

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

2nd May, 1945.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

After our last conversation concerning appointments to the Humanistic Faculty, I want again to urge upon you the name of Dr. Benno Landsberger, who is now at the University of Ankara and was formerly, I believe, in Berlin and Leipzig where there was a great Semitic library. This, unfortunately, has now been almost totally destroyed.

When the non-Aryan professors were removed from the German universities everybody expected Dr. Landsberger to be called to the Chicago Oriental Institute, and it was something of a scandal that this was not done. It was generally ascribed to Breasted's prejudice and the opposition of some members of decided Nazi tendency.

I do not feel myself qualified to go into the details of Professor Landsberger's work but they can easily be ascertained from specialists in the oriental field. I can only quote Götze who has repeatedly told me that the man is a genius and the superior of other scholars in his field.

Professor Landsberger suffered a great deal when he was forced to leave Germany as he was devoted to his students and to his work and the ideal conditions which he had enjoyed up to the time of Hitler's advent. While in Ankara he spent a great deal of time corresponding with his former students and helping them to finish their studies so that they might get their doctorate. I do not know whether he would be willing after such an experience to move again to another country. He is about 56 years of age. He certainly should not be approached unless the Institute is prepared to treat him with great generosity and consideration.

Very sincerely,

Hetty Alderman

COPY

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
in the City of New York

Department of History

16 May 1945.

Professor Edward Mead Earle
Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Ed:

I regret that I have had to delay answering your request about Benno Landsberger.

First, let me congratulate you heartily upon the opportunity of going to Germany, which you spoke about. At present I am not talking about it here until I know whether it should be talked about. I think it will be a wonderful opportunity for you, probably ghostly in the impressions it will leave.

As I told you over the phone, the only study of Benno Landsberger, the Assyriologist, which I know, is his "Assyrische Handels-Kolonien". This was a first-rate presentation of the material then at hand on the so-called Cappadocian tablets. I regret that I do not know the more scientific work which Landsberger has put out. My understanding, obtained from others, is that he is one of the outstanding scholars in the field of Assyriology internationally.

Since Oliver is apparently out of consideration and Landsberger is unquestionably in a narrow field of work I am taking the liberty of presenting a new name to you for your consideration for a position in the ancient field of the Institute. This man is Elias Bikerman. I have not mentioned him before because he was at the New School and supported by Rockefeller funds. These have now definitely closed for refugees.

Bikerman is unquestionably a brilliant scholar. If the Department should ask me, when I retire, to set up a list of scholars to succeed me, in the order of ability and international standing, there is no doubt Elias Bikerman would have to stand at the top. The fact that his English is difficult to understand from the point of view of speech would not operate against him in the Institute as it would here. He is a man of breadth of information and scholarly curiosity. For example, at present he is working upon a new treatise on International Law and International Relations in Antiquity. This will undoubtedly be the ablest book in its field. In fact, there is nothing now available which is not long since completely superceded. Bikerman's list of publications is wide in scope. He is always an exciting personality.

If you should be interested in Bikerman I think that Leo Wolman, who has met him, would be well inclined towards the possibility of getting him for the Institute. Of course, I can not be sure of this. At any rate, you would have an historian in the field of ancient humanities of really first-rate international standing.

Please give my best regards to Bee. If you could see me when you come to New York, it would give me the greatest pleasure, of course.

Yours, WESTIE. William L. Westermann

↓
PAUL FRANKL
32 WIGGINS STREET
PRINCETON, N. J.

April 12. 51

Dear Dr Aydelotte.

I am happy to tell you
that Dr Oppenheimer convinced
the trustees to grant me an
advance payment so that I
can leave today for New York
and sail Saturday for Europe.

You were out of town else I
would have called on you
personally.

All good wishes for you and
Mrs Aydelotte.

Cordially yours

Paul Frankl

February 1, 1948.

Return
to FA
Dear Mr. Aydelotte--

Quite a while ago you wrote me about Dr. Frankl, and asked that I look him up and give you a report after he had been over here for a while. Well, I've seen quite a lot of him, both socially and professionally; in fact, Mrs. Frankl has succeeded in involving my wife in her charitable activities with the Friends, which should be a pretty fair indication.

The Frankls are wonderful people, as you know. I have done what I could for them, but most of it they have done for themselves. Prof. Frankl appears to be in good health and to be highly satisfied with his work here. We have discussed his experiences at Berlin University several times. He has a heated lecture hall and apparently every consideration from the University authorities except pay--there has been some red-tape tie-up which has so far prevented him from being paid. He has not been bothered or even approached by the Russians except that one or two times one of them attended his lecture. In addition he has been active in discussion groups on "democracy", partly of his own students and partly of other Germans, which meet always--and wisely--in the U. S. Sector. Also he has delivered some talks for the Army Information and Education program, briefing the officer instructors on democracy. He does not appear to be anxious to leave Germany when his term at the University is over, but does not want to return to the University of Berlin (in the

latter connection I obligingly told him that it would be "contrary to regulations" so that he could tell the University that Military Government wouldn't allow him to come back, in case they should ask him). He is thinking now of spending two or three months after the term traveling in Germany in connection with two of his research projects. Also he is speculating about an invitation to join the faculty of Heidelberg.

It must not be gathered from the above that all has gone smoothly. There have been a number of difficulties. In the first place, since Prof Frankl came over before the procedure on exchange of scholars was in working order, he necessarily acted as a trail-blazer, or as he put it, a "guinea-pig". In the second place, he did not fit into the exchange program anyway. That program did not, and still does not, provide for anyone to go into the Soviet area of control, nor does it provide for anyone to stay over ninety days "with facilities". The Frankl's original intention appears to have been to get along without facilities if necessary, since the question of whether they were to have them or not was not settled. But after they arrived they decided that they just couldn't do it. "Facilities" means being provided with a billet by the Army, PX and Commissary privileges, and the right to use Army transportation facilities. The problem was solved by assimilating Prof Frankl to the exchange program and writing Mrs Frankl down as the dependent of an authorized U. S. civilian (which was another fiction, since the exchange program

does not allow those who are exchanged to bring their dependents). That solved their problem for three months. Recently we had to face the problem of what to do about the remaining six weeks of the University term. I took the view that it would be absurd to throw them on the German economy while they were already keeping a full schedule, inhuman to expect them to give up their relative comforts, and that, anyway, we had committed ourselves, since we knew very well that he had come for a term and not for ninety days. Fortunately my immediate chief, the Secretary General, was acting Chief of Staff at the time and he agreed with me. So all is well on that front until the seventh of March. I should add, however, that our Education Branch, which ~~is~~ responsible for the exchange program, believe that they have definite instructions from Gen. Clay to extend facilities to exchange scholars for ninety days only. The Acting Chief of Staff and I took the view that Education had bungled by not making that clear to Dr. Frankl before letting him come to Germany, and hence that we were obligated to make an exception in his case.

Now as to Prof Frankl's desire to remain in Germany after the completion of the University term, that is, after his facilities run out again March seventh. I do not see how, unless there is a change in policy in the meantime, that will be possible. I have discussed the problem at length with Dr. Wells, President of the Univ. of Indiana, who is Clay's "Cultural Affairs Advisor". He is working on an expansion and liberalization of the exchange

program, but feels that it is not his business to recommend exceptional treatment in individual cases. Meantime, Education Branch, who are struggling with the problem of making a procedure work which will provide for some three hundred people to come to Germany annually, are definitely not in the mood to countenance further exceptions to a policy which is not working well even yet. I have told Prof. Frankl this, and shall try to impress it upon him again at the next opportunity. He has a rather child-like faith that everything will come out well in the end, despite all he has gone through, so it is a bit difficult to make him see. At the same time I shall continue to get in all the blows I can toward the creation of a policy under which his proposed trip would not be exceptional. I have just inherited Bill Whipple's old job, so I may be able to do some good; however, I honestly doubt that it will be soon enough to benefit Prof. Frankl.

I have gone into this at some length because if Prof. Frankl is permitted to stay on without facilities (not even that is certain, since he would be living in part at least on the German economy, and it is our policy to restrict quite severely the number of outsiders who are allowed to do that) you will certainly receive some rather disturbing reports from him or about him. I shall certainly advise him not to try it, but he is determined to finish his books. Finally, as for his idea of joining the Heidelberg faculty, that is so far beyond our plans that we cannot even think about it for the moment!

Sincerely,

Jim King

9 January 1949

Dear Dr. Frankl:

As soon as your letter for Dr. Aydelotte arrived in Princeton I forwarded it to him in Florida where he and Mrs. Aydelotte are spending the month of January. Since then Dr. Aydelotte writes me that he has read it with the keenest of pleasure and expects to answer it as soon as he returns to Princeton and has a secretary at hand.

In passing on your letter I was delighted to see you will be with us again. The Princeton Musical Amateurs (the singing society to which my wife and I, and Mrs. Frankl, belong) will look like its old self once again when we are able to see your wife ~~again~~ in the assembled company.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte

Dr. Paul Frankl, OMG
LSO, LK and SK Marburg
Apo 872
c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

9 January 1949

Dear Mr. Moe:

At Dr. Aydelotte's request I enclose a copy of a letter he has just received from Dr. Frankl. Dr. Aydelotte thinks you may be especially interested in the way Dr. Frankl appears to be making the most of his Guggenheim dollars. I have marked the portion of the letter that especially applies.

Yours sincerely

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte

Henry Allen Moe, Esq.
551 Fifth Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

9 January 1949

Dear Professor Panofsky:

At Dr. Aydelotte's request I enclose a copy of a letter he has recently received from Dr. Frankl. You will notice that Dr. Frankl mentions the matter of his appointment at the Institute toward the end of the letter.

Yours sincerely

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte

24 December 1948

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Since weeks or even months I want to write you, but every day brings new duties which overshadow the old ones.

I am lecturing here in Marburg about Gothic architecture, spending nearly no dollars as I ~~far~~ get German Marks. The few dollars I spend, are for coffee etc. and for presents, mostly cigarettes, coffee etc., things which Germans appreciate more than lectures on Gothic.

My time was partly filled out with the translation of the World-Government book into English. Our Univ. Officer, who is at home head of the English Department (Language and Literature) (in Louisville) became interested in my book and translated it gratuitously. Few days before he decided to do this, Mr. Cord Meyer, now President of the United World Federalists in New York wrote me that he saw the book at the conference in Luxembourg in September and wanted to have an English translation; he would take one for the (?), supposed his committee would agree. Now the typewriting is finished and after the holidays I shall send the ms. to Mr. Cord Meyer.

To bring the German version into Germany was very difficult. At present we are so far that 100 copies are permitted to be imported. The commissioner in Frankfurt a. M. believes that the next permissions will follow automatically. I hope the books will arrive after New Year.

I gave a public lecture at the University here in Marburg. Yet people are tired of policy; they distrust everything and so the big room was about 1/3 filled. The rector who introduced me invited to a discussion in such a way, that nobody dared to open his mouth. Yet there was an echo afterwards. I had discussions with the staff of the Institute for History and two discussion evenings with a group of students of all faculties. They will start a local group for world federation and join the central body in Cologne. Then in Cologne I shall talk 27-29 January. I am lecturing each Monday and Tuesday, so I am free to travel the rest of the week. This will be the case in the third week of January too, as I shall talk about World Government at the Technische Hochschule in Darmstadt. Probably I shall talk once in Stuttgart and once in Munich.

My visa is valid until February 28. I wanted to go over Christmas to Switzerland to see my wife who was not allowed to come to Marburg. The Mil. Gov. does not want to create a precedent, as they expect more Exchange Professors. I could have asked whether I can be assured to get the Reentry permit in Bern. And I know that this would be very problematic today. So I am staying here over Christmas alone, and my wife in Zurich alone. I shall talk to her over the phone this afternoon and I believe she will be able to come to Marburg - - not as the wife of a Professor, but for work in a Tugendheim, what is a fair way to

Dr. Frank Aydelotte - p. 2

satisfy us without creating a precedent for the office which takes care about the exchanges of scholars.

Beside all these problems which occupy my mind I am working to finish the ms. "Literature on Gothic". The ms. has been dictated for typewriting - still in Berlin - and I have to correct it and to add what was left open for the last moment, the disagreeable footnotes etc. and also what I found in the time since I left Princeton. I was fortunate to find some literature at Paris and Bonn, which I could not obtain in the U.S. I hope to finish this big ms. before the lectures will rebégin in January.

In March I shall stay for about 2 weeks in Switzerland to give lectures on Gothic and to earn in this way Swiss Francs. I have still about 1/3 of the Guggenheim Stipend and adding the Swiss money I shall be able to travel first to Italy, then to France, where I have to buy photographs for the History of Gothic Architecture and finally to England. I want to return with a Dutch boat, as I earned a little money with my book Weltregierung and this will be enough to pay the journey of my wife. I do not know how long we will have to wait for a cabin, but I reckon that we shall return after July 1949.

Mr. Panofsky wrote me that the Institute has decided that I can stay as member of the Institute for Advanced Study for three years more. I am very grateful to be free of worries for such a long time. Until now I have not yet the official letter; I may write to Dr. Oppenheimer, however, without waiting any longer.

I hope I wrote all what is important. I shall write Panofsky who's Suger book arrived today. You may show him this letter as I do not write him about questions on World Government, knowing his attitude - at least that he had - maybe he changes his mind.

I hope you are well and Mrs. Aydelotte too and you enjoy a little bit of leisure.

A happy new year for you and mankind. More I feel strongly how everybody is under the pressure of fear of a coming new war. Wars go on all the time in the Nearland and in the Farland and people have the impression if somewhere else is war, they shall still have peace.

With cordial greetings, yours

(sd) Paul Frankl

cc: Dr. Robert Oppenheimer

October 4, 1949.

→ Dear Dr. Frankl:

Dr. Oppenheimer is most eager to meet you, and suggests that the next time you are at the Institute you should look in at his office. I don't think it is necessary to make a formal appointment. You can simply call on him, and if you happen to find him busy, try him some other time.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Paul Frankl
32 Wiggins Street
Princeton, New Jersey

8 August 1949

Dear Dr. Frankl:

I am delighted to see that you and Mrs. Frankl are back in Princeton. Your letter to Dr. Aydelotte arrives in his absence, since he and Mrs. Aydelotte are spending the Summer in Connecticut. I am, however, forwarding it to him there, and I am certain that later on he will be eager to get in touch with you concerning your book.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte

Dr. Paul Frankl
32 Wiggins St.
Princeton, N. J.

Woodstock N.Y. 8. 6. 49

Dear Dr. Aydellotte.

My physician wanted me to rest for about ten days before I return to my work. I went in a mountain hotel, 2000 feet high, and enjoy the good air after the heat of the last weeks in Princeton and New York. My wife wanted to stay in Princeton. She is alright and does not need such a costly vacation.

Before I left Princeton I began to bring my papers in order and I found one of your letters ^{from March 26, 49} containing the wish to read my book "Weltregierung". I should have answered immediately.

The editor gave me 15 free copies (Freiexemplare) and I gave him a list to whom he should send them. Your name was in this list and I wonder what happened that you did not get the copy. I hoped you would read it and help to have it circulated. When I shall be in Princeton I shall find out what is the best way to send you another copy.

The book has been translated into English and I brought this translation together with a german copy of the book to Mr E. Lindemann from the N.Y. School for Soc. Work. He will

show it to some extent of publishing. I know that the situation is extremely bad at present and I have no illusions. However one has to try.

United

I expected to find great help through the World Federalists in N.Y. but they behaved unfriendly if not inimical. That time ago I heard that the Friends are now much more in favour of World government than two years ago. Maybe they will become interested in my book. I do not pretend that it is the best wisdom but I believe it helps to clear the thoughts and to give a basis to productive discussion.

I hope you and Mrs Aydelotte are well and have a good time.

Sincerely yours

Paul Frankl

3795-5

April 12, 1950.

Dear Pat:

Would Appleton and Cox be interested to look at a book on "World Government" by Dr. Frankl, who has been now for many years a member of the Institute for Advanced Study? Frankl is a great authority (some people would say the first in the world) on Gothic architecture. He has just been abroad on a Guggenheim Fellowship, completing a book on that subject, and while over there was offered a Professorship in History of Art at the University of Berlin. He was tempted to take it, but finally decided that the conditions were such as to make the place impossible.

Frankl is a citizen of the world, and he has written a book which has attracted a good deal of attention on the subject of "World Government". It has been published in German, but he would like very much to have a translation considered by an American publisher. I have the book in German, and also a translation in English. It seems to me a remarkable piece of work, and has the advantage of not being too long. If you or your firm would be interested in reading it, I should be glad to fire the manuscript over to you immediately. I enclose a comment on the book published in the "Frankfurter Rundschau" in January. There are so many study groups and classes concerned with this problem that it occurs to me that the publication of an English edition might be a real service to political thinking in the United States.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

E. W. Murray, Esq., Vice-President
Appleton and Cox, Inc.
111 John Street
New York 7, New York

For DR. + MRS. A,

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN SECRETARY.

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, N.J.

April 10

Memo to Martha:

- ✓ 1. Mrs. Frankl wanted FA to write to Appleton Cox about her husband's manuscript. E.W.Murray (Kansas and St. John's, '04) is a Vice-President of that publishing firm.
- ✓ 2. Please send a copy of FA's letter to Easum about Riasanovsky to Bill. I forgot to do it!
- ✓ 3. Please tell Mrs. A. that her black and white scarf is being mailed to her by the Smiths. She may even have it by the time thee gets this.
- ✓ 4. Please send a co y of FA's Honors book to

Dr. T.C.Ruch
Univ. of Washington
School of Medicine
Seattle 5, Wash.


April 13, 1950.

Dear Dr. Frankl:

As you know I wrote to Appleton and
Cox as you wished. It is too soon for me to
have had a reply, but when I do have it, I
shall try to arrange for you to take the
manuscript over in person. I am afraid,
however, that it is inevitable that any
American publisher who considers it would
consult some member of the World Federalists.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

 Dr. Paul Frankl
32 Wiggins Street
Princeton, New Jersey

4/13/50.

Dr. Aydelotte

The Frankls called me last night. Professor Frankl says if they ask to see the manuscript, they will start showing it around, and the World Federalists will not agree with it. He believes it would be best if he went over with it and had a talk with them. He says he would be pleased to have an opportunity to talk with you some more about it.

Martha

April 15, 1950.


Dear Dr. Frankl:

On the off-chance that you have not seen this leaflet concerning the problem of World Government, written by Taylor Thom, I am enclosing a copy, since I know you will be interested.

It also occurs to me that it would be nice if Taylor Thom could see your book, but I leave that for you to decide.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

 Dr. Paul Frankl
32 Wiggins Street
Princeton, New Jersey

Address: To Mr. or Mrs.

File
Frankl

Sender: Auslieferungsstelle für Care Inc.
Zentralausschuss
der Freien Wohlfahrtsverbände.
Fa. DEINEX

②3. Bremen, Gust. DEETJEN-ALLEE 2-4

September 20, 1949.

Dear Dr. Frankl:

The book arrived from Leyden only today. Thank you very much for it. I hope it is having a good circulation, and gather that it is. I hope also that there will be an English edition, which will be widely circulated in this country.

It was a great pleasure to see Mrs. Frankl at Quaker Meeting, and I look forward to seeing you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Paul Frankl
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Frau Elsa Frankl ←

5/24/49
15496

c/o Ebba Mose

stegsted

obuse

Denmark.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

March 26, 1949.

95

Dear Robert:

I enclose letters from Frankl and Mrs. Elsa Frankl, which my secretary has at last been able to decipher. The paleographic effort involved was beyond me, and a few places are still left blank.

I thought you ~~might~~ want these to put into the Frankl's file.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Robert Oppenheimer
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

March 26, 1949.

95

→ Dear Dr. Frankl:

I am delighted to have your letter of March 9 and Mrs. Frankl's letter of March 12. I am perfectly delighted with the economical use you have made of your Guggenheim money, and I hope you will have all the material you will need for your book on Gothic before you return to the United States.

I am, as you know, no longer Director of the Institute, but I understand, nevertheless, that your stipend can be resumed as of July 1, 1949. I assume you will be back here about that time, although as a matter of fact your return will have nothing to do with your stipend. It will go on nevertheless, and be ready for you when you return.

Morey is coming back for the dedication of the Princeton library on April 30, so if you want to see him you ought to see him as early in April as possible.

I hope you will send me a copy of the German edition of your book WELTREGIERUNG whenever you can get hold of one, and I hope it will not be long before it is translated into English.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Paul Frankl
c/o Schneider
Streulistrasse 4
Zurich 7, Switzerland

cc: ~~Professor Paul Frankl~~
~~c/o Schneider~~
~~Streulistrasse 4~~
~~Zurich 7, Switzerland~~

cc: Professor Erwin Panofsky
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

Kolben: c/o Schneider
STREULI STRASSE 4
Zürich 7

9. 3. 49.

Marlinsbach, Switzerland.

Dear Dr Aydelotte.

I left Germany February 27th, reached Basel where I met my wife. At present we are guests of a friend in Marlinsbach, a small place near Hünsmant at the border of the Vierwaldstätter See. We are staying here this week. Next week we return to Zürich and then we have to separate again, my wife will travel to Denmark through Frankfurt where she will meet ^{our} daughter Karmelina for 3 days, while I shall travel to Italy.

Here I am writing letters one after the other since two days. I had no time in Marburg. There my time was filled up with lectures at the University, some about World Government partly also at the University in Marburg, partly in other cities, and much time was spent to get my work: "Ursache und Wirkung des Nationalismus 1145-1945" finished for print. It was a difficult job because the libraries in Germany are in such a bad shape. I think I shall get the proofs when I shall be back in Princeton.

I do not yet see how long it will take me to see all
what I want to see in Italy for my other book, the "History
of futurism". I have still a little less than a third of my
Fuggenheim money and I have to experience whether life
in Italy will be cheap or expensive. From my money it
will be depend what I shall do after having reached Rome.
My passport has to be extended in Rome and I trust the
money will help me.

The Fuggenheim stipend which I enjoy so greatly reminds
me on Dr Klaus Berger. I wished he could have the
privilege to go to Paris and to publish his studies on
French drawings of the 19. century.

At present I refrain to go deeper into details of my
own work. Let me mention only that my book "Welt-
regierung" has been finally imported into Germany, at least
the first 100 copies. But the World Government News write
an extremely unfriendly, if not inimical review. I guess
they do not like what I have to say about Capitalism. But
they found my chapter on Religion "pointless". I hope the book,
nevertheless, will find its way in the U.S.

Kind regards to Mrs Aydelotte. Cordial greeting to you
yours Paul Frankl

I have an unanswered letter from Dostler.
As Paulofsky wrote to my husband that he could
not undertake more responsibility than he has
taken already - which I fully understand -
I wrote to Mrs. Margt. Lutz, Chambers Terr.
She is the head of the V. W. C. A. for whom I have
bought art to all ages", as she put it in her
"very kind letter of recommendation. May be
she knows somebody to undertake the risk. -
The American Consulate told my husband that -
if we could get my ~~daughter~~ ^{daughters} into Switzerland
for a few months, she might come over within
1 or two months. Now we have to find some-
body who will invite her, which is again a
question of responsibility (and endless red
tape). But we cannot wait for her Quota.
Within Berlin - more than 60,000 families
have registered, 13,000 per year will be
admitted - this would mean 4 years of

2

waiting. - Within Switzerland the German
Quota is not fully used, as it is very diffi-
culty to get people in here. We have of course
to provide her with some American money
so that she would not depend on the
invitation. I hope that we can arrange
at least parts of these affairs before
we leave Switzerland - I have a permit
for March 21st to stop at Frankfurt
a/M for two days, to see my daughter
with the baby and my sister (aged 74).

In the midst of all this anxiety
there came one sunbeam: our
daughter Susi in New York got married
to Jerry With - former lawyer from
Berlin. I have met him before I

left in 47, my husband does not yet know him, but my cousin Carrie likes him the longer, the better and they are happy. The week which she spent with her husband at some relatives of his, were the first vacation which she had since she started work in New York - dress design - . The firm for whom she is working seem to appreciate her work as they paid for her holiday and gave her a present.

Will you please give greetings to Mr. & Mrs. Stodd - it is nice to know that I am not yet forgotten in the Amateur singing group. Mr. Stodd's friend, James E. King has been an enormous help to our situation in Berlin. I wish I knew their American address:

Good but dear Mr. & Mrs. Aydellotte - I am writing to get some
to Stodd's parents. Always yours
Eve Franklin

March 23, 1949.

Dear Pan:

You will be interested
in the enclosed letters from Frankl
and from Mrs. Frankl. I am sorry
to say I do not have time to make
copies of them, and should there-
fore be grateful if you will send
them back to me when you have read
them.

Yours sincerely,

Professor Erwin Panofsky
Institute for Advanced Study
Princeton, New Jersey

February 19, 1949.

Dear Mrs. Frankl:

Mary and I were very glad to get your letter of February 5, and to have this news of you. Your address was not very plainly written, and I am not at all sure that you will receive this reply. If you do receive it, it is to tell you that I intend to copy your letter and circulate it among members of the Princeton meeting, who will all be glad to learn your news. They will be especially pleased that you have received help from a German Quaker. I suppose the great meeting in Philadelphia, which you speak of, was the World Conference on Quakerism, which we held at Swarthmore in 1937, and which was indeed an inspiring event.

All your friends in Princeton look forward to your return, and not least of all the Aydelottes.

With warmest regards from us both, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Elsa Frankl
c/o Dr. G. Walter
Eleonoreuth
Zurich 20, Switzerland

9 January 1949

Dear Mr. Moe:

At Dr. Aydelotte's request I enclose a copy of a letter he has just received from Dr. Frankl. Dr. Aydelotte thinks you may be especially interested in the way Dr. Frankl appears to be making the most of his Guggenheim dollars. I have marked the portion of the letter that especially applies.

Yours sincerely

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte

Henry Allen Moe, Esq.
551 Fifth Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

9 January 1949

Dear Professor Panofsky:

At Dr. Aydelotte's request I enclose a copy of a letter he has recently received from Dr. Frankl. You will notice that Dr. Frankl mentions the matter of his appointment at the Institute toward the end of the letter.

Yours sincerely .

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte

9 January 1949

Dear Dr. Frankl:

As soon as your letter for Dr. Aydelotte arrived in Princeton I forwarded it to him in Florida where he and Mrs. Aydelotte are spending the month of January. Since then Dr. Aydelotte writes me that he has read it with the keenest of pleasure and expects to answer it as soon as he returns to Princeton and has a secretary at hand.

In passing on your letter I was delighted to see you will be with us again. The Princeton Musical Amateurs (the singing society to which my wife and I, and Mrs. Frankl, belong) will look like its old self once again when we are able to see your wife ~~again~~ in the assembled company.

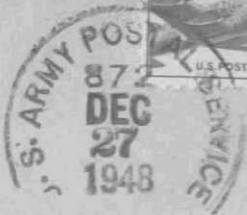
With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely

Gilmore Stott
Assistant to Dr. Aydelotte

Dr. Paul Frankl, OMG
LSO, LK and SK Marburg
Apo 872
c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

Sender: Paul Frankl, OMC for Home
LSO, LK and SK Marburg
APO 872



Dr Frank Aydelotte

Institute for Advanced Study

U.S.A

Princeton N.J.

Dec. 24. 48

Dear Dr Aydelotte.

Since weeks or even months I want to write you, but every day brings new duties which overshadow the old ones.

I am lecturing here in Marburg about father tuberculosis, spending nearly no dollars as I get German Marks. The few dollars I spend, are for coffee etc and for presents, mostly cigarettis, coffee etc, things which Germans appreciate more than lectures on father.

My time was partly filled out with the translation of the World-government book into English. Our Univ. Officer, who is at home head of the English Department (Language and Literature) (in Louisville) became interested in my book and translated it gratuitously. Few days before he decided to do this, the Lord Meyer, now President of the United World Federalists in New York wrote me that he saw the book at the conference in Luxembourg in September and wanted to have an English translation; he would take care for the rest, supposed his committee ^{would} agree. Now the typesetting is finished and after the holidays I shall send the ms to Mr. Lord Meyer.

To bring the German version into Germany was very difficult. At present we are so far that 100 copies are permitted to be imported. The commissar in Frankfurt a. M. believes that the next permissions will follow automatically. I hope the books will arrive after New Year.

I gave a public lecture at the University here in Marburg. Yet

people are tired of policy, they distrust everything and so the
big room was about 1/3 filled. The rector who introduced me
invited to a discussion in such a way, that nobody dared to
open his mouth. Yet there was an echo afterwards. I had
discussions with the staff of the Institute for 1st History and
two discussion evenings with a group of students of all faculties.
They will start a local group for world federation and join the
central body in Cologne. Thence to Cologne. I shall talk 27-29
January. I am lecturing each Monday and Tuesday. So I
am free to travel the rest of the week. This will be the case
in the third week of January too, as I shall talk about World
Government at the Technische Hochschule in Darmstadt. Probably
I shall talk once in Stuttgart and once in Munich.

My visa is valid until February 28. I wanted to go
over Christmas to Switzerland and to see my wife who was not
allowed to come to Marburg. The Mil. gov. does not want to
create a precedent, as they expect more Exchange Professors.
I could have asked whether I can be allowed to get the Re-
entry permit in Bern. But I know that this would be very
problematic today. So I am staying here over Christmas
alone, and my wife in Zurich alone. I shall talk to her
over the Phone this afternoon and I believe she will be able
to come to Marburg 1. January - not as the wife of a Professor,
but for work in a Infanterie, what is a fair way to satisfy

us without creating a precedent for the office which takes care about the exchange of scholars.

Beside all these problems which occupy my mind I am working to finish the ms. "Literature on father". The ms has been dictated for typewriting - still in Berlin - and I have to correct it and to add what was left open for the last moment, the disagreeable Footnotes etc. and also what I found in the time since I left Princeton. I was fortunate to find some literature at Paris and Bonn, which I could not obtain in the U.S. I hope to finish this by ms before the lectures will rebegin in January.

In March I shall stay for about 2 weeks in Switzerland to give lectures on father and to earn in this way Swiss francs. I have still about 1/3 of the zweijährigen Hilfsarbeit and adding the Swiss money I shall be able to travel first to Italy, then to France, where I have to buy photographs for the History of father's activities and finally to England. I want to return with a Dutch boat, as I earned a little money with my book Weltreisen and this will be enough to pay the journey of my wife. I do not know how long we will have to wait for a cabin, but I reckon that we shall return after July 1949.

Mr Panofsky wrote me that the Institute has decided that I can stay as member of the Institute for Advanced Study for three years more. I am very grateful to be free of worries for such a long time. Until now I have not yet got the official letter; I may write to Dr Oppenheimer, however, without waiting any longer.

I hope I wrote all what is important. I shall write Panofsky who's Super book arrived today. You may show him this letter as I do not write him about questions on World government, knowing his attitude - at least that he had - may be he changes his mind.

I hope you are well and Mrs. Aydelotte too and you enjoy a little bit of leisure.

A happy new year for you and mankind. Here I feel strongly how everybody is under the pressure of fear of a coming new war. Wars go on all the time in the Near East and in the Far East and people have the impression if somewhere else is war, they here ^{shall} be next.

With cordial greetings yours

Paul Frankl

HIGHLAND PARK FLORIDA CLUB
LAKE WALES, FLORIDA

6 Jan 1949

Dec 4 il :

Here is a letter from Frankl.
Please read it, show it to Panofsky,
ask him to turn one of the
Humanistic Secretaries make copies
of it (don't take the time to do it
yourself), and give one copy to
Panofsky, send one to WOP, &
send one to me too. Meanwhile
please send a line to Frankl
saying that I read his letter &

Florida with the keenest interest
& will answer it as soon as
I return and for a secretary
at hand. Please call your
attention to the way Frankl is
making his Guggenheim stipend
hold out.

fr
FO

24 December 1948

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Since weeks or even months I want to write you, but every day brings new duties which overshadow the old ones.

I am lecturing here in Marburg about Gothic architecture, spending nearly no dollars as I ~~fast~~ get German Marks. The few dollars I spend, are for coffee etc. and for presents, mostly cigarettes, coffee etc., things which Germans appreciate more than lectures on Gothic.

My time was partly filled out with the translation of the World-Government book into English. Our Univ. Officer, who is at home head of the English Department (Language and Literature) (in Louisville) became interested in my book and translated it gratuitously. Few days before he decided to do this, Mr. Cord Meyer, now President of the United World Federalists in New York wrote me that he saw the book at the conference in Luxembourg in September and wanted to have an English translation; he would take one for the (?), supposed his committee would agree. Now the typewriting is finished and after the holidays I shall send the ms. to Mr. Cord Meyer.

To bring the German version into Germany was very difficult. At present we are so far that 100 copies are permitted to be imported. The commissioner in Frankfurt a. M. believes that the next permissions will follow automatically. I hope the books will arrive after New Year.

I gave a public lecture at the University here in Marburg. Yet people are tired of policy; they distrust everything and so the big room was about 1/3 filled. The rector who introduced me invited to a discussion in such a way, that nobody dared to open his mouth. Yet there was an echo afterwards. I had discussions with the staff of the Institute for History and two discussion evenings with a group of students of all faculties. They will start a local group for world federation and join the central body in Cologne. Then in Cologne I shall talk 27-29 January. I am lecturing each Monday and Tuesday, so I am free to travel the rest of the week. This will be the case in the third week of January too, as I shall talk about World Government at the Technische Hochschule in Darmstadt. Probably I shall talk once in Stuttgart and once in Munich.

My visa is valid until February 28. I wanted to go over Christmas to Switzerland to see my wife who was not allowed to come to Marburg. The Mil. Gov. does not want to create a precedent, as they expect more Exchange Professors. I could have asked whether I can be assured to get the Reentry permit in Bern. And I know that this would be very problematic today. So I am staying here over Christmas alone, and my wife in Zurich alone. I shall talk to her over the phone this afternoon and I believe she will be able to come to Marburg - - not as the wife of a Professor, but for work in a Tugendheim, what is a fair way to

Dr. Frank Aydelotte - p. 2

satisfy us without creating a precedent for the office which takes care about the exchanges of scholars.

Beside all these problems which occupy my mind I am working to finish the ms. "Literature on Gothic". The ms. has been dictated for typewriting - still in Berlin - and I have to correct it and to add what was left open for the last moment, the disagreeable footnotes etc. and also what I found in the time since I left Princeton. I was fortunate to find some literature at Paris and Bonn, which I could not obtain in the U.S. I hope to finish this big ms. before the lectures will rebegin in January.

In March I shall stay for about 2 weeks in Switzerland to give lectures on Gothic and to earn in this way Swiss Francs. I have still about 1/3 of the Guggenheim Stipend and adding the Swiss money I shall be able to travel first to Italy, then to France, where I have to buy photographs for the History of Gothic Architecture and finally to England. I want to return with a Dutch boat, as I earned a little money with my book Weltregierung and this will be enough to pay the journey of my wife. I do not know how long we will have to wait for a cabin, but I reckon that we shall return after July 1949.

Mr. Panofsky wrote me that the Institute has decided that I can stay as member of the Institute for Advanced Study for three years more. I am very grateful to be free of worries for such a long time. Until now I have not yet the official letter; I may write to Dr. Oppenheimer, however, without waiting any longer.

I hope I wrote all what is important. I shall write Panofsky who's Suger book arrived today. You may show him this letter as I do not write him about questions on World Government, knowing his attitude - at least that he had - maybe he changes his mind.

I hope you are well and Mrs. Aydelotte too and you enjoy a little bit of leisure.

A happy new year for you and mankind. More I feel strongly how everybody is under the pressure of fear of a coming new war. Wars go on all the time in the Nearland and in the Farland and people have the impression if somewhere else is war, they shall still have peace.

With cordial greetings, yours

(sd) Paul Frankl

Frankl
American Express
11 rue Scribe
Paris August 17th 48

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

In May I continued my travels in Germany to see Marburg, Nürnberg, Würzburg, Wiesbaden, Cologne, Bonn, Werden a. R.

In Marburg I remained five days and tried in vain to thumb up all the 200,000 photos of Mr. Hamann which are ordered geographically, so that one has to go from one page to the other, if one is looking for Gothic Architecture. My Colleague Mr. Hamann said: why do you not come to Marburg for a term? This indeed seemed to me the only solution. To travel in the dark months is for me nearly useless. I have to stay in some city where I have a library etc. If I give lectures, -- this time on Gothic, -- using exhaustively the photo collection I should work the whole Winter for the Guggenheim Stipend. I even expect to begin with writing the text. Mr. Hamann, who now is 69 years of age, wants to retire and I should substitute him for this term. I agreed personally saying this undertaking will not depend only on my wishes.

I left Germany May 29th for Holland to see Hertogenbont and Utrecht, the two Dutch Gothic cathedrals, and to pay a visit to my publisher Mr. Steufert-Kroese in Leiden. When I had met the latter -- a young man of 28 years of age -- he invited me to be his guest at Wassenaar, a cottage place between Leiden and The Hague. There I lived from June 1st up to the 9th very comfortably without touching my Guggenheim money, correcting the proofs of my book "Weltregierung" (which at present may be in your hands) and discussing the complicated problems of distribution of this book in Germany.

June 9th I left for Paris working there until 16th and leaving 17th for Nantes, Coreux Rouen, Fe camp, Lisieux, Bernay, Curtreham, Berniere-sur-Mer, Coutance, Pontossou, Mont-Saint-Michel, Quimper, Laval, Le Mans, Alençon, Se es Argentan. The situations in Caen and Rouen are extremely depressing. Yet in Caen the two incurables of Gothic, the Trinite and St. Etienne are intact (La Trinite was hit by a small bomb leaving a small scar). In Rouen the cathedral and S. Marlon are heavily damaged, both in reconstruction now. The cathedral of Coutance is untouched, the surrounding are ruins. I do not want to give a report about all these experiences.

From Argentan I returned to Paris July 5th. Here I am still and shall stay up to the end of this month. I choose Paris as my headquarters to visit the surrounding Gothic buildings. So I saw: Chartres, Senlis, Noyen, Laon, Reims, Amiens, Beauvais, Soissons, Meaux, Saint-Len-d'Essevent, Troyes, Saint Denis (several times) Provins, Chalons-sur-Marne, Bourges, Morienvalle, Pierrefond (Le Chateau), Saint-Quentin, Auxerre. I travelled mostly the days Monday through Friday, working in the Bibliothique Nationale Saturdays but sometimes also on other days. Now I have seen the most important Gothic works of the Northern part of France and shall go to Dijon and Burgundy and so on. The 11th of August my wife arrived at Paris coming from Italy. We shall be together up to Dijon from where she will go to Switzerland where she can live with a friend near Zurich being her guest and helping her as she became ill.

In the meantime two of my problems made progress. I want to report on both.

Mr. Hamann uttered to his Faculty the wish to have me as his substitute for the coming term. The Faculty agreed immediately and the request was sent to the government, namely the Military Government of the U. S. in Wiesbaden. This I know from a letter written by Prof. Hamann, Jr., son of Hamann, Sr. The Term begins Nov. 1st and I will go to Marburg a week before, Oct. 25th, to prepare what has to be prepared for the lectures. The problem to get a room is very difficult in all places of Germany. But I can stay in a guest room of the Institute for very little rent for one month and for the rest I shall find a solution as both Hamanns have invited me to live in their guestrooms. The Dean of the Faculty requested for me a salary and though the German Government of Great Hesse has no money they will give me enough to support myself. I shall in some sense work for the Guggenheim stipend the whole time, expecting that I shall begin to write the text. I lectured in Berlin 4 hours the week; in Marburg I shall lecture only two, so that I shall have time enough for my own work. I wrote today to a Mr. Wagenbach in the Military Government in Wiesbaden whose name was given me by Mr. Hamann, that I am ready to come October 25th provided I get the Entry Permit and the Facilities and provided I have the accord of the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation and that of the Institute for Advanced Study. As I have not yet met Dr. Oppenheimer I ask you whether I should write him personally or whether you want to tell him my story.

From my \$3,000 I spent till today about \$1,300 -- having paid the voyage from my own. I believe that the coming two months with long travels through the whole southern part of France -- Burgundy, Lyon, Province, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Limoges, Poitiers, -- then the Eastern region Metz, Strasbourg, to call only some of the cities -- will cost at least \$300. When I can manage to spend only few Dollars in Marburg living there from German money, carried through my guest professorship, I shall have still Dollars enough to see Spain and Italy and to spend few weeks in England. I reckon to --

Here I was interrupted yesterday by a visit of a former pupil of mine. He came directly from Spain. Though he was only three days in Barcelona the description of the whole situation made it clear that my travel to Spain would be more expensive than I can afford. The stamps to enter and to leave Spain filled six pages of his passport (he is American citizen). He was investigated by several men who were members of the secret police. In the hotels one is cheated. He paid a visit to his mother who -- I do not know in which way -- went to Spain. She told him about the economical situation. The very rich have all they need, a middle class does not exist, the poor have nothing, they gather not only the remnants of cigarettes but also those of the matches thrown away. I do not know how long this situation will last, but I came to the decision to postpone my travel into Spain. If it would cost the double which I calculated I could not see all the cathedrals I should see. I believe that in about 1950 I shall be able to make a trip to Spain with my own savings using the vacation time.

Now I can continue the sentence I began to write yesterday: I reckon to be in Marburg from November through February, to go then for a month -- March -- to Italy, then travelling (via Milan, Lausanne, Dijon, Paris) to England and to stay there in April and probably half of May. So far I can see, I would return to Princeton end of May or beginning of June, having been away two years. My wife wants to wait somewhere in Europe until I am going back to the U. S. and to come with me. She only is afraid

that if I come at the end of the term of the Institute for Advanced Study I would have to wait up to September or October to get my stipend renewed. I do not share this fear, but it may be good to find an arrangement at time and not to surprise those who make the budget. Yet I remember that you wrote me whenever I shall return I shall find the support of the Institute for Advanced Study. I shall then finish the ms on stained glass, deposited at the Princeton University Press and also the History of Gothic Architecture. The latter has to be ready only 1953. My History on the Literature upon Gothic is now typewritten, 700 pages without the footnotes. I have a contract with Mann and Mann in Berlin, but I do not know whether they will be able to print it, as the money situation is very bad in Germany.

I now come to the other of the two problems I mentioned before. When I left Princeton I had a ms with me, written in German which contained my ideas about peace and world government. By chance one of my companions on the boat became interested in it and brought me in touch with a Dutch publishing house: Steufert-Kroese, Leiden. An old firm publishing for the University of Leiden having the bad reputation. This publisher printed my book in German and I corrected the proofs, but he did not yet print the edition because the way to distribute this book in Germany -- the three Western Zones of course -- is not yet clear and he, therefore, is unable to make a calculation how many copies he should print. Since short time we have a publisher in Cologne who wants to help in the distribution, he himself being the president of the "Liga für Weltregierung" which works together with the World-Federalists in England lead by the M.P. Mr. Usborn. He has already a pretty big organization and from this point of view all seems all right. But the problem remains, how to bring the copies from Leiden to Cologne, how to pay etc. Mr. Steufert-Kroese sent a copy in its present (I think not final stage) to Americans who may find the official way to send several thousand copies to Germany. Who will have money to buy them, I do not know. Yet after a while the reform of the German currency will lead to a situation without the black market which we have seen in Berlin and in the Zones.

Mr. Steufert-Kroese wants to publish the book in many languages. It will be soon translated into Dutch by a Catholic chaplain whom I met in Cologne and who to my astonishment is enthusiastic about the chapter on Religion and Policy, although it puts Catholicism in one line with all other confessions. A translation into French is now under way after a publishing house has been found in Paris to undertake the distribution. An English translation shall be done when an English publisher is found. Mr. Steufert-Kroese wrote to Golanz (London) a Social Democrat. He probably -- if at all -- will limit himself to England, ^{and} the Dominions, because Pounds and Dollars are still separated by an ocean of regulations. For the U.S.A. I advised the publisher to contact Simon and Schuster, New York. I asked him to send you a copy and hope you will help to find the way to spread this book. I do not believe that it is perfect, but it may give a basis for discussion and an incitement to think those problems over. What still is lacking is the advertising of those ideas in big scale. I meet many people who never heard anything about.

Excuse please the length of this letter, but writing seldom the stuff I have to report becomes always big.

-4-

From time to time I get messages and letters from Princeton which give me the impression that not much is changed. My life is rich on impressions and variety. Paris became very familiar to me and I am talking French now nearly as bad as English-- my pronunciation of French even being better as that of English what does not say much. But I am very proud that here everybody takes me for an American or British subject -- as Germans at present do not exist in France.

I hope you and Mrs. Aydelotte are well and enjoy the well merited vacation. Please communicate the contents of my letter not only to Dr. Oppenheimer but also to my friend Panofsky, else I had to write all twice more. My typewriter seemed too heavy to accompany me, I gave it to my daughter in Berlin.

With cordial greetings and sincere gratitude,

Yours

/s/ Paul Frankl

American Express
11 rue Leblanc
Paris August 17th 48.

Dear Dr Aydelotte.

In May I continued my travels in Germany to see Marburg, Nurnberg, Wurzberg, Wiesbaden, Cologne, Bonn, Witten a.R.

In Marburg I remained five days and tried in vain to thumb up all the 200,000 Photos of Mr ^{Hardmann} Mannem which are ordered geographically, so that one has to go from one page to the other, if one is looking for Gothic architecture. My Colleague Mr Mannem said: why do you not come to Marburg for a term? This indeed seemed to me the only solution. To travel in the dark months is for me nearly useless. I have to stay in some city where I have a library etc. If I give lectures, this time on Gothic, - using exhaustively the photo collection I should work the whole winter for the Juggenherm Stipend. I even expect to begin with writing the text. Mr Mannem, who now is by years of age, wants to retire and I should substitute him for this term. I agreed personally, saying this undertaking will not depend only on my wishes.

I left Germany May 29th for Holland to see Roermond and Utrecht, the two Dutch Gothic cathedrals, and to pay a visit to my publisher Mr Steuert-Kaese in Leiden. When I had met the latter - a young man of 28 years of age - he invited me ^{to be} his guest at ^{Wassenaar} Wassenaar, a cottage place between Leiden and The Hague. There I lived from June 1st up to the 9th.

very comfortably without touching my fuggenheim money, covering the
proofs of my book "Weltgeschichte" (which at present may be in your
hands) and discussing the complicated problems of distribution of this
book in Germany.

June 9th I left for Paris working there until 16th and leaving 17th
for ^{Nantes} Nantes, ^{Corcub} Corcub, ^{Rouen} Rouen, ^{Fécamp} Fécamp, ^{Lisieux} Lisieux, ^{Bermy} Bermy, ^{Bernière-} Bernière-
^{sur-Mer} sur-Mer, ^{Contance} Contance, ^{Pontorson} Pontorson, ^{Mont-Saint-Michel} Mont-Saint-Michel, ^{Quimper} Quimper, ^{Le Mans} Le Mans
^{Alençon} Alençon, ^{Argentan} Argentan. The ruins in Caen and Rouen are extremely
depressing. Yet in Caen the two ^{incurables} incumbles of follore, the Trinité and
St. Nicome are intact (La Trinité was hit by a small bomb leaving
a small scarf). In Rouen the cathedral and St. Marton are heavily damaged,
both in reconstruction now. The cathedral of Contance is untouched, the
surrounding are ruins. I do not want to give a report about ^{all} these
experiences.

From Argentan I returned to Paris July 5th. Here I am still and
shall stay up to the end of this month. I choose Paris as my head-

quarters to visit the surrounding follore buildings. So I saw: Chartres,
^{Sens} Sens, ^{Noyon} Noyon, ^{Laon} Laon, ^{Reims} Reims, ^{Amiens} Amiens, ^{Beauvais} Beauvais, ^{Soissons} Soissons, ^{Meaux} Meaux,
^{Saint-Louis-d'Evreux} Saint-Louis-d'Evreux, ^{Troyes} Troyes, ^{Saint-Denis} Saint-Denis (several times), ^{Provins} Provins, ^{Châlons-sur-} Châlons-sur-
^{Marne} Marne, ^{Bourges} Bourges, ^{Monivelle} Monivelle, ^{Pierrefond} Pierrefond (Le Châteaun), ^{Saint-Quentin} Saint-Quentin, ^{Auxerre} Auxerre.

I travelled mostly the days Monday through Friday, working in the
Bibliothèque Nationale Saturdays, but sometimes also on other days.

Now I have seen the most important follore works of the Northern part
of France and shall go to ^{Dijon} Dijon and Burgundy and so on.

The 11th of August my wife arrived at Paris coming from Italy. We shall be together up to Dijon from where she will go to Switzerland where she can live with a friend near Zurich being her guest and helping her as she became ill.

In the mean time two of my problems made progress. I want to report on both.

Mr Hamann uttered his wish to his Faculty the wish to have me as his substitute for the coming Term. The Faculty agreed immediately and the request was sent to the government, namely the Military Government of the U. S. in Wiesbaden. This I know from a letter written by Prof. Hamann jun., son of Hamann sen. The Term begins Nov. 1st and I will go to Marburg a week before, Oct. 25th, to prepare what has to be prepared for the lectures. The problem to get a room is very difficult in all places of Germany. But I can stay in a first room of the Institute for very little rent for one month and for the rest I shall find a solution as both Hamanns have invited me to live in their guestrooms. The Dean of the Faculty requested for me a salary and though the German Government of great Hesse has no money they will give me enough to support myself. I shall in some sense work for the Juggenheim Hipend the whole time, expecting that I shall begin to write the text. I lectured in Berlin 4 hours the week, in Marburg I shall lecture only two, so that I ~~shall~~ shall have time enough

for my own work. I wrote today to a Mr Wagenbach in the
Military Government in Wiesbaden whose name was given me by
Mr Mannan, that I am ready to come October 25th provided I
get the Entry Permit and the Facilitation and provided I have the
accord of the Juggenheim Memorial Foundation and that of the
Institute for Advanced Study. As I have not yet met Dr Oppenheimer
I ask you whether I should write him personally or whether
~~it~~ you want to tell him my story.

From my \$3000 I spent till today about 1300 - having
paid the voyage from my own. I believe that the ~~two~~ coming two
months with long travels through the whole southern part of France
- Burgundy, Lyon, + Provence, Toulon, ^{Limoges} Bordeaux, ^{Poitiers} Poitiers, -
then the Eastern region Metz, Strasbourg, to call only ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~name~~ ^{names} of the
cities - will cost at least \$300. When I can manage to spend
only few dollars in Marburg living there from German money, earned
through my guest professorships, I shall have still dollars enough
to see Spain and Italy and to spend few ^{weeks} ~~months~~ in England.

I reckon to -

Here I was interrupted yesterday by a visit of a former pupil of mine.
He came directly from Spain. Though he was only three days in Barcelona
the description of the whole situation made it clear that my travel to
Spain would be more expensive than I can afford it. The stamps to enter

and to leave Spain filled ~~with~~ six pages of his passport (he is American citizen). He was investigated by several men who were members of the secret police. In the hotels one is cheated. He payed a visit to his mother who - I do not know in what way - went to Spain. She told him about the economical situation. The very rich have all they need, a middle class does not exist, the poor have nothing, they gather not only the remnants of cigarettles but also those of the matches thrown away. I do not know how long this situation will last, but I came to the decision to postpone my travel into Spain. If it would cost the double which I calculated I could not see all the cathedrals I should see. I believe that in about 1950 I shall be able to make a trip to Spain with my own savings using the vacation time.

Now I can continue the sentence I began to write yesterday: I reckon to be in Marburg from November through February, to go then for a month - March - to Italy, then travelling (via Milan Lyon ^{Lausanne} Dijon Paris) to England and to stay there in April and probably half of May. So far I can see, I would return to Princeton end of May or beginning of June, having been away two years. My wife wants to wait somewhere in Europe until I am going back to the U.S. and to come with me. She only is afraid that if I come at the end of the term of the Institute for Advanced Study I would have to wait up to September or October to get my ^{stipend} stipend renewed. I do not share this fear, but it may be good to

find an arrangement at time and not to surprise those who make the budget. Yet I remember that you wrote me whenever I shall return I shall find the support of the Institute for Advanced Study. I shall then finish the ms on Hained jeans, deposited at the Princeton University Press and also the History of Jothin architecture. The latter has to be ready only 1953. My History on the Literature upon Jothin is now typewritten, 700 pages without the footnotes. I have a contract with Mann and Mann in Berlin, but I do not know whether they will be able to print it, as the money situation is very bad in Germany.

I now come to the other of the two problems I mentioned before. When I left Princeton I had a ms with me, written in German which contained my ideas about peace and world government. By chance one of my companions on the boat became interested in it and brought me in touch with a Dutch publishing house: Steyff-Kroese, Leiden. An old firm publishing for the University of Leiden having the best reputation. This publisher printed my book in German and I corrected the proofs, but he did not yet print the edition because the way to distribute this book in Germany - the three Western Zones of course - is not yet clear and he, therefore, is unable to make a calculation how many copies he should print. - Since short time we have a publisher in Cologne who wants to help in the distribution, he himself being the president

of the "Leipziger Weltregierung" which works together with the World-Federalists in England lead by the M.P. Mr. Usborn. He has already a pretty big organization and from this point of view all seems all right. But the problem remains, how to bring the copies from London to Cologne, how to pay etc. Mr. Henfert wrote ~~sent~~ a copy in its present (I think not final stage) to Americans who may find the official way to send several thousand copies to Germany. Who will have money to buy them, I do not know. Yet after a while the reform of the German ^{currency} valuta will lead to a situation without the black market which we have seen in Berlin and in the Zone.

Mr. Henfert wrote wants to publish the book in many languages. It will be soon translated into Dutch by a Catholic captain whom I met in Cologne and who to my astonishment is enthusiastic about the chapter on Religion and Policy, although it puts Catholicism in one line with all other confessions. A translation into French is now under way after a publishing house has been found in Paris to undertake the distribution. An English translation shall be done when an English publisher is found. Mr. Henfert wrote to ^{Golametz (London)} ~~Golametz~~ London a Social Democrat. He probably - if at all - will ^{limit} himself to England and the Dominions, because Pounds and Dollars are still separated by an ocean of regulations. For

The U.S.A. I advised the publisher to contact Simon and Schuster New York. I asked him to send you a copy and hope you will help to find the way to spread this book. I do not believe that it is perfect, but it may give a basis for discussion and an incitement to think those problems over. What still is lacking is the advertising of those ideas in big scale. I meet many people who never heard anything about.

Excuse please the length of this letter, but writing seldom the stuff I have to report becomes always big.

From time to time I get messages and letters from Princeton which give me the impression that not much is changed. My life is rich on impressions and variety. Paris became very familiar to me and I am talking French now nearly as bad as English - my pronunciation of French was being better as that of English what does not say much.. But I am very proud that here everybody takes me for an American or British subject - as Germans at present do not exist in France.

I hope you and Mrs Aydelotte are well and enjoy the well merited vacation. Please ^{communicate} mediate the contents of my letter not only to Dr Oppenheimer but also to my friend Pansofsky, else I had to write all twice more. My typewriter seemed too heavy to accompany me; I gave it to my daughter in Berlin.

With cordial greetings and sincere gratitude yours
Paul Frankl

K.

March 3, 1948

Dear King:

I send you my warmest thanks for your letter of February 18 about Frankl. I am more grateful than I can easily say for all your kindness to him, more particularly as I think it is so well deserved.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

James E. King, Jr.
Acting Secretary General
Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
Office of the Secretary General
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

CC: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer
Dr. Erwin Panofsky

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U. S.)
Office of the Secretary General
APO 742
Berlin, Germany

18 February 1948

Mr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

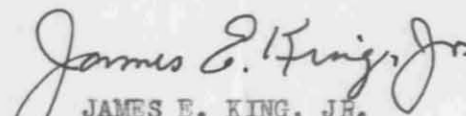
Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Since I wrote you a few days ago regarding Professor Frankl there has been a later development.

Professor Frankl submitted a formal request to be allowed to remain in Germany for the purpose of making a trip through the United States and British Zones in connection with his Guggenheim studies. I am very glad to be able to tell you that the Chief of Staff has approved Dr. Frankl's request and that we shall issue to Dr. and Mrs. Frankl Military Entry Permit extensions effective until 20 May. This extension will include the right to utilize Army facilities, such as messes and transportation.

I believe this will solve all of the Frankls' immediate problems, and I am very happy to have been able to do what little lay in my power to smooth the way for them.

Sincerely,


JAMES E. KING, JR.
Acting Secretary General

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

Office of the Secretary General

APO 742

Berlin, Germany

18 February 1948

Mr. Frank Aydelotte
Institute for Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Since I wrote you a few days ago regarding Professor Frankl there has been a later development.

Professor Frankl submitted a formal request to be allowed to remain in Germany for the purpose of making a trip through the United States and British Zones in connection with his Guggenheim studies. I am very glad to be able to tell you that the Chief of Staff has approved Dr. Frankl's request and that we shall issue to Dr. and Mrs. Frankl Military Entry Permit extensions effective until 20 May. This extension will include the right to utilize Army facilities, such as messes and transportation.

I believe this will solve all of the Frankl's immediate problems, and I am very happy to have been able to do what little lay in my power to smooth the way for them.

Sincerely,

/s/ James E. King, Jr.

JAMES E. KING, JR.
Acting Secretary General

HARVARD UNIVERSITY · FOGG MUSEUM OF ART
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

January 20, 1948

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Highland Park Florida Club
Lake Wales, Florida

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Many thanks for your letter of January 13th. The Humanities group met with Dr. Oppenheimer yesterday and it was decided to settle the eternal Frankl problem in such a way that he has been notified according to the enclosed letter. It was my understanding that in case he chose to return the Institute will keep him on a permanent basis on the present terms so that this problem will not come up any more year after year. You can imagine that this decision took a great weight off my mind.

The copies of Dr. Frankl's letters to you I have passed on to Dr. Oppenheimer, while I am returning the letters from Mrs. Frankl to you.

We are enjoying ourselves very much at Harvard where everyone is as nice to us as can possibly be and I am slowly getting over an attack of stomach ulcer which, however, did not hamper my activities very much.

I hope that you and Marie are quite well and are enjoying your well deserved leisure.

Yours as ever, gratefully,

Paul

January 20, 1948

Professor Paul Frankl
Care of Kulbach
Filandastrasse 4
Berlin-Steglitz, GERMANY
American Zone of Occupation

Dear Frankl:

Yesterday the members of the School of Humanities Studies met with Dr. Oppenheimer and discussed, among other things, your letters to Dr. Aydelotte of September 27th and October 11th.

I have been authorized to tell you that the Institute for Advanced Study fully recognizes your difficulty in deciding whether or not you wish to continue your activities in Berlin on a permanent basis. As far as the Institute is concerned you are perfectly free to make this decision with the assurance that you would be welcome to the Institute in case you should feel that the chair at Berlin University is not a permanent obligation or opportunity.

With best personal wishes,

Yours as ever,

Erwin Panofsky

October 11
Hotel Arago,
19 rue de la Glaciere
Paris XIII^e

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

My husband received your letter from Sept. 29th today. We are happy to inform you that the permit for a lecture of my husband at Berlin University finally arrived - after four months of repeated applications. Now we shall leave for Berlin on Sunday 19th of October. The permit is given for 3 months. Whether there will be the chance to extend my permit of 15 days, nobody can know in beforehand.

In the meantime you will have received our combined letter written a few days ago. Yesterday we were invited to a couple, both have been my husband's pupils, and it is touching to feel their warmth and esteem. The American citizenship makes all the difference for the French scientists, who formerly ignored all German history of art. The young generation has changed. Switzerland had a very warm welcome for my husband during the Congress for stained glass in Bern - old and new colleagues, pupils etc. We have found out that the most practical way to have our mail addressed to the American Express in Berlin, so one can even send books.

We are looking forward to receive Mr. James King. We shall stay at our daughters flat in the beginning: Frau Hanneliese Kulbach, Filandastrasse 4, Steglitz - Berlin, U.S. Zone.

I leave the other questions to my husband. With warm thanks for your interest and kindness,

Yours

Elsa Frankl

Greetings to Mrs Aydelotte.

P.S. In the Meeting yesterday I heard from Miss Wood that next year the affiliations of American Schools will be extended to German Schools. Margaret H Stevens in Freiburg is in charge of visiting such schools, and I heard they got already all the details of the Odenwald Schule from Minna Specht's own specialized letter.

My husband and I have been at Mr. and Mrs. Paul R yesterday, a delightful couple who are in charge of the International Quaker Centre for young people. He is French, she Swedish from birth. For ten years they have been in Madagaskar. It is a very good atmosphere in the whole Paris Meeting, here - always changing.

Greetings to Mrs. Aydelotte.

Yours sincerely,

Elsa Frankl

Berlin, Seehoffstr. 18

November 11, 1947

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

Here I am sitting in the Institute for History of Art in the University awaiting my husband's third lecture. If you enter the remnants of a building which was the university you look around between the ruins and without a guide would not find a small roof where the staircase is still intact, although you see the open sky. We hope that they will be able to close the roof over this staircase as the rain pours in and there will be accidents with ice covered steps. But there is lack of material etc.

OMGUS I do admire the young people who have worked patiently and courageously to restore at least a few lecture rooms - a few of them can be heated. The students are eager, some of them very young, some much older than student age, some attracted through our personal presence. I do hope that we will be able to stay. Your recommendation to James E. King has been most useful, when we had come to a deadlock. But in spite of that, the difficulties have not yet been overcome, as my husband is paid in German money and in the queues we cannot use it and they were interested where our American money came from. The grant of \$2000 which the Institute was kind enough to give for me during his absence came very handy for the situation here. May be that the legal point will be overcome through a very good suggestion of one of the officials in the Military Permit Office - Miss Ann Pace - : the suggestion that my husband would give some lectures to the American occupation army too. She turned into being very sympathetic to our cause. I see quite clearly that my husband would not have been able to stay here during the winter without the American facilities of heated rooms and food in the OMGUS. The flat which our children got is icy cold as the wind is blowing through cracks in the wall and there is too little heating material to heat a small stove more than a short time in the morning or at night. Sometimes they turn up in our heated flat to thaw out. Last night we had the great pleasure that Prof. Weichert - Archeologist - the one who had the idea of calling my husband - came to see us. He is a wonderful man - upright, clever, full of courage. No wonder that the students love him. The secret is: he is not afraid. Apart from the University here, he is - as an archeologist - very much interested in the situation in the Rhineland, where through the bombing of the cathedrals in Cologne, Mainz, etc. the ground is right open and you see remnants from Roman time, which you have never seen before. He is very eager to let excavate certain places, but he cannot get the manpower for this purpose. On the other hand, it has to be done before the places are filled up again. Now we were thinking of those young people who linger about the railway stations, concerned with black market etc. and being really a great threat to the travelling, etc. Perhaps by special food one might convince some of them that work would bring them back to a normal life again.

I am especially thinking of the "Arbeiter Wohl" packet, which is extremely cheap, so that perhaps you might be able to find people between scientists, Rhodes scholars or others who would be ready to send some. The procedure is the following: You send a check for \$2.50 to the "Arbeiter Wohlfahrt" 216 East 80th St., New York, with a name, to whom you want to send. You get back a "Geschenkgutschein" which you send to the addressee. The Arbeiter Wohlfahrt takes care of the rest. They send the supply of canned sausage directly from Canada to Hamburg, and distribute the parcels containing 7-1/2

-2-

lbs. of blood sausage, (net weight) pork meat, beef to their Cooperatives; this avoids the post services and lowers the price. It is by far the cheapest meat supply that has come over and many people (for instance students) would be able to afford \$2.50 instead of \$10.00 for a CARE parcel. Unfortunately it cannot yet be sent to Berlin and Russian zone.

I went to see Miss M.I. Braun with my husband. She is the sister of Mrs. Burkill in Cambridge and just as helpful here as an official of the British government as her sister is in England. She suggested that I go to the Arbeiter Wohl people in Berlin first and talk the case over, which I shall do one of these coming days.

Since we got my permit extended I am breathing more freely again. Without the very kind James E. King we would not have overcome the difficulties. He has a very charming young wife from Florida. We had music together today - Mozart songs - she is very kind and helpful.

I shall give you greetings from Douglas Steere and his charming wife - wherever they turn up the atmosphere becomes cheerful and hopeful. I hoped all the time to meet them, but nobody could tell me exactly when they would turn up - when we suddenly met in the same hotel - the Circle Hotel - yesterday - they had been away in Frankfurt. I am turning round in the huge Jounanl Hall - who is sitting at the table next to ours, Douglas Steere and Dorothy. They are on their way to Cologne now. I have taken my children over to the Mittelhof and they like the atmosphere very much. One afternoon we met there a group of those "lost generation" youths who are put into the youth prison, which is not a real closed prison but rather kind of education. Those boys had been pulling out roots of trees, and had cleared them for old women as some additional heating material. They had been allowed to come over alone, by word of honor, without a guard. They were sitting in a circle with candlelight, between young social workers, had had tea and something to eat and certainly felt peaceful. Love is certainly a better education than threat and prison.

Through all the trouble with our permit I have not yet done so much work with young groups as I wanted to - I had been asked to do so from several groups, Protestant churches and Catholics in it and Jewish. Do you know Mr. Clinchy who advocates the team work? I had no idea that this group existed in America for 19 years already.

We certainly feel that we are doing the right thing here - even if the result may be only one drop.

Do give my love to Mrs. Aydelotte and whom you meet of our friends. Writing of the work of the Archeologists I suddenly remembered Miss Virginia Grace - she would be excellent for working in Germany - she knows the language and her quiet kindness would be so useful in these surroundings. Please give her our greetings.

Always yours,

Elsa Frankl

October 4, 1947
Paris, Hotel Arago
19 Rue de la Glaciere
Paris XIII^e, France

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Aydelotte:

My husband started a letter to you on September 27th, always hoping that the definite answer for his reentering Germany for his lectures would arrive. But this permit has not come yet. I shall go on October 20th for the fifteen days - better than nothing anyhow.

When I tried to leave America, the first ship, Marine Marlin, on which I was booked, did not come back in time, but was in England, kept back to be repaired - my second attempt was the America - which was kept off from sailing through the strike; finally I got a berth on the Queen Mary and had a wonderful crossing to England, where I found my son (although already packing). I was not so lucky with the Friends - most of the people of the staff had just left either for U.S. or the continent. But I attended one very good Meeting for "suffering" and one of the Sunday Meetings in London. There I met Lady Robert Mayor, who read my name and asked whether I knew you. She and her husband invited me for supper - they had heard a lot about my husband through Arthur Schnabel, who is always staying with them in London. We had a very pleasant and interesting evening. In Cambridge I went to see Mrs. Burkill twice - she is a most lovable person, ready to help wherever she can. I reached Miss only by telephone, but I saw the greatest part of my personal friends. It is such a difference if one can talk - a quarter of an hour can take away the separation of years. Now I am here with my husband and the reception of the French Quakers is very warm and charming. I went to see them on a Saturday afternoon and especially Mr. Revoir with his very charming Swedish wife, is a delightful person. I cannot yet recall all the names of those who talked at the Meeting on Sunday. For Monday I was invited to the wedding of Mary Bagster, a charming couple of British and French origin. Today (Saturday) I shall go to a Meeting of all international group at Mr. Revoir's and tomorrow to the Meeting again.

The peace which receives you in these Meetings is unbelievable, after your struggle through overcrowded subways, queues for ration cards, etc., etc. The situation for the French population is very difficult, the enormous prices cannot be paid by the poorer population. I do not know how they can eat, if they have no relatives in the country. But although they look tired in the subways, they are not hopeless but full of vigor and life. Shops and carriages are full of fruit and also meat, on certain days, but the poor cannot buy it. The absolute lack of coffee, tea and milk is the greatest change - England has managed to have its tea even for the worker in the street at the open shop for 2 pence with a little milk and saccarine. I am slowly preparing for Germany. My daughter in Berlin, Hanneliese Kulbach, Filaudastr. 4, Berlin Steglitz is expecting a baby. As it has been her great, great wish all these years she is very happy although it will not be very easy. She writes: I had no children all these years - now I am getting two at once, as Richard (her husband) is going to fetch his son of 16 years to live with them again after 9 years of separation. If the Princeton Meeting would help us to support them with a parcel from time to time this would mean a great help. My daughter looks quite all right from the photos, and what friends and also my husband told me, but my son-in-law looks deeply overtired. Mrs. Burkill's sister

in Berlin (British section) has met him and wrote to her, that she would be afraid for him. If only the winter will not be so hard again, so that the transport of CARE and other parcels will function.

I had very nice answers from Judy Glaser and also from Mrs. Jaffee from the Friends Centre and OMGUS in Berlin, but of course everything is depending on the permit to stay longer. After I had talked to Miss Newman in London, at the Military Permit Office, she said: I think you are going on an important mission. I wish they would be of the same opinion in Berlin and help to overcome the incredible amount of red tape.

At the Meeting for Reeducation in Germany in London all the people from the American zone had not been able to come on account of red tape. My husband had hoped to meet Minna Specht there, instead of this, she had written a letter, explaining. She has been in a hospital with heart trouble. In the report of the "Re-Education in Germany" there was a very good article on an International Conference held at the Odenwald Schule in May '47: Lemoine Internationales d'Etudes pour l'Enfance Victime de la Guerre). If I possibly can I shall try to get another copy of the whole Bulletin, edited in London W.C. 2, 15 James Street, Longacre.

We had a long letter from another friend of ours: Felix Zielinsky, son of his famous father, author of Cicero, etc. Zielinsky is a teacher at the Saudschulheim Schondorf a/Amersee, Bavaria. The Director, Dr. Reisinger was brought into the position through my husband's advice, and so was Dr. Zielinsky. For sometime the Nazis dismissed Dr. Reisinger - now he has been put into his position again.

I think it so very important to help this school with a very good tradition (it was one of the first country schools after models from England, long years ago). The boys who leave the school with 18 or 19 years are really very important for the future - not only of Germany. Mr. Mommsen in Princeton told me that an American school sponsors the Laudschulheim but that this is more a gesture than a real help - it came to one plate of chocolate for the pupil and some pamphlets. If one could find some rich people who would be convinced of the importance of the situation? "The Arbeiterwohl, New York, 216 East 80th St. has brought out a very good and cheap parcel. The net weight is 7 lb. 1/2 of blood sausage, pressed pork and beef for \$2.50 including postage. It can be provided so cheap as it is shipped from Canada to Hamburg direct in great loads and distributed to the Consum (Cooperatives) in all the places which have these cooperatives. If you pay your check to the office in New York, giving the address of the receiver you get a present Gutschein which you send to your friend and he gets the parcel at the nearest Cooperative. People in Germany like blood sausage, which is very high in nutrition value. Of course one could send Multi Purpose food. Clifford Clinton, Calif. But the main thing is to get new people interested in the situation abroad. But you know all that.

Today in the Sunday Meeting I met the first German Quaker, Heinrich Carstens from Hamburg. It was touching to feel the sympathy which everybody brought to him. He got the permit to bring a small group of German young people over to France who want to help

-3-

to rebuild in parts where the Germans have destroyed. This was one of the first ideas of Minna Specht - long before the war ended. The sympathy of the partly French, partly Alsacien people was so spontaneous that I was really touched - after all what has happened.

Please give my greetings and love to the Meeting - I feel glad to belong to it.

Yours sincerely,

Elsa Frankl

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
SCHOOL OF HUMANISTIC STUDIES
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

January 16, 1948

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Highland Park Florida Club
Lake Wales, Florida

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

Thank you for the enclosures from the Frankls. I shall try to read them before Monday, when we are having our first meeting together and when Panofsky will be with us.

Florida sounds good to us right now. It was five above zero here yesterday morning. How is the golf?

Best greetings from the Meritts to you both.

Sincerely yours,

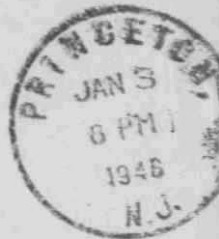


B.D. Meritt

S: Frank Frankl
D 043670
F.R.A. H.G. OMGUS
A.P.O. 742
N.Y. N.Y.



Mr. Frank Aydelotte
~~28 North St.~~



~~Princeton N.J.~~
Highland Park Club
Lake Wales, Florida
~~U.S.A.~~

ELSA FRANKL D 043670
E.R.A. HQ. OMGUS
A.P.O. 742
New York N.Y.

Berlin - Zehlendorf, Seelofstr. 18
Dec. 26th 47

Dear Mr. Aydellotte:

With the help of Mr. King I got a travel order to Munich for 7 days and have been able to see the Schindler-Lagerstätte - heilm and its Head, Dr. Reisinger and Dr. Felix and Mr. Karin Zietzli. I came in a happy moment - Dr. Reisinger announced at dinner table that 3 hundred weight of fat was announced from America - doctor the Grob School, Mass. John Crocker. You should have heard the cheer!

I had a very good impression of the boys and girls and the teachers too - I must honestly say, the happiest moment since I have come to Europe. The people are very eager to clear their own opinion. They are suspicious against any kind of propaganda. Dr. Reisinger wrote in the years of his exile (when the Nazis put him out of his school) a book:

Goethe für die Jugend, which might be worth
while translating for American youth.
Former pupil's of Schorndorf - they are
called 'Alt Landweiser' - put their energy
into the establishing of a "Friedrichshaus"
in Neu-Berren. This school had formerly
been a Landweiserhaus from 1925
to 1941 until the Nazis destroyed it brutally.
It will be a most useful institution,
as the monetary situation in Bavaria
is breeding most dangerous tensions
between refugees, Polish Jews, Slavonic
people (mostly Nazi in tendency), German
people from Silesia and young daughters
who use the situation for stealing,
slaying, battering. The official tendency
of giving higher rations to Jews creates
new hatred, the peasants collaborate with
Nazi's and other people who have saved
raw material and the real open market
does not get a single lb. of honey etc.
I do hope that after the Lord of May, when

Palestine will be free, those Jews who really want to go to Palestine will be able to go over at last, before an outbreak of antisemitism will take place. In 1933 antisemitism was started by the Nazis in Munich - the population was not antisemitic - now, through years of propaganda and with all those Nazis in Bavaria who have no access to real jobs, the situation will be terrible.

In Garching near Munich I visited some old friends of ours, especially our former neighbors, where I found out that the house which we had built for us in 1910 is used by the American occupation army for military police. What the legal situation will be, nobody can fore see in the moment.

My sister in Munich lives in one small room, but I have been able to stay with

her, through the kindness of the owner of the house.
Around her are people of good will of all
backgrounds, who help each other in most
disastrous situations. Although I was allowed
to use a military train with a sleeper, I am
worn out by these 7 days - Berlin seems
to be peaceful compared to the situation
here.

If you could find people who would
see the importance of the "Flüchtlinge-
hilfe" it would be a great help.

It is, of course, ~~not~~ more than annoying
to live together with people of absolutely
different background - if you come home,
exhausted from the days' work - to find
5 other people to cook in your own kitchen
etc. The honest people are crushed by
those who have learned to barter, black-
market, steal - and I am sorry
to say - there are differences between them,
although they have plenty of food, good
quarters etc. -

We have been extremely lucky with the flat we are occupying here in Zehlendorf in a small house, occupied by the American H. G. We have a 3 1/2 room flat, but more than all the comfort means for me, that the German owners, who are now living in the attic - are absolutely honest, very nice people. I never have to lock a drawer. The year before Mr. & Mrs. Keller from New York have been living here - she is a Quaker and has worked at the Mittelhof. I took a piece of nice over to a kind of Christmas, Feiertag yesterday and I felt a peace in the harmonious behavior people of good will. Everything seems to be so simple and so easy.

In Puddle Hill Howard Breckon told us that they will hold retreats for people who want to recover from the world - I think the first thing I am looking for after any

return to America will be such a retreat.
My husband is astonishing in his energy.
He will write about his own experiences,
but twice is lacking.

Yesterday we had letters from our
children - Regula, the one you have met,
and her husband and little girl - from
New Mexico, our son and family in
Rome. - At least one of our daughters is
here, she kept up her spirit wonderfully through
terrible years and so does her husband.
Let us hope that I can stay to help her after
the birth of the expected baby (in the beginning
of April). My son in law did not dare to
have his son (from his wife who died) 15 years
old come to Berlin - he is now at a school
in Eslingen near Stuttgart.

The list of people whom I want and have to
help, is growing, growing.

All good wishes to Mr. Aydelotte and to
all our friends

Always yours

Elsa Frankl

S: Elsa Frankl D 043670

E. R. A. H. G. BINGUS

A. P. O. 742

P. M. New York N. Y.

Dec. 12. 47

Dear Mr. Aydellote!

Happy Xmas to you and your
family and to the Medicines -

With the help of Mr. King, I got
a reservation for the military
train to Munich for Dec. 14th and
am very glad & grateful.

I shall go and see the Landwehr,
being in Schoedorf; but it is rather
late to get an official report
ready and over to U.S. in time
for the year's budget. I tried
my best to get there before.

Did you see Dr. Theodor Mauter

about the situation?

He made the contact with a private school (the result

! Chocolate for every pupil :)

Could you try to get the school affiliated before they close their year budget or get some help from the Quakers?

After having called it over in Schoonhoven I shall send you a nice letterable from Meuwich and send a report as quick as I can.

I would be so happy to be more in the Middelhof with

its good spirit, but up to
know the legal questions
are most of my time.
We are planning a xmas party
for the Seminars of my time.
based. There are several very
nice students and some devoted
and able secretaries.

Greetings of my best kind.

Yours faithfully

Elsa Frankl

One wonderful boy came
to see us - he has been connected
with Heinrich Perle's and

Grace Choads, she in the Staff
of Puddle Hill). He has gone
back to his desolate home
situation in Dresden, but
his spirit is unbroken, trying
to reconvert the re-education
of Nations cannot do it.
Zoellner is his name!

Address: c/o American Express
2 Onkel Tomstrasse
Berlin-Zehlendorf
A.P.O. 742-A

Nov. 23. 47

2 Carbons

Dear Dr. Aydelotte

We arrived in Berlin October 20th. First we stayed at my daughters, then I learned that we obtained all facilities and could live in a hotel reserved for Americans. After ten days we got a flat with all one needs, warm water day and night, heating etc. We live indeed more comfortable than in our little flat in Princeton. My unusual case made some headache to the officials of the OMGUS. But they behaved extremely kind with full understanding of the possibilities connected with my experiment. So now every thing seems to be settled and the permit to stay will be extended to my wife after having applied at the consul; at least I do not doubt it.

About her undertakings my wife may report herself. For my part I think I have to report point by point about things which are in reality going on all together, exhausting my time day by day.

First of all: my lectures at the University are taking their course. I lectured up to date three weeks, trying to explain my system in the most concrete way I can. The audience is following with great patience and interest. The room is full and of course I do not know exactly what kind of people are sitting there. The seminar is much more crowded than it used to be. There cannot be only students of history of art, as we counted the first time 39, and since then still newcomers are participating. There is obviously a great hunger for any kind of spiritual food. When I was not yet clear which room I should take for the lecture I was in the so called maximum and saw that the students had reserved the seats by putting labels on the tables (puppits). As more than the half of the big room was already reserved I asked who is lecturing here and was informed it is a lecture about History of German Mysticism. This is the real picture of the "Russian" University which tries to feed the students with materialistic philosophy and "materialistischer Geschichtsauffassung" of Marx. I myself avoid to touch anything reminding on policy but in my introductory lecture I said clearly that I am lecturing with full liberty "Lehrfreiheit" and that science, "Wissenschaft" is seeking the truth and not power etc. How far my lecture will help to create a continuation of the interrupted tradition of German theory about history of art, I do not know, but I have the certainty that the youngest semesters, who are present, hear the first time something about the thoughts of Wölfflin, Riegl etc.

I had not yet the opportunity to meet all my colleagues, except the rector, the dean and the archeologist, I shall meet the rest coming Wednesday in the faculty session. the archeologist is a man of utmost courage and at the same time of clarity in his political thoughts. I know already that this is not the case with all the other colleagues. The faculty is in the same difficult situation as it was 1933 although colours have changed. I have to wait with ~~wixx~~ my judgment until I have real experience.

However I can say that the generalization, often heard in America, that all Germans are dangerous scoundrels cannot be true. In the Educational Branch of the OMGUS one tries to educate students in democracy and to bring those who are educated later over to the U.S.A. This is done in connection with the Anglistic Seminar and sponsored by Dr. Alexander, the chief of this Branch of the OMGUS. I asked Dr. Alexander whether I could participate in the meetings taking place in his house. He answered that not he had to decide who is invited but some young student a Miss L. So I saw her and

we arranged a separate course where we should talk German and invite students not only of the Anglistic Seminar. Such a meeting took place Nov. 11th with candle light as the current was cut to save electricity. My wife brought doughnuts and other food and the circle was very vividly interested to hear what is going on in other countries, what world government means etc. This circle will meet again next week.

In the meantime we arranged privately a second circle of adults partly our near friends, partly those whom they invited. It was I think again a successful discussion which also will continue and will bring the ideas into other brains. At present I feel satisfied with that commencement as everything takes much time considering the slow communication with the Stadtbahn and the U-Bahn. Yet if I am successful in my lectures and these meetings, it is especially, because I am able to talk German. I wonder how things will be Friday Dec. 5th when I shall talk about the same subject to some 30 officers of the army in English language. It was a fine suggestion of a female sergeant in some of the offices, to legalize my stay by inviting me to give such lectures. It may be that one wants first to hear what I have to say before it will be decided whether I should talk also to the troupes. I am ready to do it, although my time is now pretty full of duties.

Going to and fro everyday I experience strongly the difference of the American and the Russian zone. The University is taken care of by the Russians, but the work is done slowly, they have no instruments, no material. The roof of these parts, where there is still such a thing, has been covered three times. But the Dachpappe is bad and the wind takes it away. So when after months of dryness we had the first heavy rain, the corridor outside my institute was wet; it rained into the staircase and the water ran down the stairs. If one has not seen this, state one has not a clear idea. Imagine, you would have puddles in the corridor of the Fuld Hall and that it would drop directly upon your desk. This is here something usual and nobody talks much about. I baptized the University a Schwimmschule, but nobody was amused about this joke. I wonder what will become of this situation when rain will be followed by freezing weather. the staircase will become an exercise ground for people interested in climbing glaciers. I have to say that the German people behave very patiently under all the difficulties which I cannot enumerate. In the Subway rarely some dispute arises, but most people are quietly suffering and even indulging such loss of patience, if some tired men or women become nervous.

This question would lead to my impression of the attitude of the average German to the situation as a whole. There are, as I heard, many who do not understand that all suffering is nothing than the consequence of a wrong and immoral policy, they think that the Germans by misfortune lost the war, but that a coming generation has still the chance to win another war. Such people I had no luck to meet myself. Those whom I meet, and there are dozens and dozens, have all a clear understanding that something new has to be tried, a cooperation without war. They are only not yet clear about the way and deviated by the problems of the interior policy of the parties and the urgent needs of every day life.

My answer to these problems, the "Principles of World Democracy" will be printed relatively soon in German and then first Germans will have a book to discuss. I do not overestimate my contribution but I am glad that I shall be able to help the spreading of those ideas which can bring peace.

Yesterday I began to dictate chapter 10 of my Literature on Gothic which will be published at Gebrüder Mann in Berlin in German language. I have time for this job only on Saturdays, I shall finish it after the Winterterm will be over.

With cordial greetings to Mrs. Aydellotte and you - Sincerely Paul Frankl

October 11
Hotel Arago,
19 rue de la Glaciere
Paris XIII^e

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

My husband received your letter from Sept. 29th today. We are happy to inform you that the permit for a lecture of my husband at Berlin University finally arrived - after four months of repeated applications. Now we shall leave for Berlin on Sunday 19th of October. The permit is given for 3 months. Whether there will be the chance to extend my permit of 15 days, nobody can know in beforehand.

In the meantime you will have received our combined letter written a few days ago. Yesterday we were invited to a couple, both have been my husband's pupils, and it is touching to feel their warmth and esteem. The American citizenship makes all the difference for the French scientists, who formerly ignored all German history of art. The young generation has changed. Switzerland had a very warm welcome for my husband during the Congress for stained glass in Bern - old and new colleagues, pupils etc. We have found out that the most practical way to have our mail addressed to the American Express in Berlin, so one can even send books.

We are looking forward to receive Mr. James King. We shall stay at our daughters flat in the beginning: Frau Hanneliese Kulbach, Filandastrasse 4, Steglitz - Berlin, U.S. Zone.

I leave the other questions to my husband. With warm thanks for your interest and kindness,

Yours

Elsa Frankl

Greetings to Mrs Aydelotte.

P.S. In the Meeting yesterday I heard from Miss Wood that next year the affiliations of American Schools will be extended to German Schools. Margaret H Stevens in Freiburg is in charge of visiting such schools, and I heard they got already all the details of the Odenwald Schule from Minna Specht's own specialized letter.

My husband and I have been at Mr. and Mrs. Paul R yesterday, a delightful couple who are in charge of the International Quaker Centre for young people. He is French, she Swedish from birth. For ten years they have been in Madagaskar. It is a very good atmosphere in the whole Paris Meeting, here - always changing.

Greetings to Mrs. Aydelotte.

Yours sincerely,

Elsa Frankl

XIII^e Paris, Oct. 11. Hotel Congo
19 Rue de la Glacière.

Dear Mr. Aydelotte!

My husband received your letter
from Sept. 29th - to-day. We are happy
to inform you that the Permit for
a lecture of my husband at Berlin
Univ. finally arrived - after four
months of repeated applications.
Now we shall leave for Berlin on
Sunday 19th of Oct. - The permit
is given for 3 months.

Whether there will be the chance
to extend my permit of 15 days,
nobody can know in beforehand.

In the meantime you will have
received our combined letter

written a few days ago.
Yesterday we were invited to a couple
both have been my husband's pupils
and it is touching to feel their
warmth and esteem. The American
citizenship makes all the difference
for the French scientists, who formerly
ignored all German history of art.
The young generation has changed.
Switzel had a very warm wel-
come for my husband during the
congress for stained glass in Bern -
old and new colleagues, pupils etc. -
We have found out that the most
practical way to have our mail
addressed to The American Express
in Berlin, so we can even read
books.

We are looking forward to receive
Mr. James King. We shall stay
at our daughters flat in the be-
ginning: Frau Hameliese Kuhlback
Fildudastr. 4, Hegelstr.-Berlinc
U.S. zone.

I leave the other questions to
my husband.

With warm thanks for your
interest and kindness

Yours Elsa Frankl

Greetings to Mrs. Aydellotte.

P.S. In the meeting yesterday I heard
from Miss Wood that next year the affi-
liations of American schools will be
extended to German schools -
Margaret Hamm Stevens in Freiburg
is in charge of visiting such schools.

and I heard they got already
all the details of the Edelwald
School from Minna Specht's
own specialized letter.

My husband and I have been
at Mr. & Mrs. Paul Renoyre
yesterday a delightful couple
who are in charge of the
International Quaker Centre
for young people.

He is French, she Swedish
from Gitta. For 10 years they
have been in Madagascar.
It is a very good aducos.
there in the whole Paris
Meeting, here - always changing.
Greetings to Mrs. Aydellotte
Yours sincerely
Elsa Francke

Address since Oct. 20th
o/o Kulbach, Filandastrasse 4
Berlin - Steglitz, American Sector

October 11, 1947

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

My letter sent to you few days ago gave you already a short report about my doings since I left America. In the meantime the recent permit arrived and we shall leave Paris coming Sunday Oct. 19. I thank you for your recommendation of Mr. King. He may be of great help for me.

When I shall stay longer in Berlin than the first time (Aug. 13-31) I shall be able to report more about the situation in Germany. Your question whether I could be happy returning to a German professorship I can only answer with an emphatic: No. In Germany nobody is happy. Of course there are individuals who are cheerful by nature, people who are happy because they have personal private experiences of success or love or getting a baby, but the general situation is not encouraging. A professorship especially would be hampered by lack of books. In Berlin I saw only the library of the Kunsthistorische Seminar and that of the Museums. The first is very small filling two bookshelves, it was once a great library although not so complete as ours in the Princeton University. It seems that a part of this library has been burned when the "Alte Komode" was destroyed by our bombers. In this Palais from the time of Frederick II the Institute has been installed. Now it is in the University itself. There is one relatively big room where the slides are which have been nearly completely saved, what is the foundation of my coming lectures. A second room is prepared for the students. When I saw it, the floor was not yet done and the chairs only promised. I do not see what the students will read. The other library has still less than one third of its books. The rest including all periodicals was taken by the Russians. Those remnants were not yet unpacked, but still in boxes. They may be unpacked when I shall be back. This library is under the Pergamon Museum. The sculpture had been brought away by the Nazis when the defeat became undeniable. This was done carelessly in great hurry and some of the sculptures are said to have been damaged. But I do not know whether this rumour is justified because the Russians took the Pergamon Altar to Russia and in Berlin nobody knew where it is at present. This big room where the altar was exhibited had of course a roof of glass. As this is broken it rains into the Museum and the water runs down into the library. One began to substitute the glass roof by a wooden one and when this will be done the boxes of the "Museums bibliothek" will be unpacked. I had no time to pay visits to the Universitäts bibliothek and the Staatsbibliothek. The first is said to be saved, the latter is partly damaged. The side walk along this building at least in the Under den Linden is still covered with rubble. There was still another library for students of art history, that of the Kunstgewerbemuseum of the Albrechtstrasse. This has been transferred to Dahlem, the American Sector of Berlin, and there my son in law is working under the advice of Prof. Koch. I have not seen this library by lack of time. Now it has been ordered. But I shall not be able to use those books frequently because they will be far away from the University and I shall need books day by day preparing the lectures. Furthermore it specializes in arts and crafts. It has a famous collection for history of the Costume but not what I need. I do not believe that I could write my history of Gothic Architecture in Berlin. The best places to do it are Princeton and the Avery library in New York. Also in London and Paris I do not find the completeness which I am used in U.S.A. There were complete collections in Munich. But here all books of art history are burned. Those of the Staatsbibliothek of the Kunsthistorische Seminar (which had bought part of my own private library) that of the Akademie der bildenden Künste and that of the Technische Hochschule. Hitler began with burning of books and the bombers finished the job. It will be one of the most important actions of America to restore the libraries of Germany. Without books no recovery of scholarship is possible.

I was a little explicit upon this question as a justification for my

"NO! Certainly this is not the only reason. At present one suffers under the restriction of travels. An art historian has to decide himself where to go, without asking some office. At present I got the reentry permit into the American Zone of Germany. The words "French" and "British" are cancelled. However, I hope that this is a good sign for me and that it means I shall get a new permit for the other Zones when I shall apply for a prolongation of the Visa to accomplish my travels for the Guggenheim fellowship.

One has no books, no photographs (except in Marburg which fortunately was not bombed) no periodicals, the Museums are empty, to travel is difficult and every day one has first to consider where to eat, whether the ration cards will be sufficient and so on.

The Russians are interested to have the courses of the University going. Therefore several workers are daily working to bring the ruined parts of the building in shape. The room where I shall lecture will be heated and the electricity will work for the lanterns to show the slides. I shall lecture Monday and Thursday 11-1. I should have preferred four days with one single hour, but this is bad for the students. They prefer to save the way (subway etc). My Seminar will be Friday 4-6 p.m; not 5-7 because in winter the later hours become dangerous for people who go home through badly illuminated streets.

All these details are as such unimportant, but they may help you to imagine that one encounters difficulties at every step.

These negative remarks may be supplemented by positive ones. I talked with people of my nearest circle, my family, my friends, few colleagues, everywhere I found the readiness for a clear reorientation to democratic ideals, they only did not know what to do. They had not heard anything of the movement which is slowly growing in U.S.A and several other countries. Nobody knew that there was a conference in Montreux. Yet the same is the case here in France, although the leader of the "Etats Unies du Monde" Mr. Lamaron in Paris, has been chosen as President of the new "Mouvement Universet pour une Confederation Mondiale." I talk about these questions to every intelligent person I meet and I advise them to join this movement even if they do not agree in all details. Nothing is at yet fixed, everything still fluid and flexible and everybody can still influence the further development. The journals, the whole press is still silent, it is not paid for propaganda and also, as it seems, a little bit helpless and without understanding. The American group has now more than 20,000 members, the French the same sum. I do not know how many are in other countries. Personally I have the conviction that the movement will grow without my help. However, I hope to incite people in Germany to work for spreading of this idea of World Federation. I met people who believe in Pan-europe. They do not see that this is only a block against Russia and that therefore Churchill is so much interested in it. Some people were immediately impressed by the idea of World Federation and also of the relative progress of this movement and asked for literature, as nothing of this kind exists in Germany. One even does not know Reves Anatomy of Peace. My own ms. about World Democracy found a sponsor when I crossed the ocean. He mediated a Dutch publisher who now is waiting for the paper allocation. So far I know the situation, this book will not appear before spring 1948. It would be easier for me to have it ready now and to give it to those who ask for literature about World peace, World government, etc. Anyhow I shall be able to have meetings with those circles who were created by the OMBUS through Prof. Alexander. There I hope to find open minded youth which may be able and willing to spread the ideas with the same enthusiasm as the students in Chicago etc. whom I met partly when I was still in the U.S.

I have to wait whether my optimism is justified and I shall write you later about my experiences. At present I can only say that much more should and could be done in supporting real democratic ideas in Germany. Since I am sure that

-2-

I shall be back woon these problems become again urgent to me. I hope that the preparations of the lectures will let time enough to have these meetings. I know that the first difficulty will be to find a place and also the right time, as people will not gather lte evening.

I consider how to use the coming week. Probably I shall see one or two of the gothic cathedrals in the neighborhood of Paris. Then we have to pack and prepare our travel to Berlin. Our daughter will be at the station and I myself have already exprience how to bring the luggage home without taxi. The first day after my arrival I may bring my wife to the OMCUS and then report to the Dean and Rector of the University. Did I write you that up to now there is no chance to get my money back. The Russians declare that they are no "Rechtsnachfolger" of the Third Reich, and my University Mallea.S. is now in the Russian Zone. I shall have the highest salary but with subtraction of 55% for taxes. Yet I shall talk over this question with a lawyer of the OMCUS to whom I have a recommendation.

The next report comes from Berlin. Time in Paris was beautiful, good weather, old streets, nice people, excel lent food, good and cheap hotel and good Museums. The Grande galerie du Louvre is reopened.

Kind regards to Mrs. Aydelotte and good wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Paul Frankl

Address since Oct. 20th:

c/o KULBACH, FILANDA STRASSE 4
Berlin - STEGLITZ, American Sector.

October 11. 47

Dear Dr Aydelotte.

My letter sent to you few days ago gave you already a short report about my doings since I left America. In the meantime the reentry permit arrived and we shall leave Paris coming Sunday Oct. 19. I thank you for your recommendation of Mr King. He may be of great help for me.

When I shall stay longer in Berlin than the first time (August 13 - 31th) I shall be able to report more about the situation in Germany.

Your question whether I could be happy returning to a German professorship I can only answer with an emphatic: No. In Germany nobody is happy. Of course there are individuals who are cheerful by nature, people who are happy because they have personal private experiences of success or

- love or getting a baby, but the general situation is not encouraging. A professorship especially would be hampered by lack of books. In Berlin
- ✓ I saw only the library of the ^{KUNSTHISTORISCHE} ~~Kunsthistorische~~ ~~Seminar~~ and that of the Museum. The first is very small filling two bookshelves, it was once a great library although not so complete as ours in the Princeton University. It seems that a part of this library has
- ✓ been burned when the "Alte Kommode" was destroyed by our bombers. In this Palais from the time of Frederick II the Institute ^{has} ~~was~~ ^{been} installed. Now it is in the University itself. There is one relatively big room where the slides are which have been nearly completely saved, what is the foundation of my coming lectures. A second room is prepared for the students. When I saw it, the floor was not yet done and the chairs only promised. I do not see what the students will read. The other library

has still less than one third of its books. The rest including all periodicals ~~were~~ ^{was} taken by the Russians. ~~Those~~ remnants were not yet unpacked, but still in boxes. They may be unpacked when I shall be back. This library is under the Pergamon Museum. The sculptures had been brought away by the Nazis when the defeat became undeniable. This was done carelessly in great hurry and some of the sculptures are said to have been damaged. But I do not know whether this rumour is justified because the Russians took the Pergamon Altar to Russia and in Berlin nobody knew where it is at present. This big room where the altar was exhibited had of course a roof of glass. As this is broken it rains into the Museum and the water runs down into the library. One began to substitute the glass roof by a wooden one

and when this will be done the boxes of the
"Museumbibliothek" will be unpacked. I had
✓ no time to pay visits to the Universität's biblio-
thek and the Staatsbibliothek. The first is said to
be saved, the latter is partly damaged. The wide
walk along this building at least in the Ucker der
Linden is still covered with rubble. There was
still another library for students of art history
✓ that of the Kunstgewerbe-museum of the Albrecht-
strasse. This has been transferred to Dahlem,
the American sector of Berlin, and there my
son in law is working under the advice of Prof.
Koch. I have not seen this library by lack of time.
Now it has been ordered. But I shall not be
able to use those books frequently because they
will be far away from the University and I
shall need books, ^{along my stay} preparing the lectures. Furthermore

it

Specializes in arts and crafts. It has a famous collection for history of the costume but not what I need. I do not believe that I could write my history of Gothic Architecture in Berlin. The best places ^{to} do it, at are Princeton and the Avery Library in New York. Also in London and Paris I do not find the completeness which I am used in U.S.A. There were complete collections in Munich. But here all books of art history are

✓ burned: those of the Staatsbibliothek of the Kunsthist.

Seminar (which had bought part of my own private

✓ library) that of the ^{Akademie der bildenden Künste} Akademie der bildenden Künste and

✓ that of the ^{Technische Hochschule} Technische Hochschule. Hitler began

with burning of books and the bombers finished the job. It will be one of the most important actions of America to restore the libraries of Germany. Without books no recovery of scholarship is possible.

I was a little explicit upon this question as a justification for my "No." Certainly this is not the only reason. At present one suffers under ^{the} restriction of travels. An art historian has to decide himself where to go, without asking some office. At present I got the reentry permit into the American zone of Germany. The words "French" and "British" are cancelled. However

2 I hope that this is a good sign for me and that it means I shall get a new permit for the other zones when I shall apply for a prolongation of the Visa to accomplish my travels for the Juggenheim fellowship.

One has no books, no photographs (except in Marburg which fortunately was not bombed) no periodicals, the Museums are empty, to travel is difficult and every day one has first to

corridor where to eat, whether the ration cards will be sufficient and so on.

The Russians are intended to have the courses of the University going. Therefore several workers are daily working to bring the ruined parts of the building in shape. The room where I shall lecture will be heated and the electricity will work for the lanterns to show the slides. I shall lecture Monday and Thursday 11-1⁴. I should have preferred four days with one single hour, but this is best for the students they prefer to save the way (Subway etc.). My seminar will be Friday 4-6⁴ P.M.; not 5-7⁴ because in Winter the later hours become dangerous for people who go home through badly illuminated streets.

All these details are as much unimportant, but

they may help you to imagine that one en-
counter difficulty at every step.

These negative remarks may be supplemented
by positive ones. I talked with people of my
nearest circle, my family, my friends, few
colleg colleagues, everywhere I found the readiness
for a clear reorientation to democratic ideals
they only did not know what to do, they
had not heard anything of the movement
which slowly is growing in U.S.A and several
other countries. Nobody knew that there was
a conference in Montreux. Yet the same is the

- case here in France, although the leader of the
"Etats Unies ^{du} Monde" Mr Lamoron ^{in Paris} has been
chosen as President of the new "Mouvement
Universelle pour une Confédération Mondiale"
I talk about these questions to every intelligent

person
people I meet and I advise them to join
this movement even if they do not agree
in all details. Nothing is at yet fixed, every-
thing still fluid and flexible and everybody
can still influence the further development.
The journals, the whole press is still silent, it
is not paid for propaganda and also, as it
seems, a little bit helpless and without under-
standing. The American group has now more
than 20,000 members, the French the same
sum. I do not know how many are in other
countries. Personally I have the conviction that
this movement will grow without my help.
However I hope to incite people in Germany
to work for spreading of this idea of World
Federation. I met people who believe in Pan-
europa. They do not see that this is only a
block against Russia and that therefore Churchill

is so much interested in it. Some people were
immediately impressed ~~with~~ ^{by} the idea of World-
Federation and also of the relative progress of
this movement and asked for literature, as
nothing of this kind exists in Germany. One
2 even does not know Reyer, History of Peace.
My own ~~name~~ ^{name} about World Democracy found
a sponsor when I crossed the Ocean. He
2 mediated a Dutch publisher who now
is waiting for the paper-allocation. So far
I know, the situation, this book will not appear
before Spring 1948. It would be easier for me
to have it ready now and to give it to those
who ask for literature about World peace,
World government etc. I shall be able
to have meetings with those circles who now
are created by the Organ through Prof Alexander.

There I hope to find openminded youth who may be able and willing to spread the ideas with the same enthusiasm as the students in Chicago etc whom I met partly when I was still in the U.S.

I have to wait whether my optimism is justified and I shall write you later ^{about} ~~of~~ my experiences. At present I can only say that much more should and could be done in supporting real democratic ideas in Germany. Since I am sure that I shall be back soon these problems become again urgent to me. I hope that the preparations of the lectures will let time enough to have these meetings. I know that the first difficulty will be to find a place and also the right time, as people will not gather late evening.

I consider how to use the coming week. Probably I shall see one or two of the future cathedrals in the ~~new~~ neighbourhood of Paris. Then we have to pack and prepare our travel to Berlin. Our daughter will be at the station and I myself have already experienced how to bring the luggage home - without taxi. The first day after my arrival I may bring my wife to the Organs and then report to the Dean and Rector of the University. Did I write you that up to now there is no chance to get my money back. The Russians declare that they are no "Rechtsnachfolger" ^{Rechtsnachfolger} of the Third Reich, and my University ^{Rechts-} ~~is~~ ^{is} now in the Russian zone. I shall have the highest salary but with subtraction of 55% for taxes. Yet I shall talk over this problem with a lawyer of the Organs to whom I have a recommendation.

The next report comes from Berlin. - Time in Paris was beautiful, good weather, old streets, nice people, excellent food, good and cheap hotel and good museums. The Grande Galerie du Louvre is reopened. - Kind regards to Mrs. Aydelotte and good wishes to you. Sincerely yours Paul Frankl

Paris, Hotel Arago, 19 Rue de la Harpe.
Oct. 4th 47

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Aydelotte:

My husband started a letter to you
on Sept. 27th - always hoping that the
definit answer for his reentering
Germany for his lectures would arrive.
But this permit has not come yet.
I shall go on Oct. 20th for the fifteen
days - better than nothing any how.

When I tried to leave America, the
first ship, "Marie Martin" on which I
was booked did not come back in
time, but was in England, kept back
to be repaired - my second attempt
was the "America" - which was kept off
from sailing through the strike; finally

I got a berth on the Queen Mary and had
a wonderful crossing to England, where
I found my son (although already
packing). I was not so lucky with the
Friends - most of the people of the staff
had just left either for U.S. or the
continent. But I attended one very
good meeting for "Suffering" and
one of the Sunday meetings in London.
There I met Lady Robert Magor,
who read my name and asked whether
I knew her. She and her husband
invited me for supper - they had
heard a lot about my husband
through Arthur Schuchel, who is

always staying with them in London.
We had a very pleasant and interesting
evening. In Cambridge I went to see
Mrs. Burdell twice - she is ^a most lovely
person, ready to help wherever she
can. I reached Mrs. George only by
telephone, but I saw the greatest
part of my personal friends -
it is such a difference of one call
talk - a quarter of an hour
can take away the separation
of years. - Now I am here with
my husband and the reception
of the French Quakers is very
warm and charming.

7
I went to see them on a Saturday
afternoon and especially Mr. Revoir
with his very charming Swedish wife
is a delightful person. I cannot yet
recall all the names (who) of those
who talked at the meeting on Sunday.
For Monday I was invited to the
wedding of Mary Bagster
a charming couple of
Portish and French origin.

Today (Saturday) I shall go to a
Meeting of all intercultural groups
at Mr. Revoir's and to - tomorrow to
the Meeting again.

The peace which receives you in these
Meetings is unbelievable, after your

struggle through overcrowded subways,
queues for ration cards, etc etc. The situa-
tion for the French population is very
difficult, the enormous prices cannot
be paid by the poorer population. I do
not know how they can exist, if they
have no relatives in the country.

But although they look tired in the
subways, they are not hopeless but
full of vigor and life. Shops and
carriages are full of fruit and also
meat, on certain days, but the poor
cannot buy it. The absolute lack of
coffee, tea and milk is the greatest
change - England has managed to
have its tea even for the worker
in the street at the open shop for

I came with a little milk and sasharic.
I am slowly preparing for Germany.
My daughter in Berlin, Hannah Kulbask
Fildendark. 4, Berlin Heglitz is expecting
a baby. As it has been her great
great wish all those years she is very
happy although it will not be very
easy. She writes: I had not children
all these years - now I am
getting two at once, as Richard
(her husband) is going to fetch
his son of 16 years to live with
them again after 9 years of
separation. If the Princeton Meeting
would help us to support them
with a parcel from Berlin to

Since this would mean a great
help. My daughter looks quite al-
right from the photos and what
friends and also my husband
told me, but my son in law
looks deeply overtaxed. Mrs.
Burkitt's sister in Berlin (British
Section) has met him and wrote
to her, that she would be afraid
for him. - If only the winter will
not be so hard again, so that
the transport of Care and other
parcels will function.

I had very nice answers from
Judy Glaser and also from

81
Mrs. Paffer from the Friends Centre
and OMB's in Berlin, but
of course everything is depend-
ing on the permit to stay
longer. After I had talked to
Miss Newman in London, at the
Secretary Permit Office, she
said: I think you are going
in an important mission -
I wish they would be of the
same opinion in Berlin
and help to overcome the
incredible amount of red
tape.

9
at the Meeting for Reeducation in
Germany in London all the people
from the American zone had not been
able to come on account of red
tape - My husband had hoped to
meet Minna Specht there, instead
of this, she had written a letter,
explaining. She has been in a
hospital with heart trouble. -
In the report of the "Re-Education
in Germany" there was a very good
article on an International Conference
held at the Odendwald school
in May 47: Semaine Internationale
d'Etudes pour l'Enfance Victime

10)
de la Guerre). If I possibly can I shall
try to get another copy of the whole
Bulletin, edited in London W.C. 2
15. James Street, Long Cove. —

We had a long letter from another
friend of ours: Felix Zielinsky, son
of his famous father, author of
Licero etc. Zielinsky is a teacher
at the Landwehrscheine Schiedhof
a/Rüterssee, Bavaria.

The Director Dr. Reisinger was
brought into the position through
my husband's advice, and so
was Dr. Zielinsky. For some
time the Nazi's dismissed Dr. Rei-
singer — now he has been put
into his position again.

I think it so very important
to help this school with a very
good tradition (it was one of
the first country schools after
models from England, long
years ago). The boys who leave
the school with 18 or 19 years
are really very important for
the future - not only of Ger-
many - . Mr. Moutser in Prussia
told me that all American
school sponsors the Landschulheim
but that this is more a gesture
than a real help - it came
to one plate of chocolate for
the pupil and some pamphlets.
If one could find some rich

12

people who would be convinced
of the importance of the situation.
" The Arbeiterwohl, New York
216 East ^{50th St.} has brought out a
very good and cheap parcel.
The net weight is 7 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ of
blood sausage, pressed pork
and beef for 2.95 including
postage. It can be provided
so cheap as it is shipped from
Canada to Hamburg direct
in great loads and distribu-
ted to the Louseum (Cooperatives)
in all the places which have
these cooperatives. If you pay
your check to the office in New York
giving the address of the receiver,
you get a present Gutshelie,

which you send to your friend
and he gets the parcel at the nearest
Cooperative. People in Germany
love blood sausage, which is very
high in nutritional value. Of
course one could send Multi
Purpose food. Clifford Clifton
Calif. - But the main thing
is to get new people interested
in the situation abroad.

But you allow all that -

To-day in the Sunday Meeting
I met the first German Quaker,
Heinrich Carstens, from Hanover.
It was touching to feel the sym-
pathy which everybody brought
to him. He got the permit
to bring a small group of

14

German young people over to France
who want to help to rebuild in parts
where the Germans have destroyed.
This was one of the first ideas of
Minna Specht - long before the war
ended. - The sympathy of the
partly French, partly Alsatian people
was so spontaneous that I was
really touched - after all what
has happened. -

Please give my greetings and
love to the Meeting - I feel
glad to belong to it.

Yours sincerely

Elsa Frankl

October 11
Hotel Arago,
19 rue de la Glaciere
Paris XIII^e

Dear Mr. Aydelotte:

My husband received your letter from Sept. 29th today. We are happy to inform you that the permit for a lecture of my husband at Berlin University finally arrived - after four months of repeated applications. Now we shall leave for Berlin on Sunday 19th of October. The permit is given for 3 months. Whether there will be the chance to extend my permit of 15 days, nobody can know in beforehand.

In the meantime you will have received our combined letter written a few days ago. Yesterday we were invited to a couple, both have been my husband's pupils, and it is touching to feel their warmth and esteem. The American citizenship makes all the difference for the French scientists, who formerly ignored all German history of art. The young generation has changed. Switzerland had a very warm welcome for my husband during the Congress for stained glass in Bern - old and new colleagues, pupils etc. We have found out that the most practical way to have our mail addressed to the American Express in Berlin, so one can even send books.

We are looking forward to receive Mr. James King. We shall stay at our daughters flat in the beginning: Frau Hanneliese Kulbach, Filandastrasse 4, Steglitz - Berlin, U.S. Zone.

I leave the other questions to my husband. With warm thanks for your interest and kindness,

Yours

Elsa Frankl

Greetings to Mrs Aydelotte.

P.S. In the Meeting yesterday I heard from Miss Wood that next year the affiliations of American Schools will be extended to German Schools. Margaret H Stevens in Freiburg is in charge of visiting such schools, and I heard they got already all the details of the Odenwald Schule from Minna Specht's own specialized letter.

My husband and I have been at Mr. and Mrs. Paul R yesterday, a delightful couple who are in charge of the International Quaker Centre for young people. He is French, she Swedish from birth. For ten years they have been in Madagaskar. It is a very good atmosphere in the whole Paris Meeting, here - always changing.

Greetings to Mrs. Aydelotte.

Yours sincerely,

Elsa Frankl

Bethel, Seeholsten 18
11. Nov. 47

Dear Mr. Aydellotte:

Here I am sitting in the rubble for
history at last in the university, awaiting
my last days' third lecture. If you enter
the remains of a building which was
the university you look around between
the ruins and without a guide would
not find a small part where the stair
case is still intact, although you see
the open sky. We hope that they will
be able to close the roof over this stair-
case as the rain pours in and there will
be accidents with ice covered steps.
But there is lack of material etc.
I do admire the young people who
have worked valiantly and courageously
to restore at least a few lecture
rooms - a few of them can be

heated. The students are eager, some
of them very young, some much older
than student age, some attracted
through our personal presence.

I do hope that we will be able to
stay. Your recommendations to James
E. King has been most useful, when
we had come to a deadlock. But
in spite of that, the difficulties have
not yet been overcome, as my bus-
band is paid in German money
and in the Prugas we cannot use
it and they were interested where
our American money came from.
The grant of 2000 \$ which the Committee
was kind enough to give for me
during his absence came very handy

for the situation here. May be that
the legal point will be overcome through
a very good suggestion of one of the
officials in the Military Period Office -
Miss Ann Pace - : the suggestion that
my husband would give some
lectures to the American occupational
army too. She turned into being
very sympathetic to our
cause. - I see quite clearly that
my husband would not have been
able to stay here during the winter
without the American facilities
of heated rooms and food in
the canteen. The flat which our
children got is icy cold as the wind
is blowing through cracks in the wall
and there is too little heating now.

terial to heat a small stove more
than a short time in the morning or
at night. Sometimes they tear up in
our heated flat for hours -
Last night we had the great pleasure
that Prof. Weidert - Archeologist -
the one who had the idea of calling
my husband - came to see us.
He is a wonderful man - upright -
clever, full of courage. No wonder
that the students love him.
The secret is: he is not afraid.

Apart from the University here, he
is - as an Archeologist - very much
interested in the situation in the
Rhine land, where through the bombing
of the cathedrals in Cologne,
Mainz, Trier etc. the ground is

right open and you see remnants
from Roman times, which you
have never seen before. He is
very eager to let excavate certain
places, but he cannot get the
municipal power for this purpose.
On the other hand, it has to be
done before the places are filled
up again. Now we were thinking
of those young people who
linger about the railway sta-
tions, concerned with black-
market etc and being really
a great threat to the travelling
etc. Perhaps by special food
one might convince some of

them that work would bring
them back to a normal life again.
I am especially thinking of
the "Arbeiter Wohl" Packet, which
is extremely cheap, so that per-
haps you might be able to find
people between scientist, Rhoads
scholars or others who would
be ready to send some.

The procedure is the following:
You send a check for \$5.00 to
the "Arbeiter Wohl Labor" New York
216 East, 80th St. with a name,
to whom you want to send.
You get back a "Geschenk gut-
schein", which you send to the

addresses. The Robeter Wolf Labot
takes care of ^{the} rest. They send the
supply of canned sausage directly
from Canada to Haccberg and
distribute the parcels, containing
7 1/2 lbs. of blood sausage, (not weight)
pork meat, beef to their coopera-
tives; ^{this} which avoids the post services
and lowers the price. It is by
far the cheapest meat supply that
has come over and many
people (for instance students)
would be able to afford 2.50
instead of 10 ¢ for a care parcel.
Unfortunately it cannot yet be
sent to Berlin and Rumania zone.

I went to see Miss M. I. Brann
with my husband. She is the sister
of Mrs. Burkill in Cambridge
and just as helpful here as an
official of the British Government
as her sister is in England.
She suggested that I go to the
Arbeiter Wohl people in Berlin
first and talk the case over,
which I shall do one of these
coming days.

Since we got my permit extended
I am breathing more freely again
without the very kind James E. King
we would not have overcome
the difficulties. He has a very

charming young wife from Florida
we had music together to-day -
Mozart songs - she is very kind
and helpful. -

I shall give you greetings from
Douglas Heere and his charming
wife - wherever they turn up
the atmosphere becomes cheerful
and hopeful. I hoped all the
time to meet them, but nobody
could tell me exactly where
they would turn up - when
we suddenly met in the same
hotel - the Birch Hotel -
Yesterday - they had been away
in Frankfurt - I am turning round
in the huge Town Hall -
who is sitting at the table next

to ours, Douglas Greer and Dorothy.
They are on their way to Cologne
now. I have taken my children
over to the Mittelhof and they like
the atmosphere very much. One
afternoon we met there a group
of those "lost generation" youths
who are put into the youth
prison, which is not a real
closed prison but rather kind
of education. Those boys had
been pulling out roots of trees,
and had cleared them, for
old women as some additional
heating material. They had been
allowed to come over above,

by word of honor, without a guard.
They were sitting in a circle
with candle light, between young
social workers, had had tea
and something to eat and certainly
felt peaceful. Love is certainly
a better education than threat
and prison. -

Through all the trouble with our
permit I have not yet done so
much work with young groups
as I wanted to - I had been asked
to do so since several groups
protestant churches and catholics
and jewish. Do you know
Mr. Quincy who advocates the
team work. I had no idea that

This group existed in America for
19 years already!

We certainly feel that we are
doing the right thing here —
even if the result may be only
one drop —

So give my love to Mrs. Aydellotte
and whom you meet of our
friends . . . Writings of the
work of the archeologists I sud-
denly remembered Miss Virginia
Grace — she would be excellent
for working in Germany — she
knows the language and her
quiet kindness would be so
useful in these surroundings.

Always yours
Frank

October 4, 1947
Paris, Hotel Arago
19 Rue de la Glaciere
Paris XIII^e, France

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Aydelotte:

My husband started a letter to you on September 27th, always hoping that the definite answer for his reentering Germany for his lectures would arrive. But this permit has not come yet. I shall go on October 20th for the fifteen days - better than nothing anyhow.

When I tried to leave America, the first ship, Marine Marlin, on which I was booked, did not come back in time, but was in England, kept back to be repaired - my second attempt was the America - which was kept off from sailing through the strike; finally I got a berth on the Queen Mary and had a wonderful crossing to England, where I found my son (although already packing). I was not so lucky with the Friends - most of the people of the staff had just left either for U.S. or the continent. But I attended one very good Meeting for "suffering" and one of the Sunday Meetings in London. There I met Lady Robert Mayor, who read my name and asked whether I knew you. She and her husband invited me for supper - they had heard a lot about my husband through Arthur Schnabel, who is always staying with them in London. We had a very pleasant and interesting evening. In Cambridge I went to see Mrs. Burkill twice - she is a most lovable person, ready to help wherever she can. I reached Miss only by telephone, but I saw the greatest part of my personal friends. It is such a difference if one can talk - a quarter of an hour can take away the separation of years. Now I am here with my husband and the reception of the French Quakers is very warm and charming. I went to see them on a Saturday afternoon and especially Mr. Revoir with his very charming Swedish wife, is a delightful person. I cannot yet recall all the names of those who talked at the Meeting on Sunday. For Monday I was invited to the wedding of Mary Bagster, a charming couple of British and French origin. Today (Saturday) I shall go to a Meeting of all international group at Mr. Revoir's and tomorrow to the Meeting again.

The peace which receives you in these Meetings is unbelievable, after your struggle through overcrowded subways, queues for ration cards, etc., etc. The situation for the French population is very difficult, the enormous prices cannot be paid by the poorer population. I do not know how they can eat, if they have no relatives in the country. But although they look tired in the subways, they are not hopeless but full of vigor and life. Shops and carriages are full of fruit and also meat, on certain days, but the poor cannot buy it. The absolute lack of coffee, tea and milk is the greatest change - England has managed to have its tea even for the worker in the street at the open shop for 2 pence with a little milk and saccarine. I am slowly preparing for Germany. My daughter in Berlin, Hanneliese Kulbach, Filaudastr. 4, Berlin Steglitz is expecting a baby. As it has been her great, great wish all these years she is very happy although it will not be very easy. She writes: I had no children all these years - now I am getting two at once, as Richard (her husband) is going to fetch his son of 16 years to live with them again after 9 years of separation. If the Princeton Meeting would help us to support them with a parcel from time to time this would mean a great help. My daughter looks quite all right from the photos, and what friends and also my husband told me, but my son-in-law looks deeply overtired. Mrs. Burkill's sister

in Berlin (British section) has met him and wrote to her, that she would be afraid for him. If only the winter will not be so hard again, so that the transport of CARE and other parcels will function.

I had very nice answers from Judy Glaser and also from Mrs. Jaffee from the Friends Centre and OMGUS in Berlin, but of course everything is depending on the permit to stay longer. After I had talked to Miss Newman in London, at the Military Permit Office, she said: I think you are going on an important mission. I wish they would be of the same opinion in Berlin and help to overcome the incredible amount of red tape.

At the Meeting for Reeducation in Germany in London all the people from the American zone had not been able to come on account of red tape. My husband had hoped to meet Minna Specht there, instead of this, she had written a letter, explaining. She has been in a hospital with heart trouble. In the report of the "Re-Education in Germany" there was a very good article on an International Conference held at the Odenwald Schule in May '47: Lemoine Internationales d'Etudes pour l'Enfance Victime de la Guerre). If I possibly can I shall try to get another copy of the whole Bulletin, edited in London W.C. 2, 15 James Street, Longacre.

We had a long letter from another friend of ours: Felix Zielinsky, son of his famous father, author of Cicero, etc. Zielinsky is a teacher at the Landschulheim Schondorf a/Amersee, Bavaria. The Director, Dr. Reisinger was brought into the position through my husband's advice, and so was Dr. Zielinsky. For sometime the Nazis dismissed Dr. Reisinger - now he has been put into his position again.

I think it so very important to help this school with a very good tradition (it was one of the first country schools after models from England, long years ago). The boys who leave the school with 18 or 19 years are really very important for the future - not only of Germany. Mr. Mommsen in Princeton told me that an American school sponsors the Landschulheim but that this is more a gesture than a real help - it came to one plate of chocolate for the pupil and some pamphlets. If one could find some rich people who would be convinced of the importance of the situation? "The Arbeiterwohl, New York, 216 East 80th St. has brought out a very good and cheap parcel. The net weight is 7 lb. 1/2 of blood sausage, pressed pork and beef for \$2.50 including postage. It can be provided so cheap as it is shipped from Canada to Hamburg direct in great loads and distributed to the Consum (Cooperatives) in all the places which have these cooperatives. If you pay your check to the office in New York, giving the address of the receiver you get a present Gutschein which you send to your friend and he gets the parcel at the nearest Cooperative. People in Germany like blood sausage, which is very high in nutrition value. Of course one could send Multi Purpose food. Clifford Clinton, Calif. But the main thing is to get new people interested in the situation abroad. But you know all that.

Today in the Sunday Meeting I met the first German Quaker, Heinrich Carstens from Hamburg. It was touching to feel the sympathy which everybody brought to him. He got the permit to bring a small group of German young people over to France who want to help

-3-

to rebuild in parts where the Germans have destroyed. This was one of the first ideas of Minna Specht - long before the war ended. The sympathy of the partly French, partly Alsacien people was so spontaneous that I was really touched - after all what has happened.

Please give my greetings and love to the Meeting - I feel glad to belong to it.

Yours sincerely,

Elsa Frankl

Confidential.

Sept. 27. 47

Address: Hotel ARAGO, 19 rue de la flussiere, Paris XIII ^e

Dear Dr Aydellote.

I promised you to write you reports.
This one is just a beginning.

I left New York June 12 together with
Prof. Moroy. We landed in Antwerp June 23
Through Moroy I found the way to the U. P. O.
(Military Permit Office) in Bruxelles and sent
my application to Berlin. June 27th I went
to the Haag and June 29 to London where I
met my son after 9 years separation. In
London I waited for the official answer from
Berlin. After some confusions this answer arrived
August 5. I was advised to travel via Paris, to get
the only direct coach to Berlin. So I travelled to
Paris August 9th and ~~waited~~^{caught} the right train August 12th

The six weeks which I spent in England were filled with studies in different libraries in London, I saw again Winchester, Canterbury, Cambridge etc. but decided to return to England at the end of my fellowship, because the editor of the Penguin History of Art, the series which shall contain my volume about Gothic architecture is so divided that English Gothic will be treated in a separate volume by an English specialist. I declared that I cannot omit England and the editor agreed, so that I have full liberty, without the necessity to go into all details. The same is the case for Italy.

In Berlin I found at the station my oldest daughter Manneleine. I cannot suppress to say that she wept from joy and that such a travel

has beside scholarly reasons also human justifications.

As you said, you will come to Berlin yourself I do not write much about the ruins and the whole aspect of the people. The best description accompanied by fifty illustrations would not help much to substitute reality. Life in Berlin is difficult and depressing. No Taxi, few Telephones, the street cars crowded, food short and bad etc. The population is patient, but hopeless. Perhaps I shall come back to this point. Today I want to concentrate on my personal situation.

The lack of confirmation of my invitation gave ~~to~~ me and not only me the impression that the Russians create some difficulty. But

The official invitation existed already since
some time, it is dated June 18. and reached
me only August 14. in Berlin. This invitation
is written in German with the letter head:
Deutsche Verwaltung für Volksbildung in der
Sowjetischen Besatzungszone, and signed by
Romppe, a professor, who has the confidence of
the Russians because he is member of the
SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschland). He
is what ^{Prof} Richter was before: the Regierung, department.
The University is under the surveillance of the
Berliner Gemeinderat (Rathem) but actually under
Russian patronage. The Russians are delighted
that I want to lecture. So are the members
of the faculty. I heard with interest that
my invitation has been decided unanimously

by the whole faculty including the rector and that I have been proposed (vorgeschlagen) unice loco, which is a rare case, as usually at least three professors are proposed to the government. My pride about this honour is a little bit reduced by the fact that there are really not many persons available for this job. This I am writing to make clear that from this side really there are no difficulties for my lecture term. They need me.

The difficulties lie on the American side. The American zone has six Universities: Munich, Würzburg, Erlangen, Marburg, Jena, Göttingen. Gen. Clay has agreed to have 1000 Exchange Professors brought over to stay and teach for 3 months. For each person admitted to Germany he needs four soldiers to take care of their food etc

and this is the reason he was principally against this whole undertaking. I did not see Gen. Clay, but I saw Ambassador Murphy, because Morrey had given me an introduction. He said, "that my case was not visualized" and that I do not belong in any category of the existing regulations.")

I talked with several of the officers in the Educational Branch and obtained at last the advice to write an application from Paris. I may get the reentry permit for the return for 3 months if I restrict myself to "ferme economy", this means that I shall have no share on American food etc. I agreed to refuse those privileges and at present I am staying in Paris and waiting for the answer which can come every day.

x) The regulations are done for Exchange professors and I am a guest professor!

In the meantime I went from Berlin to
Munich where the devastation is still worse because
the objects were of higher and highest value. I
left Germany August 31. for Bale and was in
Switzerland up to the 11th of September to see the
stained glass of Königsfelden and participating
in a Congress of Art Historians of Switzerland in
Bern where I met old colleagues and made the
acquaintance of new ones of the young generation.
Since Sept. 12. I am in Paris, concentrating in
further architecture, partly in Paris, partly in the
surrounding.

My wife arrived in Paris Sept. 21 (Sunday).
She hopes to get her reentry permit through the
Friends who may give her a permanent job.
I did not dare to connect her wishes with my

case when those who ^{tried} try to arrange any permit
just became favorable for any wishes. To com-
bine it with a second difficulty would have
been disastrous.

I leave this letter unfinished until the
answer from Seelin will arrive, so that I can
write you any decision about Winter time.

October 4th. I do not longer retain this letter. When
the answer from Seelin will arrive I shall write you
again.

Working now every day on fabric and preparing my
travel routes in France and Spain etc. I begin to
doubt whether one year of Juggenheim stipend will
suffice. When I shall see clear I shall write you
about this point.

Hoping that you took vacation and recovered from
your strenuous work I wish you a quiet time in the
shadow of the Institute. Best regards to Mrs Aydelotte.

Cordially yours
Paul Freundl

September 27, 1947

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

I promised you to write you reports. This one is just a beginning.

I left New York June 12 together with Prof. Morey. We landed in Antwerp June 23. Through Morey I found the way to the M.P.O. (Military Permit Office) in Bruxelles and sent my application to Berlin. June 27th I went to the Haag and June 29 to London where I met my son after nine years separation. In London I waited for the official answer from Berlin. After some confusions this answer arrived August 5. I was advised to travel via Paris, to get the only direct coach to Berlin. So I travelled to Paris August 9th and caught the right train August 12th.

The six weeks which I spent in England were filled with studies in different libraries in London; I saw again Winchester, Canterbury, Cambridge, etc. but decided to return to England at the end of my fellowship, because the editor of the Pinguin History of Art, the series which shall contain my volume about Gothic architecture is so divided that English Gothic will be treated in a separate volume by an English specialist. I declared that I cannot omit England and the editor agree, so that I have full liberty, without the necessity to enter in all details. The same is the case for Italy.

In Berlin I found at the station my oldest daughter, Hanneliese. I cannot suppress to say that she wept from joy and that such a travel has beside scholarly reasons also human justifications.

As you said, you will come to Berlin yourself. I do not write much about the ruins and the whole aspect of the people. The best description accompanied by fifty illustrations would not help much to substitute reality. Life in Berlin is difficult and depressing. No taxi, few telephones, the street cars crowded, food short and bad, etc. The population is patient, but hopeless. Perhaps I shall come back to this point. Today I want to concentrate on my personal situation.

The lack of confirmation of my invitation gave me and not only me the impression that the Russians create some difficulty. But the official invitation existed already since some time, it is dated June 18, and reached me only August 14 in Berlin. This invitation is written in German with the letterhead: Deutsche Verwaltung fur Volksbildung in der Sovjetischen Besatzungszone, and signed by Rompe, a professor, who has the confidence of the Russians because he is member of the SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands. He is what Prof. Richter was before: the Regierungsdezeinen. The University is under the surveyance of the Berliner Gemeinderat (Rathaus) but actually under Russian patronate. The Russians are delighted that I want to lecture. So are the members of the faculty. I heard with interest that my invitation has been decided unanimously by the whole faculty including the rector and that I have been proposed vorgeschlagen unico loco, what is a rare case, as usually at least three professors are proposed to the government. My pride about this honour is a little bit reduced by the fact that there are really not many persons available for this job. This I am writing to make clear

-2-

that from this side really there are no difficulties for my lecture term. They need me.

The difficulties lie on the American side. The American zone has six universities: Munich, Wurzburg, Erlangen, Marburg, Giessen, Göttingen. General Clay has agreed to have 1000 Exchange Professors brought over to stay and teach for 3 months. For each person admitted to Germany he needs four soldiers to take care of their food, etc. and this is the reason he was principally against this whole undertaking. I did not see Gen. Clay, but I saw Ambassador Murphy, because Morey had given me an introduction. He said "that my case was not visualized" and that I do not belong in any category of the existing regulations (the regulations are done for Exchange professors and I am a guest professor!). I talked with several of the officers in the Educational Branch and obtained at last the advice to write an application from Paris. I may get the reentry permit for the utmost for three months if I restrict myself to "German economy", this means that I shall have no share on American food, etc. I agreed to refute those privileges and at present I am staying in Paris and waiting for the answer which can come every day.

In the meantime I went from Berlin to Munich where the devastation is still worse because the objects were of higher and highest value. I left Germany August 31 for Bale and was in Switzerland up to the 14th of September to see the stained glass of Königfelden and participating in a Congress of Art Historians of Switzerland in Bern where I met old colleagues and made the acquaintance of new ones of the young generation. Since Sept. 12 I am in Paris, concentrating in Gothic architecture, partly in Paris, partly in the surrounding.

My wife arrived in Paris Sept. 21 (Sunday). She hopes to get her reentry permit through the Friends who may give her a permanent job. I did not dare to connect her wishes with my case when those who tried to arrange my permit just became favorable for my wishes. To combine it with a second difficulty would have been disastrous.

I leave this letter unfinished until the answer from Berlin will arrive, so that I can write you my decision about Winter time.

October 4. I do not longer retain this letter. When the answer from Berlin will arrive I shall write you again.

Working now every day on Gothic and preparing my travel routes in France and Spain, etc. I begin to doubt whether one year of Guggenheim stipend will suffice. When I shall see clear I shall write you about this point.

Hoping that you took vacation and recovered from your strenuous work I wish you a quiet time in the shadow of the Institute. Best regards to Mrs. Aydelotte.

Cordially yours,

Paul Frankl

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 29, 1947

Dear Dr. Frankl:

We are all of us looking forward with great curiosity to hearing the news of your adventures in Berlin. I think your return there has more than a personal or even scholarly significance. It seems to me a matter of importance in connection with the whole problem of the recovery of Germany and the return of the German people to a decent way of life. I should be grateful if you would write me very fully about your experiences and your feeling about whether you could be happy returning to a German professorship.

If you have any hesitation in writing to me by ordinary mail, I have a young American Rhodes Scholar friend in the Military Government in Berlin who would be glad to transmit to me any letters which you care to give him. I am writing to him about you and I can assure you that he will have the greatest interest in your welfare.

I don't think we have had any news of you since you left except via Mrs. Frankl. If now that you are back in Germany you find it a burden to write in English, please feel free to write to me in German.

With kindest regards and warmest good wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

Dr. Paul Frankl
c/o Dr. Wolfgang Frankl
28 Brunswick Square
London W. C. 1, England

Copy to Mrs. Rosenfeld
Dr. Oppenheimer

Copy to Dr. Oppenheimer
Mrs. Rosenfeld

THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY

Founded by Mr. Louis Bamberger and Mrs. Felix Fuld

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

September 24, 1947

Dear King:

I wrote to you earlier to-day about the possibility of your organizing a committee to conduct interviews for candidates for the Rhodes Scholarships who may be stationed in Germany. I now have another request to make which I hope very much you will be able to comply with. We have had here at the Institute for several years, Professor Paul Frankl who is one of the greatest authorities in the world on Gothic art. Frankl is a Jew and was driven out of Germany by the Hitler regime. He is one of the first scholars in the United States and we are proud to have him at the Institute.

However, Frankl was invited last year to return to Berlin to a Professorship of Fine Arts and he felt that his loyalty to German scholarship and his desire to reestablish the position of Jewish scholars in Germany made it necessary that he should consider the invitation very seriously. He has, accordingly, gone over to the University of Berlin and you can get in touch with him through the Department of Fine Arts. I can understand that Frankl would be a little hesitant about writing to me too frankly concerning his experiences, not knowing what kind of censorship there might be on his letter. I should be most grateful if you would call on Frankl, tell him about this letter and write me frankly and fully about him. The whole question, of course, is whether the Germans in the University of Berlin have returned to sanity sufficiently to give a cordial welcome to a Jewish scholar. If they have not, we shall certainly be prepared to welcome Frankl back to the United States. On the other hand if they have, I think that it would be a great thing for the Jews and for the Germans if Frankl could finish his life as a professor in Berlin. Certainly the Jews could not find a more brilliant representative of their race. Everything that Frankl says about Gothic architecture will be read with appreciation in every country of the world where there is interest in that subject.

I make this request more readily because I am sure that you yourself will find the opportunity of visiting with Frankl a great privilege and pleasure.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

James King, Esq.

Allied Control Council

Copy to Dr. Oppenheimer's Secretariat Control Office Secretariat Control Office

OMGUS, APO 742, c/o Postmaster New York City

New York

Berlin
30th of January 47

Dr. Paul Frankl
-D- 044244
E.R.A. HQ. OMGUS
A.P.O. 742 PM. N.Y.

Dear Dr. Aydelotte,

in the midst of urgent duties I am not able today to give a detailed report about my situation in Berlin. The enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. ~~Moe~~ gives ~~you~~ an idea about my ~~pur~~poses connected with the Guggenheim Fellowship.

In a certain sense the situation in the coming year is the same for my wife as it was when I left Princeton. I cannot write this to Mr. ~~Moe~~, it does not concern him, but you will understand that I cannot support my wife with the money of the Guggenheim Fellowship and would have to go back to Princeton to earn money for us both. Therefore the presupposition to accept a grant for the second year would be the assurance that my wife would have the means to live. This would be dependent on the decision of the Institute for Advanced Study.

I never met Dr. Oppenheimer and although I could explain this whole situation to him in a letter I would appreciate if you would do this orally and I ~~only~~ write an official application ^{only} afterwards when the soil has been prepared.

Thanking you so much for all your kindness
sincerely yours

Paul Frankl

Berlin
20th of January 47

Copy

Paul Frankl
D- 044244
E.R.A. HQ. OMGUS
A.P.O. 742 P.M. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Moe,

Allow me to send you a short report about my doings since I left U.S.A. 12th of June 47. I arrived in Antwerpe June 23rd and, after having passed through Holland, landed in England where I stayed up to Aug. 9th 47.

Then I went via Paris to Berlin where I arrived Aug. 13th to make my arrangement for the Winter term at Berlin University. Then I travelled via Munich to Basel, stayed ten days in Switzerland and went back to Paris Sept. 12th working for the Guggenheim Fellowship up to Oktober 19th. Since then I interrupted my work for the Gothic to give my lectures at Berlin University. My permit here in Berlin expires January 20th but will be extended to March 7th. From this date on I want to take up my studies for ^{the} Guggenheim Fellowship and shall travel first in Germany through March and April and continue in France and Spain from May to November.

Then the 12 month which have been granted for my fellowship would have passed. I spend up to now \$ 700 and shall therefore have enough for my coming travels for this year.

I see clearly that it will be impossible to see all the buildings which I have to study for my History of Gothic in this one year. My manuscript will be a volume in the series of the Pelican History of Art, London. If I should be forced to break up my studies in November, only half of my work would be done. I therefore ask

you, whether it would be possible to renew my Guggenheim Fellowship for a second year.

Thanking you for your generous donation I repeat that only with your help I am enabled to write this book which will be the essence of my studies on Gothic throughout my life..

Yours very sincerely

Paul Frankl

My Adress^d will be from March 7th on ;

Mr. Paul Frankl
c/o American Express
2 Onkel Tomstrasse, Berlin-Zehlendorf
A.P.O.742-A