mit dem ich vorher den Fall durchgesprochen hatte,mitgeteilt und er hat es auch eingesehen. Dagegen möchte ich Herrn Shaaker für Erna reservieren,aber auch da als Zusatzbürgen,was schon eher einen Sinn hat. Als Hauptbürge kann auch im Falle von Erna Herr Shaaker nicht fungieren,das kann nur ein Verwandter. Da Erna aber niemanden hier hat,machte ich den Vorschlag,jemanden namens Horwitz oder Stern ausfindig zu machen; Herr Shaaker hat Bekannte beiden Namens und glaubt,daß sie willig wären,die Papiere zu geben. In den nächsten Tagen werde ich Näheres hören und Herr Shaaker oder Goldschmidt wird Euch sicher auch darüber unterrichten.

Nun also handelt es sich um die Bürgschaften der Verwandten für die Pauls und Carls. Meine Idee war,daß Meyer die Bürgschaft für Carl und seine Schwester,Frau Brenner, die für Pauls geben soll. Dabei ging ich davon aus,daß Pauls Frau Brenner getroffen haben und so eher auf Entgegenkommen rechnen können. Meyer,mit dem ich ausführlich darüber sprach,zweifelt nun,daß sein Schwager ein Affidavit geben wird und schlägt vor,daß ich mich statt dessen an den Bruder von Louis Schiff wende, der

ganz wohlhabend und gutwillig sei und ebenso ein Vetter ersten Grades ist wie Meyer selbst. Ich finde das einen guten Ausweg und werde mich mit Meyers Vermittlung an diesen Herrn wenden,sobald ich gewiß bin,daß Frau Brenner nicht funktioniert. Immerhin möchte ich das erst versuchen,denn Meyer ist seinem Schwager gegenüber nicht objektiv und eine Bürgschaft von Brenners wäre bestimmt nützlich. Ich werde deshalb morgen abend,wenn Meyer mit seiner Frau bei uns sein wird,einen Brief an Onkel Albert schreiben,der augenblicklich in Baltimore bei seiner Tochter sich aufhält und ihn um die Vermittlung bitten. Sollte ich einen abschlägigen Bescheid erhalten, dann wende ich mich sofort an Louis Bruder.

In etwa einer Woche werde ich ziemlich klar sehen,wer eine Bürgschaft gibt und Euch dann sofort verständigen,mit wem Ihr rechnen könnt. Von Euch möchte ich inzwischnn noch hören,welche Zusagen Euch Eure Vettern und Eugen gemacht haben,bzw. die Adressen der Betreffenden haben,damit ich mich mit ihnen in Verbindung setzen kann.

Hoffentlich könnt Ihr die Papiere bald anfordern und damit eine leidige Vergangenheit,die jetzt noch Gegenwart ist,abschließen. Schade,daß die ersten Verkaufsverhandlungen nicht zum Abschluß kamen; das Ergebnis, mit dem Ihr dabei gerechnet habt,hat mich sehr überrascht und erschien mir günstig. Ich kann mir denken,daß die neueren Verhandlungen erschwert sind, vielleicht sind sie aber doch erfolgreicher als Ihr jetzt befürchtet. Jedenfalls wäre es gut,Ihr würdet nicht mehr lange hingezogen werden und könntet Euch neuen Aufgaben zuwenden. Die Umstellung ist hart,aber ich meine,sie lohnt.

Der Mutter wäre es sicher auch wohler,wenn sie bald soweit wäre und sich nicht mit den Verwandten herumärgern müßte. Aber sie soll ihnen nur ruhig auf die Finger gucken,da sie offensichtlich bei der Liquidation noch so viel herausschinden wollen als möglich. Kann hilft offensichtlich wenig und so muß Mutter alles mit Euch zusammen tun,was ärgerlich ist. Die Hauptsache ist mir,daß das Ziel,die beste Liquidation in kürzester Frist, nicht aus dem Auge verloren wird.

Es sind wirklich traurige Angelegenheiten,die wir da zu überlegen haben,und als Hoffnung bleibt uns nur ein gutes Ende und Wiedersehen in diesem Lande. Das kann schneller gehen als Ihr glaubt.

Ihr werdet bald Weiteres von mir hören. Einstweilen nehmt herzliche Grüße von Gretel und

Mein lieber Kaff, ich habe mich für mit
Zilli getroffen, wofür bei meiner Krämpfi
und gewiß wie zur Luft. – Was all
den Tagen hat es mir sehr gut, nur
schade, daß ich allein hierwärts bin,
aber mit Paul wäre es für einen
so kurzen Visite zu riskant und so bin
ich allein gefahren. – Von Paul hörte
ich heute, daß er hoffentlich nun bis gen
besser ist, aber so schnell lassen sich die
Tage nicht abschütteln und sie haben
wenigstens der einen begraben, daß
wir einen entgegen gesetzt haben.
Nun hoffe ich nur, daß es bald geheilt.
Vielleicht lieber Kaff feiern wir den
nächsten Geburtstag mit dir, zu den
Abzüglichen Punkten wir dir ein Buch
(für Anni ein Kl. Körbchen) und ich

müsste sie wieder das Stück auf einmal
lernen, um es in voller Lebendigkeit mit
seinen Farben wiederzugeben und ohne zu-
viel Arbeit in kurzer Zeit lernen
sollst. — Ich weiß nie ob du es jetzt
um uns sorgst und weiß nicht
ob unsere Zukunft in deinen
Händen liegt, aber eins ist mir
es gelingen und vielleicht gibt
es eins ~~für~~ uns mal wieder so
sorglose Tage, wie sie ganz weit in
der Vergangenheit liegen. —
Nun hast du in Amerika einen Sohn
und ich einen Vater bekommen,
wir freuen uns alle mit Eli,
ich schreibe es eins an Anni, aber eins
ist du doch zu deiner Stelle wichtig
selbst du Ernst dorthin lasst. —
Ich lege Ernst Weihnachts-Grüsse seine Briefe
mit einer aber seine Anni.

23. Mai 1938

Lieber Seff!

Erst vor ein paar Tagen haben wir Dir geschrieben, und schon ist das Geschriebene überholt. Heute müssen wir uns entschliessen alles viel schneller zu fördern. Es gibt 2 Gründe, die dafür sprechen schon jetzt die Papiere in Ordnung zu bringen :

1 der sehr schlechte Geschäftsgang, der jeden Tag sehr viel Geld kostet, sodass wir es einfach nicht lange aushalten können. Der Verkauf würde bei lange anhaltendem Weniger-Umsatz ja auch erschwert.

2. Berichte, die uns sagen, dass derartig viel Anmeldungen nach USA eingereicht werden, dass man befürchten muss, dass die Quoten frühzeitig aufgebraucht werden. Z.Zt soll Stuttgart wegen Erschöpfung der diesjährigen Quote ~~erschöpft~~ gesperrt sein. Auf jeden Fall ist es besser nichts zu versäumen, und deshalb bitten wir Dich, die nötigen Schritte zu unternehmen und alles möglichst zu beschleunigen. Ich weiss es wird keine kleine Arbeit sein, aber vielleicht geht es doch besser & schneller als man denkt.

Die Adresse der ehemaligen Köchin hast Du ja schon erhalten, auf Unterstützung der Vettern Mayer & Louis, sowie hoffentlich der Brenners rechnen wir bestimmt. Onkel Albert ist ja so nett & gefällig, dass er ja sicher zustimmen wird.

Die Verhandlungen zum Verkauf gehen gut voran, sodass wir heute schon hätten abschliessen können. Es sind jetzt mehrere Gruppen, mit denen wir aussichtsreich stehen. Ein Abschluss kann endgültig erst erfolgen, wenn die Ausführungsbestimmungen zu einem neuen Verkaufsgesetz erschienen sind, die noch fehlen,. Jeder derartige Verkauf muss genehmigt werden.

Ich kann Dir sagen, lieber Seff, dass es leichter war, den Betrieb aufzubauen, als ihn jetzt zu veräussern. Der Abbruch zerrt an den Nerven, doch haben wir den festen Willen trotz aller Schwierigkeiten uns nicht unterkriegen zu lassen . Innerlich bin ich mit dem Geschäft schon fertig und denke mit Optimismus an einen neuen Aufbau, wenn ich auch genau weiss, dass es nicht leicht sein wird. Wir werden uns umstellen müssen, wie so viele und ich glaube nicht, dass es uns sehr schwer fallen wird. Otto & Eva werden tüchtig mitarbeiten müssen, und dass meine Annie eine tüchtige Frau ist, das wisst Ihr ja selbst. Es ist eine gute Sache, dass wir immer stark arbeiten mussten und vor Arbeit keine Angst haben.

Ich glaube übrigens, dass der Verkaufserlös noch ganz annehmbar werden wird, wenn auch das transferierte Endresultat natürlich sehr spärlich sein wird. Zum Anfang wird natürlich auch ein kleiner Betrag vieles erleichtern. Dass wir den Affidavit-Gebern nicht zur Last fallen werden, kannst Du ihnen ja versichern, denn Du kennst uns ja, und weisst, dass wir uns durchschlagen werden.

Mein lieber Seff, Du weiss ja nun worum es geht. Ich danke Dir schon jetzt für alle die Gänge, die Du nun für uns zu machen hast. Ich hoffe nur, dass niemand sie Dir schwer & unangenehm macht.

Grüsse Gretel und die Annies.

Mit herzlichsten Grüssen

Dein Hans

Mein lieber Seff, seit gestern bin ich wieder zurück. Ich erhielt wohl unseren Geburtstagsbrief, mit Gilbs geschrieben, erhalten habe. – Nun kann ich nochmals alles für uns wünschen. –

Ich habe nicht gedacht, daß du so schnell für uns sorgen müßt, es muß eben sein und wenn es mal ein Jahr zusammen ist wird es schon weiter gehen. – Du kannst ja meine Lebensbejahende Einstellung, und du weißt ja, ich lasse nicht leicht den Mut sinken. Ich habe nur den einen Wunsch, gesund bleiben und kerngesund sein, damit ich schon ein gutes Stück getan haben schon wo, bis ich unser gleichmäßig lieb und fleißt uns überlegen. –

Hoffentlich hast du nicht zu viel Arbeit mit uns, jedenfalls für mich hat glücklich dich zu haben. –

Viele liebe Grüße an Omi Pluo, an Gretel, an dich deine

Emil.

Ffm. 23 Mai 1938

Lieber Seff, l. Gretel,

In der letzten Zeit haben wir etwas regeren Briefwechsel bei uns leider ein Zeichen, dass wir mit unseren Anliegen an Euch heran treten müssen. Uebrigens haben wir uns mit Deinem Feiertagsbericht, l. Gretel, den Eure Mutter uns vorlas, sehr amüsiert. Hoffentlich habt Ihr öfters Gelegenheit so vergnügt beisammen zu sein, es muss ja nicht gerade eine solche Sache sein. Wir sind jetzt häufiger mit Eurer Mutter zusammen, es wäre uns recht wenn sie noch öfters käme. Nächster Tage wird sie im Büro anfangen und das wird gut sein. J. ist inzwischen etwas zugänglicher geworden, rief heute sogar bei mir wegen Verkaufs des Hauses Moltke Allee an, jedoch scheint der Käufer kein Bargeld zu haben und das ist ja nicht interessant.

Nun zur Hauptsache des Heutigen Schreibens. Wir sind sehr eifrig mit Verkaufsverhandlungen beschäftigt , es wird sehr schwer sein etwas Nennenswertes zu erhalten, die genauen Bestimmungen für Vrkäufe sind zwar noch nicht heraus aber die Käufer nutzen unsere etwas verzweifelte Situation und wir haben leider nicht lange Zeit zu warten.

Wie uns bekannt wurde ist in Stuttgart ein sehr grosser Andrang, dazu kommen noch die neuen Bewerber aus dem früheren Österreich, sodass zur Zeit bis 1 Juli keine neuen Bestellungen nach Stuttgart erfolgen. Dies zwingt uns den Entschluss auf etwas früher wie beabsichtigt um die Papiere zu bitten. Du würdest uns einen grossen Gefallen tun, wenn Du alles daran setzen könntest eine Ausfertigung der Affidavits beschleunigt zu erreichen. Ich hoffe doch bestimmt, dass unsere Verwandten uns nicht im Stiche lassen, auch Brenners werden wohl dazu zu bringen sein. Für uns ist nach Verkauf des Hauses hier keine Lebensmöglichkeit mehr und wir sind auch nicht mehr so jung, dass wir Jahre verschwenden können.

Unsere Kinder werden bestimmt eine Arbeitsstelle finden, Margot hat durch Angehörige ihrer Oberin schon Verbindung nach dorten.

Hilde will mit uns gehen, falls sie auf unser Affi. mitgehen kann was wir aber bezweifeln. Solllte das nicht gehen und es möglich sein für sie ein besonderes Affi zu beschaffen, so möchte sie vorher heiraten um dann mit ihrem Rudi hinüber zu gehen.

Hoffentlich macht das Alles nicht gar zu grosse Schwierigkeiten, leider liegt es ja nicht in unserer Macht Dir l. Seff in dieser Sache behilflich sein zu können. An Onkel Albert schrieb ich ja bereits darüber und ich hoffe er hilft uns bei seinen Kindern.

Nehmt mirs nicht übel wenn ich heute nur die nackten Dinge schreibe wir hatten den Tag über anstrengende Verhandlungen und Trotz Deines guten Rates l. Seff sind die Nerven im Augenblick etwas zu sehr strapaziert.

Ich hoffe Günstiges von Euch zu hören. Grüsst Anni, Riff und alle Bekannten. Herzlichst

Euer

Ca

Keine Einzelgrüsse, sie legte sich nieder.

Ihr lieben Alle incl. Riff, soviel wie momentan haben wir, muß wie Ihr noch bei uns wart nicht von Euch gesprochen. – Aber wir Lot'chen sind fertig und nicht mehr sprach- & sentimentalitäten haben wir uns abgewöhnt. Wir haben nur den einen Blick, nur vorwärts in eine neue bessere Zukunft. Der einzelne Tag wird wir gewiß wieder für Canaka vor oft alles noch ganz neuer. Für Mittsachen wir oft, gut, daß wir so nah zusammen sind und gut, daß wir wir Abend haben.

Nun liebe Frieda und helft uns, daß alles klappt

Herzlichst Euere

Anni.

Meine Lieben:

Fast jeden abend sitzen wir zusammen und überlegen, wie die Sache weitergetrieben werden sollen. Der Verkauf ist eine schwierige Angelegenheit, da man ja unsere Notlage ausnützen will. Irgendwie muss es bald klappen, und etwas wird schon dabei herauskommen, wenn auch nicht viel.

Gedanklich sind wir schon beinahe nicht mehr hier. Man macht uns den Abschied leicht und einmal gehen ja auch die schweren Monate vorbei, die vor uns liegen. Wir wünschen uns alle die Zeit herum und schon auf der See. Das gibt ein Schiff voller Schiffe. Hoffentlich klappen die Affidavits und machen Euch nicht zu viel Arbeit.

Euch allen zusammen

herzliche Grüsse

Euer Paul

19.5.1938

Lieber Seff und liebe Gretel!

Entgegen der Höflichkeitsform kamst Du ,lieber Seff, in der Anrede zuerst daran, denn Dir sind heute vor allem die besten Glückwünsche zum Geburtstag zu senden. Bleibe gesund und vergnügt und geniesse das, was Ihr vielleicht schon als selbstverständlich empfindet und was wir entbehren. Ich wünsche Dir ferner Freude an Deiner Arbeit und gute Erfolge.

Für Deinen lieben und warmherzigen Brief danke ich Dir sehr. Es tut wohl zu wissen, dass jemand sich dort für uns einsetzt und sich um uns bemüht. Es ist bedauerlich, dass Du nun noch weiter Zeit für uns aufwenden musst, da Du ja, wie ich weiss,ohnedies sehr beschäftigt bist , aber leider ist ja da nicht viel zu machen.

Die von uns benötigten Papiere kommen leider nicht von ganz allein. Hast Du einmal daran gedacht,dass unsere ehemalige Köchin Mathilde auch zu verwenden wäre. Wir stehen in Korrespondenz mit Ihr und sie ist bestimmt zu bewegen uns ein Affidavit zu geben.

Die Adresse ist H. Woltje 1382 Forest Ave
West New Brighton Port Richmond
Staten Island Tel. Gibraltar 2-2178

Vielleicht könntet Ihr einmal telefon. mit ihr sprechen.
Notfalls können wir noch die Adresse einer Frau beibringen ,mit der wir in Lugano im Herbst uns angefreundet haben, und die sehr wohlhabend zu sein scheint. Sie wohnt allerdings nicht in N.W. Hartford

Die gegenwärtigen Abbruchsgeschäfte sind scheusslich,aber auch das muss überwunden werden. Für die Zukunft haben wir keine solch grossen Befürchtungen,denn nicht nur wir ,sondern auch unsere 2 Grossen haben arbeiten gelernt und werden uns schon helfen. Unsere Ansprüche materiellerArt werden wir allerdings zunächst sehr herabschrauben müssen. Otto arbeitet in seiner Schlosserei von morgens 8 Uhr bis abends 8 Uhr und er ist mit Begeisterung bei der Sache. Annie schätzt den nicht immer peinlich sauberen Schlosserlehrling nicht so sehr.

Gestern fuhr Annie nach Zch um dort Hilde zu treffen. Sie will mit ihr alles besprechen, da Hilde auch nicht in P. bleiben will.

Haben Annies sich schon gut eingelebt? Haben sie geschäftlich auch schon starten können? Leidet Ihr sehr unter Hitze?

Elschen ist ganz munter. Sie richtet sich ihr Leben ganz gut ein , und muss ja wirklich erst ihre Sachen in Ruhe abwickeln,was bei J. immer zu neuen Komplikationen führt. Auch das, wird genau wie bei uns eines Tages vorbei sein. Ich freu mich schon ein neues Leben anfangen zu können und empfinde es manchmal als ganz reizvoll.

Wie Du es sagst,lieber Seff, es ist das Wichtigste jetzt Herr seiner Nerven zu bleiben und sich seine Gesundheit zu erhalten.

Feiert vergnügt den Geburtstag und seid alle 4

herzlichst gegrüsst

von Euren

Paul

Berlin, den 19.5.38.

Mein lieber Seff! Nun alles erdenklich Gute zu Deinem Ehrentag. Bleibe gesund & vergnügt mit Deinem Grete-lein & möget Ihr weiter Glück haben. Wir sind oft mit Elschen zusammen & hören wie es Euch geht & können Euch denken, wieviel wir in Gedanken bei Euch sind. Carl schrieb schon von mir, ich habe am 1.5. an Th. betreff Bürgschaft für Ma & mich geschrieben. Th. hatte es vor längerer Zeit schon zugesagt ich habe ja auch sonst niemand. Gestern hatte ich schon Nachricht von Arthur G., der dazu beitragen wird, daß ich schnell Alles bekomme. Für mich ist es ein Aufatmen, denn ich weiß nicht von was ich hier leben soll wenn das Haus in andere Hände übergeht. Ma macht sehr große Fortschritte im Modezeichnen, sie ist seit 1.1. in Berlin auf der Modeschule & ihre Zeichnungen werden als Musterzeichn. gezeigt. Ich bin glücklich darüber & hoffe bestimmt daß sie einen Weg machen wird. Auch um mich habe ich keine Bange, ich bin außerordentlich gesund & kann noch arbeiten. Nur ist traurig, daß sie uns nicht auffordern kann, mein Schwiegersohn möchte am liebsten auch nach N.Y.C.

Tfun. 18 Mai 1938.

Lieber Seff & Ahdel,

Heute kam Ihr Brief an und ich halte es für richtig gleich Antwort zu schicken. Wie es uns geht wird Ihr Eure Mutter schon geschrieben haben, gesundheitlich gut & sonst recht schlecht. Unser Umsatz ist so stark die Zeit ausserordentlich abgesunken so sehr, dass wir uns ernste Gedanken machen müssen. Wir verhandeln bereits mit vielen Leuten wegen Verkaufs. Doch ist dieser trotz mehreren Interessenten schwer zu bewerkstelligen da noch sonder Ausführungsbestimmungen fehlen. Wir waren zuerst recht optimistisch. Doch scheint die Vorgänge werden wir vielleicht glücklich sein müssen, wenn wir noch eine recht bescheidene Summe erlösen.

Wir hoffen sehr, dass die nächsten Tage eine Klärung bringen und dass wir bald diese aufreibende Zeit der Verhandlungen hinter uns haben & den Tatsachen in's Auge sehen können. Stuttgart soll bis 1 Juli gesperrt sein, da keine Quote mehr vorhanden ist. Es kommt also für uns darauf an nach Genehmigts Abschluss sofort zu handeln.

Wie sind Dir wirklich sehr dankbar, Seff, wenn Du die Angelegenheit gleich kräftig anpackst. Gertie ist heute nach Zürich gefahren um dort unsere Hilfe zu spielen & mit ihr alles zu besprechen. Sie wird auch nach U.S.A. wollen. D. heisst wir hören sonntag erst Genaueres darüber und ich Zukünftiges jedenfalls auch. Leider braucht man unseren Informationen Hilfe ein eigenes Affidavit. Das wären also für uns schon 3 Stück.

Irma kann nicht über Palästina, da sie, da noch nicht 50 Jahre alt, von dortaus nicht angefordert werden kann. Es bleibt da also nur, wie Du schreibst Shanghai.

Ich hoffe doch bestimmt, dass sich Vater & Mamsie Brenner bewegen lassen uns auch zu helfen. Unsere Kinder werden sicherlich bald ihr Brot verdienen können. Margot wird bestimmt Verwandte über Oberin sicher bald unterbringen können wir Alten werden unsere Einleben müssen doch auch da sind wir nicht ängstlich & werden es so gut & schlecht wie andere auch schaffen. Das Wichtigste

sind halt gute Papiere & ich hoffe es gelingt
Dir l. Jeff diese zu erlangen. Von Dave Schiff
in Chicago hatte leider keine Antwort auf
einen Brief. Werde dieser Tage nochmals
schreiben. Wegen Hildas Unpäßlichkeit
schreibe Dir nochmals am Montag.
Eure Mütter wird ja bald im Liquidations
Büro der Firma A. H. Lue. mithelfen, ich
halte es bei diesen Leuten für sehr wichtig
daß sie Einblick hat. Wegen Verkauf der
Häuser ist mit J. wenig fertig zu bringen
morgen bespreche ihn mit Steuerrath mit
Kaum. Für das neue Lebensjahr
Dir l. Jeff & Dir l. Anni meine allerbesten Wünsche. Hoffentlich geht es Dir
bald auch wieder wirtschaftlich bergauf,
damit Du alle zufriedenstellend
arbeiten kannst. Wir wünschen uns
in Zukunft nur Ruhe, Arbeit & friedliches
Leben und uns beglücken. Genug für heute
Uebrigens ging an Hanker vorige
Woche ein Brief ab.
Wir hoffen bald wieder von Euch
zu hören. Herzlichst Euer Paul

Lieb Sandler, Anni & Lieschen,
Ich möchte heute zum Geburtstags-Kinderin nur von Herzen beste Wünsche schreiben. Hoffentlich lebt Ihr Verdienige Euch gut mit & seid mit den Kindern gesundheitlich wohl. Ich wollte, wir wären auch so weit. Man ist kaputt vom Zuschauen. Herzlichste Glückwünsche & Grüße Eure Anne

Meine liebe Annie! Herzinnigste Wünsche
wie vergnügt Kannst Ihr sein!! Ich freue
mich mit Euch & möchte schon gern dabei
sein. Eure l. Mutter ist oft mit uns zusammen
Kannst Du Dir denken, wieviel wir an Euch
denken.
Grüße mir Alle bitte & nimm
Du einen festen Geburtstagskuss von
Margot ist fleißig, sie war Deiner Erna.
über Ostern bei uns, das Ge-
sicht ist ganz gut, unberufen.

Frfm. 8. V. 38.

Liebe Leff's & Annis

Sonntag, ein Brief an Hilde wurde gerade geschrieben, mit einer Mutter verabredete ich Besprechung heute Abend mit Hans bei J. Endlich hat sie ja eine Teilsumme bekommen und wir können glücklicherweise dass die Sache erledigt ist, dann inzwischen sind hier neue Bestimmungen u.s.w. welche Angelegenheiten sehr erschwert.

Wir haben sorgenvolle Woche hinter uns, unsere Kinder, die ja sehr treu sind können nur in kleinster Anzahl zu uns kommen & wir leiden sehr darunter & uns auch noch eine schöne Summe gekostet hätten, und sehr viel ungünstiger geworden & wir können nicht wie es ausgehen & ob dann noch Nennenswertes für uns bleibt. Wie wir Ende Mai schrieben haben wir & Paul's die feste Absicht, nach Verkauf & Erledigung der gerade bei uns nicht leichten Abwicklung dorthin zu gehen. Wir können das Geschäft nicht mehr halten & wir wollen auch recht wieder gesunden um in bescheidenem Rahmen draussen wieder auf zu bauen. Wir rechnen damit, dass wir ein Affidavit in wenigen Monaten vielleicht nur 1 oder 2 aufbringen müssten & wir hoffen dass Du l. Leff uns dann die Verwandtenlaß etc. helfen kannst zu erhalten. Margot & Paul können selbstverständlich mit, Hilde überlegt noch hat glaube ich, dass es auch ihr Weg wird & dass sie auch ausharrt.

Unsere Jugend wird schon irgendwelche Arbeit finden & sich selbst erhalten & wir werden nach Eingewöhnung auch unterkommen.

Es handelt sich also l. Leff. um eine Vorarbeit & Du hast sicher so gute Verbindungen dass Du uns helfen kannst.

Wir warten unseren endgültigen Bescheid evtl. dann bitte Kabel auszutauschen.

Du e. Anni hast Dich inzwischen wieder gut eingewöhnt. Benützt Du Dich bereits und was macht Dich besonders?
Mit Ihrer Mutter kommen wir häufiger zusammen. Es ist gut, wenn sie jetzt alle Dinge erledigt hat. Sie packt alles bewunderungswert prächtig aus.
Einige Nebensachen l. Left.
Trägt man hier viel weiche Oberhemden? Muß man eigentl. haben oder genügt Smoking? Onkel Albert ebenso wie vor einigen Tagen & teilte ihm mit Dass Du Dich evtl. wegen Affidavit mit ihm im Verbindung setzen würdest. Glaubst Du, Dass unser letzter Freunder dazu helfen wird? Wir würden den Leuten ja nicht zur Last fallen, denn unsere Verwandten in England & Süd Africa würden uns ja evtl. auch erste Existenzmittel zur Verfügung stellen. Dazu Eigen Wagenbürger ein Zimmer oder anderes.
Jetzt mir bald Bericht, wir sind einigermaßen versorgt.
Es wünscht Euch alles Liebe.
Herzlichst Euer Karl

unsere Daten.

Karl Isr.	geb.	15. I.	1889	Liegen i/Westf.
Anna geb. Heymann		4. XI.	92	" " "
Hilde "	"	15. VI.	1916.	Essen
Margot "	"	3. III.	1920	Höchst a/M.
Paul Isr.	"	15. II.	89	Liegen Westf.
Annie geb. Stern		5. VI.	93	Anlaffenberg.
Eva "		23. III.	20	Höchst a/M.
Otto "		27. 9.	21	" "
Israelai		17. XI.	24.	" "

Ihr Lieben, Ist Ihr, ob man anderswo als in New-York, das für uns soll wohl in frage kommt als Wohnsitz, Arbeitsstätte, Lehrlinge braucht? Wir beschäftigen uns schon sehr mit Möbel-Umänderungen lassen. Hoffentlich finden wir bald den Schlüssel, den wir brauchen, wünschen. Euch alle recht vergnügt zusammen, gesund wünschend, Grüße und herzliche Küsse

Herbert

5.Mai.1938

Meine Lieben alle zu sammen!

Gestern abend musste uns Friedel C ausführlich über Euch alle berichten Er hat aber so viel Menschen da drüben gesprochen, dass seine Berichte über Euch nicht so eingehend waren, wie wir es uns gewünscht haben. Immer hin haben wir den Eindruck, dass es Euch allen trotz schwerer Zeit gut geht und dass Ihr vergnügt seid. Ihr könnt es auch wirklich sein, seid Ihr doch beim Aufbau, während wir bei einem nicht gerade angenehmen Geschäft des Abbrechens sind. xxxxxx Bei den Umständen, unter denen wir uns zu lösen haben, werde unsere Nerven auf starke Probe gestellt, aber wir wollen den Kopf oben behalten, um arbeitskräftig und elastisch in Eurem Lande wieder anfangen zu können.

Wie lange die Verkaufsverhandlungen noch dauern wissen wir nicht. Vielleicht greift der Interessent schon morgen zu, vielleicht zerschlagen sich die Verhandlungen und es dauert noch Wochen. Es ist dies nicht abzusehen, aber wir arbeiten so intensiv an dieser Sache, dass eines Tages die Loslösung vollzogen ist.

Für uns ist es aus diesem Grunde wichtig, dass wir wissen ob wir, wenn wir Euch Nachricht geben, auf die notwendigen Papiere schnell rechnen können. Es wäre falsch sie jetzt schon zu schicken, denn wir wollen nicht unter Druck verkaufen, aber lange wird es bestimmt nicht mehr dauern. Selbstverständlich nehmen wir unsere Kinder mit, und auch Erna muss mit hinüber, vielleicht könntet Ihr auch da behilflich sein. Es wird eine Massenankunft sein, wenn wir erst einmal dort landen, zählt die Köpfe einmal nach.

Ihr wisst ja, dass Otto in einer Autoschlosserei arbeitet, und ich bin überzeigt, dass er drüben schnell irgend eine Arbeit findet. Auch Eva wird sich helfen können, und für Ursel muss halt noch gesorgt werden. Da wir alle ja glücklicherweise, einschl. unserer Frauen, an Arbeit gewohnt sind, haben wir nicht zu grosse Bedenken, dass wir uns mit der Zeit wieder heraufarbeiten werden.

Wenn wir nur erst starten könnten!

Lasst bald von Euch hören, wenn Ihr Euch über die Beschaffung der Papiere informiert habt.

Mit herzlichsten Grüssen Euch allen

Eure

Hans

Ihr lieben habt lange nichts von uns gehört aber Ihr wißt ja wohl wie es uns geht. allerdings war es mal uns heute ist es alles überholt. Habt gehen wir Euch unsere Hoffnung, überlegen was wir alles gebrauchen können, freuen uns aber, daß wir gesund sind und haben die Zeit herbei die uns so schön zusammen wieder bringt wie wir sie in der Vergangenheit oft hatten. – Man vergißt bis jetzt nicht das schnelle Ablauf der Zeit weil wir jetzt schon die Natur gesorgt hat, aber wenn wir glücklich wieder sind für uns lage. – Unser Kind geht uns vernünftig machen uns viel Freude und mit Ihrer Hilfe und Ihrer Liebe wird es uns schon gelingen einmal wieder sorglos zu werden. Gott gebe es. –

Alles Gute und Gesundheit für Euch alle
und herzl. Kiss. von Euch
v. Euer
Emil.

Frfm. 3 Mai 1938.

Liebe Heff & l. Gretel, auch Anni mit Riff & Anhang

Es ist noch sehr zeitig am Morgen, 7½, aber da ich nicht weiss wie der Tag ablaufen wird, ob er innere Ruhe zur Korrespondenz gibt, will ich die frühe Stunde nützen. Gestern Abend berichtete Friedel l. im Kreis der Familie, selbstverständlich Einzelheiten, von Bud & U.S.A.

Wir wollten Ihnen Bericht absenden, hätten somit also vorher geschrieben da wir wichtige Entschlüsse für unser künftiges Leben gefasst haben. Die äusseren Umstände die uns jetzt energisch dazu treiben kennt Ihr bis dahin. Es kommt dazu, dass unsere Kinder so weit ungern Folgen, ziemlich alles aber lieber zu bleiben & da wir also seit Wochen wegen Verkaufs verhandeln wird uns der Weg vorgezeichnet. Wir haben einen ziemlich ernsten Reflektanten, hoffen bei gut Glück bald abschliessen zu können (es kann ist natürlich auch hinaus ziehen & problematisch & dann wenn das vielleicht wäre müssten wir an die Uebersiedlung gehen.

Ein letzter Brief bestätigte unseren Entschluss nach U.S.A. zu wählen & da auch Hilfe Europa nicht noch sehr klapp, dazu Paris ist auch fest für U.S.A. entschlossen haben, gibt es tatsächlich nur den einen Weg.

Ich bin froh, dass Liebchen die ganze Familie wieder vereinigt wird. Ich die Zukunft habe ich keine Bedenken. Wir haben uns früher auch im Kleinen einrichten müssen & wir werden also vorwärts kommen.

Nun genug, für heute, Zeitgeschichten.

Selbstverständlich wird unser Verkaufsabschluss nicht leicht sein, Häuser etc. wollen ja auch losgeschlagen werden, aber wir hoffen wir alles in Ruhe erledigen können. Wichtig ist es aber für uns, dass wir bestimmt wissen dass für uns alle nötigen Papiere für Schiffen evtl. schnell greifbar sein werden.

Deshalb unser Wunsch, liebe Heff, wie Ihr bitte gleich wegen dieser Sache bei der Verwandtschaft etc. um.

Wir wissen ja nicht was alles

nötig ist. Du kennst es besser & es ist billig für uns zu wissen, dass wir nach Erledigung des Verkaufs so schnell als möglich nach Stuttgart kommen & dann auf schnellstem Wege dorthin. Wir können uns vorstellen, dass eine neue große Auswanderung Halle soll. Erschütterungen der Einwanderer bringen könnten. Verhalte dich für uns nicht zu spät sein.

Es versteht sich aber, wir wollen in dieser Stunde noch keine Papiere aber die Gewißheit, dass wir auf ein Telegramm hin diese schnellstens kommen können ist für uns wichtig.

Sie wären Euch sehr dankbar für gute Erledigung & baldige Antwort.

A. Hermann Inc. rückte mit 180 in bleich bezahlt, der Rest kommt in Wechseln. Gut, dass das vorbei ist. Und die beiden Herren Schröder sind nun wieder, wie sie jetzt öfters zu abend bei uns, haben sie allerdings gerade nicht mehr.

Sollte unser Verkauf nach Programm gehen so würde ein kleines Geld bleiben. Halten wir den Daumen.

Eben kommt Anne, der es jetzt sehr gut geht zum Kaffee, dann geht es in den Winter Geschäftstätigkeit. Hoffentlich haben wir heute nicht so viele Aufregungen.

Lebwohl uns bald. Euch herzlich grüßen Amerikaner Anni Diffete. Küsse Gretchen.

Viel herzliche Grüße
Euer C. Anne

Ihr Lieben, Es interessirte uns alles wenig, was Friedel C. gestern Abend erzählte, besonders erfreute uns, dass es Euch Sonders gut geht, Du u. Hoff mit Erfolg arbeitest. Wir sind, nachdem wir fest entschlossen zum Abreisegeworden, ruhiger und wünschen baldigste Veränderungen. Hoffentlich kommt Ihr uns helfen. Einer Woche ist recht guter Gesundheit. Herzlichst Anne.

Ffm. 1 Mai 193

Lieber Seff,

Ein Nachtrag zu meinem Schreiben .

Ein Bekannter, der auch seine Übersiedlung betreibt und für den ein Vetter die Papiere besorgte erhielt von Stuttg. nachfolgende Nachtrags Anforderung:

B. Da Sie mit Ihren beiden Bürgen nicht oder nur weitläufig verwandt sind und da anscheinend für Ihre ~~beiden~~ Bürgen anscheinend keine direkte Verpflichtung besteht Sie zu unterstützen, sollte er in einer zusätzlichen eidlichen Erklärung genau angeben, ob und w wie er mit Ihnen verwandt ist, welche Vorkehrungen in Amerika zur Sicherstellung einer fortwährenden Unterhaltsqwelle für Sie getroffen worden sind, sowie bis zu welchen Umfange, in welcher ~~Form~~ Form, und aus welchen Gründen er zu Ihrem Unterhalt beitragen w will.

C. Da mehrere Bürgen für Sie bürgen, sollten Ihre Bürgen zusätzliche Angaben machen über die Vorkehrungen, die Ihretwegen getroffen worden sind, z. B. wieviel und in welcher Form jeder einzelne Bürge zu ihrem Lebensunterhalt beitragen wird, bei wem Sie wohnen und essen werden u. s. w.

Ich weiss natürlich nicht wie weit die Bürgschaften von den Verwandten unsererseits sich erstrecken, doch bitte ich Dich an obige Eventualitäten zu denken. Ich habe auch die Absicht an unseren Vetter Max Hammerschlag nach Johannesburg zu schreiben und ihn um ein Darlehen zu bitten, falls wir erst einmal drüben sind. Übrigens hat dieser sich nach Köln in einem Brief bereit erklärt evtl. alle nach Süd Afrika auswanderungswilligen mit Garantie für die Einwanderung zu unterstützen. Unsere Verhandlungen verlaufen betr. Verkauf sehr schleppend und wir sind betr. Erlös sehr pessimistisch geworden. Allen herzl Grüsse

Entschuldige die Arbeitsbelastung

Vile Grüsse

Carl

Herzliche Grüsse
Hoffentlich kommt Paul —
mit so viel Mühe mit
der Beschaffung

den 5. April 1938.

Liebe Hilde,

vorgestern bekam ich Deinen Brief vom 19. März,den ich Dir gleich beantworten möchte. Dabei stelle ich fest,daß ich Dir Deinen Brief vom 30. Januar weder bestätigt noch entsprechend beantwortet habe; ich bitte Dich,das zu entschuldigen,aber in den letzten Wochen war ich außerordentlich stark beschäftigt und mit Sorgen aller Art belastet,sodaß ich einfach nicht zum Schnaufen kam. Leider hattest auch Du darunter zu leiden.

Ehe ich auf die verschiedenen Fragen in Deinen beiden Briefen eingehe,möchte ich die dringendste beantworten,nämlich die wegen der Auswanderung. Mein Standpunkt ist der,daß Ihr beide - Dein Freund und Du - in absehbarer Zeit Paris verlassen solltet,verheiratet oder jeder für sich. Ich würde eine Auswanderung nach Amerika nicht von der Wirtschaftslage dort oder hier abhängig machen. Es ist nicht unmöglich,daß sich die nunmehr offene Inflation in Frankreich auf die Wirtschaft "vorteilhaft" und "anregend " auswirken könnte. Aber das ändert wenig an Hoffnungslosigkeit in der Lage deutscher Emigranten dort;schließlich ist eine weitere Zuspitzung der politischen Lage in Europa unausbleiblich und wie immer sie enden sollte,die Juden werden die Opfer werden. Andererseits würde ich mich nicht davon abschrecken lassen,daß die wirtschaftliche Situation in Amerika augenblicklich miserabel ist.Ich könnte mir vorstellen,daß wir noch einige Monate einen starken Druck haben werden,aber auf lange Sicht bin ich keineswegs pessimistisch. Zudem kommen wir nicht nach Amerika,weil wir es hier wirtschaftliche besser haben wollen,sondern weil wir eine Zuflucht brauchen und die bieten die Staaten,einstweilen wenigstens.

Infolge dieser radikalen Meinung über Auswanderung scheint die Frage,was man hier machen kann und wie man sich hier durchschlagen soll,relativ unwichtig. Der Arbeitsmarkt ist zur Zeit völlig verstopft und kaum jemand hat den Mut,sich eben selbständig zu machen. Wenn man aber nur etwas Mittel hat,um ein paar Monate

durchzuhalten und inzwischen eine Stelle zu suchen,dann ist man vor dem Schlimmsten geschützt. Meiner Meinung kann ein Ehepaar mit 120 Dollar im Monat sehr bequem leben,wenn es sein muß,sogar mit 100 Dollar. Etwa 600 Dollar sollten ausreichen,um die Uebergangszeit zu finanzieren. Wo man unterkommen kann,das läßt sich theoretisch einfach nicht sagen; es hängt vom Glück und der Qualifikation ab. Ich halte Dich für eine gute Sekretärin und ich glaube,Du solltest bei etwas Geduld schon das Passende finden; Was Dein Freund hier machen kann,läßt sich ebenfalls schwer beurteilen,das kann ihn nur sein eigener Augenschein lehren. Aber vielleicht erinnerst Du Dich,daß Dein weitläufig Verwandter Metzger aus Mainz,der ja aus der selben Branche kommt,vor einem Jahr ziemlich schnell eine Beschäftigung in seinem Fach fand. Dein Freund hat noch den Vorteil,daß er sich,falls er etwas Geeignetes finden sollte,selbständig machen kann,wenn auch 4 - 5000 Dollar nicht sehr viel für eine Beteiligung ist.

Für die Auswanderung selbst brauchst Du nur ein Affidavit. Das von Mayer Schiff sollte meiner Ansicht nach ausreichen. Im Falle Ihr dort noch heiratet,dann gilt das Affidavit für Euch beide. Außer dem Affidavit habt Ihr noch ein starkes Argument : das ist das Geld Deines Freundes,das Ihr dem Konsul vorweisen könnt. Die übrigen Papiere sind einfach zu beschaffen;es sind Geburtszeugnisse,Trauschein usw. Ich würde Dir raten,Dich beim amerikanischen Konsulat zu erkundigen, sie haben eine solche vorgedruckte Liste. Etwas Sorgen macht mir nur das körperliche Befinden Deines Freundes; wir bekamen einen argen Schreck,als wir von seinem Unfall lasen. Du erwähntest in Deinem zweiten Brief nichts mehr davon,aber Du schriebst auf den Briefbogen der Klinik,woraus ich schließe,daß er immer noch dort ist. Ehe er aber aufs Konsulat geht,muß er völlig ausgeheilt sein und ein Attest seines Arztes darüber vorweisen. Vergiß auch das nicht.

Das ist alles,was ich Dir einstweilen zu dieser Frage sagen kann; halte mich auf dem Laufenden über Deine weiteren Entschlüsse. Nach Frankfurt werde ich nichts mitteilen,ich halte es für sehr überflüssig,eine Diskussion mit Deinen Eltern anzuspinnen. Leider werden die älteren Herrschaften nie begreifen,wie ernst die Lage ist und werden immer mit Sentimentalitäten kommen. Wir Jungen haben meiner Ansicht nach das Recht,uns darüber hinwegzusetzen,weil wir eben die

Lage besser übersehen. Dein Vater würde Dich schon eher verstehen,denn er denkt ja schließlich selbst ans Wegziehen. Ich kann sein Zögern gut nachfühlen: solange er in Deutschland lebt,hat er,was er braucht,mitnehmen kann er aber nichts,selbst wenn er das Geschäft noch so gut verkaufen sollte. Das unsere ist inswischen auch verkauft,ich fürchte,wir werden hier keinen roten Heller davon sehen. Eines Tages werden aber die Herren Schiff nicht mehr gefragt und dann bleibt nur der Weg nach Amerika. Sich heute Sorgen zu machen,was hier weiter werden soll,halte ich für unnütz. Das werden wir im gegebenen Moment schon sehen.

Nun noch zu Deinen kleineren Fragen in Deinem ersten Brief: Dein Vater hat mir von Basel aus Mitte November 641 Dollar geschickt,die ich auf sein Konto bei der National City Bank eingelegt habe. Soweit ich mich erinnern kann,erhielt er von mir eine entsprechende Bestätigung. Es ist schade,daß Du Dich wegen Behas Anteil an einem der Goldbarren nicht mehr erinnern kannst. Ich wollte es nur zur Vereinfachung meiner etwas komplizierten Buchhaltung wissen. Warten wir also eine Gelegenheit ab,bis sich der Fall klärt,schließlich kann der Betrag nicht erheblich sein und ich werde ihn weiter als "Forderung gegen Euch" führen.

Die Adresse an von Mayer N. Schiff ist : 9007 217th Street, Queens Village, L.I. (Long Iland);das für den Fall,daß Du sie nicht inzwischen anderweitig erfahren hast.

Wir erfreuen uns guter Gesundheit und haben reichlich zu arbeiten. In 14 Tagen kommt Anni,Du wirst sie ja vorher noch gesehen haben. Laß bald von Dir hören und nimm herzlichste Grüße von Gretel und

z. Zt. B. Baden 29. III. 1938.

Liebe Grete & l. Seff.

Trotzdem unsere Tage stunden einer guten Erholung wegen nicht zur zu sehr mit Schreiberei ausgefüllt sein sollen, mache ich heute einmal eine Ausnahme nachdem Eure Mutter & Onkel Albert etwas meine Zeit in Anspruch nahmen. Gar zu häufig hören wir ja nicht voneinander drum habe ich, ~~und~~ sofort ich mich nicht ihre, und meine Dank für Eure Geburtstagsgrüße abzustatten & Dir l. Seff für Wahrnehmung des Situationsberichtes zu danken.

Bei uns kann leider die Operation von Anne als angenehme Unterbrechung der sonst so eintönigen Zeit dazwischen & da hatte man Kaum Gedanken für die weitere Umwelt. G. s. Dank geht es Anne wieder gut. Sie hat sich in den 8 Tagen unseres Hierseins bereits gut erholt sodass ich von einstündigen Wege machen kann. Eigentlich wären wir der frühen Jahreszeit halber gerne nach dem Süden gegangen doch es mangelte an dem nötigen italienischen Kleingeld. Eure Mutter hat sich inzwischen wieder heim gefunden & bald wird Lumi auf dem Weg sein

Inzwischen ist endlich der Verkauf von U. St. Sul. perfekt geworden.

Ich kann Dir sagen, l. Seff, es war viel Arbeit & viel Ärger um diesen alten Zdiboer von J. so weit zu bringen. Er mimte manches arme Wort von mir einbekam & dabei mimte man doch wieder klug genug, sein ihm nicht noch Dummköpfchen zu machen. Hans hat bestimmt nicht leicht mit ihm gebabbt & hatte den Kopf recht voll Sorgen bei der ganzen Arbeit & dazu den übrigen Disposition. Es war fast das keine Komplikationen dazwischen kamen, da der alte Esel der drei ältesten Angestellten das

Gesellschaft zum Verkauf an Hand geben. Laßt Die Hölle & Teufel auf die Gleise bauen um es an sich zu bringen. Kürzum mit der Partnerschaft K. H. Lud. Einschl. Mart möchte ich unbedingt nichts mehr zu teilen haben. Ich bin froh, daß Euer mutiger Anteil dabei der Gesamt-Verkaufserlös heraus kommt, sicher weit besser als wenn die ehrenwerte Gesellschaft sie allein hätte auszahlen müssen.

Und was es sonst gibt. Leider bin ich garnicht mehr optimistisch für unser Geschäft & die Zukunft. Zwar bemerken wir der Umsatz im Vergleich um über 10% hat gegen Vorjahr. Verkaufs-Verhandlungen. Daß wir sehr schwer aus den prozentuen Unterschiedungen mit ungünstigen Bedingungen heraus kommen. Bei jetzt Gebot würden wir gerne heraus gehen. Es wird für uns immer schwerer & ich glaube, daß auch für uns der Hof nach U.S.A. jetzt nicht mehr recht erfolgreich ist. Bist Du noch immer etwas optimistisch für die dortige Wirtschaftslage? Affidavit wird gegebenenfalls bei der zahlreichen Verwandtschaft wohl zu bekommen sein. Hast Du jetzt wieder angenehmere Gesellschaft? Ich C. Leff? Ich Coffe Lud. Herzl. wohlauf & denke bald einmal wieder von Euch zu hören.

Seid herzlichst gegrüßt

Liebe Kinder,

Wir hatten hier einige Tage herrliches, warmes Frühlingswetter, das uns B.-Baden von der schönsten Seite zeigte. Jetzt sind wir schon froh, wenn kein Regen mit Schnee vermischt herunterkommt, es für unsere viele grossen Spaziergänge trocken bleibt. Wir fühlen uns aber recht wohl hier & hoffen uns tadellos zu erholen. – Was Ihr zufrieden & gesund seid, wünsche ich sehr & grüße herzlich

Eure Renee

"PICCINI"
CLINIQUE MÉDICALE DE PARIS
6, RUE PICCINI, PARIS XVIe

4 lignes groupées
KLÉBER 61-61

Paris, den 19. 3. 38.

Lieber Seff, ich habe schon lange nichts mehr von Euch gehört und hoffe, dass es Euch gut geht.

Von mir persönlich gibt es gar nichts neues zu berichten, aber die letzten politischen Ereignisse lassen mir Europa in einem immer trüber werdenden Licht erscheinen + ich wollte, ich wäre schon weit von Schuss!! Was es in Ihm Neues gibt weiss ich natürlich nicht, der Umsatz im Geschäft scheint besser als im Vorjahr zu sein, aber vat-

Schreib neulich mal, wir werden wohl doch noch in U.S.A landen. Wie er sich das praktisch vorstellt weiss ich allerdings nicht. Ich hatte gehofft, meine Eltern in Basel treffen zu können mit der Frank + sie hatten Visen für Italien beantragt. Aber da dieselben noch nicht bewilligt sind fahren sie nun nach Baden-Baden.

Wie ich hörte kommt Ilse in diesen Tagen nach Bern zurück + Anni werde ich ja vor ihrer Abreise hier noch sehen (mit wenigen Kompli Ratanen mit dem Gepäck, hoffe ich!)

Ich halte es für ausgeschlossen dass ich noch lange in Europa bleiben kann bezw. will + wäre Dir sehr dankbar, wenn Du mir mal deine Ansicht mitteilen wolltest, was für Aus-

2

"PICCINI"
CLINIQUE MÉDICALE DE PARIS
6, RUE PICCINI, PARIS XVIe

4 lignes groupées
KLÉBER 61-61

richten, meinen Lebensunterhalt zu verdienen, ich wohl in Amerika hätte?

Ein sehr guter Freund von mir, der sich für eine Auswanderung nach Amerika stark interessiert hätte gerne folgende Auskünfte, und ich wäre Dir sehr dankbar, wenn Du mir ausführlich und baldigst Antwort auf meinen Brief geben würdest.

Er war bis jetzt in der Kleineisenwarenbranche tätig. (Export von Deutschland aus) meint Du dass in dieser oder irgend einer anderen Branche mit einem Kapital von ca $ 4000 - 5.000 etwas anzufangen ist? Oder hältst Du es für möglich,

dass man eine Stellung als Angestellter oder Vertreter für den Anfang finden kann?

Im übrigen bitte ich Dich mir auch mal mitzuteilen, was eigentlich alles für Einwanderungserlaubnis erforderlich ist. Du meintest ja damals, Mayer Schiff könnte mir die Bürgschaft stellen (ich schreibe ihm übrigens morgen). Wie wäre der Fall wenn ich verheiratet wäre? Könnte er dann auch für meinen ehemaligen Mann bürgen?

Wie Du siehst steht mir "der gute Freund" ziemlich nahe, aber bitte schreibe nicht nach Ffm, dass ich Dich um diese diversen Auskünfte bat. Mutti braucht sich nicht schon vorher Sorgen zu machen, wegen der Auswanderung.

3

"PICCINI"
CLINIQUE MÉDICALE DE PARIS
6, RUE PICCINI, PARIS XVIe

4 lignes groupées
KLÉBER 61-61

An die Guaranty Trust C° in London schickte ich letzte Woche 15/- Sh. Gebühr für die Aufbewahrung der Barren bis 28/2/38.

Grüß mir Deine Information.

Was hältst Du von der wirtschaftlichen Lage Amerika's sowohl als auch Europa's? Und was meint man drüben zur Politik Europas? Pass mir auf, eines schönen Tages wacht Du als "prosdeutscher" auf!

Wie geht es Gretel? Arbeitet sie jetzt auch?

Du nicht, ich habe eine Masse Fragen und

Ich hoffe Du findest eine halbe Stunde Zeit zum beantworten.

Du und Gretel herzliche Grüße

Deine

Hilde

den 10. März 1938

Liebe Annie, lieber Paul,

Euer und Carls Brief hat mich mit gemischten Gefühlen erfüllt. Ich habe selbst einmal liquidiert und weiß, wie das ist. Ich kenne vor allem die quälende Zeit der Vorbereitung und das Verlangen, doch bald mit der furchtbaren Arbeit des Abbrechens fertig sein zu können. Dann wieder sagte ich mir (und bezog mich dabei auch auf meine Erfahrungen) : seid froh, daß Ihr wieder vorwärts denken könnt, daß Ihr wißt wohin und daß Ihr einen neuen start vor Euch habt, wie schwer er auch sein mag. Ihr werdet dabei nicht ohne menschliche Hilfe und Rückhalt sein und das ist auch etwas wert. Bis dahin kann ich Euch nur wünschen, daß Ihr bald zu einem einigermaßen befriedigenden Abschluß kämet.

Was an uns liegt, werden wir gern und rasch tun. Das Dringendste erscheint mir in der Tat, die möglichen Bürgschaften für den Tag des Abrufes vorzubereiten. Als einen solchen Termin stelle ich mir die Zeit vor, in der Ihr verkauft habt und überseht, wie lange Euch die Liquidation der übrigen Vermögensteile in Anspruch nehmen wird. Dann sollt Ihr hier die Bürgschaften bestellen, die wir bis dahin vorbereitet haben.

Ich denke an folgende Bürgen : als hauptsächlichster Meyer W. Schiff, vielleicht auch an seine Schwester in Baltimore, die Ihr ja kennen gelernt habt, David Schiff in Chicago, Shaaker, mich selbst und einen Unbekannten, von dem Goldschmidt sprach. Sicher davon sind Meyer, Shaaker und ich. Meyer würde im wesentlichen die finanzielle Bürgschaft zu geben haben; wir werden ihn zu diesem Zwecke sofort bearbeiten, damit er vor allem mehr angibt als er es in meinem Falle getan hat. Shaaker soll Euch beiden bestätigen, daß er gern mit Euch geschäftlich etwas unternehmen möchte. und ich möchte in einem Brief an den Konsul meine moralischen Verpflichtungen und Bindungen an Euch unterstreichen, was auch nützlich sein kann. Jedenfalls werde ich mit meinem Anwalt, der seinerzeit recht geschicktmeine Einwanderung und die von Anny bearbeitet hat, die einzelnen Fälle durchsprechen

Wenn ich von "Euch" spreche,so meine ich die Familien Paul und Carl. Sollte man nicht Erna als Spezialfall behandeln ? Hier war die Idee aufgetaucht,Erna solle auf dem Umweg über Palästina hier einwandern,nachdem vorher bereits Morgot hier etwas gefunden hat. Ich stelle diesen Gedanken zur Erwägung,möchte aber Eure Meinung bald darüber hören. Falls sie keine Verwandte hier hat,so müßte ja ohnedies alles über Shaaker gehen.

Wegen Eurer Kinder mache ich mir keine Sorge;im Gegenteil : sie sind glücklich dran,hier ein neues und sinnvolleres Leben beginnen zu können,jung genug zu sein,um sich an die neue Umgebung zu assimilieren. Wir haben es ja viel schwerer. Fürs Urselchen werdet Ihr leicht mitsorgen können,die anderen Kindern können alle ins Berufsleben eintreten.

Ihr werdet bald mehr von mir hören,was ich zur Vorbereitung der Papiere getan habe. Ihr Eurerseits solltet vielleicht noch an Shaaker schreiben,um über Eure Situation zu berichten; wir wollen ihn auch aufsuchen,aber sicher legt er auf direkten Bericht von Euch Wert. Sonst kann ich Euch nur billige Eizes geben (oder etwas,was danach aussieht,aber etwas mehr ist) : werdet nicht nervös. Es geschieht von hier aus alles,was nur nötig ist und Ihr werdet Eure Papiere bekommen. Auch für später werden sich immer Wege und Mittel finden,Euch die Uebergangszeit tragbar zu machen. Alles ist nur eine harte Belastung der Nerven,in der allein etwas Zuversicht in die Zukunft und ein wenig Vertrauen auf die Mitmenschen hilft.

Der Brief gilt für Carls mit,die erst kürzlich einen Brief bekamen. Sagt Ihnen schöne Grüße und nehmt selbst herzliche Wünsche für einen guten Abschluß in nächster Zukunft von Gretel und

Frankfurt. 6. II. 38.

Liebe Grete & l. Seff.

Mit der Zeit wird man die reinste Schreibmaschine, besonders der Sonntag ist bei uns dann angenehmer Arbeit gewidmet. Hab Dank für die guten Wünsche zum Geburtstag. Wir konnten nun den Erfüllungsgeschäften aber leider nicht unsere Zukunft nicht gar zu rosig an.

Deinen Brief vom 25.1. Abend über vorgestern l. Seff erhielt den für Eile dringlich bestimmten auf Gleis nach Zürich weiter. Wir sind froh, dass die abscheulichen aufregenden Formalitäten für Anni endlich erledigt sind & dass sie & Else jetzt in Erholung in der Schweiz / Italien weilen. Es war etwas zu viel, dazu die ewigen Schwierigkeiten mit den Verwandten die ja nicht gerade dazu beitragen erleichtern.

Zuweilen war ich gestern mit Hans in Mainz bei einem Rechtsanwalt. Wir fanden die Frankfurter Firma aber Jul. Schröder & nach heute endlich geb. Wenzel Witwe des alten J. werden wir morgen durch den Anwalt den Verkauf fert. legen. Es war nötig erforderlich mit ihren Verwandten stets wieder neu zu verhandeln; Hans war ja vernünftig, aber der alte Jul. ist ein besonderes abweichendes Kapitel. Hoffentlich klappt jetzt alles. So wollen wir

l. Seff, Wir freuen uns mit Benjy Post, die wieder von Ihnen und Grete Briefe bekommen, Wir wissen so wenig, wir hoffen mit so vielen möglich schon Sonntag und Ihr

angezahlt werden der Rest des Lagers von etwa 70–80 000 in Raten auf der Erwerber Bank ausgestellt in Zwischenräumen bis 1 Jahr zahlbar. Inventar wird verkauft. Lokal von ihnen zu 900.– monatlich gemietet, drinnen Personal übernommen.

Also ist alles so wie jetzt perfekt, d. h. von der Gegenseite die sehr happig auf das Objekt ist, auch so akzeptiert.

Wir sehen etwas zuversichtlich in die Zukunft, haben unser Unternehmen bek. auch schon die Fühler ausgestreckt. Es ist sehr schwer künftig daraus zu kommen. Nun, was dann? Wir versuchen für später die ausstehenden Affidavit zu bekommen. So wird uns für auch keine andere Wege bleiben wie dorthin.

Morgen bekommen wir wieder 14 Tagen, sie ist fleissig bei ihrer Kinderarbeit & Hilfe schreibt auch ganz vergnügt. Zu helfen hat sie ja auch nicht leicht. Aber Du baust doch auf & wir sind im Gebrüll, das ist schon ein gewaltiger Unterschied. Sagt uns bitte bald einmal wieder von Euch hören. Was machen Dahel Vetter & Kommen? Diese Tage war unser Freund Mitzel bei uns. Er hat ganz gut zu tun. Sagt es Euch weiter gut gehen & schreibt mal wieder.

Herzlichst Euer Ludi

Paris, den 30 Januar 1938.

Lieber Seff,

Du wirst sicherlich sehr erstaunt sein, so lange nichts von mir gehoert zu haben und erst jetzt Antwort auf Deinen Brief vom 15 November zu erhalten.

Aber das hat seine Gruende, denn a ls ich Deinen Brief bekam hatte ich den Kopf voll anderer Sachen, denn ein sehr guter Freund von mir hatte am 20 November einen Autounfall, einen offenen Schenkelbruch, eine sehr gefehrliche Verletzung die meistens toedlich ausgeht, wie ich zum Glueck erst nachher erfuhr. Das Unglueck passierte 60 km von Paris, sodass er also in Paris in der Klinik liegt, und ich war bis jetzt jeden Tag da, da kannst Du Dir vor stellen dass ich nicht zum Schreiben kam. Jetzt geht es ihm besser allerdings wird er noch etwa ein bis anderthalb Monate liegen muessen.

Zum Tod des lieben Beha moechte ich Euch mein herzlichstes Beileid aussprechen, fuer ihn war es ja eine Erloesung und es tut mir nun die arme Tante Else sehr leid, die sich jetzt wo auch Annie nach New York kommen wird, sicherlich sehr einsam fuehlen wird.

Von meinen Eltern habe ich soweit ganz ordentliche Nachrichten, aber wie ich von anderer Seite, nicht aus Ffm, hoerte, scheint sich die Lage der deutschen Juden doch wieder aussrordentlich zuzuspitzen, und ich fuerchte, dass es unter diesen Umstaenden wohl auch Paul und Vati nicht moeglich sein wird, das Geschaeft noch lange zu halten ? Positiven Anlass dies zu denken habe ich natuerlich nicht, aber Vati schrieb in einem seiner letzten Briefe " Wir waren in Leipzig (Carl und Paul) und sprachen dort auch Herrn Held der sein Warenhaus verkaufte, wir wissen ja nicht, ob wir das nciht auch bald tun muessen. "

Die Eltern wolltenn zu Weihnachten hierher kommen,aber wie sie mir inzwischen durch eine Freundin mitteilten, konnen sie nicht mehr ins Ausland reisen, ohne die Reichsfluchtsteur zu hinter legen, und Vati sagt es sei ihm nicht moeglich ein drittel des Vermoegens aus dem Geschaeft zu ziehen. Sie hofften, dass ich anlaesslich der Leipziger Messe nach Deutschland kaeme, aber wie ich Dir ja schon bei Deinem Hiersein erzaehlte kommt es vorlaeufig gar nicht in Frage fuer mich, nach Deutschland zu reisen, so schwer es mir faellt so lange von meinen Eltern und Margot getrennt zu sein.

Ich hoffe dass ich ausfuehrlich ueber die dortigen Zustande hoeren werde, wenn Tante Else und Annie in Italien sein werden.

Vati den ich an seinem Geburtstag telefonisch sprach lässt Dich fragen, ob Du die Fotos bekommen hast ?? Ich weiss natuerlich nichts naeheres und um welche Summe es sich handelt und bitte Dich, mich auf dem Laufenden zu halten was das Konto meines Vaters bezw das gemeinsame Konto anbelangt,damit ich dein Testament vervollstaendigen kann und vati, falls ich ihn in absehbarer Zeit mal wieder sehen sollte, auf dem Laufenden halten kann.

Was Deine Frage betreffs der 2.345 francs von beha anbelangt kann ich Dir den genauen Kurs von damals nicht sagen, da es mein Onkel, Hans Heimann war, der diese Sache erledigte, aber der damalige Kurs fuer ein Kilo Gold schwankte um 17.500 herum. Genaues weiss ich

uebrigens ueber diese Bernhard gehoerende Summe nicht, aber so viel ich weiss ist sie in dem gemeinsamen Konto inbegriffen und nicht in dem kilo Gold das fuer Carl in London liegt , denn wie ich an Hand meines damaligen Scheckbuches feststellen konnte hatte ich bei meinem Weggehen von England noch £ 243 - 3- 9 , das Pfund stand damals auf 75 francs, es war also damals eine Summe von mehr als 18.000 frs von der das kilo carl in London gekauft wurde.

Meiner Ansicht nach musst Du also die 2345 frs vom gemeinsamen Konto abheben, im uebrigen werde ich, sobald ich vati oder Paul mal wieder spreche, genau fragen um die Sache richtig zu erledigen.

Von mir gibt es weietr gar nichts Neues zu berichten. Im Burau arbeite ich seit 1. Oktober in der Buchhaltung mein Gehalt wurde aufgebessert und ich verdiene jetzt 1350 frs im Monat, aber das Leben ist auch wieder erheblich teurer geworden, angefangen bei den Verkehrsmitteln die seit juni nun mehr als 50% aufgeschlagen sind. Und der franc ist ja auch wieder etwas gefallen, was haeltst Du von der weiteren Entwicklung (der wirtschaftlichen) Franksreichs? Und wie ist es zur Zeit in USA?

Ist Deine dortige Beschaeftigung weiter so interessant und hat Gretel inzwischen auch eine Moeglichkeit gefunden, sich in ihrem Beruf zu betaetigen?

Ich hoffe es geht Euch gut. Bitte lasst bald einmal wieder von Euch hoeren, ich verspreche Dir, nicht mehr so lange auf Antwort warten zu lassen.

Dir und Gretel herzliche Gruesse Deine

Hilde

Wie ist bitte die Adresse von Mayer Schiff, ich will ihm schreiben? Gruesse ihn bitte einstweilen herzlichst.

Nun denn werden die Adresse der Guaranty Trust Co. und der National City Bank, bitte teile sie mir mit

Frankfurt/M
Gutleutstr. 19 3.I.38.

Meine Lieben! Mein Brief kommt etwas verspätet, es brach zuviel in letzter Zeit auf mich ein, fehlte die Lust zum Schreiben. Nehmt vor Allem meine innigste Anteilnahme, der einzige Trost ist, daß der arme B. H ausgelitten hat. Es war für Euch Zugehörige doch eine schwere Aufgabe. Ich sprach gestern Abend Röschen, Annie, standen sie noch ganz unter dem Eindruck Eures vorausgegangenen Telefongesprächs. Es hörte sich wie ein Wunder an. Nun werdet Ihr ja Annie bald hinbekommen, ich glaube sie wäre schon froh, wenn alles hier erledigt wäre.

Margot ist seit Donnerstag in Berlin, zum Besuche einer Modeschule. Ihr Gesicht ist Dank eines Hautapparates wieder fast in Ordnung, sie hat aber auch nach Entfernung der Mandeln nicht anderes gemacht als Umschläge. Ich werde am 1.4. meine Wohnung aufgeben, wahrscheinlich in eine Pension gehen.

Im Geschäft war vor Weihn.

gut an tun, hoffentlich bleibt es weiter so.

Und wie geht es Euch sonst? Ich habe schon lange nichts direktes gehört.

Haakers schrieben neulich reisend sie wollen Margot die Einwanderungspapiere schicken, wir sollen nur schreiben, wann wir sie haben wollen. Wir waren glücklich, wenn das klappt, denn es ist Mas Wunsch im Herbst nach dorten zu fahren.

Ich wollte Ilse im Frühjahr besuchen, habe aber meinen Pass nur fürs Inland verlängert bekommen. —

Also meine lieben nehmt für heute einen festen Händedruck & innige Grüße

von Eurer Erna

Essen. 26. 12. 1937.

Liebe Gretel & Lieber Jeff!

Einen Gruß haben wir nötig gehabt, Luft endlich abreisen zu können. Ihr wißt ja, daß uns die letzte Weihnachts-Kohle recht stark beansprucht, zu kommen hinzu den Heimgang unsres lieben Vaters einige Wochen.

Nehmt mein allerherzlichstes Beileid entgegen. Wir wissen, lieben Vater & auch für die Mutter ist es eine Erlösung, daß dieses friedlose Leiden nicht noch länger dauerte. Es war andererseits derselbe Zustand, wie Ihr ja kamtet nur daß Erbrechen noch weniger geistig war als vorher.

Eure Mutter ist sehr gefasst, jetzt gilt es noch das Geschäftsverhältnis zu lösen. Das die Gerichtslast zum Verkauf bei Dr. Hans bestellt, wird es dabei hoffentlich nicht noch zu größeren Schwierigkeiten kommen.

Morgen Abend haben wir eine erste Besprechung mit einem Rechtsanwalt. Leider sind beide Herren (Dr. & Hans) alles andere als klare Kaufleute & auch von Marx halte ich nicht viel. Wir brauchen also etwas Glück um gut heraus zu kommen.

Ich hoffe, es geht ohne zu viel Aufregungen für Euch abgehen.
Auch wir für wohl bald abreisen
Jetzt noch etwas zur Erholung dann
zu Euch. Sie hat es auch reichlich
nötig gehabt in letzter Zeit.
Von Hilde haben wir zufriedenstellende Berichte. Traurig ist
über die Feiertage bei uns, auch
meine Schwägerin Hachke aus Krefeld.
Mit dem Geschäft nun wir zu
frieden es war ganz flott rückblickend.
Wie es weiter wird wissen wir
nicht. Hilft es Euch etwas Freunde
Erlebnisse, Liebe Lieb?

Für heute nur meine
herzlichsten Grüsse
Euer Lieb

Liebe Gretel und Seff!
Ich habe ein paar Ferientage hier in Frankfurt und konnte so Eure lb. Mutter und Annie sprechen, die jetzt so viele Aufregungen hatten. Es ist sehr traurig für Alle, dass Onkel Bernhard nicht mehr lebt.
Euch beiden sende ich viele, liebe Grüsse
Eure Margot.
28.12.37

Liebe Gretel & Seff, für mich ist es direkt eine Beruhigung, Euren Vater nicht mehr leiden zu wissen, & in dieser Sache habt Ihr gewiss auch die Nachricht von der Erlösung von seinem Leiden aufgenommen. Euer Abschied im Oktober hier war sicher schwer, als jetzt die Trauerbotschaft zu ertragen, und so hoffe ich und wünsche Euch, dass Ihr den Kopf nicht hängen lasst, Euer Leben weiter aus- und aufbaut, nur besser & schneller kommt & Eure lb. Mutter aufnehmen zu können. Ebenso ist fabelhaft in ihrer äusseren Ruhe, und sie

Lieber Toff, ich bitte um Hausfrau, Gretel?

Euch Beide recht gesund hoffend, grüße

ich Euch herzlichst Eure Pierre.

Meine Liebe!

Wir haben so sehr lange nicht direkt von einander gehört, und nun genügt ein solch kleiner Anlass zum Schreiben. Es ist doch ein Glück, dass Du hier gewesen bist und also auf dieses Ende vorbereitet. Nach allem, was Du selbst gesehen hast wird Du ja dass hier das Ende eine Erlösung für alle bedeutet, vor allem aber für Euren Vater. Und wenn er auch glücklicherweise keine körperlichen Schmerzen zu erleiden hatte, so war doch der seelische Zustand sicher sehr quälend. Elsa wird bei ihrer Elastizität sich auch in die neuen Verhältnisse hineinfinden, wenn erst die äusseren Verhältnisse so geregelt sind, dass sie zur Ruhe kommen kann.

Ich bin in der letzten Zeit für unsere eigenen Angelegenheiten pessimistisch geworden. Es scheint, dass wir noch recht lange weiter machen können. Die Hypothekensache nun, jetzt bearbeitet werden, ist es ersichtlich sehr schwierig.

Schreibt bald einmal wieder!

Herzl. Grüsse Eure Anne

wird sich auch rasch erholen, wenn sie nun Ruhe bekommt aus ihrem pflichtenreichen Dasein, d.h. wenn Ihre Sachen erst alle fertig sind. Dass B. uns so nahe wohnt, ist sehr schön angenehm, da man leicht mal herauf springen kann, ohne grossen Weg. Die Wohnung ist übrigens sehr hübsch & behaglich. – Die Weihnachtstage, die wir dringend zum Ausruhen brauchten, verbrachten wir sehr gemütlich in Familie. Margot hatte 2 Tage Urlaub, die uns ganz glücklich machten, & meine stets zufriedene, heitere Silvester, die heute abreiste, war uns ein angenehmer Gast. Sonst wird solche Feiertage mir bisher trübselig, da man ja viele der Vätersten entbehren muss. Hilde schreibt übrigens wie immer ganz munter; sie möchte sie gerne mal besuchen, aber es wird kaum möglich sein. – Befriedigt Dich Deine Arbeit,

28. 12. 37.

Ihr Lieben, es fällt mir schwer, euch zum Ableben eures lieben Vaters, Onkels zu sagen; denn Ihr müßtet ja schon vor Monaten Abschied von ihm nehmen und wüßtet euch, es gab ein Abschied für immer war. Es lange Krankheit hat uns alle doch so vorbereitet, daß er wirklich eine Erlösung war. Und deshalb muß ihr euch für euch zu freuen, zu den lebenden Menschen, zu den lebendigen unterstützten Vater, zu den frohen Menschen, dorthingegangen sein und die letzten Monate müssen entbehrlich werden. – Es ist ein bisschen viel Schicksal in einem Jahr, die Mutter und der Vater zu verlieren, aber das Leben geht weiter, verlangt mehr vollen Kräften ein Ziel und so muß man sich in sein Schicksal fügen. –
Über Weihnachten macht euch keine Sorgen. Wir sind hinten und ein natürlicher Weise verbrennen in Gedanken an euch

und Anni wird ja bald bei Euch sein und Euch mit begrüssen. Ihr seid schon recht weit im Verhältniß zu uns und Paul & ich sind sehr froh, wir in Lugano nun recht belastet von allen Vorkommnissen. Otto war über Weihnachten hier, er fügt sich gut ein und war sehr glücklich zusammen. Wir haben uns gut amüsiert. —
Habt Ihr unsern Brief und L. nicht bekommen, seit Ihr ganz sicher, haben wir keine Zeile mehr von Euch bekommen. —
Ich denke, Ihr habt keine Zeit, wir verstehen es eben sehr. —
Frau Schmidt wünscht nun Grandsdorf & Vogel ist ganz wie ausgewechselt & unbelastet.
Ich schicke Euch Vogl. Fritz & einen Kuss von Nelli.
Eure Anni.

Meine lieben Eltern, Ihr habt, hoffe ich eine gute Überfahrt gehabt und gemacht was all was Mutter für Ihres Heim. Bis jetzt hattet Ihr ja noch nicht Zeit noch nichts. – Wir haben uns hier ganz gut erholt, genießen vor allem unsere Freiheit, wissen nichts von Geschäft & Politik und Fälschungen, nur Fälschungen Geist. – Denk, wie wir Tage nicht 48 Std. haben, wie Zeit sich übergängt das Leben unterwegs und zu schnell und wie Zukunft fast für uns ja nicht gar so rosig aus. – Trotzdem, es ist schön zu leben. – Ich habe mich sehr gefreut und war sehr glücklich Euch zu sehen. Wenn ich Euch & uns mir wie Zeit unsere gelegt hätte, so wird es für Euch besonders schwer sein, uns zuschreiben zu können, aber mir war es wieder ein mal wieder zum Leben rechnen. –
Schreibt uns mal, aber nachher uns
Wir herzl. Umarmt noch Euer
Sohn Erkal & wir Alten mit dem. Annie.
herzl. & denkt an das Glück für Erkal Albert

Lugano 27/10 1937

Liebe Grete, lieber Seff!

Nun seid Ihr wieder daheim und hoffentlich hat sich für Euch, lieber Seff, nichts unangenehm verändert. Die amerikan. Bisenbewegungen waren ja toll genug. Du musst ja jetzt gewaltig aufpassen. Es wird wohl bei der unsicheren politischen Lage keine Ruhe in der Wirtschaft geben.

Die Beschwerden von Deinem Vater sind ja leider immer gleich trostlos, aber die Pflege ist doch jetzt in der Lagerstrasse für Ihn & Annie weniger anstrengend. Wie Karl schreibt gehen jetzt die Verhandlungen mit Dr. Hans Bauer voran, aber darüber werdet Ihr wohl direkt informiert.

Wir haben hier in Lugano, trotz ungünstigen Wetters herrliche Zeiten. 14 Tage von den 3 Wochen sind schon vorbei und wir haben uns sehr gut erholt. Es ist ja wichtig genug, dass man seine Nerven stählt.

Hier waren zwei Mitglieder Friesel Kaufmann aus Basel. Ihr braucht Euch also nicht zu wundern, wenn Ihr jetzt einmal von diesen Verwandten etwas hören werdet. Jetzt Ihr gute Uebersiedlung und nun die Wohnung gut in Ordnung. Sicher habt Ihr Elisabeth am Schiff vorgefunden, die Euch abholte.

Schreibt uns bald wieder einmal!

Herzlichste Grüsse

Euer Paul

W. Kaufmann
Basel
4, Andreas Heuslerstr.

Basel, den 1o. November 1937.

Herrn
Dr. Josef S o u d e k
9oo, West End Ave.
N e w - Y o r k .

In der Beilage übermache ich Ihnen

$ 432.- in einem Check a/New-York No.41o3
bestimmt für Paul und

$ 64o.- in einem Check a/New-York No.41o2
$ 1.- in einer Banknote
bestimmt für Karl

Ich bitte Sie höflich um Empfangsbestätigung und zeichne

hochachtungsvoll

Beilage ;

2 Checks No.41o2/3
1 Banknote $ 1.- & 73214428 H.

den 15. November 1937

Liebe Hilde,

eben erhalte ich Deinen Scheck über 84 Dollar. Ich freue mich,daß es Dir doch gelungen ist,die Goldmarkstücke zu verkaufen und in Dollars zu verwandeln. Ich werde den Scheck auf dem Konto von Carl bei der National City Bank gutschreiben lassen.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit habe ich noch ein geschäftliches Anliegen: Wie mir Carl seinerzeit mitteilte,haben wir noch ein Guthaben von Frs. 2 345 bei Euch und zwar in Form eines Anteils an Carls Goldbarren bei der Guaraty Trust Co. in London. Zur Vereinfachung meiner Vermögensverwaltung möchte ich gern dieses Guthaben umwandeln und denke mir das auf folgendem Wege: anstelle unserer "Forderung" soll eine Auszahlung zu unseren Gunsten treten. Mit anderen Worten : wir erhalten so und so viel Dolars und dafür wird Carl der alleinige Besitzer des Goldbarrens. Das erspart uns später viel Rechnerei und mir jetzt schon Buchungen. Zu diesem Zwecke bitte ich Dich,mir mitzuteilen,wieviel Franken Du seinerzeit für den Goldbarren gezahlt hast. Ich kann dann den damaligen Wert der Franken bzw. des Goldes in Dollars umrechnen und denen Gegenwert unserer Forderung am Konto Carl abbuchen.

Ist diese Transaktiomn klar ? Wenn Du damit einverstanden bist,dann teile es mir mit und sage mir auch die oben erwähnten Beträge. Ich wäre Dir sehr dankbar dafür.

Ich bin sehr froh,daß kein nennenswerter Bertrag von uns mehr in Frankreich steht,wenngleich es im Moment etwas besser mit der Wirtschaftslage dort aussieht. Einigen Anzeichen nach zu schließen,wird sich die französische Wirtschaft in nächster Zeit doch etwas erholen und damit wohl einstweilen der Absturz des Franken aufhören. Dadurch scheint auch eine Verschärfung der Devisenbestimmungen weniger drohend als noch im Sommer.

Nun sind wir dran mit den Wirtschaftssorgen. Von dem Börsenkrach in New York hast Du ja wohl gelesen: dank meiner

übertriebenen Vorsicht sind wir um Verluste herumgekommen. Seit vier Wochen hat sich die Börse beruhigt,aber die Wirtschaft geht einem schweren Winter mit Produktionsrückgang und steigender Arbeitslosigkeit entgegen. Das kann,wenn alles gut geht,mindestens bis zum Frühjahr so anhalten.

Die allgemeine Stimmung ist dementsprechend schlecht. Bei unserer Rückkehr waren wir ganz erstaunt und erschreckt über diese Wandlung gegenüber dem Sommer und hatten Mühe,unsere Umgebung zu beruhigen und zu trösten. Dabei fühlten wir uns nach den verunglückten Tagen in Paris und auf dem Schiff gar nicht so wohl. Wir hatten in der Tat eine scheußliche Ueberfahrt mit Seekrankheit und konnten die "Normandie" kaum genießen; schade darum,wir hätten nach der traurigen Europareise ein wenig Spaß dringend nötig gehabt.

Von Deiner Gastfreundschaft haben wir noch oft und viel gesprochen und hatten auch ein wenig schlechtes Gewissen, daß wir unseren Dank nicht besser ausdrücken konnten. Aber Du wirst ihn uns sicher glauben.

Deine Eltern haben uns vor einiger Zeit geschrieben, aber leider ließ uns der New Yokker Betrieb zu keiner Antwort kommen. Und noch schlimmer : wir haben sogar vergessen,Deiner Mutter zum Geburtstag zu schreiben,was wir aber diese Woche bestimmt nachholen. Denn jetzt haben wir uns lang genug eingelebt um wieder einigermaßen "normal " zu sein.

Laß bald wieder von Dir hören und nimm herzlichste Grüße von Gretel und

den 22. November 1937

Herrn
W. Kaufmann,
4, Andreas Heuslerstr.
Basel

Hiermit bestätige ich Ihnen den Empfang der beiden Checks a/New York No. 4 102 und 4 103 sowie des 1 Dollar Scheines,

Bestimmungsgemäß werde ich den Check über Dollar 640.- und den 1 Dollarschein dem Konto Carl, den Check über Dollar 432.- dem Konto Paul gutschreiben.

Hochachtungsvoll

Paris, den 6. November.

Lieber Jeff,

Ich schicke Dir beiliegend barrierten Scheck No 6 über $ 84/- auf die Guaranty Trust Company.

Bitte sei so gut + überweise diesen Betrag auf das Konto Carl; ich habe die Goldmarkstücke verkauft + es hat also nichts mit dem gemeinsamen Konto zu tun.

Nun hoffe, Ihr hatt Euch wieder in New York eingelebt. Vati schrieb Ihr hättet eine recht stürmische Ueberfahrt gehabt. Hier ist jetzt schon richtig Winter, morgens neblig + recht kalt. Neues berichten kann ich Euch gar nichts von hier. Meine Verwandten aus Kairo sind augenblicklich hier.

Gestern Abend waren wir in den Folies-Bergères + sahen dort Joséphine Baker.

Für heute nicht mehr.

Dir + Gretel herzliche grüne Eure Hede.

23. Oktober 1937
Frankfurt a/M

Lb. Gretel, lb. Seff, kaum seid Ihr drüben, fängt auch das Schreiben wieder an, so dass man vielleicht auf diesem Wege mehr von einander hört, als beim Wohnen in einer Stadt. Ihr seid gewiss, nachdem mit Paris alle Hindernisse hinter Euch blieben, gut gereist, gut in Eurer alten, neuen Heimat gelandet, freudig begrüsst von den dort Euch Nahe-Stehenden. Zu Deinem Geburtstage, lb. Gretel, wünsche ich Dir, Deinem Seff ein unbekümmertes, leichtes Leben draussen, Gesundheit für Euch, Arbeit mit Freude daran. Natürlich kann man die Sorgen nicht abschütteln, die Ihr um Eure Lieben hier mit uns allen trägt. Aber mit Unabänderlichem müssen wir uns ja einmal abfinden, dann wird Euch eben das freie, unbeschwerte Dasein drüben ~~[illegible]~~ vieles leichter tragen lassen. Dass B.H. in Krankenhaus ist, beruhigt uns für beide Seiten. Für ihn ist stets Hilfe bereit, besser als zu Hause, und Eure Mütter, Ihr seid entlastet, was wirklich nötig war. Von Ursels Unterschrift seht Ihr, dass sie gerade bei uns war, nun das einzige Kind in der Familie, leider das beunruhigte Kleine. Paul schreiben bei schönem Wetter sehr vergnügt; hoffentlich halten sie so lange aus, dass sie sich auch wirklich erholen. Uns macht die Allein-Arbeit sehr viel Freude; das ist nur so für kurze Zeit. Unsere Hilde schreibt uns ausführlicher von Eurer Hetze in Paris; sie ist mit dem Büro umgezogen: Thiis route stratégique Ivry s/Seine, wenn Du lb. Seff ihr zu schreiben hast. Du bist mit dem Arbeits-

Liebe Gretel! Auch wünsche Dir alles Gute, und gratuliere Dir herzlich zum Geburtstag

Deine Ursel

Herzliche Grüsse an Seff.

begann in eine unruhige Zeit gehoben; bedeutet sie verwandte Arbeit für Sie.?

Mit herzlichsten Geburtstagswünschen, Grüßen bei

Ihre Renne

Meine Lieben

Eine Arbeitswoche ist mal wieder vorbei, nicht aus Deine sehr ausgefüllte, lieber Jeff. Du kannst ja in einigermaßen schwere Aufgaben hinein versetzt sein und den Zossen Kral. Die Schafter schrieb gestern einen Leitartikel darüber. In Paris tatet Du ja einige Besserung & ist Peine mit Dein & Hilde Dich resolut helfen konnte. Vorgestern kam es bei Eurer Mutter zu einer Aussprache mit Dr Hauch & ich erlaubte mir ihnen auch mal Deutlich die Meinung zu sagen. Morgen spreche ich dort wieder wegen evtl. Auflösung des Geschäftes. Mal sehen was die Hetzerfahrer jetzt angeben. Haus ist furchtbar aufgeblasen gegen Dr. Kauer. Zum Schluß Euch Euches Wiedersehen, alles Gute. Man kann es bräuchen & für Eure Väter besonders. Es ist immer dasselbe mit seinen Zustand. Nochmals alles Gute

Herzlichst Mu

V E R M O E G E N S A U F S T E L L U N G

New York, den 25. August 1937

Die Vermögenswerte,über die ich derzeit verfüge und die unter meinen Nachlaß fallen,setzen sich aus zwei verschiedenen Gruppen zusammen :

1. aus solchen Werten,die mir und der Familie Bernhard Heimann gehören, und

2. aus solchen Werten,die ich im Auftrag und zugunsten von Verwandten meiner Frau verwalte.

I. Vermögen von Josef/ Gretel Soudek und Familie Bernhard Heimann

Ich selbst habe mir bisher nur wenig erarbeiten können. Am 30. Juni 1937 betrug das von mir erworbene und ersparte Vermögen Doll. 189.52; es liegt auf dem nachstehend genannten Konto bei der Corn Exchange Bank. Einen laufenden Anteil meines Einkommens verwende ich für Lebensversicherungen,die meine Frau und meinen Vater sicherstellen sollen.

Die der Familie Bernhard Heimann,also Bernhard,Else und Anni Seeligmann - Heimann,gehörenden und von mir zu ihren Gunsten verwalteten Beträge beliefen sich am 30. Juni 1937 auf :

a. Fr. 1 114.60,die von dem Onkel meiner Frau, Simon Wyler, Zürich,Breitingerstraße 30, verwaltet werden,

b. Frs. 2 345.00,die sich zurzeit bei Hilde Schiff, 23, Rue de Bienfaisance, Paris 8 e befinden,

c. Doll. 650.88 auf dem Konto der Corn Exchange Bank, 102nd Street Branch, New York,und

d. ein Wertpapier - Konto bei der Firma Cassel & Co, 61 Broadway, New York, enthaltend :
33 U S Steel Common
10 Republic Steel Common

Die letzteren Beträge sind mir von Bernhard Heimann zu treuen Händen überlassen worden.

II. Vermögen von Carl und Paul Schiff.

Die nachstehenden Vermögenswerte verwalte ich für Angehörige der Familie meiner Frau; sie gehören gemeinsam oder einzeln den Familien Carl Schiff, Fürstenberger Straße 11, Frankfurt a/M, und Paul Schiff, Hamannstraße 10, Frankfurt a/M.

1. Carl und Paul Schiff zusammen : hatten am 30. Juni 1937
   a. ein Golddepot bei der Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 32,Lombard Street, London E.C.3., enthaltend 6 Barren von 6 016.4 grams fine Gold
   b. ein Account bei der Guaranty Trust Co of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, von Dollar 5 000.00
   c. ein Account bei der National City Bank, 111th Street Branch, New York, von Dollar 2 792.29

2. Carl Schiff allein : besaß am 30. Juni 1937
   a. im Golddepot bei der Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, London, einen Barren von 1 000 grams fine Gold
   b. einen Anteil am Account bei der National City Bank, New York, von Dollar 1 245,15

3. Paul Schiff allein : hatte am 30. Juni 1937 einen Anteil am Account bei der National City Bank, New York,von Dollar 421.35. Heute beläuft er sich auf Dollar 733.35. Außerdem hat er noch eine Forderung gegen mich von Dollar 98 und zwei Uhren in meinem Safe bei der National City Bank.

Alle genannten Konten lauten auf meinen Namen und den meiner Frau,Hilde Schiff hat gleichzeitig volle Verfügungsgewalt. Nach der in meinem Testament vorgesehenen Regelung ist Hilde Schiff von meinem bzw. meiner Frau Ableben zu verständigen und sie wird weitere Anordnungen treffen,was mit den den Familien Carl und Paul Schiff gehörenden Vermögenswerten zu geschehen hat.

Für die Europareise von meiner Frau und mir habe ich das Konto bei der National City Bank in Anspruch genommen und werde es noch weiter beanspruchen. Ohne diese Abhebungen würde es heute Dollar 4 462.69 betragen. Die Differenz zwischen diesem und dem bei Eintritt meines Todes vorhandenen Betrag ist von dem in meinem Testament genannten Executor an Hilde Schiff zugunsten der Inhaber des Kontos zurückzuerstatten.

30. August 1937

Nachschrift :

Am 26. August habe ich für das Account von Carl & Paul Schiff bei der National City Bank

10 Allis Chalmers Commons	a 65 1/2	für Doll.	655.00
		Tax & Commission	3.90
			658.90

durch Bear,Stearns & Co, 1 Wall Street, New York,gekauft. Sie werden von der National City Bank, 111th Street Branch, bewahrt.

den 20. August 1937

Liebe Hilde,

ich fahre also am 1. September mit der "Normandie" von New York ab. Planmaessig soll ich am 6. September in Le Havre ankommen und am selben Nachmittag zwischen 4 und 6 Uhr in Paris am Bahnhof St. Lazard. Gegen 10 Uhr abends fahre ich dann nach Frankfurt weiter.

Duerfte ich Dich bitten, mich am Bahnhof abzuholen? Du solltest Dich aber vorher nochmals bei der Linie erkundigen, wann die Sonderzuege fuer die Passagiere der Normandie ankommen. Soviel ich von Gretel weiss, fahren drei Zuege hinter einander fuer die einzelnen Klassen getrennt; ich fahre mit der Touristklasse, komme also mit dem zweiten Zug.

Mein Aufenthalt wird relativ kurz sein, aber wir koennen uns noch eine Menge sagen.

Bis dahin auf Wiedersehen und herzlichen Gruss von

New York, den 3. August 1937
900 West End Avenue

Liebe Hilde,

gestern erhielt ich Deinen Brief vom 25. Juli mit den Unterschriften und dem Check. Die Unterschriften habe ich weitergegeben; es war kein Unglück, daß sie verspätet kamen, ich wollte die ganze Sache nur bald erledigen, weil ich gerade jetzt unsere Vermögensverhältnisse zu testamentarischen Zwecken zu klären habe. Ich will nämlich vor meiner Reise nach Europa alle unsere verschiedenen Vermögensbeziehungen testamentarisch festlegen, um ruhigen Gewissens den Ozean zu überqueren und das unruhige Europa zu besuchen. Du wirst noch genauer in alles eingeweiht, sobald ich hier mit meinem Anwalt den Text aufgesetzt habe. Mir scheint es besonders dringend, daß fremde Gelder mit allen erdenklichen juristischen Vorkehrungen gesichert sind.

Den Check habe ich auf das später zu erwähnende Konto bei der National City Bank zugunsten von Paul eingelegt. Ich halte Pauls Maßnahme für sehr richtig und möchte Dich bestimmen, das gleiche mit Deines Vaters Geld zu tun. Der Einwand, daß Ihr eine schnell greifbare Kassenreserve in Paris braucht ist in jeder Hinsicht falsch; erstens würdet Ihr im Notfall für 24 Stunden Geld geliehen bekommen und zweitens dauert die telegraphische Ueberweisung von New York nach Paris 1 Stunde. Selbst eine telegraphische Verständigung von 2 Stunden hinzugerechnet, sind es 3 Stunden, die vergehen, bis der Anfrager sein Geld in der Hand hat. Demgegenüber läuft Ihr die Gefahr neuer schwerer Valutaverluste. Der Franc ist noch lange nicht an seinem unteren Wechselkurs angelangt. Wenn Du noch jetzt die Franken hierher überweist, kannst Du leicht Deine Reserve - in Franc gerechnet - um 25 % erhöhen, sollten sie einmal benötigt werden. Eure früheren schlechten Erfahrungen sollten Dich vor diesem neuen Fehler schützen.

Dagegen halte ich es für richtig,daß Du Dein Safe auf Deinen Namen stellen läßt. Diese Verdeckungen haben heute weder Sinn noch Notwendigkeit; Du bist Devisenausländerin und kannst ein Safe besitzen.

Das bisher überwiesene Geld habe ich nicht engelegt,wenn damit gemeint ist : in Wertpapieren. Die Börse war in den letzten vier Monaten auf dem absteigenden Ast und größte Zurückhaltung schien geboten. Seit einem Monat beginnt eine Erholung,die ich günstig beurteile. Vielleicht werde ich jetzt noch etwas Papiere kaufen,ich will aber besonders vorsichtig sein und außerdem mußte ich erst die Besitzverhältniss der verschidenen hier ruhenden Konten klären,was keine einfache Sache ist.Ich verwalte jetzt 3 Konten :

1. eines bei der Guaranty Trust Co. in London,bestehend aus 7 Goldbarren im Werte von ungefähr 7 800 Dollar.

2. ein Scheckkonto bei der Guaranty Trust in New York von 5 000 Dollar

3. ein Scheckkonto bei der National City Bank von 4 642 Dollar,das später für Börsenanlagen und rasche Umsätze bestimmt ist.

Ueber alle drei Konten kannst Du jederzeit frei verfügen, der Vorsicht halber aber bitte ich Dich,es nicht ohne unser Wissen zu tun. Gretel hat die gleiche Verfügungsmacht darüber wie Du und ich,die Konten sind also 3 Leuten zugänglich,was ich als Schutz gegen jede Ueberraschung ansehe. Ausserdem sind sie jetzt testamentarisch gesichert,sodaß also auch im schlimmsten Falle, der uns dreien zustoßen kann, eine amerikanische Verwaltung unter gerichtlichem Schutz besteht,die die Interessen der Vermögensbesitzer in jeder Hinsicht wahrnimmt. Das war einer der Gründe für ein sehr gründliches Testament,an dem ich jetzt noch mit meinem Anwalt arbeite.

Ich werde Dir übrigens nach Paris eine exakte Aufstellung der Besitzverhältnisse an diesen 3 Konten mitbringen. Das Original liegt hier im Safe der National City Bank,zu dem außer mir noch mein Freund Sprinz während meiner Abwesenheit in Europa

einen Schlüssel hat.

Wann ich übriegens nach Paris komme, kann ich Dir jetzt noch nicht sagen. Entweder am 1. oder 6. September, jedenfalls aber am Anfang des kommenden Monats. Es wäre schön, wenn wir ein paar Stunden zum Plaudern hätten, wir haben uns manches zu erzählen. In Erwartung dieses Wiedersehens will ich auch nicht mehr ~~erzählen~~ schreiben, zumal ich sehr in Hetze bin; Gretel hat Dir sicher berichtet, wie hart ich hier arbeiten muß, aber ich tue es gern, denn es lohnt.

Nimm für heute die herzlichsten Grüsse von

New York, den 2. August 1937
900 West End Avenue

Sehr geehrter Herr Dr. Haas :

Nachstehend finden Sie eine Zusammenstellung der mir gehoerigen und von mir verwalteten Vermoegenswerte nach dem Stand vom 30. Juli 1937.

Ich habe mich bemueht, die in fremden Waehrungen oder in Sachform gehaltenen Werte in Dollars umzurechnen; in Wirklichkeit sind es natuerlich nur Annaeherungswerte, die durch Valutaschwankungen usw. stark modifiziert werden koennen. Dasselbe gilt fuer die Dollarbetraege der Wertpapiere, die ich teils mit Tageskurs, teils mit dem Kaufpreis eingesetzt habe.

Mein Vermoegen setzt sich zusammen aus Barwerten und Versicherungen, die im Falle meines Todes wirksam werden.

1. Barwerte :

a. Account with Corn Exchange Bank Trust Co., 2681 Broadway, nach dem Stand vom 30. Juli	Doll.	995.87
b. Account with Cassel & Co, 61 Broadway, enthaltend:		
33 U S Steel Common Shares nach dem Stand vom 30. Juli	"	3 894.00
10 Republic Steel Common Shares Kaufpreis		443.65
c. Konto bei Simon Wyler, Zuerich, Breitingerstrasse 30: Fr. 1114.60 nach dem Kurs vom 30. Juli		256.30
		5 589.82

2. Versicherungen :

a. zugunsten meiner Frau :
Police ueber Doll. 8 000 bei der New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

b. zugunsten meines Vaters, Emil Soudek, Poststrasse 37, Bodenbach a/E, Czechoslovakia:
Police ueber Doll. 4 000 bei der selben Versicherung

Die unter 1 a - c angefuehrten Konten sind Joint accounts zusammen mit meiner Frau, ueber die sie unabhaengig von mir jederzeit verfuegen kann.

Die von mir im Interesse mir Nahestehender verwalteten Vermoegenswerte setzen sich aus Barwerten und Sachwerten zusammen. Zu den Barwerten rechne ich der Einfachheit halber auch ein Golddepot bei der Guaranty Trust Co. in London.

1. Barwerte :

a. Account with Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 32, Lombard Street, London E.C.3, enthal-tend 7 Barren Gold im ungefaehren Wert von		Doll.	7 800.00
b. Account with Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York		"	5 000.00
c. Account with National City Bank, 111 Street Branch, nach Stand vom 30. Juli		"	4 150.00
d. Forderungen und Checks :			
1. Forderung gegen mich	Doll. 300.50		
2. " " "	" 104.60		
3. Check auf die Guaranty Trust Co, of New York	" 192.00	"	597.10
			17 547.79

2. Wertsachen :
2 Armbanduhren

Ueber die unter 1 a-c angefuehrten Konten kann ausser mir noch meine Frau und Fraeulein Hilde Schiff, 23, Rue de la Bienfaisance, Paris 8e verfuegen.

Eine Aufstellung der Personen, denen die angefuehrten Vermoegenswerte geheoren, befindet sich in meinem Safe in der National City Bank, 111 Street Branch. Dort liegen auch die angefuehrten Wertsachen.

23. rue de la Bienfaisance.
Paris Se

Paris, den 25. Juli 1937.

Lieber Seff.

Wie Du es ja auch inzwischen aus unserem gemeinsamen Brief entnommen hast war ich in Ferien, und fand bei meiner Rueckkehr am Dienstag Deine beiden Briefe vom II. und I5? Juni vor. Ich habe mir keine Post nachschicken lassen da ich das fuer richtiger hielt und es ist ja wohl auch nicht schlimm dass Du die Unterschriften erst jetzt bekommst.

Meine Absicht diesen Brief bereits Freitag an Dich anzusenden konnte ich leider nicht ausfuehren, da ich einen Scheck fuer Pauls konto beilegen will, den ich erwartet hatte Freitag zu erhalten. Kann ich aber erst morgen haben.

Ich lege Dir also einen barrierten Scheck auf die Guaranty Trust Company ein, ueber dollars: 196. — der den Gegenwert von I8o.- (einhundertundachtzig) mark in Gold ausmachen und von £ 25.- darstellt. er ist fuer Pauls Konto bestimmt da ich die entsprechende Summe, die meinem Vater gehoert hier behalte um eine kleine Summe immer zugriffsbereit zu haben.

Damit ist das gemeinsame Konto hier vollkommen aufgeloest, ausser etwa 200 - 300 francs fuer laufende ausgaben wie safe etc. was das Safe anbelangt habe ich uebrigens die Absicht es nicht mehr auf den namen meines verwandten in Kairo laufen lassen sondern eines auf meinen namen zu mieten. ich sehe da keinerlei grund es nicht zu tun, da ich ja devisenausland erin bin und bitte dich aber ehe ich es tue nochmals um deine meinung.? Was den Betrag von BH anbetrifft glaube ich, dass dieses geld damals auch in gold umgewandelt wurde kann dir dies aber nicht mit bestimmtheit bestaetigen.

Hast Du schon das dafuer bestimmte geld irgendwie angelegt? Entschuldige, wenn ich die nun einige Fragen stelle ueber die ich eigentlich orientiert sein mueesste, aber ich habe alle Briefe im Safe und erinnere mich nicht mehr ganz genau. Ich glaube, Du hast einen Teil des Goldes verkauft und der Erloes waren die 7:792 dollars von denen d:5000 auf der Guaranty Trust Cy liegen und der Rest bei der National City Bank. Ist der Rest des Goldes noch in England oder ist er oder hattest Du die Absicht ihn nach New York zu transferieren? Von P. und C. soll ich Dir sagen, dass sie es Dir vollkommen ueberlassen eventuell alles anzulegen.

So, ich glaube das nun alles Geschaeftliche erledigt ist.

In Italien war es sehr nett, leider hatte ich fast die ganze Zeit eine recht schmerzhafte Zahnfleischentzuendung, sodass ich mich recht wenig erholt habe, und ich hatte es eigentlich recht noetig. Ausserdem war mein Aufenthalt dort nicht sehr lang, nur 2 1/2 Wochen, da ich eine Reisebestaetigung zu geschaeftlichen Zwecken (Achema !!) hatte. sonst haette ich gar nicht nach dort fahren koennen. Aber es war sehr schoen, mal wieder so richtig mit den Eltern und Margot zusammen zu sein(ich hatte letztere seit September nicht gesehen) und jetzt fuehle ich mich hier sehr einsam, aber an das Alleinsein werde ich mich wohl auch wieder gewoehnen. Von Frankfurt gibt es weiter gar nichts zu berichten, es war schoen

wie

1

1 einmal wieder zu sehen, es ist ja leider immer noch nicht besser und ich [illegible] erst in September wie Gretel mir sagte und da sowieso Du mir [illegible] vorher das Datum Deiner Ankunft damit wir uns sehen und Du nicht allein in Paris rumlaufen musst, wie Gretel, denn [illegible] war ja in Ferien. Die Tage in Fam verzinnen alles schnell mit Schneiderin, taeglich Zahnarzt usw. Mayer Seiff haben ich von den Ferien aus zur Hochzeit gratuliert. Du hast vollkommen recht [illegible]

hatte ihm lange nicht geschrieben, bin mit meiner ganzen korrespondenz um Monate im Rueckstand, sodass ich es nicht leicht mit jemanden zu korrespondieren den man gar nicht kennt und von mir kann ich nicht viel neues erzaehlen da mein Leben ja immer im gleichen trott weiter geht. ich danke dir fuer deine unterredung mit Mr. Sheffer bei der technicom, muss dir aber sagen dass ein Arbeiten fuer uns in amerika gar nicht in frage kommt da wir fuer die deutschen sachen die Vertreten alleinvertreter fuer frankreich sind aber fuer andere laender einfach [illegible]

den 15. Juni 1937.

Liebe Hilde,

ich habe heute bei der Guaranty Trust Company mit den $ 7 792.29, die wir durch den Verkauf des Goldes erloest haben, ein Schreckkonto eroeffnet. Ich haette zwar lieber ein saving account genommen, aber das ist nach den hiesigen Bankgesetzten unmoeglich. Das Konto lautet auf meinen und Gretels Namen, Du hast wieder, wie bei dem Konto bei der National City Bank, volle Verfuegungsgewalt darueber. Ich lege Dir 4 Unterschriftskarten bei und bitte Dich, sie auszufuellen und mir prompt zurueckzuschicken. Es ist eine reine Formalitaet. Ausserdem schicke ich Dir noch einen Durchschlag der Erklaerung ueber Deine Verfuegungsgewalt, Du magst sie behalten als Unterlage. Mit der Errichtung dieses Kontos ist nun der aeussere Rahmen unserer Vermoegensverwaltung geschaffen und ich habe Dir demnaechst nur noch eine Rechenschaft ueber die Betraege und die Art der Anlagen zu geben.

Wie beabsichtigt, habe ich gleich heute von der Gesamtsumme $ 2792.29 auf unser Konto bei der National City Bank transferieren lassen. Es stehen also genau $ 5000 bei der Guaranty Trust Co., die wir zunaechst unberuehrt lassen wollen.

Nun beginnt also die Sorge, wie man das Geld moeglichst gut anlegt und das will ich mir noch genau ueberlegen. Soweit wir es in Dollar und Pfunden bzw. Gold haben, scheint es mir so sicher wie moeglich sein. Ein wenig beunruhigt bin ich ueber das, was wir noch in Paris und in Francs halten. Wir sehen hier sehr duester fuer die wirtschaftliche - weniger die politische - Zukufts Frankreichs und Du duerftest ja auch gelesen haben, dass der Franc staendig gedrueckt ist. Ich weiss, dass Du wenig Geld in Francs haeltst, immerhin waere es wuenschenswert, alles bis auf einen dringenden Rest in Pfunden zu bewahren. Aber ich befuerchte noch etwas anderes : ich halte es nicht fuer ausgeschlossen, dass in Frankreich eine Devisenkontrolle kommt. Sie wird nicht so streng werden wie in Deutschland, immerhin stellt sie eine Behinderung dar, die einmal unangenehm werden koennte. Sollte also den Deinen schon an einer "Kassenreserve" gelegen sein, so halte sie so klein wie irgend angaengig.

Ich erwarte also die unterschriebenen Karten recht bald zurueck und gruesse Dich fuer heute herzlichst.

10-38-500 FORM 20-4-38

Know all Men by these Presents, that I Dr. Josef Soudek and I, Mrs. Gretel Soudek have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Miss Hilda Schiff of Paris, France, in connection with Joint Account in name of Dr. Josef Soudek and/or Mrs. Gretel Soudek my true and lawful Attorney, for me and in my name, place and stead, in transacting any business, directly and indirectly with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, its officers or agents, to sign, endorse, deposit, draw and deliver, all such checks or other orders for the payment of money as she may deem proper whether made payable to her order or tendered in payment of her individual obligation or otherwise or deposited to her own account giving and granting unto my said Attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or her substitute shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

The said Guaranty Trust Company of New York is hereby authorized to act on the faith of this Power of Attorney until written notice of revocation thereof by me shall have been received by said Trust Company.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 15th day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

(L.S.)

[L. S.]

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } ss.

On the 15th day of June 1937, before me personally came Dr. Josef Soudek and Mrs. Gretel Soudek to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the within Power of Attorney and acknowledged that he and she executed the same.

.....

den 11. Juni 1937

Liebe Hilde,

nachdem ich Dir kurz den Empfang der beiden Schecks bestaetigt habe, moechte ich Dir weiter ueber deren Schicksal berichten. Ich habe mich entschlossen, vor allem fuer die Betraege die Deinem Vater bzw. Dir gehoeren und Pauls allein ein gesondertes Bankkonto bei einer anderen Grossbank in New York zu errichten. Ausschlaggebend fuer die Wahl der National City Bank - eine der groessten in USA - war der Umstand, dass ich dort sehr gut eingefuehrt bin und jeden Dienst von ihr haben kann, den die ~~Nat~~ Guaranty Trust mir hier nicht bietet. Die Guaranty Bank ist ausgezeichnet fuer solche Geschaefte in Europa, wie wir sie bisher mit ihr abgewickelt haben, denn ihre Niederlassungen in den verschiedenen europaeischen Laendern arbeiten gut. Dagegen ist sie hier in Amerika sehr schlecht vertreten und auch an solchen Konten, wie wir sie haben, nicht besonders interessiert. Die National City Bank dagegen hat viele Filialen in New York und der Leiter der Filiale, mit der ich kuenftig arbeiten werde, ist an meiner Kundschaft interessiert.

Ich habe das neue Konto so arrangiert, dass auch Du darueber verfuegen kannst, es lautet aber nur auf Gretels und meinen Namen. Das ist mir besonders angenehm, da ich es bei der Guaranty nicht gern gesehen habe, dass der Name Schiff auf dem Konto erschien. Diesmal ist das anders. Nach aussen tritt nur unser Name hervor, trotzdem hast Du volle Verfuegungsberechtigung, ohne uns weiter zu befragen. Du musst nur Deine Unterschrift hier deponieren und diesem Zwecke dient der Bogen, den ich Dir in doppelter Ausfertigung beilege sowie die Dir bereits bekannte Signature card, die ich ebenfalls beischliesse. Schicke mir die Papiere unterschrieben recht bald zurueck.

In den naechsten Tagen werde ich auch unser Konto bei der Guaranty Trust hier neu ordnen. Von den $ 7 666 aus dem Erloes des Goldverkaufs werde ich $ 5000 dort als verzinsliches Konto stehen lassen, den Rest auf das bereits bestehende Konto der National City Bank uebertragen. Das bei der National City Bank stehende Konto ist naemlich vor allem dafuer bestimmt Anlagen in Wertpapieren durchzufuehren.

Ueber alle diese Dinge der Vermoegensverwaltung werde ich Dir in zwei bis drei Wochen einen ausfuehrlichen Bericht schicken, damit auch Du ein genaues Bild hast, was und wo alles hier liegt. Ich hoffe naemlich, bis dahin mit meiner ~~Arbeit~~ dringenden Arbeit fertig zu sein, die mich jetzt zu nichts kommen laesst.

Heute will ich nur in Eile drei Fragen kurz eroertern. Erstens schrieb mir Dein Vater, dass noch verschiedene kleine Betraege bei Dir liegen. Aus seiner Aufstellung bin ich leider nicht klug geworden und bitte Dich um Aufklaerung. Er sagt, er habe bei Dir noch eine Kassen-

reserve von 220 Goldmark fuer sich und 180 Goldmark fuer Paul; in welcher Form werden sie da gehalten ? Dann habe er noch Lst 50,die Du zum Teil zur Einlage in das Geschaeft Deines Vetters verwendet habest. Schliesslich wuerden frs. 2345 davon (oder getrennt ?) dem B.H. gehoeren. Ist das richtig ?

Zweitens : ich sprach unlaengst mit Mr. Shaaker,dem Freund von Pauls, ob sich etwas fuer Technicom hier machen liesse. Er konnte mir keine definitive Antwort geben,da alles abhinge davon,was Technicom vertreibe. Willst Du mir einmal Unterlagen ueber die Firma,Kataloge usw. schicken,vielleicht koennen wir hier damit etwas anfangen.

Drittens : moechte ich Dich an Deinen Grossvetter Meyer N. Schiff erinnern. Er hat schon mehrmals nach Dir gefragt und ich musste Dich mit Arbeit usw. entschuldigen. Da er aber der praesumtive Aussteller eines Affidavits fuer Dich ist und auch sonst sehr hilfsbereit,so lass wieder einmal von Dir und zwar auf Englisch hoeren. Zudem hat er vor zwei Wochen geheiratet und es waere gut,Du gratuliertest ihm.

Schicke mir mit gewohnter Puenktlichkeit die Papiere zurueck und nimm fuer heute die herzlichsten Gruesse von

Deinem

900 West End Avenue
New York, N. Y.
June 8th, 1937

Dear Hilde:

Being in a hurry, I should like briefly to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of you and your parents dated May twenty-seventh and of the two checks in amount of seven hundred and eighty dollars ($780.) and four hundred and sixty-five dollars ($465.).

Yesterday I received a letter from the London branch of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, informing me that they converted the gold bars into seven thousand eight hundred dollars ($7,800.). I was really mistaken, as I wrote you seven hundred and eighty dollars ($780.) and I ask you to forgive me for this great error. It arose through my misreading the weight of the bars, about which you informed me in one of your previous letters.

About my intentions as to this money I shall inform you as soon as I have cleared it up in my own mind and as soon as I am no longer as busy as I am now. Forgive me also for writing this letter in English, but it is most convenient at the moment.

Hearty regards from

Your

8. 1. 1937

Lb. Seff & lb. Gretel, auf Euren netten Brief vom 24. dg., der uns so viel Freude machte, heute in ganz anderem Sinne antworten zu müssen, fällt recht schwer. Wie sehr Ihr betroffen gewesen seid durch die traurige Botschaft, die Euch Euer Freund Spring wohl heute bringen müsste! Seid versichert, dass wir viel an Euch dachten in den letzten Tagen & uns Euch fühlen, wie doppelt schwer der Heimgang Eurer Mutter Euch in so weiter Ferne trifft, lb. Seff. „Des Lebens ungetrübte Freude und Meinem Stillchen zuteil", das war mein Gedanke am Telefon, als Else uns die Nachricht weiter gab. Damit müsst Ihr Euch auch trösten; arbeiten & schaffen, damit die Verbindung mit der alten Heimat leichter erhalten wird, also Möglichkeiten da sind, um die Entfernungen durch Besuche kleiner zu machen. Ich wünsche Dir, lb. Seff, dass Du tapfer den schweren Schlag trägst & Deinen kleinen Frau keine Sorgen bereitest. Deine lb. Mutter hat ja wohl nicht lange leiden müssen & hat noch die Freude gehabt von Deiner erfolgreichen Arbeit zu wissen. Das sei Dir Trost. Ich persönlich habe noch jünger solches Leid erfahren, immer wieder müssen wir uns fügen. – Von Eurer Reise nach Chicago & Minnesota seid Ihr hoffentlich gesund zurück; hatte viele neue Eindrücke gesammelt. Darüber hören wir nächstens wieder. Inzwischen wünsche ich Euch, gefasst & gesund die Zeit zu ertragen. Herzlichst Hanne

Lieber Seff & liebe Gretel,

Herzliche Freude ist mit Euch allen & Liebe, dass man Euch über den Heimgang Eurer unvergeßlichen Mutter hinwegtröstet. Es ist doppelt hart & schwer, so gleichzeitig

von einem Liebsten diesen plötzlichen
schweren Verlust tragen zu müssen
und uns scheint es besonders
hart nachdem wir eben erst mit
Euch die Freude Deines Erfolges,
Lieber Jeff, erlebten.

Gegen das Schicksal kann
man nicht hadern & es muss
Dir Lieber Jeff einen Trost darin
finden dass Deine liebe Mutter
wohl lange hat leiden müssen.

Für Euren letzten Brief bestens
Dank. Wir schreiben bald einmal
wieder.

Herzlichst Euer
Carl

6. Liebff. Offen. 25 Okt 1936

Lieber Leff & liebe Gretel,

Ein rechter kärglicher Herbsttag hat wenigstens das Gute, dass man nicht mit dem ganzen Tag mude läuft sondern Lust verspürt, zu Hause bleibt & bei dieser Gelegenheit Briefschulden erledigt. Von Emil hörten wir, wenn auch nicht direkt eine Ansichtskarte, so doch indirekt eine deutlich & ausführlich. Die Gute bringt die wiederholten Nachrichten der letzten Zeit stets so schnell sogar direkt das Telefon zur allgemeinen Neugierde & also ist eine Stunde nach Erhalt des Anstellungs-Kabels Ihres in der Lage Herrn Kaufmann erzählen zu können. Kaum ist zu spät da wir es bereits telefonisch (ich weiss nicht ob auch direkt Radio) vorausgesagt hatte. Jedenfalls um wir alle sehr froh, dass Du lieber Leff eine so gute Anstellung gefunden hast.

Hoffentlich ist bei der Aufgabe zu mehr besseren Fortkommen Hilde was die Fesserbenge bei uns & ist jetzt wieder fleissig bei der Arbeit. Wir arbeiten wie gewohnt weiter. Hatten die zwei letzten Monate etwas bessere Aussicht, sodass das Minus der Jahres fast aufgeholt haben.

Leicht ist es nicht & immer mehr Geduldsproben geben lassen die Position auf. Scharf ab morgen auch.

Du liebe Gretel, willst aber weiter

commen, Langeweile gibt es bei Euch
aber sicher nicht.
Die anderen Personen sollen
Euch jetzt noch Weiteres berichten.
Weiter gute Erfolge, bleibt
gesund, Herz Christ
Hast Du die Londoner Neuigkeiten
erledigen können. L. Geoff?
Meine lieben Zwei, ich benutze Euch als Gelegenheit
für viele Grüsse zu senden. Alles Gute Euer
Annie

Liebe Sandoks, Wir alle freuen uns immer wieder über
Euer grosses Glück, das Euch hoffentlich treu bleibt, & auch
die Möglichkeit gibt, Euren Lieben hier, die Sorgen zu nehmen.
Da werdet Ihr mit „neuen" Freunden morgen Gretels Geburtstag
feiern & herzlich begrüssen. Oder sind die flüssigen Gewässer zu
tiefer drüben? Hat sich auch Eure Gesundheit gefestigt von
läuter Zufriedenheit? Ich wünsche Euch weiterhin Wohlergehen
& grüsse Euch herzlichst Renée

Meine Lieben!
Unsere Schreiben werdet Ihr wohl inzwischen
erhalten haben. Hoffentlich seid Ihr weiter
so vergnügt — es alles läuft so, wie Ihr
es Euch wünscht.
Herzliche Grüsse
Euer Fritz

C. Schiff

1 kg Gold	1115.-$
22.11 Basel	641.-
	1756.-

P.Schiff

Aschner 24.5.37	£ 85.9.4.-	421.35 $
Hilde 3.8.38	180.-Gold	
	25 £	192.-
Leica 17.8		120.-
Basel 26.11.37		432.-
		1165.35
		98.00
		1263.35

Chai 98 $

C&P gemeinsam

11.6.37 Chek Paris	780.15 $	
desgl.	465.-	
1 Uhr	25.-	
Gold 7 Barren 28.5.	7792.29	
" 7 " 2.8.	7818.90	
	16881.34	
ab Hilde 1 kg	1115.-	
	15766.34	
Dividende	32.10	
	15798.44	
~~½xhierxxxxxxxxx78xx~~		
ab Spesen	112.44	
	15686.-	
je ½ gleich	7843.-	

P.Sch	7.500	
C.Sch	4.500	
Soud.	4.287.02	Nat City Bk
" Saf	813.46	Garant.Trust
Papiere	658.90	
Broker baar	354.12	
	18.113.50	
	591.85	Fehlbetrag

C.Schiff	7843.-
	1756.-
	9599.-
+	165
+	84 10148
P.Schiff	7843.-
	1165.35
	9008.35
	98.00
	9106.35

zusammen

$ 18607.35

12.705.35

ab B.H.

18705.35	Schiff Forderungen bis 1. X.
793.46	Einlage 1.-31. X.
19498.81	
✓ 200.00	Rückzahlung 5. XI.
19298.81	
✓ 400.00	Forderung Speitbert
18898.81	
✓ 15000.00	Rückzahlung 28. XI.
3898.81	
3635.00	Bezahlt die Bank uns
263.81	Fehlbetrag.

Lieber Charles :

Ich habe Deinen Brief vom erhalten und danke Dir für Deine Aufforderung, der Familien Vereinigung Schiff beizutreten. Es tut mir leid, Dir sagen zu müssen, dass ich bzw. wir der Vereinigung nicht beitreten werden.

Meine Vorbehalte gegen eine solche Vereinigung sind zunächst grundsätzlicher Art : ich glaube nicht, dass die von Dir projektierte Verinigung im kritischen Augenblick funktionieren kann; gegenseitige Hilfe auch innerhalb der Familie muss auf mehr als jährlichen Beiträgen und Rechtsansprüchen basiert sein, nämlich auf einem menschlichen Zusammenhalt zwischen den Familienmitgliedern,

Darüber hinaus habe ich Einwände, die sich lediglich auf Dich beziehen. Dein Verhalten gegenüber meinem Mann, der sich unter grössten Opfern an Deiner Rettung aus Europa beteiligt hat, hat mir gezeigt wie wenig ich mich auf Dich im Notfalle verlassen kann.

Ich nehme an, dass Du meine Vorbehalte verstehen kannst, und in der Lage bist, sie den Migliedern der Vereinigung weiterzugeben.

Mit verbindlichem Gruss bleibe ich

dessen Bestehen ich ernstlich bezweifle.

Ich stelle es keinesfalls in Frage, dass Du bei der Gründung der Verinigung von sehr hohen ethischen Motiven geleitet warst. Meine Erfahrungen mit Dir seit Deiner Einwanderung hierher haben mir aber gezeigt, dass sich diese Ideale in der Praxis nicht bewähren. In Deinem Verhalten gegenüber meinem Mann, der sich unter grössten persönlichen Opfern an Deiner Rettung aus Europa beteiligt hat, hast Du im Notfalle nichts von Deiner idealen Einstellung gegenüber Familienmitgliedern merken lassen.