

# GERMANY and YOU

First Exhibition Number

## *Special Features*

FROM PARIS TO DÜSSELDORF

WHAT IS GERMANY'S SIGNIFICANCE  
FOR THE WORLD MARKET?

WINDOWS OF THE WORLD


HAND EMBROIDERY AGAIN IN FASHION

GÖTTINGEN AND THE U.S.A.

LARGE MACHINE TOOLS

GERMANY and YOU'S MONTHLY SURVEY

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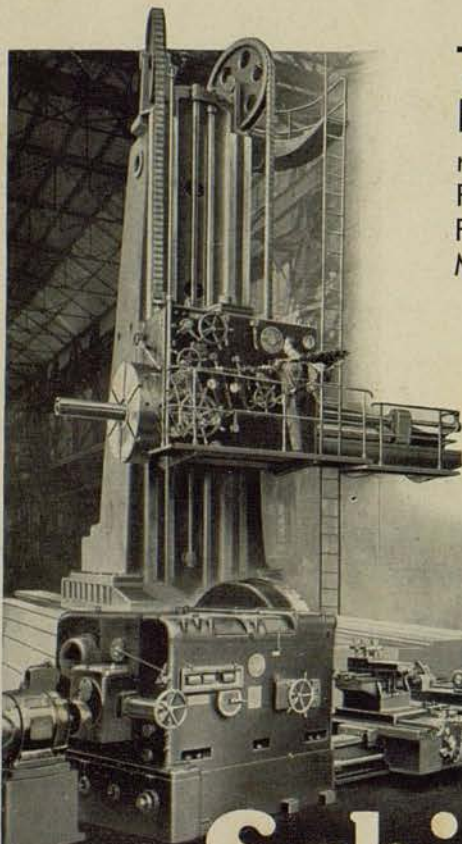
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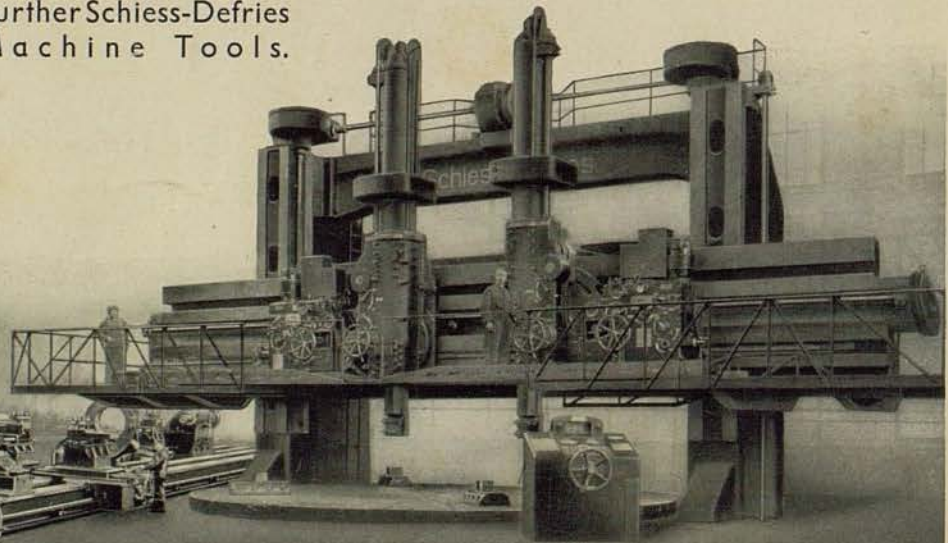
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1937

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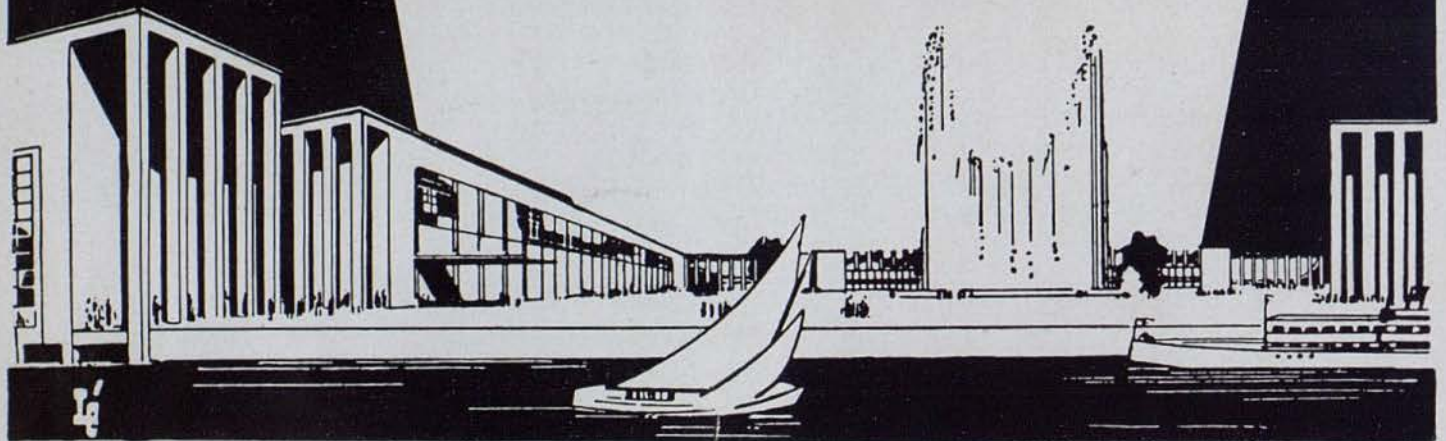
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Our Magazine will acquaint you with the cultural traditions of Germany; more, it will shew you also the advances made in Economics, Technics, Science, Education, Art and general conditions. Our aim, as has ever been during the seven years of our publication, is to serve the cause of GOOD WILL and FRIENDSHIP between nations. This does mean so much to the peace and prosperity of Europe and the world to-day, that we shall spare no effort to further this end. We therefore appeal to YOU and YOUR FRIENDS for your co-operation.

## **GERMANY and YOU**

*A Monthly Magazine, Vol. VII 1937, No. 7*

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*Visitors at the World Exhibition in Paris all admire the striking beauty of the German Building  
and the majestic harmony of its modern architecture*

Mauritius



# From PARIS To DÜSSELDORF

FRED C. STANGEN



The Mannesmann Hall, designed by the well-known architect, Prof. Fabrenkamp, is of particularly beautiful conception, with its original fountain, surmounted by a serpent of seamless steel tube

Presse-Bild-Zentrale

For more than a year we have read almost daily detailed reports of the progress of the preparations for the Great Paris Exhibition in the columns of the world press. On the other hand, the world in general has heard little or nothing of the fact that in the meantime Germany has opened an Exhibition "Schaffendes Volk" (A Nation at Work), on the banks of the Rhine in the gay and delightful town of Düsseldorf, an art centre of high repute and an attractive garden city. While Paris, in a more or less complete form, gives a survey of the greatest achievements of more than 40 nations, the Exhibition "Schaffendes Volk" on the other hand, deals with a general view of all branches of German economic life, of German productive work. Here a nation shows the world to what unparalleled heights it has risen in every technical sphere. Economically speaking, Germany is faced with entirely new tasks and demonstrates the solution of her problems in a gigantic Exhibition characterised by a multiformity not limited to theoretical explanations but one that is eminently practical.

Among the many buildings and pavilions great interest is evinced in the pavilions under the auspices of the Iron and Steel Industries and of Firms of world-fame such as "Demag", "Rheinmetal - Borsig", "Mannesmann", and "Henkel & Co",



The DEMAG displayed an exact replica of a reverse rolling mill, 37 feet high

Hein Gorny

#### *Steel mill in operation*

Here for instance may be seen a foundry in replica, the result of several months' work, that was specially made for the Exhibition. To the eyes of the visitor is displayed the daily life of the iron-foundry worker. The second section is devoted to the use of iron and steel. Beautifully forged iron railings form the transition. Iron and steel are fundamentals in every kind of work connected with the production of machinery, boilers and apparatus of every description as is proved by a high pressure reservoir some 33 ft. long and weighing 61 tons used in the process of extracting petrol from petroleum.

#### *World's largest crane installations*

How essential iron and steel are in the construction of works and bridges is seen in the massive supports destined for tunnels and bridges. Indeed there is hardly a branch of our daily life in which steel does not play a part. Never before has there been such a comprehensive survey of their uses.

The "Demag" have placed their

exhibits in a pavilion in close proximity to the Rhine beside which rises in natural size the replica of the frame of a reverse rolling-mill to the height of 37 ft. This enormous specimen of modern heavy machinery production shows what giants are necessary today to roll the desired profiles. The interior of the pavilion is filled with some 50 models of crane charing plants and excavators, including the model of the largest hammer luffing crane in the world with its capacity of 250 tons, and the 250 ton giant floating crane.

#### *Calculating machines*

The "Rheinmetall-Borsig A. G." exhibit the products of their Works at Sömmerda in the original, and in an abundance and variety that are truly astonishing to the visitor. Typewriters, adding, invoicing and reckoning machines well-known and in demand throughout the world are here displayed. Their ingenious mechanism is a source of amazement to the visitor. The "Mannesmann" Pavilion is remarkable for its handsome architectural design. In the interior of the domed building rises a

fountain-serpent made of seamless steel tube. It is 24 ft. high, 75 ft. long and weighs 2 tons, a convincing proof of the high degree of efficiency attained by the Mannesmann Works in the art of bending steel. It further displays the great elasticity of steel tubing unsurpassed by every other kind of tube. The invention of seamless steel tubes resulted in the founding of the "Mannesmann" Works and gave them their worldwide reputation. Originally the name of Mannesmann was insolubly bound up with the conception of the Steel Tube Works. In the meantime, this basis has been considerably broadened. In 1897 the production of coarse, medium and fine plates of metal was started. The development of this industry is shown in detail in the pavilion and an interesting picture given of the many-sided system of manufacture and world-importance of this concern.

#### *Soap made from coal*

The afore-mentioned pavilions represent the heavy industries, but there is another pavilion nearby also under the auspices of a leading firm that is devoted to the Chemical Industry. In the middle of the Exhibition Grounds rises the white building in which the Chemical Works of "Henkel & Co." allow the visitor to cast a glance behind the scenes of the manufacture of the products Persil, Imi, Ata and other useful things which help to promote cleanliness. "Henkel makes raw materials" is the motto of this pavilion and this device is further emphasized by the symbolic representation of whaling and a display of how synthetic soap is made out of German coal.

38 other pavilions await the visitor. They harbour problems of paramount importance for the future and which can, for the most part only be solved by co operative work. They show what a hard working, persevering nation can achieve; they are products testifying to an astonishing technical talent.

# What is Germany's Significance for the World Market?

DR. RUDOLF BAIER  
*Institute for Economical Research, Berlin*

In recent years it has been frequently stated in other countries that Germany has retired from the world-market and taken up as it were a position of economic isolation. As a basis for this opinion reference is made to Germany's efforts to provide raw materials by artificial production.

These views have now been denounced as entirely erroneous in authoritative German circles. Even the Führer and Reich-Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, in his great public speeches which received marked attention in other lands, found it necessary to refute these opinions that had originated here and there in foreign economic circles and were encouraged by the Press of the respective countries. Plainly he stated his principles in the following words:

"Germany has neither the desire nor is she in a position to withdraw from world-trade; on the contrary, she seeks closest economic relations with all other countries. For this is in accordance with the nature of her soil and economic structure."

A close inspection of Germany's geographical position and economic character shows that this country is actually forced to a connection with the world-market. And Germany has always adhered to this natural condition of things even in the past year or so when superficial critics watching the development of affairs might possibly have formed the opinion that the preference shown for the home-market had spoilt our

outlook on the world-market. This is by no means the case. True it is that our foreign trade temporarily became of less importance owing to pressure caused by the crisis in the world-market. This was particularly the case in 1934-35, but on the whole Germany was able to retain her share of the world-trade to the amount of 1/9 to 1/10. It is characteristic too, that this tendency has proved continuous ever since the foundation of the German Reich, the period of inflation excepted, when normal calculation was naturally out of the question. The following statistics prove the steadiness of German foreign economic relations within the compass of the world-market. These figures also show the gradation of the modern industrial States.

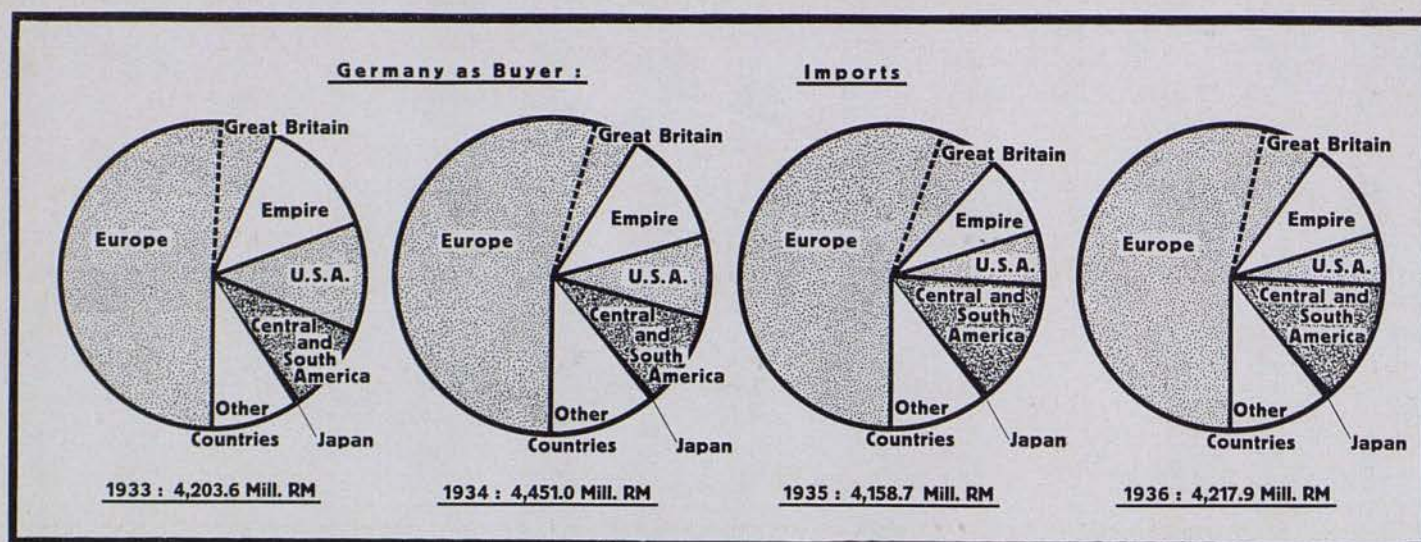
	Percentages of share in world-trade					
	1890	1910	1930	1934	1935	1936
Germany...	11,0	12,0	9,8	9,9	8,7	8,6
Great Britain	20,6	16,9	13,6	11,8	14,1	14,4
France.....	11,2	9,4	6,9	5,8	6,2	5,8
United States	9,3	9,5	12,4	8,1	10,9	11,4
Italy .....	2,5	3,1	2,9	2,4	2,7	1,9
Japan .....	0,6	1,3	3,4	4,5	4,7	4,8

If we now consider the situation of the world-market, we shall be able to observe the following development:

From 1929 to the middle of 1932 nearly all the countries of the world suffered from severe economic depression. A gradual recovery however followed starting with England, Scandinavia and the other countries, who devaluated their

currencies in the autumn of 1931. Then followed Germany, Italy and U. S. A., until finally the agrarian countries and those producing raw materials were able to recover owing to the increase in the requirements of the industrial countries and the rising prices in the world-market. Japan hardly noticed the economic crisis, since owing to her low prices and wages she had gained a most advantageous position in trade and unlike other countries was even able to increase her exports to an enormous extent during the world crisis. And in addition, the political and economic expansion in Mandchuria enabled production and employment to be kept permanently on a high level. Only the 'gold bloc' countries like France, Holland and Switzerland had to suffer longer under the crisis; it was only gradually that signs of a revival began to appear in these countries on their renouncing the old standard of price in other currencies.

In the meantime a universal economic improvement has made itself felt. It is visible in the increase of industrial production (particularly with regard to rearmament) and on the financial side in the increasing issue of shares and boom in the market of securities. In every country there is strong evidence of business recovery, in some industrial States there are signs of a definitely favourable turn of the market characterized even by certain shortages. Mention need only be made here for



example, of the demand for iron in the world-market which is so great that the supply is almost insufficient for the world consumption. England's iron and steel works for instance, are already feeling the shortage in the supply of ores.

Similar conditions prevail with respect to other raw materials (copper, zinc, nickel etc.). Probably never before has the demand for oil, petrol, wood, iron and steel been so great as it is today. Not even during the Great War were such enormous quantities of oil and petrol transported across the oceans as is being done at the present time. Most of the countries with poor supplies of oil are now storing up mineral oils. The result is that every available ship of the international tanker fleet is engaged. Timber too, is experiencing a similar boom. Sweden, Finland and Russia have already sold half of their annual quota. Even agricultural raw materials such as grain of which there had always been a sufficient supply in south-east Europe and in overseas countries abroad as surplus export produce, have now become scarce. One instance will suffice: Bulgaria used to be definitely a grain exporting country. In consequence of the fall in world agrarian prices this country was forced to limit its grain growing areas in favour of the cultivation of fruit and vegetables as well as of plants necessary for industrial

purposes and for obtaining oil. As matters now stand Bulgaria is thankful if she can meet her own demands with her own produce, since the last few harvests were not particularly good owing to wet weather. A similar state of affairs is to be found in the Balkan States.

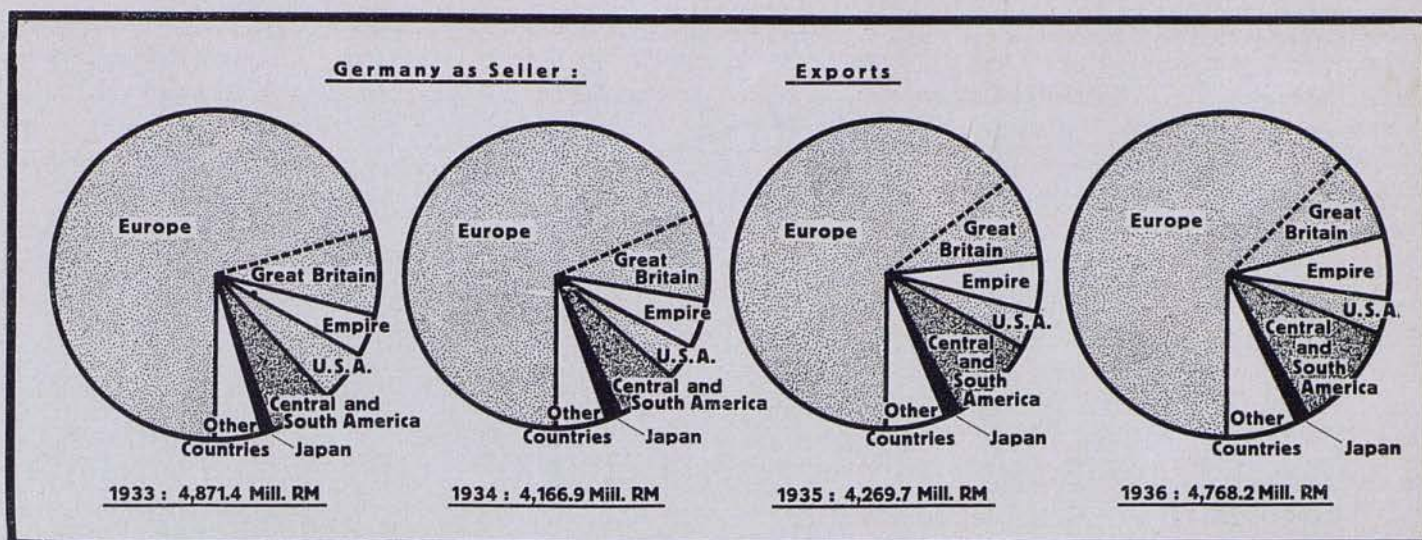
The steady improvement in the labour market throughout the world — unemployment during the last four years decreased from 28 mill. to 13 mill. — resulted in an increased consumption of commodities which in its turn caused a considerable rise in the world agrarian prices.

The same tendency to rise is also seen in the prices of industrial raw materials caused by the enormous demand for them, supplies having sunk to a third during the last four years. Taking 100 as par in the year 1929, the stores of raw materials in the world sank from 142,5 in the year 1933 to 98,0 in January 1937, and prices reckoned in gold, rose during the same period from 37,7 to 46,9. This means a considerable increase in the cost of living. A comparison may be made of the costs of living in the five following countries (based before the world crisis 1928 = 100):

	Germany	France	England	Italy	U.S.A.
1933...	77,8	100,2	84,3	81,0	74,5
1934...	79,8	99,4	84,9	76,9	78,9
1935...	81,1	93,1	86,1	78,0	82,1
1936...	82,1	97,7	88,4	84,0	84,3
Jan. 1937	82,1	109,2	91,0	87,0	86,1

From this it may be seen that Germany was able to stem successfully the wave of high prices which began to swell at the beginning of the universal recovery in economic life. This direction of prices was, and is, only possible through the introduction of State *economic control* in new Germany. This does not mean that the State itself figures prominently in economic life, it only influences the same to a very wide extent so as to make economic life useful to the State, a contrast to former methods when forces were allowed free play (as in the case of States with economic liberalistic views) and the chief aim in economic life was to make as much profit as possible without considering the common wealth. This organized method of influencing economic life in Germany has given rise to the view in other countries that it is a case of direct State administration which, as has already been mentioned before, is incorrect.

In 1933 Germany was one of the first countries to direct a slowly dwindling economic crisis artificially and suddenly into a period of revival, and she did so by means of an employment scheme on a tremendous scale. Its outward form was provided by the well-known "Four Years' Plans". The first Four Years' Plan was mainly concerned with building the motor roads and improving



transport by automobilization on a large scale, the aim of which was the production of a cheap type of car for the People. This has now been completed as regards construction, and in the course of the next few years will dominate the streets as the crowning point of technicised progress in Germany. The second Four Years' Plan which began to operate this year is chiefly concerned with the building of factories for the making of substitutes for raw materials. Necessary are works for making cellulose wool, rubber, synthetic resinoids, petrol etc. Hitherto Germany was expected to pay for these raw materials, so vitally important for manufactures, in foreign currency not now at her disposal, owing to the fact that other countries, especially the best buyers, unwisely put a ban on the import of foreign goods and on German products in particular.

In the year 1934 we imported more than 800 million R.M. worth of textiles. That is to say, more than a third of the entire imports of raw materials. It was this fact that made Prime Minister Göring who is responsible for the Four Years' Plan, appeal to all German inventors. And just as in the World War when distress was at its greatest and the blockade cut us off from the import of saltpetre from Chile which was so urgently required for the making of

ammunition, and the inventive genius of German researchers found that nitrogen could be obtained from the air, so now has the scarcity of foreign currency given a powerful impetus to the mental vigour of German chemists. The *vistra* fibre, the famous "white gold of Germany" was thus invented. It is now possible to make artificial wool out of beechwood, and in such a way as the visitor to the German Textile and Clothing Industries' Exhibition held in Berlin on 24th March to 11th April of this year could see for himself, as sometimes even to surpass the natural product in the excellence of its texture. This is also particularly the case with regard to "Buna", or German indiarubber. This invention is naturally of the most vital importance to the whole of German economic life in view of the extraordinarily rapid development of the German motor-car industry. Professor Dr. Hofmann one of the pioneers in the sphere of synthetic rubber production had as far back as the year 1908-09 done fundamental research work in the laboratories of the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft. It was reserved for the New State however, under the pressure of the difficulties of importing rubber to mobilize clever brains to devise means of producing this raw material in large factories after it was clearly proved

that this product is superior to natural rubber. This will be further substantiated in future automobile races where it is often not so much the skill of the driver or the car itself that matters but the durability of the tyres. Synthetic rubber — as has been proved in driving over difficult ground — is much tougher and stronger and lasts much longer than the natural product, and when compared with it, possesses in many other things a decided technical advantage. The synthetic making of petrol from coal and brown coal is not only an achievement of recent years; the process is already 10 years old. Only the number of methods and capacity of production have been considerably extended in the course of the past months through the erection of a number of large factories some of which, it is true, are in the process of building. Even peat which is found in large quantities in Germany, as for instance in the Emsland district, is to be used for obtaining petrol. As Dr. Keppeler, the Director of the Experimental Institute for the technical utilization of moorland at the Technical College in Hanover writes, some 10 kilo of peat is necessary for the extraction of 1 kilo of petrol. Enormous progress has also been made in the making of synthetic resin which is being used to a considerable extent in the motor car building industry.

At the Leipzig Spring Fair this year there was a wonderful display for those interested in such materials. Space does not permit of describing in detail the new materials of German origin. The Reich Exhibition "Schaffendes Volk" (A People at Work) which is to be held at Düsseldorf from May until October and is certain to attract a large number of foreign visitors gives a plastic and detailed survey of what is being done in this sphere of work. The foreign economist as well as the consumer will see for himself how wrong it is to be prejudiced against German artificial materials or against the articles manufactured from them. Let mention be made in this connection, that at one time even our dyes were looked upon as artificial products, just at the turn of the century when German chemists shook the indigo monopoly by making synthetic indigo themselves. Chemistry, Germany's strong point has again in this time of emergency worked marvels. But the period of the metamorphosis of materials is by no means over. As a matter of fact we find ourselves at the beginning of a new age. The possibilities of the transformation of materials cannot as yet be fully estimated. It is quite possible — successful experiments to this end have been carried on for some time — that instead of starting with coal which is limited as to quantity, as the most important primary factor in the obtaining of artificial raw materials, the power of the sun which pours down upon us in such abundance every day will be made use of. This may appear to some like a fantastic dream, which however, may be realized like so many other marvels we have long since learned to look upon as a matter of course.

These facts show us that German science and technics are rendering enormous assistance and are peculiarly suited to continue the work of relieving Germany's natural poverty in raw materials.

But it must also be mentioned in this connection that the Four Years' Plan is applicable only to the home production of raw materials and not as is frequently and erroneously stated in other countries to the making of all raw materials. The whole idea of the Four Years' Plan is simply to pass through the crisis of *shortage* which originated in Germany's scarcity of raw materials and the impossibility of her being able to obtain them in the world-market owing to currency difficulties. The production of raw materials necessitates first of all an increase in the consumption of raw materials for the purpose of erecting new factories and works. This has been the cause of numerous shortages apparent since last autumn, and which have given rise to various restrictions with respect to the consumption of such materials, also to the fixing of iron quotas and the regulation of working times. But as Dr. Schacht, Germany's Minister for Economic Affairs, recently remarked the climax of restrictions with respect to raw materials has now been reached. There is a prospect of greater facilities, and once again a more *normal* consumption would gradually seem to make itself apparent.

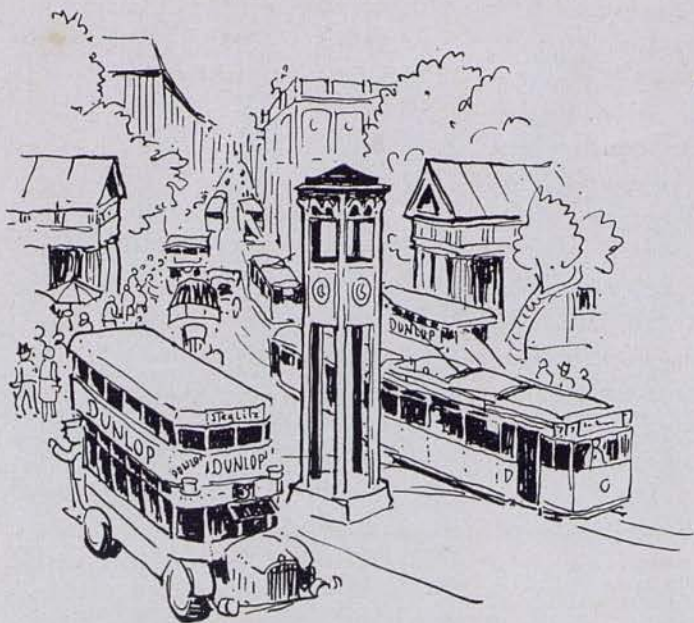
But even although the production of *artificial* raw materials shows satisfactory results everywhere in Germany, the country nevertheless remains and will remain for a long time to come, dependent to a very great extent on imports from abroad. The home production of wool for instance, is only 20% of what is required, that of benzine only 35%. *Germany is and will remain a good customer of every country in the world.* Import statistics prove this. In the year 1935 our expenditure was as follows: 2,3 milliard RM., for the import of raw materials, 1,5 milliard RM., for fodder and food-stuffs, nearly 1/2 milliard RM. for manufactured goods.

This is sure proof of the importance of the German market for the whole world. Germany is a buyer of

all industrial and agricultural raw materials. An should this in part artificial state of affairs in the world market, which is characterized by the conspicuous shortage of raw materials that forced Germany to resort to synthetic methods of production, give place to more ready offers of natural raw materials, there will naturally be no restriction of German artificial raw material production. The invested capital demands expansion and efforts will be made to meet home demands with home supplies of material. What so to say originated in emergency measures will later on help to satisfy normal consumption. Certain circles in other countries fear that this will restrict their sale of raw materials. Such anxiety is quite unfounded; for Germany with her 66 million inhabitants and steadily progressive technical development will remain as hitherto an important reservoir. Besides this, the production of synthetic raw materials in Germany means rather a continuation of imports of raw materials than a restriction. In many branches of our industries we remain good customers as before, mention need only be made of the import of sheep's wool and of certain non-ferrous metals. The new materials have nothing to do with these. And apart from all this the history of economics shows that the development of technics however progressive it may be, always results in a greater consumption of materials everywhere. Here too, the fears of foreign sellers of raw materials are quite unnecessary.

The market in Germany whose population as befitting her cultural position, has a high standard of living, will as has hitherto been the case, remain of importance to the whole world. True it is that the last five years have witnessed changes in sellers to the German market. South-east Europe and South America for instance, have sent larger supplies to Germany; U. S. A., Australia and

(Please turn to page 179)



*When one stands on the Potsdamer Platz, in Berlin one seems to be able to feel the respiration of the whole nation*

# Windows of the World

HENRY ALBERT PHILLIPS

The modern world is like a great apartment house in which dwell all the nations, each with its own window looking out on its own dooryard that contains in the main its own little world. No two prospects are scarcely in any respect alike. For all our protestations of international brotherhood, a little study of the pictures will reveal that in the main we bear but little resemblance one to another.

Taking a teeming Square — or Place, or Platz, or Plaza, or Piazza, as the case may be — in the Capital of any country and studying it for a long time through a neighbouring window, is like isolating a drop of sea water and examining it through a microscope. The Square soon or late will reveal all the component elements and vital characteristics of the nation, just as the drop of water is intrinsically the whole sea in miniature. At least an intelligent student of human nature could carry away a very fair impression of what a nation is like.

Individuals may conceal much; but crowds have a way of revealing

nearly everything, particularly that which lies deepest in their hearts and souls. This is particularly true in the mass psychology of cities, where instinctively men herd together, segregating, dwelling and walking with their fellows. It takes the city to bring out the hidden thoughts, ambitions and hopes of man that he may successfully repress throughout a lifetime spent in a rural village.

City environment counts for much; the stress and struggle of business, the keenness and cruelty of competition. These forces bring men to their toes. On the whole then, any great city square becomes a peep-show of national character and characteristics, as though it were a native Passion Play of Life. Even the setting is perfect. The familiar Nature background of the country has been supplanted by the finest examples of the pride and glory of the nation and the prowess and might of Man: Towers of Babel, the powers of Nature in harness, palaces of Government and national heroes ensconced on marble pedestals.

## BERLIN



Berlin, like all Capitals, vividly reflects the life and character of the whole land — but only in fragmentation. In thus putting all the minds and all the pieces of Germany together the composite is reminiscent of all corners of the Reich, yet, on the whole, quite different from them all. A Hanoverian or a Saxon could tell a Berliner at a glance; yet there is in the make-up of the Berliner a whole lot of the Saxon and of the Hanoverian.

Let us take our seat by the window in the Fuerstenhof Café. It is morning-coffee time. The Boss of the Square is a newswoman. Her journal is spread out across her breast and another across her back. She wears

overshoes with wooden soles to withstand the weather, a man's overcoat with a shabby shawl over it. She gives her man competitor a brushing off and picks a couple of threads from his coat; she gives unasked information to a daily customer, who tips his hat both coming and going; she engages in a friendly business conversation with the taxi man who draws up for that purpose; the policeman pauses for a morning chat and they discuss the traffic and she gives her suggestions and shows her annoyance over the way things are going on in the Square lately and he makes a note of it. Storm or sunshine, she is one of the stalwarts, who carry on, who uphold the State and rallies in defence of the People she is a solid part of the State and of the People; in her own soul at least, she is Germania! In the course of the next quarter of an hour the concentrated urban life of all Germany flashes by. Two prosperous business men, their air and faces reflecting big affairs, carrying black portfolios, the walking stick of one dangling from the button of his heavy overcoat. A uniformed man, as though dogging their heels, carries two enormous funeral wreaths of flowers fitting for just two such prominent "departed." A woman in a coarse brown dress, obviously holding some menial position, yet carrying in her cold bare hand a half-withered flower, which she had probably picked up from the gutter, rescuing it from the unheeding boots of the populace. A bareheaded fellow gragging a cart filled with old iron that had once been splendid cornices, straining and yet whistling jubilantly as though he were the nation carting off the last rococo remains of the ornate Versailles Treaty. Passing him in the middle of the street, a helpless man of about 40, in a wheelchair partially drawn by a big dog wagging his tail as they dodge the traffic — just a wreck of the War. Three young girls hurrying to work, chattering in an unquenchable spirit

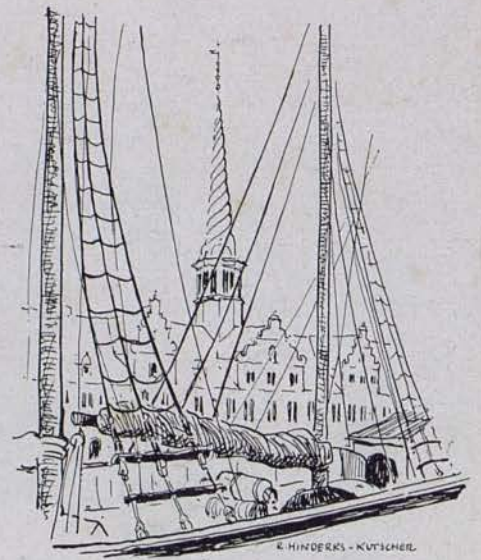
of gaiety. More business men, with their ubiquitous black brief cases under their arms and important expressions on their faces, as though they held the Reichsbank at stake. While a much older man with a real burden on his shoulders, an enormous wicker basket fastened to his back, smoking the butt of a cigarette, pausing to read the paper on the Newswoman's chest or surveying the contents of the jeweller's window with a calculating eye with which he squints as he figures up the probable value of the whole outfit; contentedly accepting his burden in life as a matter of course.

. . . In fact, that is the way that Potsdamerplatz, Berlin, the whole of Germany, struck me. A people with a single objective carrying on as though they were an individual; philosophically, pluckily, confidently; everybody carrying a burden as though sharing the big national load. Above the hum of the traffic, I fancied that I could hear "Deutschland über Alles!" It seemed a long, long way off, and sometimes was almost drowned by the whirl of world machinery and the crash of misfortune, but it always recurred.

#### COPENHAGEN



Our Window in Copenhagen was at Frascatti's, overlooking the City Hall Square. We were particularly fascinated by the swarms of bicycles — more than 20,000 per hour were said to pass this spot. Hundreds of riders returning from nearby beaches, towels and lunch boxes fastened to the handle-bars. Three family parties on wheels, blondes, and burned



*The Tivoli and the Lange Linie evoke remembrances dear to everyone who has learnt to cherish the particular charm of Copenhagen*

lobster-red by the sun, each with their babies in baskets hanging over the front wheels. . . . Our tables spread over the sidewalk and fenced in with boxes of geraniums and heliotrope. . . . The music inside soft and appropriately fitting into the crevices of the scene and somehow seeming to key the Danes. . . . A taxi goes by with a green crib on top and the baby in it, the parents in the cab leaning out and taking in the sights. Obviously, these Danes are proud of anything they do and are not afraid of petty public opinion. . . . Three Japanese, their heads buried in the huge mugs of beer served here. . . . Miniature Fire apparatus dashes past, the helmeted firemen sitting at attention, followed by a special bus filled with more fire-fighters. . . . Groups of soldiers pass and repass; Hussars with white frogs on their tight-fitting jackets, others with white-tasselled peaked caps and red collars, all carrying swagger sticks, no doubt borrowed from their English cousins. . . . A fleet of yellow charabancs deposit their loads of tourists in the open square and vendors pour out of every crevice and descend upon them like vultures. The photographers reap a harvest, posing tired travellers with the Bull and Dragon Fountain, or the Palace



Hotel, or the Roodhus with its copper and gold ornamentation and 300-foot tower which makes a background that cannot be mistaken for any other city. . . We order Tyck Maelk with brown-bread crumbs and brown sugar on it, our waiter abandoning us for a pretty girl who has to come to wait for him to get off for the day. These Danes are independent to a degree, although not insolent. . . A once-beautiful lady belonging to an ancient race and to the Oldest Profession, sits next us, her large jewels flashing as she strokes her "Leetle Poy", as she calls him in English, a yawning Pekingese. Her secondary companion is "Papa", a portly gentleman at whom the "Leetle Poy" barks fiercely every time he tries to touch him. . . The Aperitif Hour over, we all saunter about the Square: Tourists, demi-mondes, flower-sellers, photographers, policemen, urchins, old-fashioned looking gentlemen carrying walking sticks and leisurely puffing cigars. An upstanding, clean-looking, healthy, independent and unconcerned lot, these Danes. Polite but not effusive. People who seem to know how to keep out of trouble and yet could probably take care of themselves if they got into it. Above all, a cool, intelligent race.

## ROME



Half the life of the Italian people passes by our little table in front of the Café, on the Piazza del Popolo. Even the mason's cart is gay, painted a lively blue, the driver's seat and the horse decorated with red tassels. The natty, dramatic traffic officer stands on his concrete isle of safety in the centre of the square, twirling



*The water-spouting Lion of the Piazza del Popolo watches the gay life of Rome pass by in review before him*

his white "billy" like a drum-major, then fixing it at a level with eyes indicating which direction the impatient traffic may proceed. A pretty girl passes by with too conscious nonchalance. Buses to Colla di Rienzo and to the Coliseum pause in their headlong flight before a typical Romanopile of white balustraded, yellow-walled architecture. Every motor car exhales its panting breath of synthetic petrol, although there is a large quota of horse-driven red-gearred vehicles drawn by flea-bitten horses, every driver wearing a long tan-coloured duster. Family life runs high; fathers carrying babies, smiling mothers hanging proudly to their arms. The Church mingles plentifully with the populace: many with flowing cloaks and cassocks, beaver shovel hats with red tassels indicating their "Highness"; one with a child in each hand, another seems lost and asks the way of the street sweeper, in blue smock uniform, who, with fagot broom and basket is almost polishing the clean gutter. One of Rome's beautiful fountains, framed in umbrella pines, cypresses and palms is intermittently spouting 50 feet in the air circling the colonnaded prospect of St. Peter's with rainbows and framing the two lovely Renaissance domes at the head of the Corso Umberto I. Many dandies parading with cane, monocle, hat slightly tipped, white

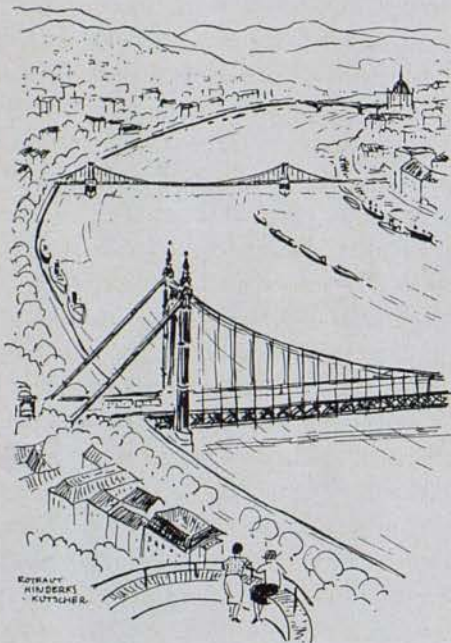
gloves in hand and smoking cigars with straws running through the centre. Hundreds of dark, handsome men, carrying themselves very erect like soldiers, the majority wearing white shoes. Grey-clad officers, ornamented with gold braid, black tie and bored Mussolinic looks; some carry a cane, but the majority swords upon which they lean or use like walking sticks. One with a girl clinging to his arm carries his sword, close to his breast as though it were their child. A man wearing broad-bagged breeches, puttees and tasselled fez. Many elderly gentlemen, as well as eight year-old boys in the more common black-shirted Fascist uniform. The women for the most part as smartly dressed as their men. The whole throng chattering volubly, dramatically, as though keyed to one grand common objective; snappy, determined, fit and confident of victory. . .

## BUDAPEST



We look down on the Promenade and the Danube, from the broad old fashioned windows of the Hotel Hungaria. On this sunny morning it is thronged—guests from all nations, costumed and be-ribboned; nursemaids taking care of over-dressed children; sworded self-conscious policemen, Magyar gentlemen wearing patent-leather knee boots, astrakhan caps and braided top-coats that are not uniforms; an occasional Turk still clinging to his red fez; old gentlemen dressed in the top of a fashion of a by-gone day with high-bred old

ladies leaning delicately on their arms, quite oblivious of the flouncing flappers and their bobbed-hair audacities; a Parisian gigolo who half fancies he is strolling along the Boulevard des Italiennes; a mid-West American tourist trying to smoke one of those Hungarian cigars as though it were a Pittsburg stogie, taking it from his mouth frequently and giving it a disgusted look: well-groomed fierce-looking Hungarian officers surveying the people as though they were all sub-alterns. . . Our eyes turn towards the Danube. The fierce tide is carrying the little ferry steamer almost



*The Danube, with its bridges, its promenades and its ever changing aspect, the theme for many a beautiful folk song of emotional Hungary*

helplessly along with it. We note that its name is "Hungaria"; Hungary clinging with all it has in it to its beloved Danube! The source of her pride and glory, of her songs — and disasters! Like the brave little vessel, fighting for everything they possess — for very existence even — against a sinister tide flowing from and towards predatory nations that have already torn her limb from limb. The ferry boat slowly fights its way to the landing, however, puffing and panting, the head waters

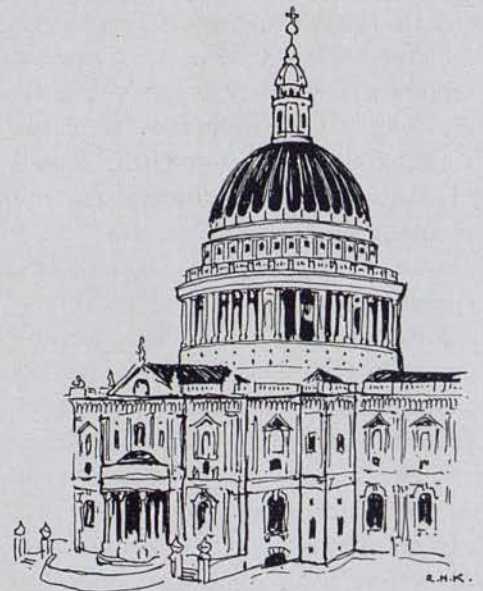
still dashing over her prow and running down her sides like rimy sweat, the red white and green flag still bearing the Royal Arms trembling in the wind, as though with passionate resolve. A Rumanian freight lighter, loaded to the gunwales, heaves in sight. She is drifting rapidly down-stream without effort, except to keep out of the way of the straining, staggering "Hungaria" — dangerous little beast! . . . A small Austrian boat steams saucily by, ducking her smoke-stack — as though reverently doffing her bonnet — as she passes under the Franz Joseph Bridge. Her red and white pennant puffs in the wind for a moment and then flaps against the masthead, as though about to taunt and then relapsing into shame and chagrin at the thought of its loss of this once-rich kingdom. . . The three suspension bridges in a row gracefully decorate the river that divides Buda from Pest. Opposite is the Bastion, its white cone-shaped towers suggesting the ancestral East. And Hungary's Valhalla surrounding the Gothic Royal Chapel where Magyar Kings were crowned for a thousand years! Finally, that splendid baroque palace that crowns the heights and their brilliant history. Empty! . . .

## LONDON



Dear old London! That pungent reek of soft coal smoke pouring from ten thousand chimney pots, suspended in mid-air by the almost perpetual fog and blackening the white marble fronts of the old stodgy public buildings. Conservative to the core, filled

with eight million lovers of old things, old tunes in the restaurants, old signs, old favourites, Old Faithful! With its penchant for dirty old raincoats and strong old pipes. Disdaining cigars — a good one costs from 1 to 3 shillings! The women of all ages smoking in the streets and public places. Temperance Hotels, Building & Loan Societies, red pillarboxes. Big Ben booming the hour at one end of the City, while St. Paul's great church bell echoes it at the other. "True Temperance is Moderation!" so says the sign on the public house window, adding below: "Bar Open



*St. Paul's Cathedral has its place in the heart of every true Londoner*

Sundays." The Strand, Fleet Street, The Fifty Shilling Tailors — Patman's "The Coal Hole" — Bush House — The Law Courts — Fetter Lane — Bell Yard — Black Friars Street — St Bride's Lane — Ludgate Circus — Red Lion Court — Bishopsgate — "Dombey & Son, Cash Tailors" — Dickins & Jones, "Children's Tea Time Cabarets". . . Rebuilt Regent Street, that still has the touch and grandeur in architectural uniformity that is part and parcel of the Victorian London Tradition. Fried fish and chips shops along the Embankment with its many beggars picking up cigarette

butts. Whitechapel with its teeming slums and Jews who live in rookeries called "The Mansions". Down Whitehall, with all its political palaces. The motionless Horseguards, symbols of Victorian Empire. Downing Street, where the Empire begins its course and nearby the Cenotaph where it sometimes ends. St James Palace — the Palace of the Princes. Buckingham Palace with Albert Memorial nearby glorifying the German corpuscles in the Royal blood. Hyde Park, a stone's throw distant, filled on a Sunday with Communists crying, "Down with the King!" whom the mass of common people worship and will sit up by the hundred thousand all night to catch a glimpse of him, clothed in all his ancient trappings of Royalty. . . Finally, back to Trafalgar Square, rumbling with a thousand lumbering buses. Labour or Red agitators perhaps harranguing at the foot of the Nelson Column with a handful of listeners, passengers a-top buses glancing up from their 'Times' as they pass. Always a crowd surrounding one of the itinerant Punch & Judy Shows a little way off — messenger boys, Bobbies, bankers, business men, clerks, clergymen, old gentlemen. Imperturbable, solid, insular, conservative England, all avenues of which run "up to London"; the mainspring of an empire.

Let us look at the Capital of the New World, from the 50th story

## NEW YORK



window of the skyscraper New Yorker Hotel. . . The broad Hudson stretches below us like a silver ribbon wrapped around the bottom of the Palisades of New Jersey. The towers of Manhattan massed everywhere about us, like old world castles and cathedrals grown tall. Church spires with their soaring crosses below us sunk deep into this pagan sea of Big Business. The motor horns, the tattoo of steam drills, the sweet chimes of the nearby Metropolitan Tower and the church bells, all softened and keyed to an almost symphonic pitch. The procession of people moving up and down the narrow caverns of streets like crawling ants. On all sides ascending skyscrapers being newly born, reversing the laws of Nature, emerging from the womb of Labour gaunt skeletons of steel and taking on granite flesh later. . . The huge steamship 'Europa,' slips from her berth, emitting a snort that is heard long after the puff of steam rises from her whistle, then slowly sinks down the River and is lost in the mist of the Narrows. . . Just below is a bit

of Old New York. Rows of ugly brownstone fronts, once so smug and haughty, but now out at the elbows; once so gaudy and brazen in their Victorian glories, now for the most part become cheap rooming houses; roofs patched, skykights broken. A nearby apartment house has a sky-yard; a small boy riding his velocipede as though he were in the park 300 feet below. The huge Pennsylvania Railway Stations spreads out like a steel tent, its tracks uncoiling and burying themselves into the two tunnels that burrow beneath the East and the North Rivers, long trains sliding noiselessly in from all parts of America. A series of towers, to the north and south as man nowhere else in the world can find, because nowhere else has man built so audaciously, so gorgeously has his fancy pierced the empyrean. The Metropolitan Tower rising 68 stories in fanciful classicism. The delicately beautiful spires of the New York Life Insurance Building, suggesting Cologne Cathedral seen from across the Rhine. Everywhere pinnacles like an architectural score of music. Central Park in its greenery like a tiny backyard to mid-town Manhattan. . . The whole city unrolled like a rippling scroll of stone. The feverish, hurrying, business - mad throngs of seven million, crawling like ants far below, momentarily forgotten in admiration of their works. The New World epitomized. New York!



*The chasms and pinnacles of New York are characteristic of this country, throbbing with a romance born of technical wonders*

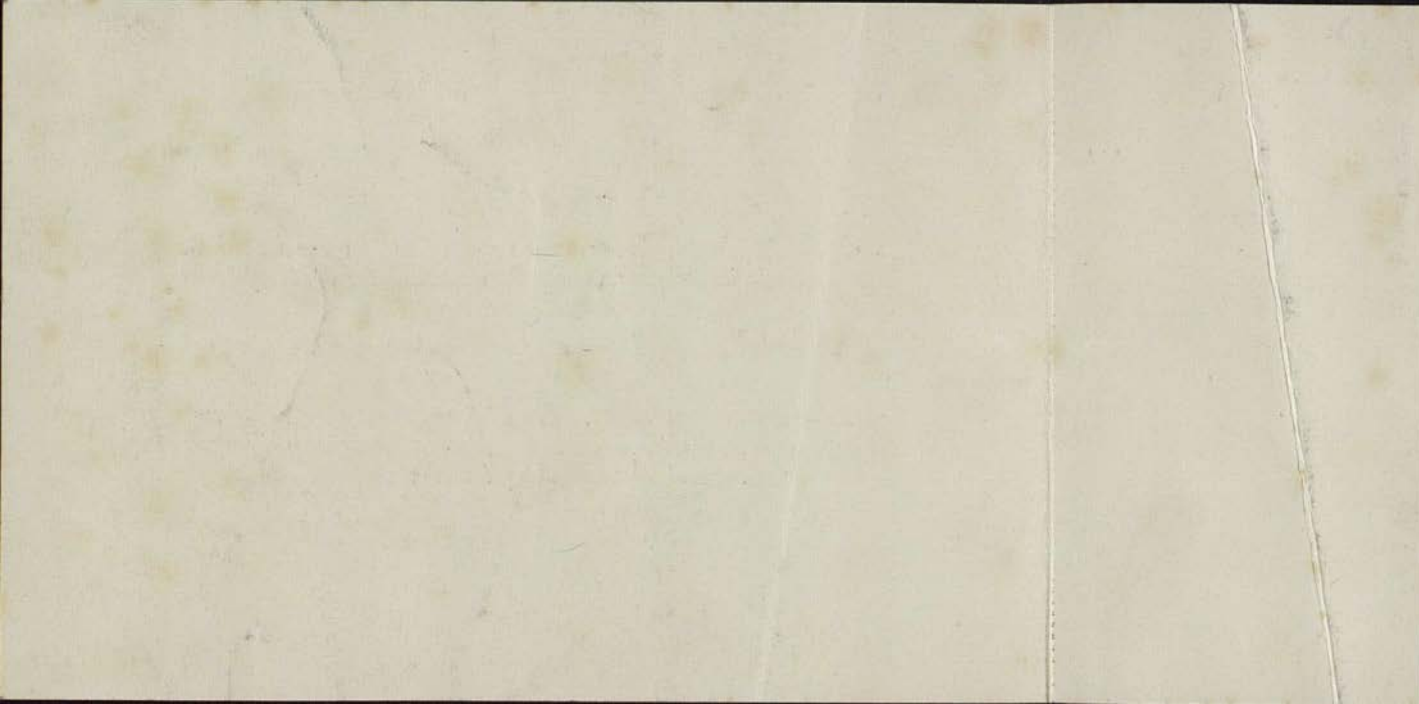
Drawings by Rotraut Hinderks Kutscher

*GERMANY and YOU*

*a Magazine devoted to the development of international cultural  
and commercial relationships presents this issue to the foreign  
delegates to the*

*Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce,  
Berlin, July 1937*

*with the best compliments. The Editor should be glad, if this  
paper would contribute on that excellent occasion to further  
mutual understanding between nations.*





Strawberry-red ensemble with pure white linen embroidery. The back is also embroidered as far as the belt

The fashions of by-gone days called for delicate embroidery on ladies' garments, and when we speak of embroidery, the feminine mind especially, will instantly visualize the dainty and artistic designs decorating the clothes of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries and the charming dresses our great-grandmothers used to wear. Who has not stood in front of the show cases, of a museum and gazed with admiration at those delightful wedding-gowns with their wide borders of embroidery, the hand-made veils and girdles? These choice garments were all created long before anybody ever thought of an embroidery-machine. That is why they still possess an individual beauty, full of phantasy and the true artistic quality only to be found in handicraft.

Such handwork can, of course, never be replaced by machine-made articles. For this reason the old handicraft tradition has been revived, striving to find new ways and methods of application in order to create truly beautiful and artistic objects which can well bear comparison with the treasures of handwork of previous generations.

The embroidery and the design of the dress itself are naturally intimately connected - indeed, the one develops from the other. The harmonious effect thus obtained may partially explain why

# Hand Embroidery

Beauty and art unite to adorn woman's apparel

White summer piqué frock embroidered in two bright colours



again the  
fashion of the day

A simple white evening gown enlivened with coloured hand-embroidery



Light blue bourette cassaques with deep embroidered hem

these new creations have attained such instantaneous popularity in Germany.

This new fashion has been perfectly adapted to the tastes of the modern woman. Her ideas in regard to beauty and practical wear obtained first consideration and have been completely realized.

Whether we regard an evening gown with embroidery in silk and silver and gold threads, or one of the elegant tea-gowns with embroidered borders or a plain little summer frock with its gay colours, the wearer is always delighted at the elegance, the harmonious colour-scheme and the artistic execution of these garments which give wide scope for the expression of a personal and distinctive note.

The slightly severe design of the dresses, which will easily be recognized, is due to the absolute symmetry in the technique of the kind of embroidery shown, being particularly suitable to our modern fashions, largely influenced as these are by the sport ideals of to-day.

G. D.

Designs from the atelier Karla Drabsch, Schloss Teupitz near Berlin, executed by handicraft workers in Bavaria. (Photos: Niebuhr)

# Göttingen and the U. S. A.

DR. K. O. BERTLING

*America Institute of the University Berlin*

At Whitsuntide in the year 1820 Goethe's man-servant announced the presence of a dusty, travelling student who had just arrived from Göttingen on foot bearing a letter of introduction from Alexander v. Humboldt. The servant who had been somewhat horrified at first sight of the travel-stained student was relieved on learning of Humboldt's introduction, and the young man soon found himself in the presence of the Olympian. It was George Bancroft, the future historian and Ambassador in Berlin in the seventies, whose correspondance with Moltke, carried on as it was for many years, may well be regarded as a treasured legacy since it deals with the interchange of thought between the two countries. Goethe was much interested in the young American and questioned him closely about the transcendental movement in New England. Somewhat later another American visited Goethe in the person of the geologist Cogswell. Goethe was again delighted and presented him with a collection of his own works on the understanding that the books should be preserved in the University Library at Harvard, a condition that has been complied with until today. In view of memories such as these, it is but natural that the coming jubilee celebrations of the Georgia Augusta in Göttingen

should be a fitting occasion for recalling to remembrance these once important contacts with North America and of making them as widely known as possible.

George II. King of England and Elector of Hanover was the founder of the Georg-August University which was solemnly opened in the summer of 1737. Neither in his own realm did "the sun set". In 1754 he founded King's College, New York which later on was to develop into the present huge University of Columbia; then followed the founding of Princeton University in the State of New Jersey and the British Museum in London. Thus it is not surprising that from the very outset the eyes of the Anglo-Saxon scientific world were focussed on the Georgia Augusta in the old Low Saxon, Hansa Town of Göttingen. Although "the big University in a small town" as Göttingen has been called, possessed neither the beauties of natural scenery characteristic of Heidelberg, nor the baroque charm of Würzburg, it very soon ranked equally with much older leading universities. Göttingen University owes its rapid development in a large measure to Freiherr von Münchhausen, and this fact will be duly appreciated in another place during the jubilee celebrations. Mention need only be made here of a few characteristic

features especially interesting to Anglo-Saxon countries and to the New England States in North America in particular. Göttingen was primarily intended to be a "working university" keeping in lively contact with the State problems of the age. Everything was done to ensure exact research work with the help of a huge and comprehensive library and model scientific institutes. Through the appointment of prominent personalities a professoriate was soon at work and included men whose names today belong to the best of German scientific tradition.

*An intellectual bridge  
across the Atlantic to America*

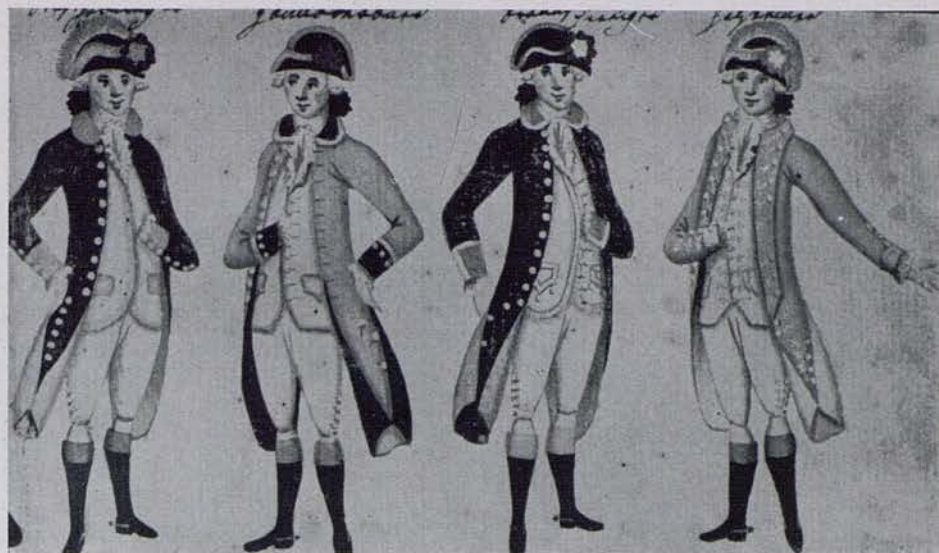
Thus Göttingen became the first intellectual bridge between Germany and the young American Republic, the cradle of this Republic in particular, namely, the New England States with Boston and Cambridge where the pulsing intellectual life of the new world was most strongly felt. Of the some 10,000 Americans who during the past 125 years have pursued their studies at German Universities, about 1,400 matriculated at Göttingen. Up to the summer term of 1910 there were exactly 1,196. The number of these American Göttingers alone is considerable and worthy of special remark, and to this fact must be added another, namely, many of these men became famous scientists, politicians, statesmen and writers making a name for themselves in the world.

Benjamin Franklin was the first American to visit Göttingen. In those days he was on a diplomatic mission in London and had been advised by his Government to select a University on the Continent at which young Americans might suitably enlarge the horizon of their scientific knowledge on completing their studies at Harvard and Yale in particular. Franklin combined this prescribed survey of continental universities with a trip to improve his poor state of health, and con-

sequently arrived at Göttingen from Pymont in June 1766. Here he met Sir John Pringle physician-in-ordinary to His Britannic Majesty who invited him to be present at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Art and Science. Thus it was that the inventor of the lightning-conductor "discovered" not only the Academy and the Georgia Augusta but also Germany for the academic youth of his American home. Franklin although looking with suspicion on the German immigrant element in his native State of Pennsylvania, was nevertheless, so influenced by his visit to Göttingen that on the transformation of the Academy of Art and Science at Philadelphia, on his initiative, into the now famous University of Pennsylvania, he strongly advised this to be carried out on the lines of the successful experiment he had observed at Göttingen.

*The Colony Book of the American Students*

In the year 1789 Benjamin Smith Barton of Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania was the first to enter his name in the now famous Colony Book of the Georgia Augusta. On his return to America Barton was appointed to the newly founded chair for Botany and Natural Science at the University of Pennsylvania, and was accordingly the first representative of this branch of teaching in America. Of the numerous names in the Colony Book mention may be made of the eldest son of John Jacob Astor who bore the same name (1810—1814), the "quartette" of Harvard: Edward Everett, George Trickner, Joseph Green Cogswell and George Bancroft, also of William Emerson, the brother of the well-known philosopher, the poet Longfellow (1829); Bismarck's friend J. Lathrop Motley; John Pierpont Morgan descendant of an old episcopal family and founder of the Banking House of Morgan & Co; at the beginning of the seventies John



*Students in Göttingen in their traditional costumes (1773)*

Verkehrsam Göttingen

B. Burgess, the political economist and later the first Theodore Roosevelt Professor in Berlin; Elihu Root lawyer and statesman who died recently at the patriarchal age of 90, and with him the son of President Grant whom Moltke called America's greatest strategist; Josiah Royce the great authority on Hegel and pupil of Lotze's, and many others. Burgess entered the Georg-August University with the Leaving Certificate of Cassel Grammar School (Gymnasium) where one of his fellow-pupils was Prince Wilhelm, later Emperor Wilhelm II. 30 years later these two men meeting at Wilhelmshöhe, resolved to satisfy the needs of scientific investigation by an exchange of professors, and accordingly established the America Institute in Berlin as permanent headquarters for the promotion of the work. When young Morgan was unexpectedly recalled from his mathematical studies at Göttingen in the year 1856 — to the great disappointment of his Göttingen teachers who had expected him to become a Professor of Mathematics — he took away with him "a tender place" in his heart for Georgia Augusta. The University Library at Göttingen owes him a debt of gratitude for one of the largest foundations ever presented to a German scientific institute. In the nineties, at the initiative of this old

student of the Georgia Augusta a rally was held in America itself of all the old Göttingen students. From the metropolis New York on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate at San Francisco on the Pacific, from the Rocky Mountains to Rio Grande went the cry: "Come along Göttingers!" It was then discovered that no fewer than twenty were University Presidents, including the future Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University — also his predecessor Alanson Bigelow Houghton is an old Göttinger. Morgan's invitation to a Student's "Kommers" at the Metropolitan Club was accepted, and the old students' songs "Gaudeamus" and the song of the "Alte Burschenherrlichkeit" were vigorously sung with just a tinge of regretful longing, while on the walls were hung portraits of departed fellow-students in whose honour a general toast was drunk.

In Göttingen itself the American Colony flourished and prospered until the outbreak of the Great War. Old traditions had been faithfully preserved, national festivals religiously observed in common with Germans, and the oldest American resident in Göttingen bore the title of "Patriarch", his task being to render practical assistance and give advice to

*(Please turn to page 175)*



# The Basis of the National Socialist State

FREDERIC EDWARDES

The social structure of any civilised community must be firmly rooted in the soil, having as a broad foundation the tillers of the earth and the yeoman farmers.

No civilisation ever arose from the earliest human inhabitants of the earth, the solitary groups of hunters who later formed the patriarchal tribal system, because their entire energies were occupied with the task of supplying the elementary needs of life — the next meal. Slowly came the transition which formed the communities of herdsmen, but it was not until man commenced to obtain his food from the soil that he discovered the possibility of producing and storing more food than was required by immediate necessities. When this fact was accomplished, man could turn to the spiritual side of life. Time and energy were released for that search after knowledge on which civilisation has been constructed.

From the earliest times, great empires have depended upon the sturdy independent peasantry, and have collapsed whenever that section of the community has been allowed to fall into decay. Rome was at the height of her military and cultural power when her ex-soldiers and their families were settled on the land, but her star began to wane when those small holdings were bought up by the capitalist plutocracy to be welded into great estates and administered for profit by men unconnected with the soil. The dispossessed yeomanry drifted to the towns to form an increasing and discontented proletariat. The corporate body of the state was

weakened, and unable to withstand the attacks of outside enemies. Rome succumbed, as other civilisations had before her, and as all must unless the integrity of the tillers of the soil is maintained.

The National Socialist Government in Germany, realising this elementary fact, and building its future upon the logical application of historical experience, was faced with the enormous task of returning to the yeoman farmer his position in the national entity. Since 1933 sweeping reforms have been carried out in order to remove the abuses permitted by previous governments to sweep across this, as every other section of the national life. The problem of unemployment had to be alleviated, and a contented base created for the construction of the next stage of human relations, the Corporate State of National Socialism. Alexander Raven, in his book "Civilisation as Divine Superman" has well described this objective as the next integration from the present system of human relationship in which the individual is the first consideration in life, to that higher plane which finds its nearest parallel in the beehive or the ant-hill, in which each separate unit selflessly strives for the good of the superorganism of which it is part.

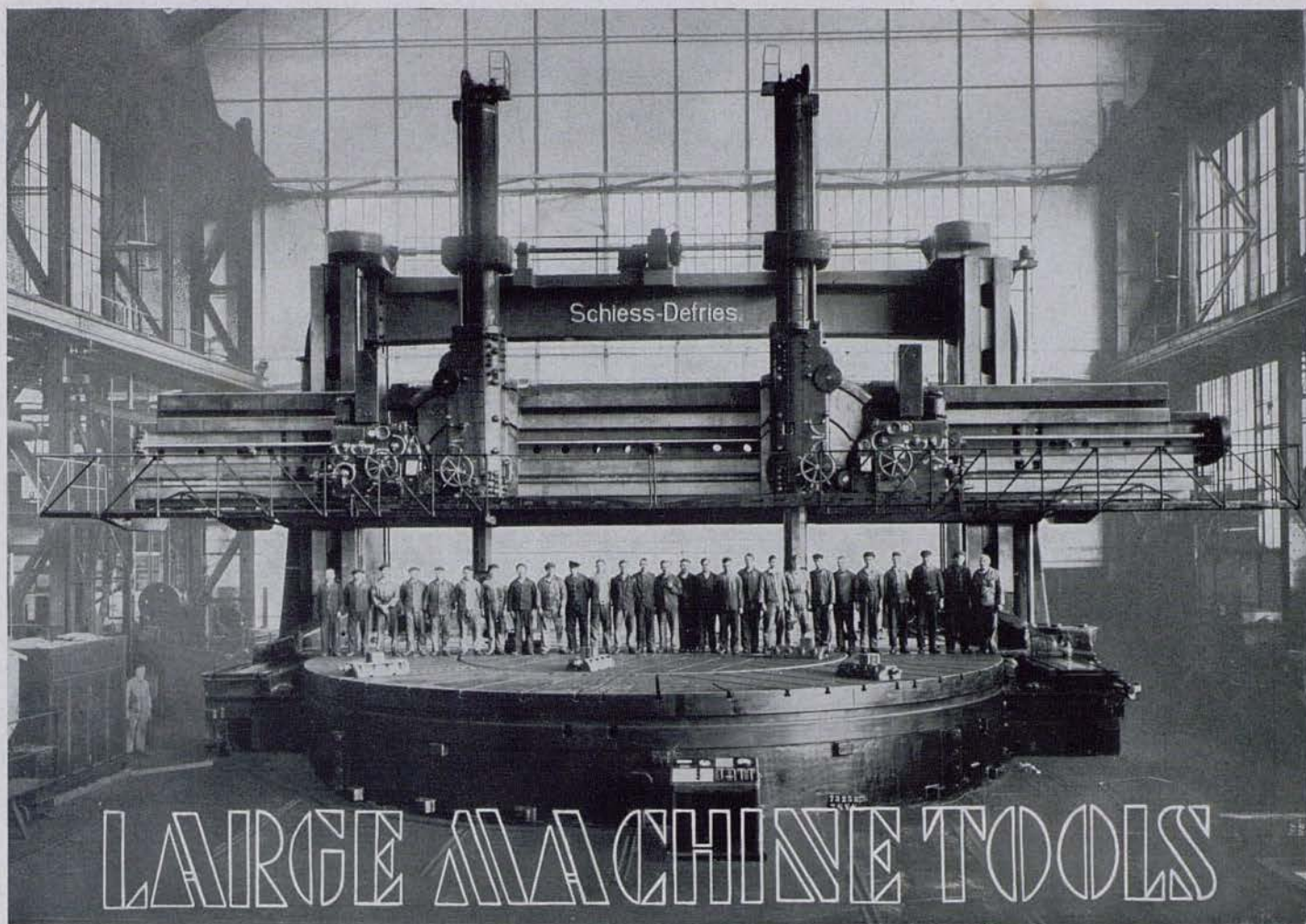
To place the new philosophy upon a practical basis, the German farmer had to be assured of the permanent family possession of his land, for from the agricultural community come not only the food of the nation but a virile population. The declining German birth rate, prior to 1933,

was not a little due to the deterioration in the position of the farming community. Economic entity, too, involves the supplying of the nation with food from its own soil, and it was on this that the earlier reforms of Stein, which were never brought to completion, were founded. The spirit which animated him lives again in the rulers of National Socialist Germany, who, to render the farmer immune from the depredations of the estate jobber have brought into being the law respecting the conservation of ancestral farms.

The object of this law was the creation of large numbers of small independent farms throughout Germany. Whereas in the years preceding the National Revolution the small farmer was rapidly disappearing, and his land becoming absorbed into great estates, the new law renders impossible the dispossessing of a farmer of his land under any circumstances of distress, except, of course, in cases of neglect to use it in the interests of national well-being. That is, of course, a duty owing to the State in return for the protection and assistance it affords him.

The figures for former forced auctions alone prove the necessity for such a law. In the years 1924—26, there were 4,282 forced auctions; in 1927—29: 7,900; 1930—32: 17,157; in 1933: 1,662; and in 1934: 1,518. These figures show the extent to which the menace was widespread, and the work which has been accomplished by National Socialism in ending it.

(Please turn to page 180)



Giant vertical turning and boring mill made by Schless-Defries A. G., 12 m (40 ft) diameter of the ring-shaped face plate, height admitted 5 m (16½ ft), drive motor of 300 HP, weight 860 tons

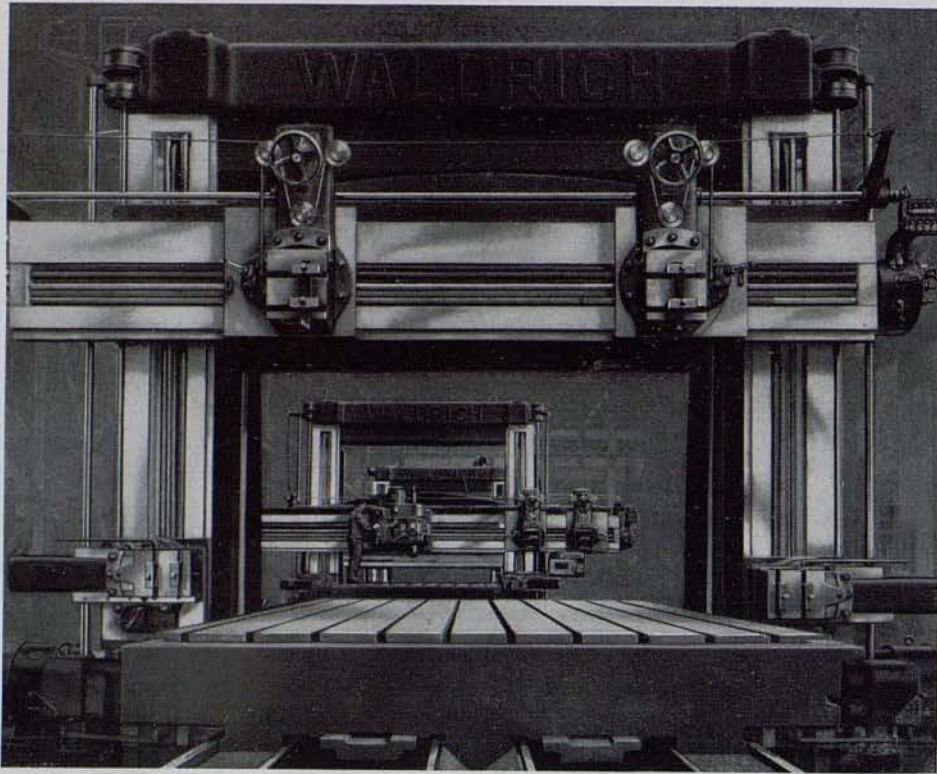
E. GRUND

One is tempted to consider certain phenomena of modern engineering as symptoms of "gigantomania"; just think of the competition in the size of marine vessels, the sky-scraper buildings, the trend in the development in the large aeroplanes, also, possibly the construction of large guns, giant tanks, etc., such as are used and planned abroad. Indeed the development of this character in certain fields is not governed by regard to economy or even usefulness. On the other hand there is an actual and ever increasing demand for the erection of engineering structures and plants on a large scale, as for instance hydraulic and steam power generating stations, railway stations, bridges, and so on.

Whatever reasons there may be at the bottom of such giant engineering enterprises, large machine tools are necessary for handling the heavy and bulky structural elements going into these machines, as far as they are made of iron or steel. Building of such large machine tools requires not only the presence of

adequate special equipment, but also involves the utilisation of a sum of experience, thorough knowledge of a special nature and permanent contact with the users. Such machines are by no means simply magnified patterns of the light and medium types in common use, nor can the manufacturing methods of this class be copied, but the design and construction demands taking into consideration points of view which are inherent to the size of the machines and their special range of work. As regards size, attention is required in the first place by the question of moulding and placing cores in the foundry, the arrangement and number of gates, the preparation of the molten metal for the pouring, the load to be carried by the mould, etc. A prominent place is also to be allotted to the experience of the founder in the matter of avoiding internal stresses in the castings, both in order to avoid subsequent deformation and to enable accurate machining under the load of the tool and the pressure of the fixture. Due respect has to be paid

to facility of machining and the available machine tools and other shop equipment have to be looked into for sufficiency of size and strength. In many cases it will be preferable to machine large parts of the machine after partial assembly, this method also facilitates the lining up of the parts relative to each other. As a matter of course the possibility of transportation has to be duly considered; this includes such questions as the carrying capacity of the vehicles, their clearance limit and the admissible length which is not to be exceeded. Provision has also to be made for the suspension of heavy parts from the cranes and for bracing them in the railway wagons. Especial attention has to be devoted to the mode of lubrication, the arrangement of the lubricating devices and the ease of attendance, in view of the fact that the reliability of such machines is largely dependent upon efficient lubrication. The introduction of the push-button control has eliminated the difficulties in the operation of large machine tools. Start-



Planing and milling machines driven by variable-speed reversible D.C. motor, with push-button control  
Werkphoto Waldrich

ing and stopping of the machine, changing speeds and feeds, engaging and disengaging rapid-traverse motions, even certain clamping and chucking operations are controlled by push buttons, and merely the adjustment of the tool (in machines using cutting tools) is left to manual operation.

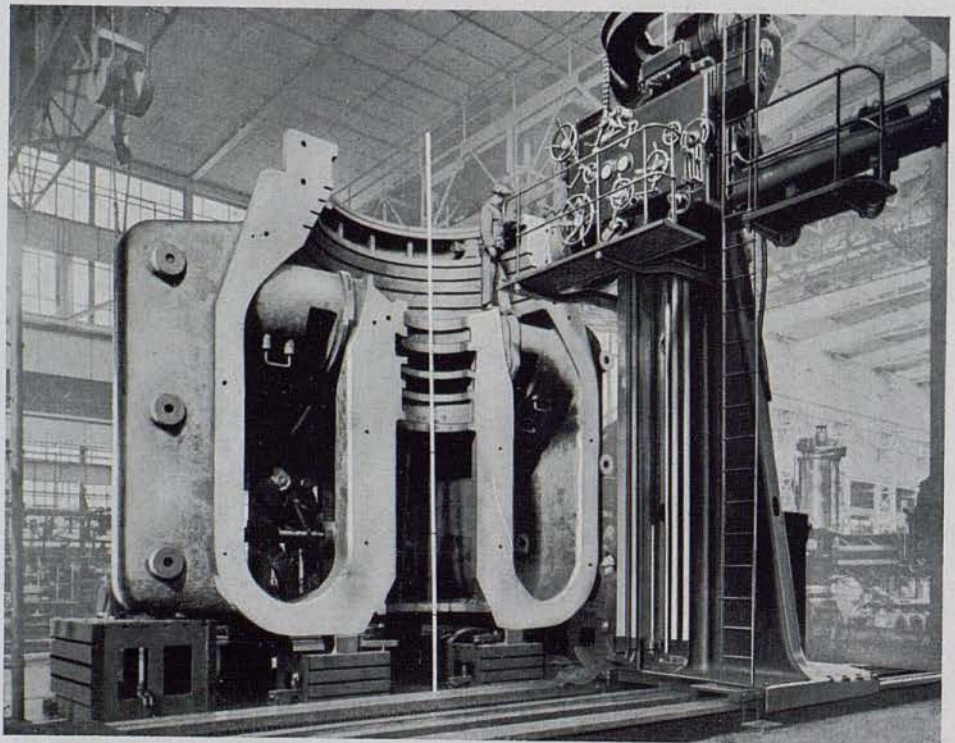
The application of such machines generally extends to a number and variety of purposes beyond the operations usually performed by this class. This fact is explained in the first place by the high expense and waste of time incurred by moving the heavy, bulky work from one machine to another; in consequence thereof as many operations as possible are carried out in one setting; furthermore the machines can be employed also on smaller work, whenever an emergency arises. Characteristic examples of such universal usefulness are the attachments for milling, screw-cutting and grinding for placing on large lathes, slotting and milling slides on large vertical boring and turning mills, as well as the equipment of large boring and turning mills with a second smaller auxiliary face-plate.

The most notable and heaviest among the gigantic tools are found among the vertical boring and turning mills. The largest of this kind so far built weighs no less than 860,000 kg (860 long tons). The special feature of this machine is the equipment with a duplex face plate

or work table, consisting of an outer ring and a central plate. Both these face plates are supported by independent bearings. When large work is to be turned the two face plates are coupled together, ring-shaped work may be clamped on the outer annular face plate

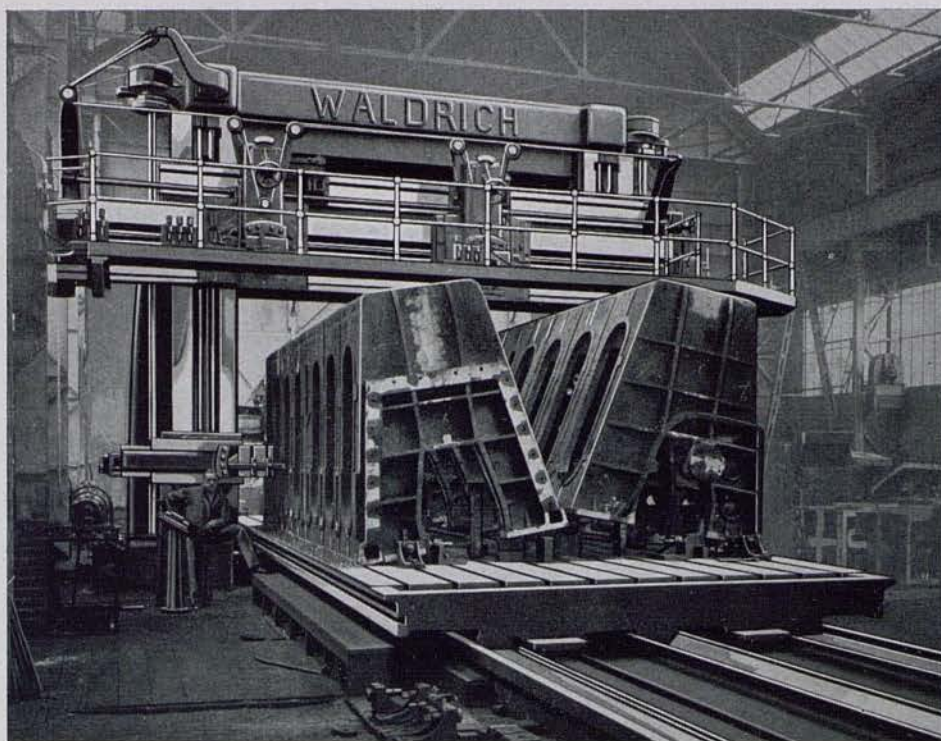
and the central part be disengaged, while the outer only revolves, or—this is an important point in the economy of the machine—smaller work up to 6.5 m (21½ ft.) in diameter can be turned on the inner face plate while the large outer ring remains at rest. For the reasons which have been outlined further up, both the base and the ring-shaped table are made of several sections. The diameter of the face plate is 12 m (approximately 40 ft.), while the maximum height admitted is 5 m (16½ ft.). The cross rail is clamped by electromechanical means. Both the tool head can be set at an angle, the left head is provided with slotting arrangement and fitted with a special tool rest for adjusting the slotting tool. The push-button panels for controlling the main drive motor, the rapid traverse of the heads and so on are mounted on two tables, one each at the right and the left of the face plate.

Remarkable dimensions are also features of the large lathe, although its weight of 180,000 kg (180 long tons) does not come near that of the vertical lathe previously described. The bed has a length of 32 m (105 ft.) and the machine is capable of handling work of 1900 mm (6 ft. 3 in.) maximum diameter and 25 m (82 ft.) maximum length, weighing up to 100 tons. The headstock drive is arranged for working at high speeds with cemented-carbide tools. The machine is fitted with three tool carriages which are entirely independ-



Large boring and milling machine machining a turbine casing

Werkphoto Schliess-Defries (2)



Double-housing rigid planer machining Diesel engine frames, maximum width planed 4350 mm (14 ft. 3 in) length 1200 mm (40 ft.)

Werkphoto Waldrich

ent one of the other. Feed and rapid idle traverse of the carriages, as well as the main drive motor are controlled by push-buttons.

For machining the heavy pieces of all shapes, such as are very frequently met with in the building of large machines, boring mills with spindles up to 350 mm (13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in.) diameter weighing up to 230 tons have been built; the maximum distance between floor plate and centre of boring spindle sometimes runs into 6 m (20 ft.) and more. These machines are as a rule provided with high-speed internal spindles for economically drilling and boring smaller holes and frequently with devices for screw cutting with a lathe tool operated through lead screw and change gears. Their range of application is enlarged by equipment with boring bars, boring and facing heads, taper turning attachments multi-spindle drilling heads, angular and universal milling heads, etc. The motors are flanged to the headstock thus making for the shortest transmission of the power. Push-button control is provided. The comprehensive centralised arrangement of the operating stand facilitates manipulation. Power rapid traverse movements in every direction permit to reduce idle times, while reliability in service is enhanced by safety devices in conjunction with all adjustments. Dependability of the machine is also secured to a high

degree by the fully-automatic oil circulation which is checked by light signals.

Other machine tools which are used in the building of large machines, are high-speed lathes and planers, the latest designs of which are distinguished both by an extraordinary increase of the output of work and the precision of the product.

High-speed lathes with a centre height of 2000 mm (6 ft. 7 in.) and a maximum centre distance of 30 m (100 ft.) are today anything but unusual. In order to be able to avail oneself of such machines for a variety of work, they are provided with a number of special contrivances by means of which screw threads can be cut, tapering work turned, grinding and milling operations performed.

Planing machines in sizes up to 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> m (15 ft.) width between housings and planing lengths up to 15 m (50 ft.) are also regularly made; in order to extend their range they can be fitted with milling and drilling heads, grinding attachments on the cross rail, angle and profile planing devices. The governing principles in the building of such machines are rigidity of design and convenient arrangement of all the elements of construction coupled with most careful workmanship in order to combine a maximum output in roughing work with a high degree of precision in finishing.

## GÖTTINGEN AND THE USA

(Continued from page 171)

any newcomers. With the founding of the "Böttinger Studienhaus" under Althoff's direction, which Institute however, has in the meantime been transferred to Berlin where it formed the basis of the present German Institute for Foreigners, the American Colony received its final and last foothold.

True it is, the aspect is a different one today. American cultural systems had gradually begun to make themselves more and more independent of Europe, and other forms of contact now exist. Interest in special studies no longer holds such a prominent place. All the greater however, and more universal is the interest taken in the achievements of the social work of the present day. Much interest centres round the newest methods of fighting pests in the agricultural and forestry areas, and is also directed towards the effects of the sterilization laws and the reorganization of the cultural systems both here and in America. The historian however, can record activities on a large scale that have been carried on in America during the past decade and which may be designated as a provisional keystone to the great intellectual bridge between Göttingen and North America. For the erection and fitting up of a modern Mathematical Physical Institute in Göttingen, the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant of 350,000 dollars.

And since good will, satisfactory understanding and many successes have been reflected in the mirror of what is probably the unique history of interchange of thought, it may well be expected that the jubilee celebrations will prove a stimulus to both sides of the Atlantic to do more than allow these valuable traditions to be merely revived for the moment in outbursts of festive enthusiasm. Rather let them be used as links so that in the spirit of the past both sides will join hands in a new giving and receiving!

# GERMANY *and* YOU'S MONTHLY SURVEY

## *Lakehurst and Ibiza*

Having executed some fifty odd long and short journeys of more than a quarter of a million kilometres by air, our proud airship Hindenburg has met with a "cruel stroke of fate", as it was called in the official German report. The terrible news of Lakehurst at once created not only in both countries, directly concerned, i. e. United States and Germany, but also in the whole civilized world, that noble human unanimity which, standing above all political and commercial differences constantly reunites the peoples. It is with pride and sincere thanks that Germans of all classes remember the bold readiness of the American landing staff, the admirable organization of medical help, and, last but not least, the honourable appreciation which was accorded to the German aviation in view of the terrible accident by the condolence of President Roosevelt as well as the American press.

For another proof of Anglo-Saxon chivalry the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, General Admiral Raeder expressed his thanks to the Governor of Gibraltar by the following wireless message: "The generous and friendly attitude

which Your Excellency and other officials of Gibraltar have shown in connection with military honours for the victims of the cruiser "Deutschland" as well as the help and assistance bestowed upon the wounded, have been warmly recognised by the German Navy. I, therefore, beg to express to Your Excellency the thanks of the Navy for Your generosity, and would ask you to transmit our thanks to the other services concerned."

## *Germany and the Coronation*

Owing to an excellent report which has been particularly recognised by the press and broadcast in England, all classes of the German population have been able so closely to participate in the Coronation in London as if it were a German festival. The exceedingly cordial reception with which the German section, especially its chief, *General Field-Marshal von Blomberg*, has met with at the Royal Court, from members of the British Cabinet as well as the public in general, has contributed much to overcome certain differences of foregone months, and to fortify German sympathies towards the kindred folks in the British Empire. The German people

see a guarantee for the maintenance of peace by the fact that the German Minister of War has had ample opportunities for detailed, although unofficial, discussions with leaders of English politics, Baldwin, Neville Chamberlain, Eden, Churchill, and many others, and with the chiefs of the British Army. As General Field-Marshal von Blomberg underlined in one of his speeches, England and Germany for centuries have stood side by side in the military and political way.

It is the unanimous desire of all Germans that this genuine relation which contains no ill will towards any other nation might be re-established for a long future.

## *The Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft welcomes the new British Ambassador*

In honour of the new British Ambassador, *Sir Nevile Henderson*, who, on May 10th, presented his credentials to the Führer and Reich Chancellor, the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft gave a festive reception which was attended by numerous distinguished personalities of the State, Party, Army and Industries. Among the some hundred guests the President of the Society, the *Duke Carl Eduard of Saxe-Coburg and Gota*, welcomed Lord Mount Temple, President of the Anglo-German Fellowship in London, the Reichsminister Count Schwerin-Krosigk, Frank and Seldte, Reichsführer SS Himmler, Reichsleiter Rosenberg, Stabschef Lutze, Admiral von Trotha, the former Counsellor of Legation in London, Fürst Bismarck, and many other German diplomats. The Duke of Coburg in his address of welcome pointed out the aims of the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft as follows: men from all spheres of public and private life of both nations should get into personal contact for a close exchange of ideas in order to fortify relations between the British Empire and Germany, and to help eliminate any possible disturbances.

The following sentences from the answer of Ambassador Sir Nevile Henderson were particularly appreciated: "We Englishmen have full understanding for Germany's great mission in the world: German culture, German philosophy and German ideals are considered the most noble in the world;



*Field Marshall von Blomberg, German Defense Minister, visited the Royal Tank Corps Depot, Bovington Camp, Dorset, and also the Gunnery School at Lulworth*

Associated Press

German thoroughness, German industry and German commerce have always been subject to unlimited British admiration. A commercial competition—as it will always exist between us—has to be considered as an encouragement by which the client will profit, but it never was and never will be the cause for a general displeasure or ill will in England. The latest proof for this is the German English clearing agreement which represents the most liberal and successful commercial agreement that Germany has ever concluded, and which was followed by a remarkable improvement of German-English trade. The most vital problem for Germany to-day is the question of raw materials. I do not believe that Germany will find in any country more willingness to do everything for its assistance than in Great Britain. England in no way intends to handicap or to hamper Germany's righteous commercial culture or national endeavours. I can truthfully and distinctly assure you as to what and how much England wants. It wants peace. Peace in Europe, and in a world which surely has seen enough of war during those terrible years of 1914—1918."

The speaker, for the rest, referred repeatedly to his address in connection with the presentation of his credentials when he distinctly emphasized the congeniality of both nations.

#### *Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Berlin*

From June 28th to July 3rd the IX. Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, will be held in Berlin presided by the President, Dr. *Fentener van Vlissingen* (Holland), *Abraham Frowein* (Germany), and *Lord Riverdale* (England). The exceedingly extensive programme of discussions will also include the following themes: "General Economic Problems": Raw Material Deficiency and Raw Material Abundance; organized Economics; International Exchange Regulation; Economic Nationalism; "Technical Problems": Exchange Politics, Financial Politics, Trade Politics, Sales Organization, Publicity and Advertising, Fiscal System, Traffic, Juridical Questions etc. The Führer and Reich Chancellor and the Reich Government will be present at the opening of the session. Among other social arrangements a gala performance at the Staatsopera, receptions at Charlottenburg Castle, the Reichsbank and Chamber of Commerce in Berlin will take place and will be followed by excursions into



*The President of the International Chamber of Commerce, Fentener van Vlissingen, has arrived in Berlin in order to discuss various commercial questions with German industrialists and to obtain a general impression of the German market* Photo Scherl

the surroundings. A great number of guests will be present.

At a reception which was held a short time ago in Paris by the President of the International Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Fentener van Vlissingen, suggested that the international trade politics should be withdrawn from the system of preference, and, instead, give way to the most favoured idea of reciprocated treaties. The Session of the International Chamber of Commerce in Berlin has been summoned with the intention to proffer important contributions for the understanding of these connections, and to prepare the decisions which will be taken in the course of the coming months in an intellectual sense, if world trade really means to improve.

#### *A Session of British Automobile Engineers in Stuttgart*

The leading association of British automobile engineers, the Institution of Automobile Engineers, will hold in June in Stuttgart its yearly summer session. It may be for the first time in the history of this association of engineers that a town out of Great Britain has been chosen for a session. The Englishmen will visit various industries in Stuttgart, and will be received by the City of Stuttgart at the Villa Berg. The firm Bosch AG., whose founders are honourable members of the Institution of Automobile Engineers, will also invite the party for a welcome reception.

Ninety years ago, in the second part of the year 1847 the first Hapag sailing vessels—being hardly any larger than the present coasting steamers—crossed the North Atlantic in order to establish one of the most important connections between Europe and the New World. From modest beginnings—the fundamental stock amounted to 450 000 R.M.—a straight steep way led to the gigantic fleet of the Hapag of pre-war times and to the fleet of quality of the present. During the year 1913 more than half a million passengers and 8 million tons of goods had been shipped on the numerous lines of this freighting company between Hamburg and more than 400 foreign harbours. The number of ships had amounted to 194 passenger steamers and 245 additional steamers, and the gross weight register tons amounted to 1 360 000. The share capital was 180 million marks. Almost nothing remained from this enormous enterprise—after the Versailles Treaty had been carried out—which in untiring labour and with large sacrifices had been established by two generations of Hanseatic tradesmen. In close co-operation with the Harriman group (United American Lines), however, the reconstruction instantly was taken in hand again. Today the Company is represented by a fleet of 790 000 tons, it is well established in and outward, without foreign capital investment, and again it stands in the front row of German foreign trade. The blue white Hapag flag guarantees implicit safety on board the ships, speed, exactness of the line services and excellent attendance on travelling guests.

#### *An American Judgment on Austria*

The American Ambassador in Vienna, Mr. *George S. Messersmith* made some remarkable statements about Austrian commerce in the course of a lecture at the Chamber of Commerce New York; there were present members of the Council of Foreign Trade, National Association of Austrian Bankers and of the Organization of Traders. Above all expectations it has been possible to level almost entirely the decline of 295 million shillings of the trade balance by income from tourist traffic, transit trade and electric current with altogether 285 million shillings. Austria is one of the rare countries, today, which is able to pay off its interior and exterior debts as well as maintain the free transfer of capital and interest from abroad. Its ex-

change is unshaken, the economic rise is making good progress; it is, therefore, strongly to be recommended to American financiers to support the Austrian Government's wishes for conversions of those loans whose interest is too high.

#### No more "Ex-enemies"

The British Legion of English Ex-Service-Men has taken the resolution not to employ in future the term "ex-enemy", and make use, instead, of the name of the country in view. The British Legion has made plans for 1938 to send an international pilgrims' train to the battlefields of the world war; it is also intended to invite delegations of the Central Powers.

A delegation of Canadian Ex-Service-Men has visited the German capital and Central Germany. In the Burghof of Kyffhäuser a friendly gathering was held which reunited the Canadian and German fellow-combatants of the great war.

#### Visitors in Germany

A Chinese commercial delegation headed by the Minister of Finances Dr. Kung, and joined by the Minister of the Navy, Tschentschao Koan, paid a visit to Berlin during their trip through Europe, in order to get acquainted with the development of the German economic position.



The Chinese minister of Finances, Dr. Kung, (centre) together with Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank (right), and the Chinese Ambassador, Ching Tien Fong (left)

Photo Scherl



Japanese guests from the cruiser Ashigara at the Palace Sans Souci in Potsdam

Atlantic

The Japanese Cruiser *Ashigara* with the Chief of the 4th Squadron of Cruisers, Rear-Admiral Kobayashi, on board, visited the German naval port Kiel. A delegation of officers has been received by the Führer and Reich Chancellor. At a garden-party at the Kroll-Garden in Berlin the sports section of the cruiser executed some Japanese sword-fights. Numerous members of the German-Japanese Associations and representatives of the State and Party welcomed the Japanese visitors most sincerely. In the first days of June the British *Schoolship Frobisher*, which is employed as a training ship for the Navy, arrived for a visit to German ports. At the same time the French Cruiser *Jeanne d'Arc* has called at the port of Kiel, and the Cuban gunboat *Cuba* at that of Hamburg. The crew of both ships was received most heartily in the capital.

Further visitors to Germany were *Teachers and Lady-Teachers of South Africa* under the guidance of Mr. Stoffberg who have the intention of studying the new German methods of education. The President of the South African Committee of the German Academy and the German African Society, Staatssekretär a. D. von Lindequist received the visitors, numbering more than a hundred persons, at the Kaiserhof in Berlin. At this reception the Ambassador of South Africa, in Berlin, H. Exc. Prof. Dr. Gie, in a remarkable

speech summarized his observations of the new Germany.

At the same time an old radio pioneer, the manager of the South African Broadcasting Corporation René S. Caprara from Capetown, visited the German Radio authorities and expressed with great appreciation his impressions.

The Japanese scientist and philosopher, Professor Chikao Fujisawa, Director of the Society of Culture Nippon in Tokyo, had a long conversation with Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels. Two other Japanese scientists, the lecturer on jurisprudence at the University Kioto, Professor Nishimoto and the Director of the Court of Law, Ishida, were received by Reichsminister Frank.

#### American Cotton in Exchange for German Ready-made Goods

The Government of the United States has agreed, after prolonged conferences, that American cotton may be paid for by German ready-made goods. This business will be settled as follows: the German importer pays the price with a Reichsmark account which is deposited in a German Devisenbank and made out solely in the name of the owner. This enables him to have certain German merchandise—which has been made known in a special list—to be exported to the United States, and paid for out of

(Please turn to page 181)

## WHAT IS GERMANY'S SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE WORLD MARKET?

(Continued from page 162)

some of the West European countries have refused to do *business in kind*, that is payment of foreign goods in German goods, and consequently have lessened their importance in the German market. The countries of supply have indeed changed as may be seen from the fact that in the first six months of 1936 compared with 1933 almost one-sixth of the entire German imports had changed the countries of origin. Between 1925 and 1929 over-sea lands supplied 47.7% of German imports, the South-east European States during the same period only 3.6%. A considerable change has now taken place. In 1929 South-east Europe (including Czechoslovakia and Austria) supplied Germany with 9%, in 1936 as much as 13.7%, while U.S.A. decreased from 15.6% in 1929 to 5.9% in the year 1936. South America on the other hand, increased supplies to Germany during the same period from 12% to 14%. During the last few years there has been a steady exchange of goods between Germany and South-east Europe. In 1936, 36% of all the foreign trade was done with Germany.

This development is however, not Germany's "fault". This country is in the heart of Europe, and precisely because of its geographical situation predestined to world-trade has been forced by economic circumstances to act on the century-old politico-trading principle: *do ut des*. That is to say, only a Germany that sells goods can import, or in the words of the ordinary merchant: If you don't buy from me, I can't buy from you. The truth of this principle is seen for instance, in the development of German-Bulgarian commercial relations. Germany in comparison with Bulgaria has a stronger economic position and in the course of the last decade has received half of Bulgaria's entire exports. In consequence of this there resulted in eco-

nomically weak Bulgaria an increase of purchasing power which made it possible for that country to buy German machinery, German agricultural implements and other necessary German manufactured goods.

It is necessary to draw the attention of the great world trading States over and over again to such economic commonplaces, just because we have seen from sad experience, particularly during the last few years, that rich nations with good markets are glad to sell goods to Germany, but prefer to get their own supplies from other sources. An attitude such as this causes abnormal conditions of things, as has been more than sufficiently proved in the trade of the world today.

And when Germany comes forward as a buyer in every country of the world, it is her moral right to expect other nations to purchase her goods in return. This economic claim is all the more justifiable in view of the definite excellence of German manufactured goods. German articles are most popular in other countries as has been proved by the fact that products of Germany's industry are to be found all over the world. This statement may sound paradoxical when compared with what has been said before, namely, that the world puts a ban on German goods. What is meant is this, that precisely the rich nations, those able to buy goods like U.S.A., Canada, West Europe, Australia etc. do not wish to lose the German market, but do not buy in a corresponding measure from Germany. And all the time our politico-commercial relations today are supposed to be based on *reciprocity*. We do of course find German goods in other countries where friendly pacts have been made, or if it is a case of some particularly successful products of fine workmanship, or engineering

achievements. A few recent examples may be mentioned here:

The *Henschel & Son Co.* on the 1st of September last year could record the building of 23,000 locomotives in their workshops. The jubilee-engine was destined for the South African State Railways and is the first of an order for 16 engines. The German Wireless Industry likewise received some important foreign orders of recent date. The Belgian Government decided to erect a large short-wave station so as to form a special connection between Belgium and her colonies. The Vatican has also ordered a short wave station, and *Telefunken* has commenced operations. A German long-wave station was also recently erected near Sofia.

*Siemens & Halske A.-G.* received a large order not so very long ago from Norwegian Telegraph Administration for various cables with equipment for their broadcasting service. Sweden also ordered a new station to be built by the same firm. The German Shipbuilding Yards of the *Germania* at Kiel and *Neptun* at Rostock recently supplied Turkey and Bulgaria with freight and passenger steamers. The German Firm, *Uhde* in Dortmund is at present erecting an extended nitrogen plant at Dairen in Mandschuria. The famous *German Engineering and Bridge-Building Works* at Hanover-Herrenhausen are engaged in constructing the most important bridge in the Argentine. German ships have already conveyed waggonloads of steel parts across the ocean to be used in the building of the bridge. The bridge spanning the Little Belt in Denmark, which was completed in 1935, is also the work of the same firm. The *Berlin Maschinenbau A. G.* formerly *S. Schwartzkopf*, Berlin, have received orders for 19 engines from Brazil in one year. *Rheinmetall-Borsig A. G.* Düsseldorf - Berlin and *Friedrich*



*Krupp A.G.* each received orders for 20 engines for South Africa. The bridge spanning the Danube at Belgrade and which was opened for traffic last year, is the work of German engineers.

These few instances chosen at random and which could easily be multiplied, serve to show how German work is appreciated in other lands. Why is there often a demand for German products? Because they generally embody the greatest advance in technical progress. One has only to think of optical instruments, chemicals, precision tool engines — just to mention a few instances — in the construction of which our researchers and inventors are far advanced because the exactitude demanded by this work is a natural characteristic of the Germans.

Germany is the classic land of the finishing industry. She buys the necessary raw materials from all parts of the world, but expects in return that the world will show its appreciation of Germany's importance as a customer by purchasing a corresponding amount of German high quality goods. Germany is a workshop for finishing materials and consequently holds a middle position between the sellers of industrial raw materials and the sellers of agrarian raw materials. In this role of intermediary Germany will have a chance of displaying her creative talent at the World Exhibit-

ion in Paris. May she give visitors a vivid impression of the spirit that animates Germans and of the efficient work they produce! Then German economic propaganda will have fulfilled its mission on the Seine.

## THE BASIS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST STATE

(Continued from page 172)

The agricultural policy of National Socialist Germany does not stop there, however, for it wishes to utilise every available inch of ground, to increase the number of agricultural workers and thus to enrich the nation. Since 1933, 930,000 acres of reclaimed land have been set aside and 15,000 new farms created on virgin soil. 35,000 small holdings have been granted extra land to bring them to the status of moderate sized farms. Altogether, 50,000 new farms have been created throughout the Reich in the last four years, and as many farmers and their families settled in secure homes.

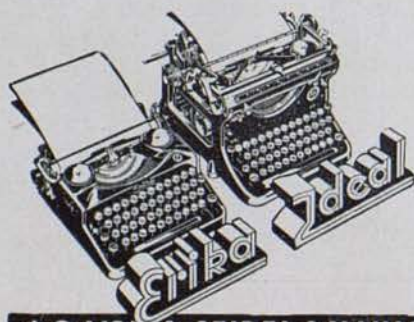
In South East Prussia, 12,000 acres of barren land known as Moosbruch are being fertilised by the Reich's Labour Service, and prepared for the settlement of 350 farms. Fourteen Labour Service groups are busily engaged in draining another 20,000 acres in the same district, and are developing old and constructing new roads to better the position of the 150 new farms that will be created when the district is opened up. In the

Havel-Rhinluch district to the North-West of Berlin, 217,000 acres are being prepared for the settlement of 800 farmers and their families. Throughout Germany this task of reclaiming land is going on, and men and women of farming stock will be able to return from the overcrowded towns into which they had been driven by uncontrolled international finance, to the land to which they belong.

A work of special interest is being undertaken on the North Sea coast, where Labour Groups are undertaking the task of utilising land reclaimed from the tidal marshes between the Northern and Eastern Frisian Islands. This work was originally started during the first half of the last century, but little progress was made before 1933. Between 1910 and 1928 about 10,000 acres of land were reclaimed, but the work was brought to a standstill by the financial crisis of 1928. In the summer of 1933 the National Socialist Government took the problem in hand and drafted, 8,000 unemployed men and 1,500 men from the Labour Service into the area in order to complete the work, and another 65,000 acres of land have been reclaimed from the sea and prepared for the erection of about 200 farms.

Germany was blockaded during the war, and her population suffered untold hardships, because lack of foresight had not exploited her soil

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### *Hanover, the beautiful Garden Town*

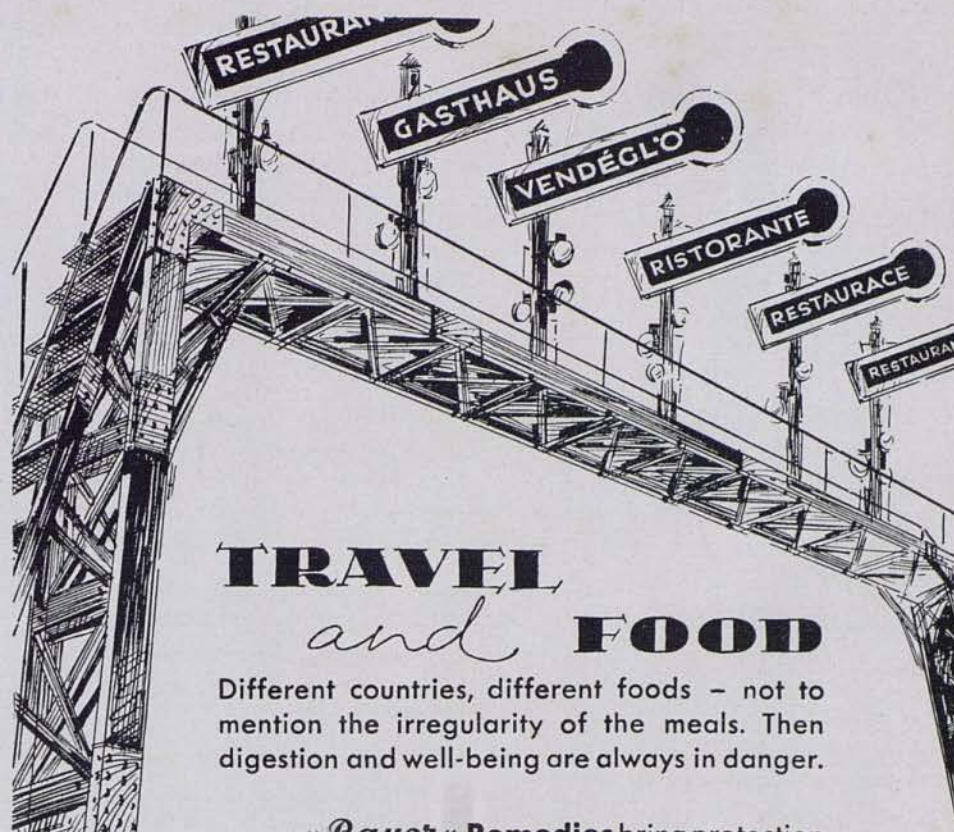
Three centuries of German horticultural art have left their imprint on this town. One of the most striking sights are the spacious Gardens of Herrenhausen, some of the oldest in Germany, kept in the original style of German Baroque, after having been restored in 1714. The Masch Lake, covering an area of approximately one hundred and ninety acres, which was completed last year, with its charming parks and promenades of quite a modern character, is famous all over Germany.

### *Hanover is expecting you this summer!*

You will enjoy the water-works in Herrenhausen which are to be seen until the end of September every Sunday and Wednesday afternoon from 4:30 to 6:30. Every Saturday and Sunday evening the gardens and the fountains are artistically illuminated.

to the full. The National Socialist Government is determined that under no circumstances shall such a calamity occur again, and although it wishes for complete peace in which to continue the work of reconstruction, it realises the necessity for preparation to safeguard its people. After the war all Germany's overseas possessions were taken from her, and her supplies of raw materials cut off. She must now endeavour to utilise her own resources to the full, and has endeavoured by means of land reclamation to replace those territories, now lost, which once served her and her people. In addition to land reclamation, many large estates have been bought up by the Government and divided into small holdings. The increase of productivity obtained by this is equivalent to the addition of another 31,000 acres of land.

Thus has the New Germany checked the cancer that was eating into the heart of the nation, and has prevented its ultimate collapse. Today, in place of the vast discontented proletariat of four years ago, can be seen a healthy and contented farming community upon whose well-being even greater triumphs can be founded. The people of Germany are united behind one Leader, following him along a path which is sometimes rough, towards the goal which he points out. They have left behind the days of easy sloth for the rich and dull unemployment for the poor. They are working today for the regeneration of their nation, for the peace of Europe and the world. Such an example will lead us all, by its heroic example, to the final community of mankind.



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### GERMANY and YOU'S MONTHLY SURVEY

(Continued from page 178)

the account which has been provided for the cotton. It has been taken well care of that the displeasing symptoms of the former compensation and "aski mark" will be avoided in this exchange. The difference is such that the former private compensation transactions — although they brought raw materials to Germany — were paid for by valuable ready-made goods, instead that they should have been paid for with foreign currency. The new German-American treaty, however, allows only a limited small amount of a certain merchandise to be dealt with on the compensation exchange basis and sees to it that the accounts provided for

cotton are controlled by the Devisenbank. In this way the entire exchange of merchandise takes place under the supervision of the Devisenbank, so that a "subsidiary" business of certain degree as well as additional "Bonus" are eliminated. Since the exchange of merchandise between the United States and Germany, during the first three months of the present year, had decreased to 44 million marks, it is hoped for that this regulation will bring forth a notable improvement for commercial transactions. American cotton exporters who before the war, sold cotton to Germany for the amount of 450 million marks per year, and even in 1934 had sold cotton for 134 million marks, greatly welcome the new conclusion which should bring back to them a valuable customer.

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## BRIEFS

*"English Compulsory" at many German Schools*

Herr Rust, Reich Minister of Education, has issued instructions that, from the beginning of the coming school year, the teaching of the English language will be an obligatory subject in the curriculum of secondary schools and of the upper classes of primary schools in Germany.

*The chemical Exhibition in Frankfurt-on-Main (Achema VIII)*

On the occasion of the National Congress of German Chemists and the 50th General Meeting of the Verein Deutscher Chemiker (Association of German Chemists) this exhibition will be opened from July 2—11, 1937. Nearly, all leading German firms manufacturing chemical apparatus, plant equipment and machinery are represented at the "ACHEMA VIII", and will show their latest developments. The "ACHEMA VIII" will be the Greatest Exhibition in the field of chemical engineering which has ever been held. If you register your intention to visit this Exhibition, a 588 pages profusely illustrated Annual 1937 will be supplied to you free of charge Information through: Dechema, Potsdamer Str. 103a, Berlin W 35.

*English Clergy Officiate at Bad Nauheim this Summer*

Such a considerable influx of English visitors to Bad Nauheim is already indicated by the number of applications received, that arrangements have been made for English clergy to officiate at divine services held during the summer months at this favorite health resort for treatment of heart ailments. The Reverend C. O. Rockett, Vicar of St. John's Church, Bournemouth, will be the *locum tenens* during June, the Rev. Dr. Good, Rector of Rathmichael, County Down, Ireland, during July, and the Reverend A. J. Moxon, Rector of Chinnor, Oxford, in August.

*The garden of the mother of Kings in its ancient glory*

The large garden in the famous park estate at Hanover, known as the Herrenhäuser Gärten, has been opened to the public on June 13, restored in its ancient glory. After long labors of careful reconstruction it will re-emerge to view in its original baroque form as it was



in the time of "The Mother of Kings". Such was the popular, contemporary description given to the Electress Sophie of Hanover. Her son became King George I of England and also had his German title raised to the dignity of „King of Hanover“. Her daughter married the Prussian Elector who was to become King Frederick I of Prussia. The garden once graced by these historical figures will once more be seen in the condition in which it was preserved for nearly three centuries, as a garden designed on geometrical lines, following the ideas of the Renaissance artist, Leonardo da Vinci.

*Munich preparing for Congress of German Art*

Preparations are going forward for the Congress of German Art which will open at Munich on July 16. The inauguration festival ceremony will be held that morning, followed by a reception given by representatives of the German Government for the German and foreign press in the afternoon. A gala performance of Richard Wagner's opera "Tristan und Isolde" is to be given that evening in the National Theater, Munich. The keenly anticipated opening of the House of German Art takes place on the morning of July 18. At noon the guests of honor will be received in the ancient, historic assembly room of the Town Hall. A costumed pageant entitled "2,000 Years of German Culture" will provide a picturesque procession through the town on the same afternoon, depicting the chief epoches in German history. The famous English Garden is to be transformed into a festive site for celebrations in the evening. Dancing will take place in the public squares. The whole city will be decked with flags to mark the occasion, which is not however to be unique. Every time an important art building is inaugurated in future, similar festivities will be held.

## BOOK REVIEW

### OLD MAN NILE

*The Nile: Emil Ludwig (translated by M. H. Lindsay): Allen and Unwin: 16/-net.*

The Nile is a natural phenomenon which has many aspects, some of which are aesthetic, others physical, and while the aesthetic aspects may be described according to the author's fancy, the description of the physical aspects admits of no such latitude. As a description of the physical features of the Nile this book, is bad, in fact incredibly bad.

The plan on which the book is designed is given in the foreword, where the author says that in his previous work, in writing the life of a man he has always had in his mind the image of a river, and for the first time in the Nile he saw the converse of this, the image of a man and his fate. He therefore describes the Nile as a personality. This poetic conception would be suitable, and perhaps pleasing, in a poem of twenty lines, but serves no useful purpose and becomes very wearisome in an book of 350 pages. The book attempts to give a general description of the course of the river Nile the country through which it flows, with digressions dealing with its inhabitants and their history. It commences with the White Nile from its tributaries, and then deals similarly with the Blue Nile, Atbara and Main Nile as far as Aswan, where the book ends.

The book contains much interesting information of a historical nature, but unfortunately the confidence of the reviewer was so shaken by the mass of inaccuracies which occurred in the information of which he has special knowledge that he could place no reliance on the remainder.

The most accurate things in the book are the maps and they are taken bodily from another work. It is unfortunate that the author did not take more information in the same way without attempting to give his own interpretation of it. However, he says: "In this book as in my former "Lives" I have sought the face the evidences of the literature by means of which I deepened or completed my impressions," and has done it so completely in regard to the statistics which he quotes that very often they bear no resemblance to the true figures whatever. It is obvious that the author's knowledge of natural science is quite inadequate to the task of dealing with a phenomenon like the régime of the river.

The following are a few examples of statistical inaccuracies. On page 8 it is said that the Nile waters a tenth of the earth's surface. Tenth should be fiftieth. In the same sentence it is stated that the Nile varies only 250 feet in breadth in 2,750 miles. This is probably a translator's mistake for 250 miles in longitude. The figures given on page 134 for the solids contained in the Blue Nile water are absurd. The low stage figure given as 2 per cent, is more than 100 times too large and the flood figure of 17 per cent more than 50 times too large. A similar error occurs on page 318 where the fantastic statement is made that the Nile contains 9 per cent of organic substances the putrescent portions of which are destroyed during the desert section of its course by the dryness of the air. The actual fact is that the total quantity of solids of all sorts in the Nile at a maximum does not reach the half of one per cent. On page 185 the difference in latitude between Lake No and Khartoum is given as 20° instead of 6°.

There are more of these statistical errors and perhaps those in the description of the hydrology are the most important from the point of view of Egyptian readers. In the hydrological remarks the author does not explain sufficiently the variation on the different tributaries between flood and low stage which is necessary for a proper comprehension of the regime of the river. This fluctuation does not fit very well into the personality scheme, which only allows for the variation of the river as one travels along its course towards the sea and is not suited to describe, for example, the Blue Nile, which in its lower course, year after year, in March is a most trickle of water meandering in the lands of its bed, and a few months later becomes a majestic stream 400 metres wide and 10 metres deep, a somewhat rapid change of personality.

In his hydrographical notes he begins on page 313 by saying that only half of Egypt's water originates in the two lakes, Albert and Victoria. Actually of the water which reaches Egypt only one-eighth comes from the lakes. Further on he says that the Bahr el Jebel below Lake Albert takes up so many mountain brooks and is so swollen by them in the rainy season, that by the time it reaches Mongalla its volume is doubled, though in point of fact even in August, the rainiest month, the increase is normally only about 50 per cent. Continuing, he says: "On its passage through the swamps it again loses on an average half of way it has just

received", instead of half of its total volume, which is the actual case. In fact he says that, but for the Bahr of the Ghazal which comes to the help of the Jebel at the last moment, it would arrive empty-handed at the confluence. This is misleading as the normal contribution of the Ghazal is only 7 per cent of that of the Jebel. There are still more errors, and in the paragraph from which the above has been taken there is not a single numerical statement which is correct.

On the next page he mentions the suggested Pharaonic Project for reducing losses in the swamps, a project which consisted of an earth bank along the western side of the Jebel to confine the water on the side. As, however, he substitutes a stone dam for the original proposal of an earth bank, while retaining the original rough estimate of L. E. 1,000,000 for the cost of the project, his estimate is at least 20 times too small.

Continuing his notes on hydrology he says on page 306 that "no Nile water flows to Khartoum in the second half of the year, only Sobat water." Actually from Juli to December 40 per cent, of the White Nile at Khartoum is Nile water and the remainder Sobat water. In the next section he says: "The Nile seems to turn all the laws of Nature upside down," but as the reader will have realised by this time, it is not the Nile but the author who turns them upside down, and he continues to do so to the end of the book. On the next page he says the proportion of maximum and minimum discharge during the year on the Blue Nile is 1:500. He means 500:1, but the actual figure is about 50:1.

There are still many more mistakes but the only one which will be mentioned is the statement on page 179 that the Atbara rises in Lake Tana.

It may be thought that accuracy is not important in a book of this nature, but it seems to the reviewer that the author of what purports to be a serious description of nature owes it to his own reputation and to his readers to make no mistakes in what he presents as facts.

H. E. HURST

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"Thanks for the copy of GERMANY and YOU. I enjoyed every word of it, and the wonderful illustrations were very excellent." P. N., Twickenham, Middx., England

"I should be very happy to receive a specimen copy of your magazine, as I have heard a great deal about its excellence, and am contemplating becoming a subscriber." R. Ch. L., Solihull, Warwick, England

"We are glad to inform you that your journal is being read by a large number of persons and appreciated by them." The South Indian National Association and Ranade Library, Madras, India

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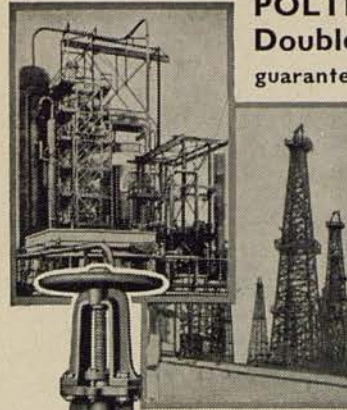
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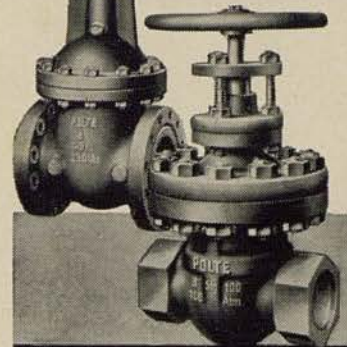
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