

GERMANY and YOU

Maurice H. Shaw

Special Features

GOETHE'S NATIVE CITY —
A CENTRE OF CULTURE
NEW TRAINING FOR TEACHERS
HOW RÖNTGEN DISCOVERED HIS RAYS
HOLBEIN'S WAY TO ENGLAND
THE GERMAN PEASANT IN U. S. A.
MODERN OFFICE MACHINERY
MONTHLY SURVEY

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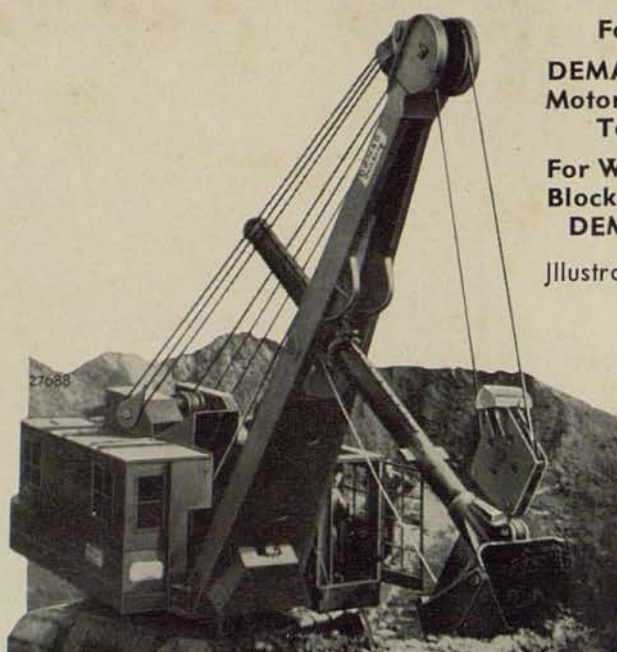
Cover Picture: A Glimpse of Old-Frankfort
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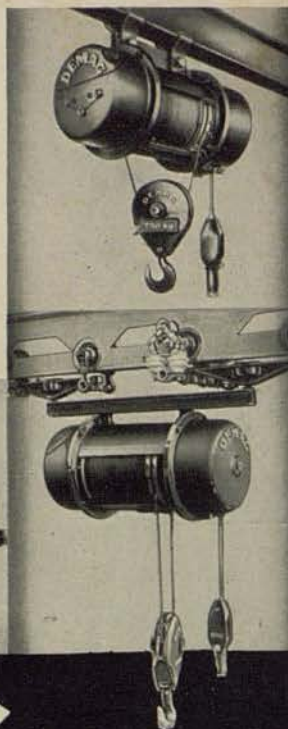




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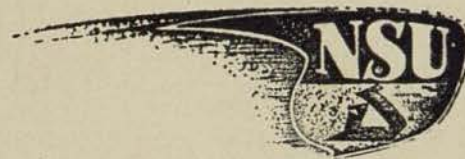
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Our Magazine will acquaint you with the cultural traditions of Germany; more, it will shew you also the advances made in Economics, Technics, Science, Education, Art and general conditions. Our aim, as always during the seven years of our publication, is to serve the cause of GOOD WILL and FRIENDSHIP between nations. This means 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

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Young Goethe skating on the R. Main; from a painting by W. Kaulbach



View of Frankfort across the Main
Dr. Paul Wolff (4)

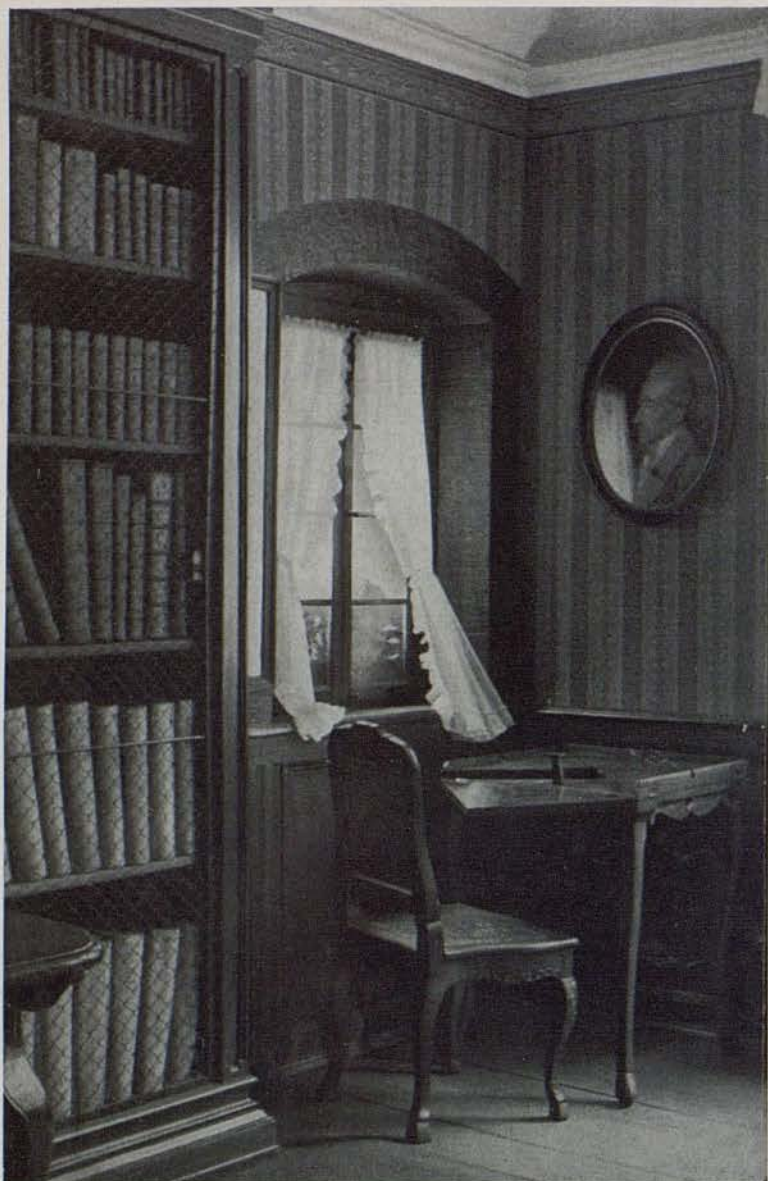
Goethe's Native City – A Centre of Culture

DR. FRANZ LERNER

The prince of poets himself once put the question as to whether he would have preferred to have been born in another place. Then with warm affection he answered the query himself and spoke enthusiastically of the ancient, busy and yet so distinctive city on the Main where, on the 28th of August 1749, in the house of his father, a wealthy imperial councillor (Rat) he first saw the light of day. The visitor strolling through the rooms of the stately patrician house on the Grossen Hirschgraben, today, a place of pilgrimage for lovers of art and culture from all over the world, will pause reverently for a moment in the small back room in which the great poet was born. On entering the reception rooms and the comfortable living-rooms of the family, admiring the while the excell-

ent collection of paintings and the old councillor's study with its traces of world-wide interests and earnest intellectual work, he realizes how favourable this environment must have been for the development of the spirit of the great genius who spent such a happy childhood with his beloved sister Cornelia within the walls of this house. The large kitchen too, with its solid copper pans and convenient hand-pump show that the physical needs of the family were carefully attended to. On the walls of the great staircase, for Frankfort of almost palatial dimensions, are hung the famous Roman views which Goethe's father had once brought home from his travels through Italy along with his diary in which his experiences were carefully recorded in Italian. Goethe himself once said

that even in his childhood these pictures had made him long to see Italy for himself. The top floor of the house was set apart for the children. Here may be seen the puppet-show given to Wolfgang by his grandmother and which helped to awaken his dramatic talent. He set up the puppet-show in the doorway of his bedroom and presented plays of his own invention to the delighted eyes of the neighbours' children who were collected in the adjoining room. Later on this room was set apart as Goethe's study, and here he wrote Werther's Leiden, Egmont, Urgötz and the beginning of Faust, besides recording the poems of his Frankfort years. Here too, the mighty pinions of his great spirit began to stir softly at first, as he founded the fame that raised him



*The Library in the
Goethe House*

P. Hofferbert

to be the spokesman of the Age of "Storm and Stress" and the idolized interpreter of his generation. Thus is Goethe closely bound by all these ties to the city of his birth, and they make his father's house a sacred spot to all who visit it.

Such associations with Frankfort however, are to be taken for granted and only in this are they significant. Much more important in this connection is his mother's descent from an old Frankfort family. To be the grandson of the chief magistrate and through him to be related to all the patrician families in the city meant much in the Frankfort of the 18th century, for it bound him by strong inner ties to the life of the town. Goethe, throughout the whole of his life, was always proud of his descent

and his close connection with his birthplace. He remained a genuine Frankforter as was evidenced in many traits of his character, that showed him to be in every way the son of a free, proud, imperial city in which cringing and fawning in the presence of princes was a thing to be despised. This fact is of considerable assistance in understanding his character. He was a man of vision, far-sighted in everything, and any business he transacted was done with the care and perspicacity of a merchant-prince in the hanseatic sense of the word. This was precisely the heritage of his birthplace which for centuries had been a trading centre of the West and where an atmosphere of high-mindedness and integrity prevailed, which

while particular in small things also possessed courage to embark on larger ventures. And just because he had grown up in this environment Goethe never forsook reality. He lived a well-ordered life which brought him many a reproach from the romantic Youth of the day. These lasting ties binding him to his native city may even be traced into the very language of his poetry. Goethe made use of many a rhyme which could only be understood in the Franconian dialect. As in the case of all real Frankforters this dialect betrayed Goethe's origin until the end of his life. Many of the poet's habits too, showed he was Frankfort's son. For instance, he did not like to be without Frankfort cake even when he was a very old man. He was a connoisseur in wine, this fact was perhaps not so much due to experience but rather to the Frankfort boy having been bred to it, since his father did not only possess vineyards of his own but also had a good stock of vintage wines in his cellar. Many other facts might be recorded to prove Goethe to be the genuine son of his famous and much loved Frankfort.

It was then with a heart full of gratitude that he immortalized his close connection with his beloved city and its character by setting up a glorious monument to it for all time in a work of his old age but dedicated to his youth, that unforgettable book "Dichtung und Wahrheit". Whoever cares to take the picture he has composed of Frankfort out of many delightful little sketches and experiences, and wanders through the old town on the Main, now one of the busiest cities in the Reich, will be astonished to find how easy it is even now to follow in Goethe's footsteps. Everything connected with Frankfort's great son has of course been carefully preserved despite the number of places associated with him. But they do not suffice to conjure up before our eyes the spirit of the

town and its own peculiar features which made such a lasting impression on the life of the poet. This can only be experienced when this city is conceived of as a living unity, when it is seen how the historical traditions of a thousand years have been preserved by a community reverently treasuring the picture of the city's past, but participating at the same time in the life of the present with all its pulsing strength. Frankfort is unique in this respect amongst all other German cities, and indeed there are few to equal it in the world. It is hard to say in a few words wherein the peculiar fascination of the old city lies that holds all visitors enthralled. It is surely among other features that costly gem the Altstadt (Old Frankfort) with its 1800 houses that have remained unchanged for two centuries. The picture of a mediaeval town complete in itself with all its quaint narrow lanes and ancient houses has such a strong fascination for us because it is no mere open-air museum, but is now as of yore, the throbbing heart of the city of Frankfort through which life pulses in a busy stream. Nothing proves more thoroughly the sure possession of real culture which characterizes this German city than the way in which it preserves its splendid past. An account was given quite recently in the pages of this magazine of the wonderful work that has been done in reconditioning the "Altstadt" of Frankfort on a large scale. There was no intention of turning it into a museum, rather have the old dwelling-houses been restored and made habitable; new and charming squares and vistas have been opened up, also dwellings with adequate light and air, and modern conveniences, so that for the next few centuries the contented inhabitants of "Old Frankfort" will have the waves of busy life pulsing round their walls, which will guarantee them the fascination of their existence in the midst of the great city of

*The Goethe House in the
Großen Hirschgraben,
Frankfort on Main*



the present day. "Frankfort is simply full of remarkable things", as Goethe once remarked in praise of his native city. "Old Frankfort" is certainly one of the most remarkable.

And the visitor wandering through the streets of this veritably living monument of past and present culture will constantly meet with the name of Goethe. There for instance, is the comfortable burgher's house at Hühnermarkt, in the centre of the old Hohenstaufen district in "Old Frankfort", where "sweet" Aunt Melber, Frau Aja's sister lived. She was the wife of a worthy merchant and spoiled her beloved nephew with sweets. It was from the windows of her house that Goethe saw the procession at the coronations of Francis I. and Joseph II. events

which proved to the delighted boy that the old imperial city was indeed the brilliant centre of the First Reich. At another spot where one of the most ancient streets in Frankfort widens to a kind of square, the large house of a well-to-do master craftsman may be seen in the Saalgasse. This house was connected with Goethe's first case as a young advocate on his arrival home from Strassburg and judgment was given in favour of his client. Other houses however, were more important to Goethe in those days. There was for instance, the wealthy home of Lilli Schönmann who lived with her parents at the Grosser Kornmarkt, an unusually wide street in "Old Frankfort" and which was once the centre of the corn trade of the whole



Living-room in the Goethe House

of the Rhine and Main districts. Here the rich banker, Lilli's father, had built his house in the style of the period next to the Gothic family-seat of one of the most influential merchant-princes in Frankfort. Gretchen too, was a child of Frankfort, her home however, was not in "Old Frankfort" itself but in one of the almost rural districts inhabited chiefly by gardeners, and close to the gates of the city.

And beyond the gates of the ancient imperial city, where in the varied beauties of its environs many a lovely spot is concealed, are still to be found a number of places associated with the name of Goethe. In the park of Rödelheim Castle is situated a perfectly delightful summer-house built from plans designed by Goethe himself who was a frequent guest here. The old Castle was quite recently turned into the 7th German bird sanctuary by Dr. Krebs, Mayor of Frankfort who has done so much for the preservation of natural beauties and is also head of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Association. The Castle park with its glorious old trees is a veritable bird paradise which is continued along the magnificently kept old reaches of the canalised Nidda, a tributary of the Main. This

wonderful example of landscape preservation with its expanses of green sward and almost virgin island-sanctuaries for the fauna and flora of the country proves anew that Goethe's native place is worthy to be called a cultural city. No one would have taken more delight in these magnificent parks than Goethe himself and he would have enjoyed to the full the pleasures they afford in the company of a merry throng. Adjoining the Castle park at Rödelheim is one of Frankfort's loveliest open-air bathing-places, nestling in the wonderful old park once the property of the Brentano family, who also had their home in "Old Frankfort", and presented Germany with two of her famous Romantic writers Clemens and Bettina Brentano.

Goethe frequently returned to his birthplace even in later years, and took delight in re-visiting the places associated with his happy childhood. Most pleasurable of all was the trip to the Gerbermühle that charming property belonging to Herr von Willmer, situated further up the Main and affording a glorious view of the town in the embrace of the river. Here Goethe found in Marianna the Suleika of the "Westöstlichen Diwan"; here that intimate

friendship between souls was begun and cultivated, to be finally recorded with the same harmony in the work they created together. Anyone now walking to that favourite spot within the municipal boundary which may also be reached by steamer, will admire the energy of the City Council who have transformed the long neglected banks into charming public gardens and so wedded the city anew to its river.

Goethe was a frequent guest of the Willemer family in their cottage on the Sachsenhäuser Berg where even today one can enjoy the view he praised so often of his native town. He never stayed for long in the banker's large house on the Main close to the wharf on which were piled barrels of wine and stacks of timber, in the stately "Rothen Männchen" which even today is an embellishment to the city. An even lovelier view than that obtained from the Willemer's' cottage is to be had from the tower at the Goetheruhe. Our delighted eye gazes from here across to the undulating hills of the Taunus that bound the Maingau in whose fertile fields the great city lies, its contours harmoniously blended with the surrounding landscape. This view-tower situated on high ground soars above the tree-tops of the glorious beechwoods surrounding it. Close by is the Dreieich, the great forest belonging to the municipality and in which Charles the Great was wont to hunt in days of yore. At our feet lies the entire city with its many towers including that of the venerable imperial cathedral, the statliest of all in the massive splendour of its warm red sandstone Gothic walls that soar aloft to the sky and even from here, can be distinguished as Frankfort's familiar symbol. And behind it extends the enormous travertine building belonging to the IG-Farben Company, which Bruno

Poelzig erected ten years ago for the administration of the largest Chemical Trust in the world.

Frankfort's reputation and traditional trading connections with the whole world brought chemists at an early stage of the chemical industry to that city. The world trading connections have been further extended and goods of high quality are now exported, particularly those of the mechanical industries. Yet the old trading city was more than a place in which money could be made even in Goethe's day. The cultural heritage of the West, German art and science in particular, had always been treasured and cultivated here. Albrecht Dürer and Matthias Grünewald received commissions from Frankfort patrons. Adam Elsheimer, the most famous painter of the German baroque age was a native of Frankfort. Eminent musicians of whom it is only necessary to mention Philipp Telemann have lived and worked within its walls. The most famous surgeon of the 18th century, Lorenz Heister, whom every student of dentistry today knows as the

pioneer of his profession, was born in the Fischergasse at Frankfort. This list could be lengthened indefinitely. Let mention only be made in conclusion of the great philosopher, Arthur Schopenhauer. And in this long list of famous names we see how right Goethe was in dedicating the following proud words to his native city in the year 1815: "It is fitting for Frankfort-on-Main to be active in all directions and to be of glorious renown!"

He thereby gave the stimulus to the founding of the Senckenberg Natural Philosophical Society in 1817. Its members included among the burghers who had inaugurated it, some worthy master-craftsmen. Goethe was personally acquainted with the famous patron Joh. Christian Senckenberg whose name was rightly given to the new Society, since it had ever been the aim of his life's work to found a permanent institute of research for Natural Science. His name is also closely associated with the world-famous Natural Science Museum in Frankfort, the only institute outside of

the U.S.A. to receive as a gift an original *diplodocus longus* from the New York Museum. At the same time it became the embryo of the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, the most recently founded of all German universities, but one which can count many foreigners among its students, both for the regular university course as well as for holiday classes. A well-organized Academic Foreign Department with a hostel attached, cares for the welfare of foreign students, and assists them in gaining an insight into German culture and German economic life.

Frankfort also owes its wonderful art collections to the generosity of its patrons. Goethe himself had admired the excellent collection of paintings belonging to the rich banker, Städel. He left them with his fortune to the city in the form of a foundation, which in the course of more than a century has developed into a gallery of European fame.

Frankfort's great significance for the German unifying movement and

(Please turn to page 29)



The Kitchen in the Goethe House

NEW TRAINING FOR TEACHERS

KARL SEIDELMANN

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I. Historical Position.

The history of the training of German teachers has been proceeding for some 140 years, and from the very outset has displayed a remarkable uniformity in all the states of the Reich. It has also always faithfully reflected the ideas existing at the time in state circles as to the aims and tasks connected with the education of Youth, the position of man within the community, as well as with the ultimate moral aims of human existence. The ideas of the French Revolution are to be found in it in the early days of last century, these again were supplanted by the influences of dynastic reaction, which in their turn were followed by moderate late-Liberalism on the setting up of the Second Reich. The spirit of the years preceding the Great War was, generally speaking, a critical one with regard to culture, and in a preparatory sense might even be termed creative. It gave a new pedagogical impetus to the training of teachers, but this was equally at the mercy of the perplexing and oftentimes chaotic ideas of the interim-Reich. In the Pedagogical Academies so-called, which in 1927 supplanted the century-old tradition of the Teachers' Seminaries in Prussia, this disturbing spirit found characteristic expression.

That a State such as ours with its totalitarian claims on the individual's attitude towards life could not possibly stop short at the reorganization of the Pedagogical Academies is perfectly comprehensible. In a very much more thorough manner than had hitherto been the case, the National Socialist State realized the

principle of the sole right of the community to educate its Youth and on this ruling principle it also undertook the reform of its teachers' training. In so doing it finally decided, to the advantage of the State, the century-old struggle between State and Church. The training of all Reich German teachers is carried on now in the new National Socialist Training Centres where the predominating idea is that of the community of the people embodied in the form of the National Socialist Statesystem.

The reorganization of the training of teachers is intended to embrace as far as possible all grades of the teaching community, primarily of course the elementary school-teacher; the future secondary school-teacher however, must spend at least a few terms in one of these training centres. This not only guarantees a uniform pedagogical training it also abolishes entirely the hitherto unpleasantly noticeable "class difference" within the teaching profession. And not only this, it guarantees a selection of future teachers measured by the same pedagogical standards, whereas it was formerly the custom to judge of the "high school" teacher's suitability for his vocation by his intellectual attainments. This rational unification in which every form of exaggerated schematizing has been carefully avoided, has fulfilled an old dream of some of the best of German schoolmasters and educationalists.

II. The intellectual structure.

The centres for training future teachers have increased in number since 1933 and are known as "Hoch-

schulen für Lehrerbildung" (Colleges for the Training of Teachers). Their curriculum is based on the completed high school education with its so-called "Reifezeugnis" or leaving certificate and demand of the future elementary school-teacher a four terms' study at least. They are independent, recognized Colleges not institutes annexed to some university. Thus a college education for which German elementary school-teachers have fought hard to obtain for many a decade has now been granted them by the Third Reich. Germany has in consequence become one of the most progressive countries in its methods of training teachers. Objections have now and then been raised with respect to the definitely college character of the new training system, indeed it has been said that so much intellectual equipment is unnecessary for the elementary school-teacher and that it merely alienates him from the very elementary work of his vocation. In order to see how superficial and incorrect such objections are, it is a well to cast a glance at the former method of training teachers which forsaking the principle of a general education and leaving certificate was based entirely on the methodical-didactical vocational aims of the elementary school. The result was a certain tendency to consider the elementary teacher as an outsider in every sphere of intellectual life; he was not looked upon as an equal and he suffered much from this feeling of "not-quite-belonging".

The former seminary training of the elementary school-teacher was, on the whole, insufficient for real participation in the intellectual life of

the nation, quite apart from the fact that it also necessitated a much too premature choice of vocation. (At the age of 13 the boy or girl had to decide to take up teaching as a profession, one of the most delicate of all vocations, and generally speaking had little or no chance later on of changing his profession.)

The idea now prevalent in National Socialist Germany is that the teacher is one of the most important soldiers in the front rank of the intellectual development of a nation and must have a full share in the same. The nickname "armes Dorfschulmeisterlein" (poor little village schoolmaster) has now once and for all been changed into the honourable title of a National teacher in town and country; the number of duties he has to perform is steadily on the increase; the post he holds is in many ways closely allied to that of a cultural-political leader's and advisor's.

For tasks such as these a training that keeps in the narrow rut of instruction in methods of teaching and psychological-pedagogical trends of thought, is totally inadequate today. The German of our time must have his school in the midst of the current of national reality; our development has long since passed beyond the idea of an isolated and autonomous school education.

Taking only the instructional part of a teacher's activity, it is a complete fallacy to believe that a genuine, intellectual training alienates the teacher from elementary things. Actually it leads to elementary things, since it always returns to elements and teaches how knowledge is built up on these. A definitely rationalistic education does of course under certain circumstances, alienate the student from what is simple, and diminishes his capacity to find his way back to elementals. A genuine relationship with intellectual values has, on the other hand, the opposite effect. And in addition, it is a vital necessity, precisely for the National

teacher to have a sound and intimate knowledge of the subjects he teaches. The type of schoolmaster, incidentally one that is already dying out, who will talk about everything and in reality knows nothing, will not be tolerated any longer. Everywhere we feel compelled as if by fate to return to absolutely intellectual honesty, to an education, within boundaries it is true, but characterized by thoroughness instead of a semi-education that boasts of all it can do. Young teachers of the German people would rather be fanatics of a plain matter-of-factness in their knowledge and abilities than such who make much ado about methods of teaching. Consequently questions pertaining to the technicalities of teaching play a less prominent part in the new Training Colleges than do those concerned with the forming of the character of human beings and the necessary scientific theories accompanying them. The personality of the teacher is more important in the new system of training than the methods he adopts; first the human being, then what he knows.

The National Socialist method of training teachers is to approach the young student from various angles in order to achieve its aims. It plans a shortened course of study for him, based nevertheless on strictly academic principles, in the sense of the claims to an intellectual education explained above. It demands of him thorough work in arts and gymnastics, which studies mould his character and make him capable of fulfilling the requirements of the school with regard to art and sports, on his own initiative and from personal experience. For analogous reasons he is also given an elementary training in handicraft and drawing. The suitability of his personality for pedagogical tasks is tested in a practical way by giving him regularly, as an experiment, work connected with teaching itself. Finally it demands his activity in one of the associations of the National Socialist movement,

in the S.A., S.S., N. S. Student Society and the Hitler Youth so that in this way his political education may be completed.

III. The various subjects necessary to training.

Not to one single one of these fields of learning in a uniform education is due a place of prominence, not one is of lesser significance than the others. Just as in the game of chess, each single black and white square gains its importance from the whole battlefield, so it is on the battlefield of a uniform training. The unifying idea directing and deciding all, is the National Socialist idea of education.

And learning too, must here descend from the throne it once occupied and in this new system of training likewise help to form the new German Youth. It can claim no prerogative, but neither is it regarded as of no significance. The struggle to attain knowledge, to capture spiritual truths has always been a vital necessity to Germany's best sons, and now in the new National Socialist Colleges for Training Teachers there is every opportunity for this to be continued.

Looking at the matter from the practical point of view it is obvious that all the subjects necessary for the elementary school cannot be studied with the same scientific thoroughness. This would mean a most undesirable, unscientific conglomeration of subjects, to say nothing of the short two years' course of study. The following solution has therefore been found for the scientific part of the teachers' training. Study of the science of education (an expansion of the subject once known as "pedagogy") with its branches, folk-lore, the study of race, character and child-study (as a branch of psychology). The future teacher must acquire an intimate knowledge of these disciplinary subjects, being as they are the theoretical scaffolding of what is known in New

Germany as "National Political Schooling". Besides these subjects each student selects a special subject, German for instance, History, Biology, Physical Culture, Music etc. which is also studied on strictly scientific and academic lines. Finally it is compulsory for all students to take the training courses in Method and Didactics which extend to all the important subjects in elementary school teaching.

That ample provision is made for music, singing and sports in the curriculum of the Training Colleges is, in view of certain principles of National Socialist ideology, a matter of course. Physical fitness is demanded of every healthy German today, but there is no intention of training him in one-sided activity or of fostering a mania for sports' records.

Precisely instruction in physical culture has produced highly successful results in Germany, due largely to the Youth Movement and the help of the Gymnastic Clubs so that it is possible to work here on entirely new lines and with new "material".

This is also applicable to the whole realm of art. A universal Music and Song Movement has brought about the resuscitation of folk dances and amateur plays which can be most happily included in the education of school-children. Here too, use has been made of new methods, and not only this, an entirely new educative attitude has been adopted. The aim of instruction is not to achieve artistic accomplishments of a high order and skilful execution, but a race-conscious attitude towards art so that the spiritual forces of the nation may express themselves in song, music, dancing and play.

In the musical-gymnastic course, the personality of the future teacher does not only receive a considerable share of attention, he himself gains much practical experience in organizing festivals and solemn functions

which play such a prominent part in our national life today, and for which at a future date he will be particularly responsible. Here again are to be seen the many new tasks devolving upon the young German National teacher.

The awakening of artistic talent is effected by courses in drawing and handicraft. These also serve a deeper purpose in the education of the future teacher. Today the majority of "educated" people have entirely lost the gift of using their hands, due partly to wrong methods of education and to their mode of life. Many of the features of our civilization find their explanation here; the lack of creative power, for instance, the blunting of the sense that appreciates folk-art, the predominance of that eccentricity in taste and style we are constantly meeting with. All such signs of degeneration are now to be counteracted by an education aiming at a training in the evaluation of essentials, and for this purpose courses in handicraft are excellent, quite apart from their practical usefulness.

These branches of study which go to form the character of the student are supplemented by practical training in teaching under experienced supervision. During term-time the student is frequently allowed some practice in teaching; in the vacation he is sent for several weeks' practical work to schools in town and country. What he does here is already independent work.

The National Socialist State demands of its students personal activity in the Party organizations. This is a certain guarantee that the teachers of the future will possess genuine race-consciousness and the community spirit. The National Socialist State looks upon school-education as only a section of national education; as for education itself, it is considered one of the many functions of national life. The State thus acts on the principle that life itself is the best educator and so makes it compulsory

for precisely these future instructors of Youth to place themselves under the influence of the educative principles of political life, whereby their characters will be formed and moulded. By racial policy the German of the 20th century does not mean the strife of party opinion and ideological trends of thought, but the organization of national reality. Taken thus, the absolute submission to the dominating influence of racial policy on the part of students must on no account be regarded as a wrong "politicising" of schools and of the education of Youth.

What I have stated will be sufficient to show that the founding of Training Colleges for Teachers signifies a radical, intellectual innovation in one of the most important spheres of education. Anyone who has visited these Training Colleges, the fine buildings of which are almost all entirely new, will see for himself that the new spirit has already resolved itself into reality, and that practice does not lag behind theory. We are still at the beginning, however, and many a method must first be tested, many an idea confirmed by reality while, many a hope and many an expectation still await their fulfilment. It has, however, been the lot of the educator at all times and in all places to build for the distant future, and he has learnt to forego the joys of an immediate harvest.

Germany possesses 28 of these new Training Colleges situated all over the Reich at the following places: In the north-west, Bonn, Coblenz, Trier, Weilburg (on the Lahn), Saarbrücken, Dortmund, Oldenburg and Hanover; on the coast, Hamburg, Kiel, Rostock (Danzig); in the north-east, Lauenburg (Pomerania), Elbing, Frankfort (on the Oder), Schneidemühl and Cottbus. In Central Germany, Beuthen, Hirschberg i. Riesengebirge, Leipzig, Dresden, Brunswick. In the south, Pasing near Munich, Bayreuth, Würzburg, Darmstadt, Esslingen, Karlsruhe.



Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen, inventor of the X-Rays

Scherl

How RÖNTGEN discovered his Rays

FRED C. STANGEN

Although it is perfectly correct to say we owe the discovery of the Röntgen rays to chance, this statement does in no way minimize the credit due to the great researcher. On the evening of 8th November, in the year 1895, Röntgen was engaged in experimenting in a darkened room of his Würzburg laboratory with a so-called "Hittorfsche Röhre" through which he sent a high tension current. Suddenly he saw that a piece of paper covered with varium platin cyanur became fluorescent and visible.

Since the tube was wrapped round with light-proof paper, it was obviously a case of rays capable of penetrating solid substances. A period of two months' concentrated work followed during which Röntgen had a bed placed in his laboratory even partaking of his meals there. He worked all the time investigating the new X rays without any one of his assistants who were with him daily, noticing what he had in hand. Actually, then it was no mere chance that Röntgen discovered something which hundreds who before him had worked with the same tubes, had failed to see. The keen eye of a gifted physicist was necessary to turn this "mere chance" into a blessing for the whole of mankind.

The news of the discovery of these mysterious rays was perhaps the greatest scientific sensation of the previous century and astounded experts and laymen alike. The whole world was thunderstruck at the news that a German researcher had been successful in inventing an apparatus by means of which the internal organism of a living person could be seen.

The Americans were the first to bestir themselves with feverish haste to make the best economic use of the Röntgen rays which the discoverer himself in all modesty called X-rays, steadily refusing to take out a patent by which he would have benefitted to the extent of hundreds of millions. Edison immediately grasped the tremendous value of the discovery. He put on night shifts of workers in his laboratory and engaged 6 assistants to undertake systematic experiments with thousands of chemical compounds with the sole purpose of perhaps finding some cheaper salts as a substitute for the expensive varium platin cyanur through which invisible rays became visible. Some 100 substitutes were actually found to be suitable for the purpose. The entire work was under Edison's personal control. Once he even remained awake for 70 hours on end, having engaged an organ-grind-

er for the last few hours, whose music might be the means of keeping his co-workers and himself from falling asleep.

And when the Röntgen enthusiasm of those days was at its height, the then 75 year-old Chinese statesman Lihung-schang paid a visit to Berlin and asked for a demonstration of the Röntgen rays. At the same time a photograph was taken of his head, and it was found that a bullet was lodged quite near his right temple. An attempt had once been made on his life when a bullet had penetrated his head but could not then be found. On his being shown the Röntgen photograph and his attention directed to the bullet, he looked at the picture for some time and then said smilingly: "Now I know why I have suffered so much from headaches since the attempt on my life."

When Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen one of the Rhineland's sons passed away at the ripe age of 78, there departed with him a great personality and a scientist who not only through his achievements but also through the upright attitude of mind which distinguished him, will always have a place of honour in the book of Germans famed for their creative genius.



Hans Holbein the Younger, portrayed by himself

Holbein's Way to England

PLACE OF REFUGE

FROM RELIGIOUS STRIFE

HELEN COCKER

Hans Holbein the Younger, as he is called to distinguish him from his father, was born in 1497. Admired as one of the greatest masters all the world over, two nations are particularly proud to be able to include his name amongst the most illustrious in the history of their country: England and Germany are equally entitled to regard Holbein as one of their great men of Art, for his work, his career and his magnificent creations are linked to both countries.

Very little biographical information exists about Holbein, so that his paintings must serve as a key to his life and personality.

Born in Augsburg, he also spent his early youth in this town. His father, one of the esteemed painters of the day, was ideally qualified to initiate his two sons — the elder of the brothers also followed in his father's footsteps — into the rules and secrets of his profession. The children were also happy to find a tutor in their uncle, Hans Burgkmair, the son of the painter Thomas Burgkmair. Although his father had acquainted young Holbein with the new trend of ideas we now term the Renaissance, his uncle's return from

Italy in 1508 helped him to gain an impression of the manifold new fashions and artistic tendencies prevailing beyond the Alps. But it was also the atmosphere of his native town Augsburg which stamped the first artistic impressions on the mind of the young painter. Contrary to Nürnberg, which had not been able to liberate itself from mediaeval ideology and style of architecture, Augsburg had eagerly accepted modern ideas. Not the churches and cathedrals decided its character, but the public buildings, the town hall, guild-houses and the sumptuously decorated mansions of wealthy patrician families, the like of which were not to be found in any German town of the times.

It was the favourite town of the Emperor Maximilian on the occasion of his frequent visits to Augsburg, the regal pomp surrounding him gave a festive appearance to the whole town; there were celebrations and festivals and the population rejoiced. In his sketch-book Holbein has given a vivid description of his native town; on one of its pages we find the Emperor riding through the streets accompanied by his jovial councillor, Kunz von der Hosen.

We also encounter the Lord Mayor, Ulrich Artzt, and his son-in-law, Jakob Fugger, the founder of the mighty and world-famous business house. — High and low, artisans, burghers and monks, have been immortalized in these first artistic attempts, already extremely skilfully executed.

In 1514 Holbein commenced his travels together with his brother Ambrosius. A little picture of the Virgin Mary discovered near Constance, bears this date; he probably painted it on his way to Basel and it is regarded as the oldest of the master's works which have been preserved.

Although Basel was not as important from an intellectual point of view as Augsburg, its inhabitants were keenly interested in Art and Science. The High School, founded in 1459, attracted scholars and learned men from all Continental countries. Basel was also the centre of book-printing, thanks to the skill of the famous Johannes Froben. It was presumably he who procured Holbein the first meeting with the renowned philosopher Erasmus von Rotterdam, as well as with Bonifacius Amerbach, who immediately recognized

Holbein's genius. Amerbach soon became one of Holbein's truest friends, assiduously collecting his paintings and sketches, and we are indebted to him for the first works which, later on, were to form the foundation of the Basel Museum. Froben gave the young artist the means to earn his livelihood through the creation of wood-cuts to illustrate his printed books.

Soon afterwards Holbein received an order from the Lord Mayor to portray him and his young wife and Holbein had a chance to show his abilities. The still existent portraits and the preceding studies prove how minutely and conscientiously he acquainted himself with the personalities of his models.

In 1517 we find Holbein in Lucerne, where he was entrusted with the decoration of the interior and exterior of the mansion belonging to the Mayor, Jakob von Hertenstein. Unfortunately it is only possible to form an imperfect impression of this monumental task through a restricted number of sketches and inadequate copies, as the originals were destroyed whilst the Hertenstein House was renovated during the last century.

It is generally presumed that Holbein must have travelled to Italy after the completion of this piece of work, but his stay can only have been of short duration, for in 1519 he is again in Basel, where he was received as member of the Painters' Guild. The portrait of his friend Amerbach, a master-piece of portraiture, dates from this period. The noble features, the glowing hair, with a slight tinge of red, surmounted by the black cap, and the fur trimmed black robes afford a powerful and attractive contrast to the blue air forming the background.

In the following year Holbein took the civic oath, and his marriage with the widow Elsbeth probably took place at this time. The master remained for seven years in Basel, — a period of creative abundance and manifold pursuits. It is only possible to give a brief survey of his active life during these years.

Holbein dedicated much of his time and energy to the decoration of houses: the "Haus zum Tanz" is one of the most famous of the mansions he renovated. In 1907 it had to be demolished, so that, also in this case, we can only form an approximate conjecture

as to the way Holbein solved the many problems imposed. His genius found the ideal solution, creating an architectural impression through the judicious application of painting, which transformed the three-storied house, originally built in the Gothic style of 150 years earlier, into a Renaissance building. His artistic phantasy easily overcame every difficulty presented by irregularly situated stories and windows; indeed, they only instigated him to unfold his versatile creative powers. After the completion of this task Holbein was deluged with orders to decorate their houses from numerous patrician families, but the "Haus zum Tanz" excelled all the following in virtuosity.

He was honoured by the town of Basel in receiving the order to decorate the General Council Chamber; it is regrettable that only the sketches remain

showing us the splendour of this work.

Holbein also created designs for glass-windows, mostly representing religious topics, as well as for escutcheons. His versatility even went so far as to induce him to take an interest in women's apparel, which is proved by a number of water-colour sketches.

It is nearly incomprehensible how he found the time to conceive and carry out the multitude of wood-cuts we still possess. This type of art and material were ideally suited to his style, his lively imagination, his vivid descriptive powers and the ease with which he was able to materialize his visions. It would lead too far to enumerate all the most striking of these wood-cuts, it will suffice to mention the Cebes frontispiece destined to decorate Erasmus' Latin edition of the New Testament; the illustrations for Luther's translation of the New



The artist's wife and his two children



Double portrait of Sir Thomas Godsalve and his son John

Testament, and the Death Alphabet, of which every single little picture is a masterpiece; nevertheless it is far excelled by the Death Dance, which is perhaps the most famous of all Holbein's works. Many a year elapsed before it was presented to the public: in 1536 it was finally published in Lyons.

In spite of Holbein's application to these diversified branches of art, he did not neglect the creation of altar paintings and portraits. Holbein's most beautiful painting created whilst in German territory is no doubt "The Madonna of the Lord Mayor Meyer", representing the Lord Mayor kneeling with his two sons at the right hand of the tall figure of the Virgin Mary, whereas his two successive wives and his daughter occupy the left side. The mantle of the Holy Mother seems to envelop the kneeling figures like a protective blessing. Heavenly serenity radiates from the features of the Virgin, whose head is swathed in a cloud of blond hair. On her arm she tenderly holds the Child, stretching out its little hand as if to bless the group. This painting exhales such pure and sincere piety that the beholder unconsciously yields to its suggestive power. It is

exhibited in the Picture Gallery in Darmstadt; another copy, in the Picture Gallery in Dresden, used to be regarded as the original, but it shows essential differences both in regard to colouring and composition, but it may be assumed that they were executed in rapid sequence. Dating from the same year, 1526, we find two portraits of a young lady, particularly fascinating in their colouring. They were evidently not made to order, for an epoch had commenced during which there was a deplorable lack of interest for the Fine Arts. Religious strife had taken possession of the intellectual spheres, and, as Erasmus wrote: "Artistic activity is frozen". Even such a genius as Holbein suffered, and he was led to consider Erasmus' repeated suggestion to go abroad. Erasmus had already approached his English friend, Thomas More, on Holbein's behalf. This eminent statesman replied he would assist Holbein in every possible way, for he had recognized from the specimens of Holbein's art that he was indeed a "wonderful artist". Consequently Holbein decided in 1526 to travel to England via Antwerp. Thomas More showed himself a veritably generous

protector to Holbein, who did not even speak English at the time. For two years Holbein resided as a guest in Thomas More's home, living free from care and religious party debates, entirely devoted to his art.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Rochester, two of Erasmus' friends, were the first to be portrayed by Holbein. The Master of the Horse and his young wife followed, whereupon Holbein had no lack of work and orders; amongst others he portrayed the Court Astronomer, Nikolaus Kratzer, a German. This picture is particularly interesting because of the accurately painted astronomical instruments reproduced with Holbein's characteristic exactitude for the most minute details.

During the summer of 1528 Holbein returned to Basel, but circumstances had not improved, so that there was little hope of receiving orders. It was in vain that the Town Council admonished the population not to regard fellow-citizens as Papists, Lutherans or Non-conformists, but to let everyone follow his own conscience: a wave of religious discordancy had taken possession of even the sanest, and the warning remained unheeded.

The picture of Holbein's wife together with his two eldest children dates from this period. His wife seems to have been considerably older than he, and although the face appears without charm, withered, with reddened eyes and indifferent, even surly expression, the realism of the study is so vivid that it is of particular interest.

The artist again applied his efforts to the production of handicraft objects. He designed jewelry and sword-sheaths with delicate Renaissance tracery. The outlook for the future and for financial independence promised no amelioration. Religious strife waged, culminating in the general frenzy during the Carnival days. Erasmus reports: "Of the paintings nothing was spared, neither in the Churches, nor in the Monasteries. What pictures were found were either coated with lime or thrown into the flames or hewn to pieces". Many of the inhabitants fled from the scenes of turmoil: Erasmus, accompanied by his friend Amerbach, went to Freiburg in Breisgau; Holbein's plan of returning to England was not realized because he received an order from the Town

The famous portrait of King Henry VIII.

Photos nach Originalaufnahmen
von Franz Hanfstaengl, München (4)

Council to decorate the Assembly Room of the Town Hall. This task completed, the tidings reached him that his benefactor, Thomas More, had been appointed Lord Chancellor of England, whereupon he no longer hesitated to return to that country which promised him financial security, tranquility, honour and recognition of his art.

Before Holbein reached England, however, More had resigned his position as Lord Chancellor, as he was opposed to Henry VIII.'s desire to divorce Catherine and to the Reformation the King proposed introducing with the help of Thomas Cranmer. Holbein's expectations of excellent relations to the Court were consequently frustrated. This disappointment was compensated by the new prospects presenting themselves through Holbein's introduction to the members of the Steelyard, a body of German merchants. Eight of the portraits Holbein painted of these merchants still exist. The picture of the merchant Giske, exhibited at the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, is the most famous. Giske is depicted in his study, surrounded by all the familiar objects of his every-day life. Face and hands are particularly expressive, so true to life that the beholder would hardly be surprised if the picture were to move and speak.

Holbein was also entrusted with the execution of a monumental work, consisting of the decoration of the Festive Hall at the Steelyard. He chose a group of allegorical figures representing Poverty and Fortune. Unfortunately this has also become a prey to time, and the sketches at the British Museum are all that are left to convey to us an impression of this gigantic creation. Even an Italian, Federigo Zuccherò, admitted this work to be greater than any of Raphael's paintings.

On the occasion of the festivities at the wedding of King Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn, Holbein received a further order from the merchants of the Steelyard. They required a decorative work for the adornment of the streets through which the festive procession was to pass. Holbein's composition showing Apollo surrounded by the Muses, was received with general enthusiastic admiration.

In 1533 he painted the French Ambassador with his ecclesiastical friend.



This picture is generally known as "The Ambassadors" and did much to make his name known in the English aristocracy. Soon after, the King's Falconer had his picture painted, the falcon on his hand is especially beautiful.

We have authentic reports dating from 1536 that Holbein was engaged as painter by royal appointment with a fixed annual income. — In rapid sequence the works followed each other, all representing members of the Court.

The most renowned of these is the portrait of Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII. The face and hands are of such winning grace and sweetness, the whole picture of such

feminine loveliness, that it veritably deserves its epithet of "Royal painting". Holbein repeated this conception of Jane Seymour on the enormous mural painting the King ordered for Whitehall Palace, showing the King together with his parents, Elisabeth of York and Jane Seymour; the personages who were still living at the time are in the foreground, whereas those already deceased occupy the background. The whole painting is dominated by Henry's mighty figure, standing with implacable self-assurance in his bejewelled clothes, his right hand on his hip, his left on his sword-belt. It is the picture of a capable and powerful ruler, domineering

(Please turn to page 30)



National costumes at the "Amischen" in Ohio

The German Peasant in U. S. A.

HANS WAGNER

Many an American visiting Germany does not merely content himself with an acquaintance with the German towns; he avails himself of the opportunity to spend a certain length of time in the country, and there he is able to watch the German farmer at his daily work. He gets to know the venerable. German farms, sometimes centuries old, the beautiful harmony displayed in their construction; their rich wood carving at the gable call for his admiration, and he gets an impression of the manifold different modes of building in the various German landscapes. He compares what he sees with his own America, ruefully shrugs his shoulders and regrets that the New World does not possess this type of farmer. In the United States the white farmer lives in exactly the same manner as the citizen; one farm house resembles the other, whether it is in the East, in the Middle West or at the West coast. The American believes that real folk-lore and countrified customs only exist in the Southern States, that is to say in those territories inhabited by negroes, Mexicans and Indians.

But this opinion is only partly true. It must be admitted that there are no ancient straw-thatched farm-houses. They never have existed in America. But the traveller who, open-eyed, is out for discoveries whilst traversing the immense American Continent and devotes his particular attention to the

extensive regions occupied by the white farmer on the banks of the Mississippi and its affluents, will find many an old custom and tradition originating from European peasant life. In the Middle West and also in Pennsylvania millions of German farmers have established their second home for over one hundred and fifty years. Wide stretches of the country bear the imprint of their former surroundings and these farmers have transplanted their native rural life to their new abode. Even if the stranger does not perceive it at the first glance, they have succeeded in keeping alive the ancient culture of their German, European ancestors.

I do not want to describe the Pennsylvania Germans here, who have preserved in a particularly great measure German ideology and German tradition. It would take too much space if I were to devote myself to this topic here. I merely wish to restrict myself to deal with the "Plattdeutsche". Every American is acquainted with this word, which has not been supplanted by the existing translation of "low-German". Where there are "Plattdeutsche" one can find old German culture and rustic tradition. It is interesting to regard these people. The Americans, who, during their travels in Germany, were delighted at the old stock of farmers in Germany, will recognize the same type of men in these "Plattdeutsche" farmers in Amer-

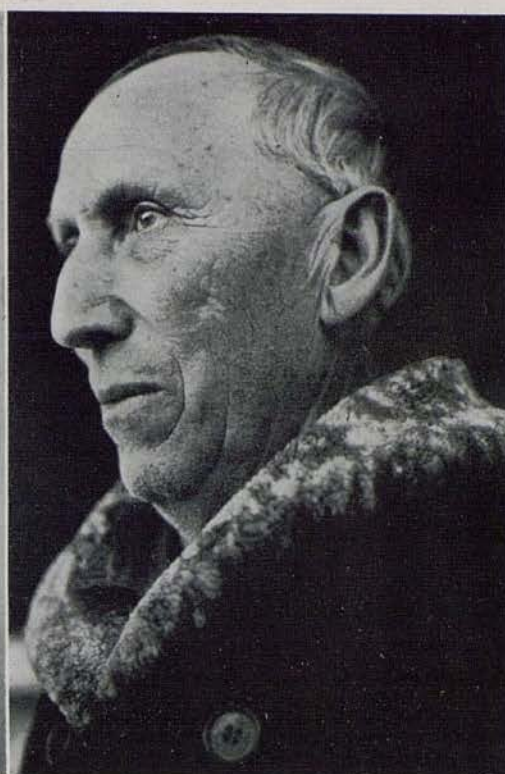
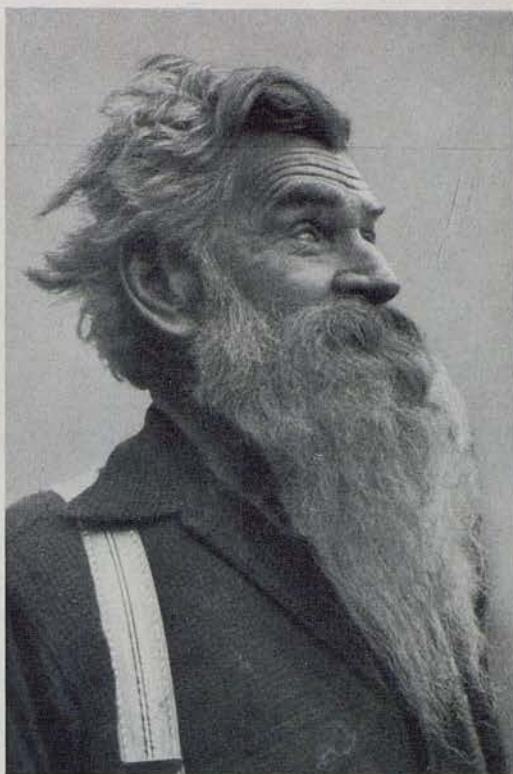
ica. They have not altered even if their ancestors have emigrated from Germany a hundred years ago or more. If one listens to their idiom one will find so much native originality that one unconsciously forgets that one is in America after having spent a certain time amongst these "Plattdeutsche". However, every stranger will not have the opportunity of hearing them talk "plattdeutsch"; when they are not amongst themselves they speak English and often purposely conceal the idiom they have inherited from their forefathers.

There are extensive stretches of the country in the Middle West where "plattdeutsch" is mainly spoken, and there we also find that the majority of the towns bear German names. These are usually only very small communities, but their veritable German character is often all the more visible. The visitor who regards the little town of Oldenburg in Indiana from the surrounding hills can easily imagine that he is standing before a little German town of the northern provinces. Then, on entering the town, he will only hear German words spoken.

There are also communities bearing such names as Berlin, Hanover, Hamburg, Bremen, München, Heidelberg, Köln. Although their outward appearance does not in any way resemble their prototypes, they are, nevertheless, bearers of German ideals and tradition.

We can even find national costumes worn by German American farmers, particularly by the Pennsylvania Germans. There is a religious congregation of Mennonites in Ohio, called the "Amischen", and they also have their own national costumes. The old Wurtemberg colony "Zoar" in Ohio is proud of the possession of a German Peasant Museum. This community was founded, a hundred and twenty years ago, by a religious communistic sect from Wurtemberg. To-day the sect does not exist any more, the old members of the community have died or have colonized elsewhere. But the Museum in Zoar still harbours many souvenirs of by-gone days.

German rural tradition has been conserved in many of the country festivals. Everybody in Germany knows and enjoys the national custom of the annual "Schützenfest" (shooting-match). This festival can still be found in many of the German rural communities in America where it is celebrated according to the ancient traditions. The festive shooting-match introduces the festivities, and the Rifle King receives the target disc which he hangs up on his barn. Another German national festival, which has been somewhat americanized, is the famous Sauerkraut Dinner, a most popular event in the whole of the Middle West. There are also numerous native festivals to commemorate certain historical occurrences which had taken place in their new home. Such celebrations are usually



"The Old Man of the Hills". German peasant in the State of Oregon

accompanied with a procession, a "parade", in which a multitude of old customs and costumes appear. And then there are the numerous Singer's Festivals, during which German folk-songs are sung.

I could enumerate countless other examples to demonstrate to our American friends and readers how veritable folklore and rural tradition have been conserved in America and will no doubt continue to exist there for many years. Every American who knows Germany realizes that this national tradition and rural simplicity is a source of immeasurable strength and creative force, harbouring values which have helped to build up the German nation to the power it is to-day, which were the factors for its historical greatness and have rendered possible the development of Germany as we now see it. The consideration arises quite naturally that also the American nation can equally profit by the innate qualities of its German speaking farming population. This certainly would be the case as soon as the valuable characteristics pertaining to the old farmer generations which have emigrated to America are recognized, and if these were cultivated to a greater extent. During a certain period of American development the idea prevailed that

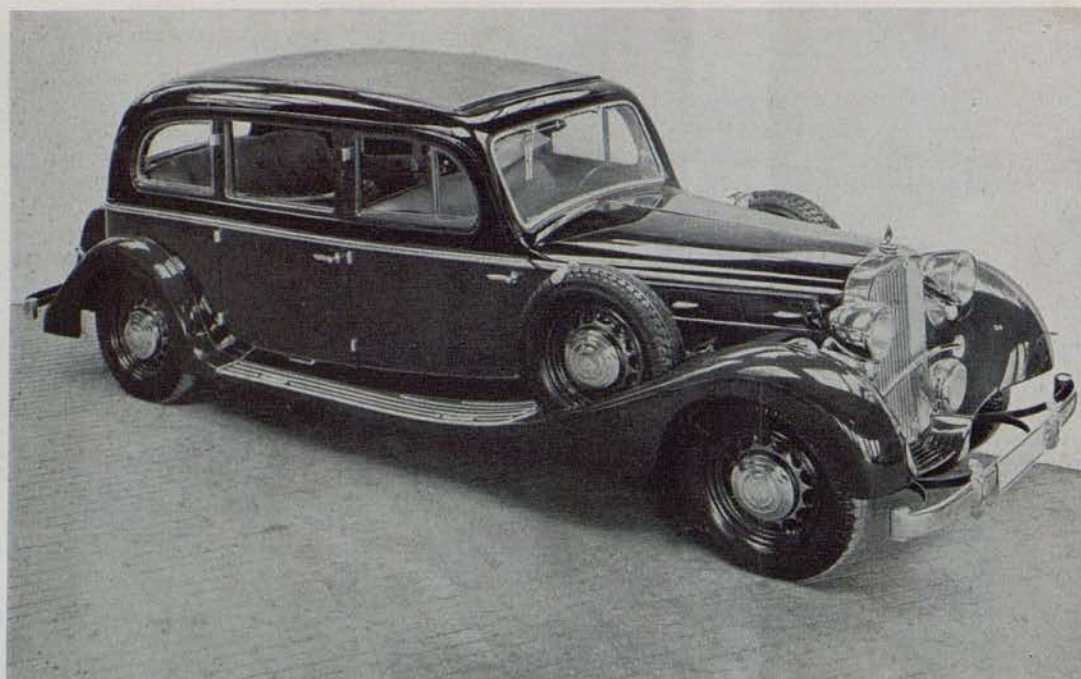
only those elements which were willing to abandon all the characteristics inherited from their European ancestors could be a source of veritable profit to the American Nation, and it was expected of all emigrants to cease to speak their mother tongue. Nowadays the fallacy of this theory is beginning to be recognized. It is a matter of fact that those who abandon their mother-tongue also lose the major part of the traditional heritage unconsciously slumbering in their personalities, consequently an acute loss of valuable qualities belonging to the individual. If one traverses the various German speaking farming districts in America with open eyes, comparing the older German speaking communities to the newly established ones, one will come to the conclusion that the oldest are the healthiest and most flourishing. The members of the older communities cultivate family ties and they are very attached to their homes. The families all have numerous children, the figures of progeniture exceed those of all the other white population. But not only that; they also have the best farms. In Ohio I saw an old German colony which was founded one hundred and ten years ago. The sermons in the churches are only delivered in German there. The farmers still celebrate their old German national festivals and



Young German farmer in Nebraska

Hans Wagner, Forschungsstelle

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Six-seater Maybach Pullmann limousine
Photo Maybach Motorenbau

For
Quality—
Beauty—
Comfort
and Economy



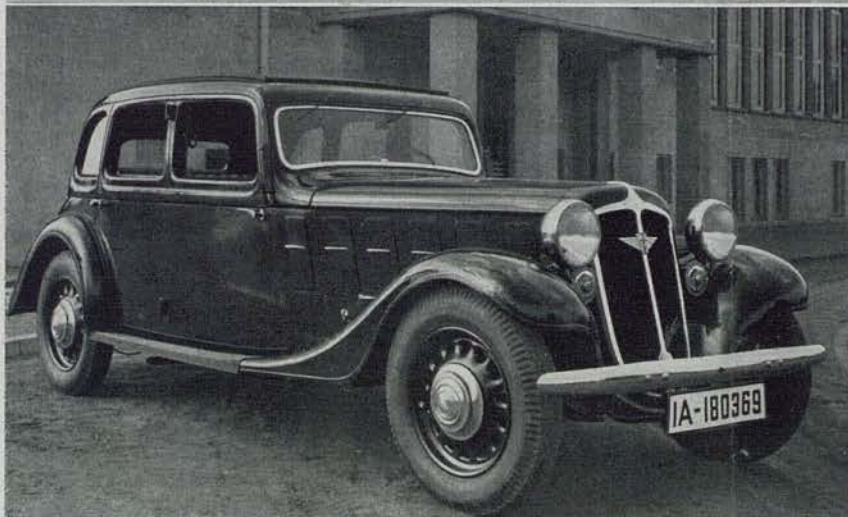
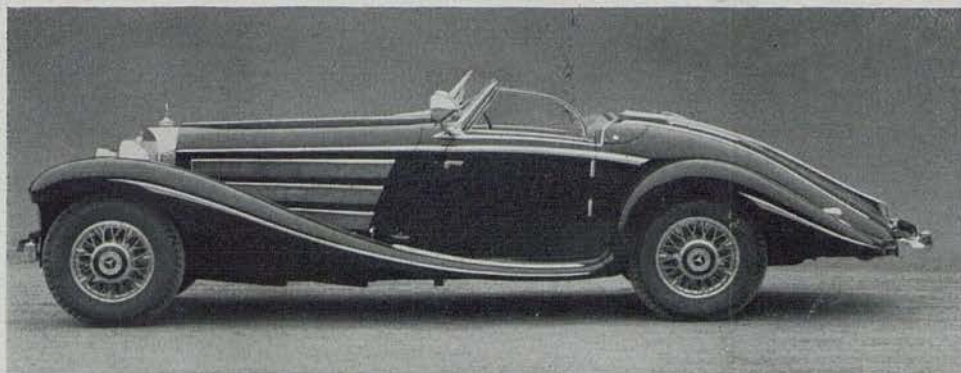
Hansa-Lloyd cabrio-limousine
Photo Hansa-Lloyd Goliath-Werke



50 H. P. BMW cabriolet
Photo Bayerische Motorenwerke

THE GERMAN EXPORT OF MOTOR VEHICLES has in recent years experienced an increase far exceeding all expectations. This fact proves that the German passenger car with its wonderfully smooth and effortless manner of travelling due to the use of swing-axles as also the German motor-lorry with its unparalleled economy in running thanks to the durability of the Diesel engine, and the German motor-cycle with its highly efficient engine, are now acknowledged to be among the best of their kind throughout the world. Precisely for this reason the German Automobile Industry today considers it an essential task to provide a maximum of service for foreign buyers by establishing a liberal number of service stations and spare part depots.

A comprehensive and excellent survey of the efficiency of this industry will be afforded to all visitors to the International Automobile and Motor-Cycle Exhibition which will be held in Berlin from February 18th to March 6th this year.



Above: NSU-D motor-cycle with side-car

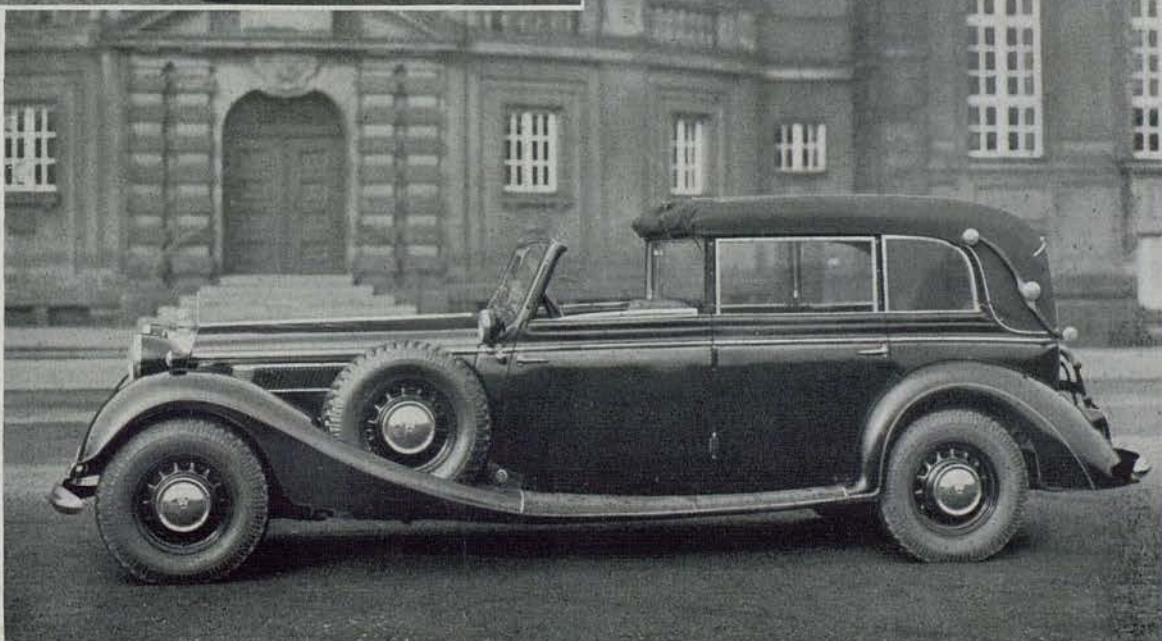
Photo Dr. Paul Wolff

Above, left: Mercedes-Benz with supercharger, roadster two-seater

Photo Mercedes-Benz

Left: 55 H. P. Hanomag Limousine "Sturm" model

Photo Hanomag



Horch Pullmann cabriolet

Photo Auto Union



Manufacturing German typewriters.

Photo by Wanderer-Werke

MODERN OFFICE MACHINERY

FRIEDRICH OLK

There is no doubt that the growing demand for office machines of every kind within the last three years is due to the improvement in economical conditions. The fundamental cause, however, is the acceleration in the mechanisation of office work, entailed by the unprecedented growth of the requirements in administration and business methods, differentiation of consumption, for example in the distribution of gas, water and the like on a very small scale, spreading of the statistical work etc. The German office machine industry has a prominent share in the effort to satisfy this hunger for machines in the world. While in 1933 Germany exported only 18000 typewriters (in round figures) including spare parts, there were more than 100000 in 1935, nearly 120000 in the year 1936 and during the first half of 1937 approximately 115000. It may be assumed that the production of typewriters in Germany in 1937 has risen by 20% above the 1936 figure, but the percentage of exports materially surpasses this quota. As matters now stand, every third typewriter produced in Germany is likely to go abroad. Conditions are hardly different with regard

to other German machines for use in offices.

In view of the fact that the German export of office machinery had to contend with great difficulties in the foreign markets, as for example with the devaluation of the dollar, a measure which conferred great advantages in prices to certain foreign competitors, the conclusion is obvious that such success abroad can be traced back only to superior qualities of the goods marketed.

This claim applies particularly to the German typewriter. After the German mechanic Franz Xaver Wagner, 40 years ago, had created the now prevailing type of visible typewriter on the principle of the oscillating lever, there has been hardly any change of a revolutionary character in the design of this machine. This also holds good more or less with regard to the push-rod type of machine. But things have developed rapidly along other lines and this explains the fact that the sale of typewriters, in spite of increased production and of the incredibly long life of the machines, is steadily on the upward trend.

To this situation the development of the portable typewriter must also be

ascribed. Germany started work on this line as far back as 1910, while there was as yet no call for a machine of this kind. The sum of experience gained within this long space of time is manifested in the high degree of perfection of the German portable typewriter. The share of the portable machine, both in the matter of production and of export, is continually growing, a fact which is by no means astounding when one takes into account that the buyer of the German portable typewriter receives a full-fledged tool. The touch is indeed quite easy, a keyboard arranged like that of the office machine leads to no fatigue, the machine furnishes 12 clear copies, permits filling out blanks and drawing both horizontal and vertical lines, and can also be used for duplicating work. Portable machines are produced in Germany in a variety of models; the standard type, of which the largest numbers are sold, then a simplified model which sells at a very low price, also machines fitted with setting tabulator for writing invoices, lists, tables, etc., and finally as full-service model fitted with standard tabulator, permitting the indexes to be set and effaced from the front, etc. In

workmanship and material the same high quality is maintained in all these patterns. This is also the case with the machines which for the reduction of noise are fitted with a noise-absorbing case and have been placed upon the market at an extremely low price.

Machines for special work — this is another trend in the development outlined before — are obtained by adding certain attachments to standard machines. For example, the mastership of German engineers is well known in the field of making machine tools which, when fitted with special devices and attachments, can be employed as special machines for a variety of work, unlike certain American machines, where the single-purpose machine, suitable only for a predetermined job, is predominant. This trend of German engineering also characterises the development of office machinery. The carriages of the standard machines — this part can be detached with the greatest ease — are made in different sizes to take various maximum widths of paper. For work involving the writing of many figures arranged in columns and the like the machines are fitted with digit tabulators. There are special patterns for writing stencils which can also be used for ordinary correspondence work, feeding devices by which the paper is rapidly inserted to match precisely the line to be written upon, holders for paper rolls, for example for filling out labels one by one, bookkeeping typewriters, typewriters with counting mechanisms for vertical addition or for simultaneous automatic transverse and vertical calculation in any number of

columns which the width of the carriage will admit. It is obvious that the German typewriter falls in line with international requirements, i. e. that by convenient change of the type levers one may write any alphabet, say Iranese (Persian), Siamese, Turkish, etc., and that the machine can be used for writing mathematical and physical-chemical symbols and formulas. A typical example of the versatility of German office machines are the invoicing machines; they write all the text, add, subtract and multiply, of course automatically, record the product and put down intermediate and final sums on pressing a key. Such a machine is manipulated with the same facility as the ordinary typewriter. The high standard of the German invoicing machines is demonstrated by the fact that a well-known German maker of office machinery has been awarded the Grand Prix of the Paris World Exhibition.

A special era in the history of the development of the German typewriter belongs to the electrical and the noiseless types, in fact it represents the culmination-point of this industry. Indeed one is tempted to regard these machines as a final achievement of typewriter technique. In the electrical machine the motor furnishes the power, relieving the operator from drudgery, and leading to more and better work owing to the increased speed and the uniform power of stroke imparted to the levers. In the noiseless machine a special lever system converts the blow dealt by the oscillating lever machine into almost noiseless pressure without in any way decreasing the percussive



J. Portenreuther

Precision work performed on the Mercedes-Addelectra

power of the machine. By this contrivance and by the use of materials having a low coefficient of resonance, and by deadening the noise, for instance in stopping the carriage, the high notes which the human ear realises as shrill, grating noise and which are particularly produced by sheet metal, are eliminated. But the German noiseless typewriter retains the slight noises which do not grate upon the ear and which the operator absolutely requires in order to check the working of the machine, and to this end the remaining noises are displaced towards the borders of the range of hearing, in agreement with the experience that low notes are less troublesome. Thus as practised in other machines, only the disturbing noises are avoided.

Apart from the use of the very best materials, as determined by exhaustive research and ensured by regular routine tests, the quality of the German typewriter is the result of the precise workmanship carried out on the principle of interchangeable manufacturing, for the high level of which method Germany is noted in the world. The 2000 or 4000 single parts, of which the modern typewriter is composed, are made true to gauge within very fine limits. For this work there are in Germany about 17000 typewriter mechanics available who for expert skill have hardly any peers on the globe, as well as German machine tools of unsurpassed quality and precision.

At the Paris International Exposition 1937 the Rheinmetall invoicing machine was awarded the "Grand Prix"

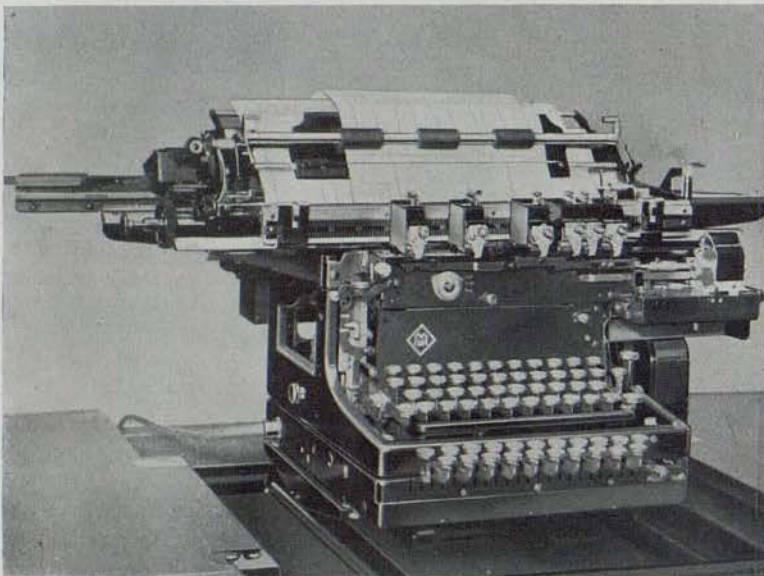
Photo by Rheinmetall-Borsig





*Continental Silent, the
German noiseless
typewriter*

Photo by
Wanderer-Werke



*Mercedes-Addelectra
bookkeeping machine*

Photo by Mercedes
Büromaschinenwerke

The same tendencies, as in the manufacture of typewriters, prevail in Germany in the production of calculating machines, though perhaps in a lesser degree. In addition to large machines, for solving intricate problems, for example machines with a capacity of $10 \times 8 \times 13$ digits, with control register and continuous counter transfer in the rotary counter and handling any problem of figures which may turn up, multiplication and division by the abbreviation methods, with 16-place register, or special patterns for division with automatic crank stop and with self-acting jump motion of carriage, there are machines built for sale at a low price which have a capacity of $6 \times 6 \times 10$ digits which are convenient for dealing with many tasks and work with the same precision as the large machines, and can be readily carried about, their weight amounting to only 6 to 9 lbs. Someone has once said, that there is no calculating machine worth while, before it is made on such a tiny

scale that it can be packed into a portfolio, so that it can be carried in to the market or taken along to the lumber auction. This high standard has been attained by the German calculating machine. Even the motor-drive has entered the field of the small calculating machine without substantially raising its weight, the smaller machines ranging on the level of about 20 lbs. A prominent feature is the ease and simplicity of handling German calculating machines. They may be entrusted to almost anyone.

The bookkeeping machine is about to enter the same career, as the typewriter previously did. In the development of the bookkeeping machine the German designers kept in close touch with office practice, adapting their machine to existing conditions and building in the first place machines of small and medium capacity, in order to bestow the benefit of mechanical bookkeeping on the small and medium office.

The different methods of accounting in vogue in Germany led to the creation of the following types of machines. The copy-printing process is cared for by the copy-printing machines with counting works, which perform the entire work in one operation. The machine writes on the count file-card, copies on to the statement of account and on the ledger leaf, while the counter adds automatically. For the original-printing process special printing machines are used (registering bookkeeping machines) which likewise perform bookkeeping and addition in a single operation. For the duplicating process ordinary typewriters are fully adequate. They enter the items one by one on the ledger leaf, a hectograph carbon paper produces on the back the reversed print which is reproduced on the account file-cards and on the statements of account by the reprinting machine. Addition is performed by the ordinary machine for this purpose, which, of course, can also be employed for other service. In the system employing perforated cards a special card has to be provided for every transaction. The number of machines formerly used for accomplishing the work has been materially reduced in Germany. Holes are punched by the perforating machine, the cards are mechanically arranged by sorting machines. The tabulating machine, really a special type of the printing addition-machine, feels over all the perforations and sets the necessary counting and recording works. The bookkeeping machine proper is thus the tabulating machine which does the printing and calculating.

A question always raised by foreign customers with respect to the use of bookkeeping machines is whether changing over to German machines entails much expense and difficulty in operation. Which machines and methods are to be adopted, depends upon individual conditions. The principal problem is the selection of a machine which is neither too large nor too small for the volume of work to be handled. In this respect the German machine industry offers an ample variety of types to choose from. An advantage of the German office machine is the ease of operation and the short time required for training the personnel in its manipulation. An important point is also that existing forms can be used.

In modern propaganda in which the individual appeal to the customer prevails, the German addressing machine plays an important part, due to the

(Please turn to page 29)

Before travelling to Germany

the foreigner desires information about various questions: he wants to know the travelling expenses, — which towns are particularly worth while visiting, — how long a trip on the Rhine in a steamer takes, — whether tickets are still available for the renowned festive performances in Bayreuth, — and a thousand and one others. It would also be a great help to have a concise travellers' guide, a reliable list of hotels or a review of the most attractive events liable to be of interest to the stranger. Is it necessary to write to Germany for such material? This inconvenient loss of time can be avoided if one applies to the German Information Bureaux which have been established in the United States and other countries of the world. They give the intending visitor to Germany all data and advice he requires. The German Railroads Information Office in New York, Chicago or San Francisco have been specially created for the convenience of all would-be sightseers in Germany and can supply any propaganda material about Germany. These offices elaborate entire travelling routes, give information regarding the foreign exchange regulations, the possibility of taking along one's own car, etc. The only thing they do not supply is the ticket, because they do not desire to enter into competition with the American travelling agencies. The German Railroads Information Office represents the "Reichsbahnzentrale für den Deutschen Reiseverkehr" (RDV) (German Railroad Head Office for German Travelling). This organisation is responsible for all the advertising abroad of travel in Germany. Their head-quarters are in Berlin; apart from the three above mentioned agencies in the United States, they have established approximately thirty branches in all the most important countries of the world.

Office of the Reichsbahnzentrale für den deutschen Reiseverkehr (RDV) in Vienna

Photo J. Scherb



RDV in Paris

Photo V. Henry



RDV Agency in New York
Photo RDV, Berlin

MONTHLY SURVEY

"German and Czech"

Two articles recently appeared in the *Times* dealing with questions of vital importance to the German Minorities. The statements made by the Special Correspondent do not have our unqualified approval but as they are highly significant we publish a few of the more important excerpts.

During the first years after the conclusion of the War tens of thousands of Germans found themselves dismissed in order to make room for Czechs, and their sense of having suffered an injustice went towards embittering the relations between the two peoples.

In fact, the Czechs and the Slovaks refused to allow the German language to be treated on a footing of equality with their own and insisted on regarding themselves as the one Staatsvolk in the Republic. They found a tradition for the Army of the Republic in the story of the Czech and Slovak legions which had fought against the old Austria-Hungary, a tradition in which the Austro-Germans could have no share. As a result of this attitude the Germans came to feel that they were being allotted a position inferior to that of the Czechs and the Slovaks, and such a frame of mind was not conducive to the growth of a feeling of loyalty to the new State.

Discrimination in favour of the Czechs in predominantly German areas played its part in giving to the discontent of the German population a nationalist character. The writer was shown a vast hydro-electric plant, erected by Czech labour in an almost wholly German area. The workmen were brought to their work daily in special trains, and even the hawkers who provided them with food and drink came specially from the Czech areas for the purpose. As the district was one in which unemployment was high, the exasperation of the German workmen may be imagined. Indeed, the Czech leaders themselves have admitted that such acts of discrimination have had a highly unfortunate effect upon the relations between Czech and German.

The "*Manchester Guardian*" also published some significant statements relating to the German Minority question. The injustice meted out to some 3½ million Germans, the attempted wholesale elimination of the German language and German schools can mean

nothing but a grave menace to the peace of Europe. As a solution of all these problems the Manchester Guardian suggests that the development of the Czechoslovakian State should be carried out according to Swiss pattern.

Thus the present writer was informed that a short while ago a member of the German minority had been deprived of his pension of 650 crowns a month because, two years previously, he had had his son christened "Horst Wenzel." The name bore, it is true, a strong resemblance to that of the Nazi martyr Horst Wessel, but there could be no more typically Bohemian name than the equivalent of "Wenceslas."

Many of the acts of persecution complained of are almost incredibly petty, but this very quality serves to enhance their power of breeding bitterness. Such blameless documents as German railway timetables and the publications of the Reich Patent Office are confiscated because, in common with most, if not all, of the publications of the Reich, they bear on their covers the swastika emblem, the use of which is forbidden in Czechoslovakia.

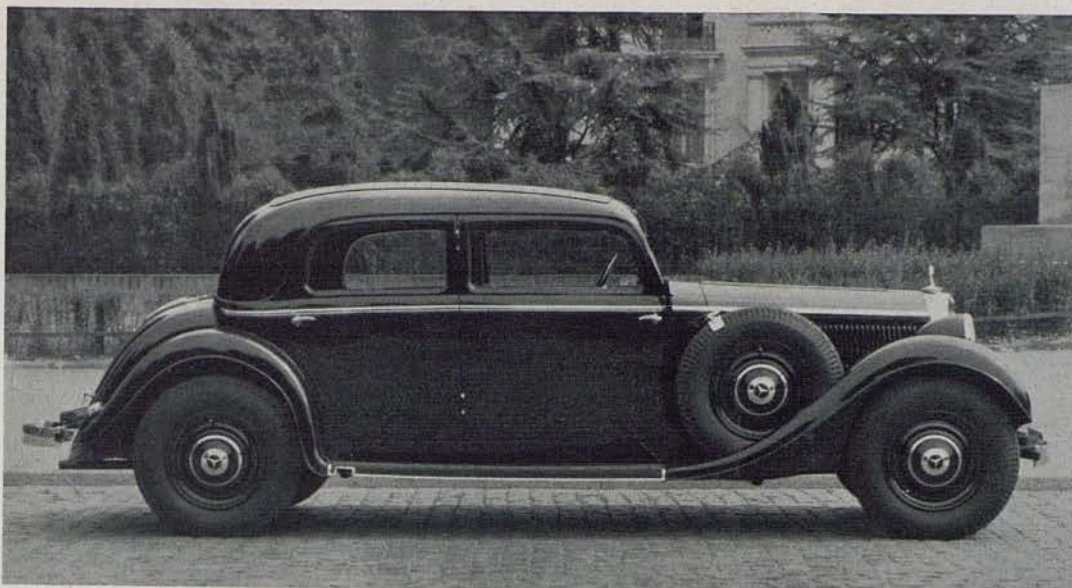
An important element in the existing tension in the frontier areas is the fact and the suspicion of espionage. Among the most recent victims of the prevailing "spy fever" was the 62-year-old widow of a former Austrian officer who, according to an official Government communiqué, was condemned to a term of rigid imprisonment for failing to act as a common informer in a matter relating to military secrets. Under the Law for the Defence of the State very wide powers have been entrusted to the frontier police, many of whom have recently been drafted into the frontier areas from Czech districts and understand little or no German. In such circumstances excesses are bound to occur. In addition, the military authorities have been given drastic powers of dismissal and expropriation, which, in the hands of ardent nationalists, are all too liable to be misused unless a very thorough supervision is exerted.

Fundamentally, the issue at stake is that of the whole attitude of the dominant Czechoslovak element to the German minority. Being more than half as numerous again as the Slovaks, the Germans feel that they have a right to a position of equal partnership within the State.

An Important Meeting of English and German Economists

The German Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom is becoming more and more the centre for promoting Anglo-German commercial understanding. Full proof was given of the importance of this Chamber of Commerce on the 13th of December at the Third Annual Dinner at the Savoy Hotel in London which was attended by many leading men from the economic circles of both countries. More than 300 were present under the presidency of Dr. Karl Markau and included the following English guests: Lord Luke, Sir Frederic Keith Ross, Sir Alan Garet Anderson, Sir Alexander Gibb (President of the London Chamber of Commerce), Sir Geoffrey Clarke (President of the Association of British Chamber of Commerce), Sir William Brown, Sir Julian Folley, Sir David Chadwick, Mr. T. St. Quintin Hill (Comptroller Genral, Department of Overseas Trade), Mr. F. Ashton Gwatkin, Mr. Arthur R. Guinness, Mr. G. L. M. Clausson, Mr. William Hunter, and others. Among the principal German guests were present: The German Ambassador, Herr von Ribbentrop, Ambassador, Dr. Woermann, Reichsstatthalter Murr, Oberbürgermeister Dr. Strölin of Stuttgart, Ambassador, Dr. Kiep; the N.S.D.A.P. was represented by the Gauamtsleiter Bisse and Admiral Menche, Stabsamtsleiter Ruberg, Herr Walter Hewel. Further there were present from economic circles: Dr. Otto Chr. Fischer, Dr. Erdmann, Leiter der Reichswirtschaftskammer, Herr Abraham Frowein, Reichsbankdirektor Puhl, Staatsrat Lindemann of Bremen, the Oberregierungsrate Dr. Bergemann and Freiherr von Süßkind from the Reich Ministry of Economy, Regierungsrat Passarge of the Propaganda Office of the Ministry of Economy, Director Jung, Herr Herbert Tengelmann, Dr. Haercke.

The speeches of the evening both on the part of the English and German speakers dealt with the further extension of Anglo-German relations. The English speakers, Mr. R. St. Quintin Hill, Sir Geoffrey Clarke, Sir Alexander Gibb and Mr. William Hunter of Bradford paid above all a tribute to the work of the President, Dr. Markau to whom is due the reconstruction of the



*Mercedes-Benz Type 320, Saloon,
4-5 seater*
Mercedes-Benz, Werkphoto

Chamber and the improvement in Anglo-German commercial relations.

The activities of the German Chamber of Commerce in London may be briefly summarized as follows:

Services rendered by the Chamber

It supplies Commercial, Statistical, Customs, Transport and Shipping information.

Prepares and obtains Market Reports-Communicates trade enquiries from potential buyers in both countries, and draws attention to trade openings.

Places manufacturers and exporters in touch with suitable Agents and Representatives through its register.

Provides details on Tariff questions, and confers with the competent authorities in Great Britain and Germany.

Gives assistance in matters relating to Certificates of Origin, the Merchandise Marks Acts, etc.

Endeavours to arrange settlement of Anglo-German trade disputes by arbitration.

Assists in ASKI, Blocked Marks and Private Compensation (Barter) Transactions, Manipulating Transactions (Veredelungsverkehr), Raw Materials Credit Transactions (Rohstoffkreditgeschäfte) and other specialised forms of Trade so far as permits are available.

*The German-American Chamber
of Commerce*

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that our notice of the change in the presidency of the Board of Trade for German American Commerce contains an error. The President of the Chamber is as hitherto, Mr. H. A. Johnson, the well-known director of the Leipzig

Trade Fair Inc. Herr R. W. Ilgner is Chairman of the Executive Committee, an office once held by Herr Emilio Iversen.

New British Military Attaché in Berlin

Lt. Colonel F. R. Mason Macfarlane, who is an artilleryist, has been appointed Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Berlin and to the Legation in Copenhagen.

For two years he commanded a mechanized Field Artillery Regiment. During the War he was Battery Commander in Flanders and Mesopotamia. He was also on the Divisional Staff for some time. Twice he was mentioned in General Staff dispatches and holds several War medals. After the War he was a Staff Officer in India, and from 1931 to 1934 Military Attaché in Austria, Hungary and Switzerland. He speaks German fluently.

Austrian honour for Sir Harold Hartley

Sir Harold Hartley, F. R. S., Director of Research, L. M. S. Railway, and chairman of the Fuel Research Board of Great Britain, was awarded the Wilhelm Exner medal for services to industrial research of the Lower Austrian Association of Commerce and Industry.

The medal, founded 16 years ago, has been awarded only once before to a British recipient, the late Lord Rutherford.

Prizes awarded to Germany

According to official statements issued by the President of the International Jury at the Paris World-Exhibition, the following producers of new Ger-

man materials and methods of working them up have been awarded the Grand Prix:

The I. G. Farben A.G. for synthetic rubber known as Buna which was exhibited in the form of motor-car tyres and floor-covering in the German Pavilion.

The I. G. Farben A.G. for the new dryness-and-wet-proof staple fibre "Wistra-Xt", elastic to a high degree and of excellent heat insulating capacity, which was exhibited both as fibre and as finished woven product.

Also for the new German synthetic motor-fuels the production of which by I. G. high pressure methods was shown on a diagram in the German Pavilion.

For the "Plexi" glass—a product resembling glass, quite clear, practically unbreakable and manufactured in any colour desired — was exhibited in its practical use in aeroplane construction in the form of bent panes, further in the making of musical instruments and lenses, to Messrs. Roehm-Haas, Darmstadt.

For plastics (industrial synthetic resins) Mipolam, Polopas, Trolon, Tro-litan, the Dynamit A.G. vormalis Alfred Nobel (Troisdorf). These materials which can be carved and moulded were exhibited in the International Pavilion in the form of pipes, tubing, plates, covering for floors, furniture, waterproof coverings for folding boats, unbreakable dishes, also as wall plates, plastic lettering and in a pulverized form.

For the well-known German synthetic dyes of the I. G. Farben Industrie A.G. These colours were exhibited in

the most varied shades and also the manifold ways in which they can be used.

For the carbide alloy Widia, a high quality tool material for working metals, and which was practically demonstrated on high duty lathes in the International Pavilion by Friedrich Krupp Works.

For the light metals of the I. G. Farben (Bitterfeld) — Hydro — malium and Elektron. They were exhibited in the German Pavilion in the various ways in which they are employed,

particularly as materials for use in aeroplane and motor construction. For the new method of plating metals (rolling-welding process) most important in the making of large apparatus for the chemical industry. This new method was demonstrated in the International Pavilion on three boilers as well as on different specimens by the Deutsche Röhren-Werke A.G. Düsseldorf (Werk Thyssen, Mühlheim, Ruhr).

For the V II a — steel, rust-proof, acid-proof and heat-resisting which is made into seamless, skilfully bent

coils of pipes by the Mannesmann Röhrenwerke, Düsseldorf.

For the excellent products of glass for technical purposes, the Jenaer Glaswerk Schott und Genossen. Mention may also be made of the newly discovered pharmaceutical remedy for puerperal fever, Prontosil (I. G. Farben) and the demonstration of the results of the most recent investigations in the field of hormone research (Schering-Kahlbaum A.G. Berlin; further the highly excellent moth preventative, Eulan, a product of the I. G. Farben A.G.

A new development in COMMERCIAL FLYING

ALTHOUGH in this age of speedy distribution, the aeroplane plays an important part in the transport of goods, a new era in commercial flying began with the landing of a Junkers triple-engined air liner at Croydon on Tuesday, 14th December.

This 'plane, registered as D-AOHU and known as JU-"BAYER", is, as far as can be ascertained, the first 'plane ever bought for the sole use of a commercial house. With a flying range of 1250 miles, its object is to convey the pharmaceutical products of the great I. G. Farbenindustrie of Germany, known in England under the name of "Bayer", to all parts of Eastern Europe, thus ensuring the quickest possible distribution of medicinal products in times of epidemics.

JU-"BAYER" from the constructor's point of view is thoroughly "self-contained". As well as having accommodation for freight up to 1.8 tons, it has ample cabin room for four persons, the seats being easily converted into two couches when required. A telephone installation enables the passengers to communicate with the pilot's cabin and, by wireless telephony, with the ground up to a radius of 40 miles. For the further convenience and comfort of the passengers, a wardrobe and a cupboard with a built-in typewriter and thermos flasks have been fitted.

Two separate radio installations are carried; a telefunken set for long and

short waves and wireless telephony (radius 1250 miles) and one small Lorenz set (radius 125 miles). Direction-finding apparatus, radio beam and position-finding instruments make blind flying possible — an important factor as the 'plane may be called upon to fly under even the worst conditions. When high altitudes are reached, special respiratory apparatus, are available for the crew whilst each passenger has his own portable apparatus for the same purpose.

The initiative and enterprise of "Bayer" in using the air as the latest channel of distribution for their important pharmaceutical products, sera and vaccines will undoubtedly result in the saving of many lives. At the same time, the future progress of the JU-"BAYER" will be followed closely by all private business houses interested in speedier and more efficient transport.

THE GERMAN PEASANT IN U. S. A.

(Continued from page 17)

cultivate the German Sunday School. It is interesting to note that this settlement has attained the highest standard of living in the State of Ohio.

I could continue to chat about the German peasant in America, and it is difficult to find an end. However, I should like to draw my readers' attention to a fact which I have often discussed in the German Departments of Colleges and Universities. These institutions have courses of lectures about comparative ethnology. American students could acquire no end of valuable information pertaining to this science from the daily life of their German farmers if they would realize that their own Colleges are very often situated in the very midst of a German farming district.



Loading of the "Ju-Bayer"

Wide World Photos

A Jubilee in German Aviation

Famous aircraft designer is fifty

The well-known aircraft designer Dr. Ernst Heinkel celebrated his fiftieth birthday on January 24th.

He was born at Grunbach in the Remstal in Württemberg which has already produced many important technologists and successful economists. He is descended from old Swabian stock that both on the paternal and maternal side of the family had lived for generations in Grunbach and its neighbourhood as honest workmen and vintners some of them having even been appointed chief magistrates in the village.

Young Heinkel while a student at the Technical College in Stuttgart took a deep interest in flying which was more or less in its infancy. He studied in particular the successful development of motor-flying in other countries, and in 1910 even attempted to build a plane designed by himself. He flew this aeroplane several times with success over the Cannstatter Wasen near Stuttgart in 1911, but on the 19th of July in the same year he lost control in a curve, and it was only by sheer luck that despite burns and injuries he escaped with his life.

On his recovery Heinkel worked in the construction department of the Albatros-Werke, and the rapid advance made by these aeroplane works in the construction of German aeroplanes is due chiefly to the activities of the constructor, Heinkel.

Albatross aeroplanes designed by Heinkel appeared on every occasion and carried off the best prizes.

In the spring of 1914 Heinkel was made chief constructor in the Hansa-Brandenburg Aeroplane Works in Brandenburg-on-Havel. As technical director there, he was the constructor

during the Great War of the most successful types of German sea-planes, and also influenced to a considerable extent the aircraft industries in Austria and in Hungary, with the result that the majority of Austrian and Hungarian fighters were built on the lines of the Heinkel machines.

Notwithstanding the enormous obstacles placed in the way of German aviation by the Treaty of Versailles, Heinkel was not to be deterred from finding a new field of activity for making use of his experiences and of satisfying his urge for work. He founded his own aircraft works at Warnemünde, and from the very outset this concern maintained a steady reputation both at home and abroad for adaptability and constructive efficiency.

Of the many successes achieved by Heinkel in those days special mention must be made of the triumph of his model HE 5 flown by Wolfgang v. Gronau, now President of the Aero Club in Germany, in the seaplane race of 1926.

The few opportunities afforded by the restrictions imposed upon the building of high efficiency aeroplanes, were eagerly and carefully utilized by Heinkel. The work he did then has since become of fundamental importance for the development of modern fighters and fast passenger planes.

The sports plane HE 64 was the result of the application of the latest aerodynamic research, and was flown by Major Seidemann, now of the General Staff of the Air Force, in the Europa Circuit in 1932 and led all the time.

In the building of transport aircraft Heinkel produced the first European fast transport plane with a cruising speed of 377 k. p. h. marking thereby



Scherl

an era in the development of present-day passenger transport aircraft and fighters.

This was followed by a series of single and multi-engined aeroplanes for fighting and for transport. The world-records made towards the end of 1937 are still clearly remembered.

The Heinkel Works also specialize in catapults, which built as they are on the floating service stations of the Deutsche Lufthansa make Atlantic Air Mail transport possible.

The chief characteristic of Heinkel aeroplane construction, namely, adaptability and high speed in design and building of new types, has also been transferred from Warnemünde to Rostock, and is maintained in the huge new works there. Great are the expectations built upon the further development of aircraft engineering in the years ahead of us, and Heinkel is certain to be found in the leading group.

Dr. Heinkel who has recently taken over personal ownership of his works, the Ernst Heinkel Flugzeugwerke, and has changed it from being a company into a sole concern, is Dr.-Ing. e. h. of the Technical College at Stuttgart, Dr. phil. e. h. of the University of Rostock, Chairman of the Committee of the sister-company of the Heinkel-Werke G. m. b. H., Oranienburg, member of the German Academy of Aeronautic Research and member of the Senate of the Lilienthal Society for Aeronautic Research.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW BIOPHYSIC INSTITUTE FOR FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN

That world-famous scientific institution the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for scientific research with its many research laboratories in the Berlin suburb of Dahlem has long been planning to establish an institute for biophysics at Frankfort-on-Main. Work has now begun on the erection of the new building which, it is expected, will be inaugurated early in the New Year 1938.

WORLD PUBLISHERS' CONGRESS MEETS AT BERLIN AND LEIPZIG IN 1938

The International Publishers' Congress will hold its twelfth session at Leipzig from June 19 to 25. The delegates will also visit Berlin during their stay in Germany. Since the year 1896 this organisation has held eleven different congresses in Paris, Brussels, London, Leipzig, Milan, Madrid, Am-

sterdam and Budapest. Next year's congress is to have the patronage of Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment, in his capacity as President of Reich Chamber of Culture. Dr. Karl Baur, of Munich, Director of the German Publishers' Association, will be chairman. The international exhibition of periodicals at the Leipzig Fall Fair 1937 met with such an enthusiastic response that it is likely to be revived at the Spring Fair 1938 from March 6 to 11.

FIVE BIG EXHIBITIONS FOR BERLIN IN 1938

Five important exhibitions are scheduled for the coming year in Berlin. The first of these will be the International Automobile Exhibition from February 18. to March 6. The great exhibition of water-sport apparatuses and equipment follows from March 26. to April 3, enabling residents and visitors to survey the latest stock in good time before the summer season begins on the numerous rivers, lakes and waterways which make Berlin a favourite center for water-sport. The International Exhibition of Handwork is to be held from May 28. to June 26. and the German Radio Exhibition from August 5 to 15. The fifth event on the programme will be the exhibition "Gesundes Leben — Frohes Schaffen" ("Healthy Life means Joy in Achievement") which opens on September 17 under the patronage of Reichsminister Herr Rudolf Hess, Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party, and continues till October 30.

BERLIN'S NEW AIRPORT TO ACCOMMODATE 100,000 SPECTATORS

Already considerable work has been put in on the construction of Berlin's new airport on a site adjoining the

present airport at Tempelhof. It is expected to be completed by the New Year 1939. It will then have nearly a mile long range of aeroplane hangars facing the landing field and will accommodate 100 000 spectators.

BOOK REVIEW

Germany. A Handbook. Landscape — National Traditions — Culture. Published by Dr. Hans Pflug. 720 pages including 64 illustrated leaves with 130 pictures on art paper. Bound in cloth RM 6.50, half-leather RM 8.50.

In the first part of his "Deutschland" book Dr. Pflug gives an amazingly full, and vivid description of the German country and people. With masterly touches he portrays vigorously and colourfully the characteristic and essential features of a landscape, town or race, welding all the details of past and present history, culture and economic life into one fascinating picture.

This brilliant, sweeping survey is supplemented by a second section — the special feature of this book — in the shape of a comprehensive "Deutschland Lexikon" alphabetically arranged. Everything that went to form the skilfully wrought fresco in all the vividness of its portrayal is now dealt with here in detail. The reader finds an exhaustive, concise, but never dull explanation about towns, provinces, rivers, mountains, races, castles, economical life and national customs. This "Deutschland Lexikon" is an exceptionally practical book of reference for all occasions, but at the same time it is delightful reading, comprising as it does a vast amount of information otherwise only obtainable after the tedious perusal of dozens of other books. F. C. S.

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GOETHE'S NATIVE CITY — A CENTRE OF CULTURE

(Continued from page 7)

its well-proven suitability as a city of congresses and exhibitions of international standing will always be associated here with valuable cultural achievements. We need only emphasize the I. International Electrotechnical Exhibition of the year 1891, that of the founder of the German Museum in Munich, Oskar von Miller, and the I. International Aviation Exhibition of 1909, because they are turning-points in the evolution of both spheres.

"America, you are better off!" Goethe once said in a well-known poem, in which with the vision of a seer, he prophesied the undreamt-of possibilities of the virgin country. And yet today he would see with astonished and admiring eyes the linking up of his native town with international transport. At the crossing of two Reich motor highways is situated the Aerodrome and Airship-port of Rhein-Main the home-port of the "Deutsche Zeppelinreederei". Frankfort's name is associated with the evolution of German air transport. A Frankfort foundation gave

the first stimulus to the latest form of conquering the air, which led to useful results, and a new Frankfort Institute of Research has been founded for the study of muscle-power flight. Such are the stirrings of intellectual life in Frankfort, varied and wide-reaching as they are, they carry on Goethe's tradition. And once a year the city honours in his name one prominent and creative carrier of German culture by bestowing on him the Frankfort Goethe Prize in the reception rooms of the Goethe House on the poet's birthday. And at the same time Goethe's greatest work experiences an annual and glorious fulfilment in his native town that gave him the first and decisive stimulus to write it. On the venerable old Römerberg dumb witness to all that has been joyful or solemn in Frankfort's brilliant history, the Municipal Theatres give open-air presentations of Goethe's immortal Faust. Words are powerless to describe the entrancing magic of this masterly setting where the Gothic Town Hall, the historic Römer

forms a background of singular beauty. Such an event must be experienced before one can understand why these presentations have attained world-fame in so short a time, and why tickets were booked long in advance for 1937. This year Shakespeare's Henry IV. was performed for the first time on this stage. Special circumstances played a part in bringing this about. A laurel wreath is sent every year from the Shakespeare House at Stratford-on-Avon to the Goethe House in Frankfort on the anniversary of the great poet's birthday. In like manner, Frankfort-on-Main pays the same honour to the memory of the great English dramatist. Thus symbolically do these greatest of all English and German poets meet in Goethe's native city. Frankfort knows however, that the name of Goethe does not signify for it some cheap cultural advantage but rather the noble duty to make itself worthy of its great son. As Goethe himself has said in Faust II. "Him only can we set free who strives after higher things."

MODERN OFFICE MACHINERY

(Continued from page 22)

fact that the step leading from the mere addressing to the signalling machine has been accompanied by success. It has thus been rendered possible to individualize in broadcast propaganda. These machines employ addressing stencils or plates which act upon certain signals, whereby the machine will not merely print addresses, but also pick them up automatically as required by practical requirements. For work in certain municipal offices, wages departments, etc. pilot lamps of different colour are used in order to extend the range of signalling. On the other hand, also very simple and low-priced machines are available for very rapidly picking out certain addresses, doing the same work as the addressing and signal-

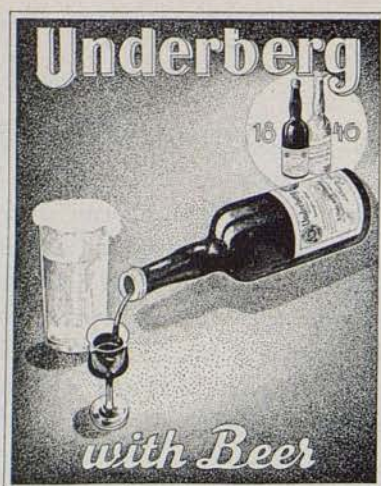
ising machine, excepting the printing. The German office machine industry, for years in close touch with the foreign markets, has fully taken into account the needs of their clients in other coun-

tries and also maintains an efficient service for the benefit of their customers by the supply of spare parts and by individual advice with regard to purchase and operation of the machine.

The bookkeeping attachment of the Ideal-Blitz accounting machine can be detached by a single manipulation and the machine can be used for correspondence like any other typewriter

Photo Seidel & Naumann





HOLBEINS WAY TO ENGLAND

(Continued from page 15)

and ruthless in the execution of his plans. This portrait of Henry VIII has been passed down to us through history as Holbein conceived him, and we cannot imagine him otherwise than in this characteristic attitude. This work has been preserved only through the still existing cartoon, after which the monumental work was copied on to the wall. Whitehall was devastated by fire in 1698 and a number of other pictures by Holbein on walls and ceilings were likewise destroyed.

Immediately after the death of the young Queen, who succumbed whilst giving birth to the impatiently awaited successor (Edward) Henry evolved new marriage plans. His choice fell upon Princess Christine of Denmark. The

young princess had been married to the Duke of Milan, who had died, leaving her a widow at the tender age of twelve. The important question was to ascertain whether her appearance would satisfy the fastidious taste of the King. A solution was found: Holbein was appointed to travel with utmost speed to Brussels to paint the Princess, staying with her aunt, the Regent of the Netherlands. A wonderful work of art was the result. The master painted a full-length portrait of the Princess to show her slender and graceful build. The still childlike features show great reserve, but are at the same time of inexpressible charm, and the contrast with the severe mourning garb is fascinating. However, this marriage never took place; other plans occupied the King. His next project was concentrated on a union with Anna von Cleves. Again Holbein had to undertake the preliminary journey to the Continent to portray the proposed bride. The picture must have pleased the King, for he fixed the day for the marriage ceremony. But when the bride came to England and the King, incognito, critically examined the future object of his affections, he, it is said, angrily exclaimed: "The painter lied!" The King must have been blind as he regarded the picture, Holbein had portrayed the Princess absolutely true to life; the face is totally without expression, dull and slow of imagination. In spite of the King's disappointment the marriage took place, but he hastily divorced her and renewed his search.

Holbein must have been an indefatigable worker, for all the outstanding personalities at Court are included in the documentary pageant of the times which has been bequeathed to us through his art. It would be difficult to give the preference to any one of these paintings, they are all such a characteristic conception, of such radiant colouring, that every one of them has something individual to tell us. Although it is impossible to describe Holbein's entire work, it is perhaps interesting to mention the collection of portrait sketches which is in the Library of Windsor Castle. This collection is unique, containing over eighty sketches, some of them merely roughly outlined, others accurately carried out, all of them wonderfully spontaneous and lively, including many personalities who have played an important part in English history.

The artist did not sign the majority of his paintings, as he took it for granted that his works spoke for themselves.

During his travels on the Continent he also passed through Basel, "clad in silk and velvet", and the Government of that town would have done much to have bound him to their town forever. They offered him a fixed annual income and granted him two years' leave to sever his connections with the English Court, if he agreed to accept their proposal. He signed the contract, and presumably intended to fulfil it, but after the expiration of the two years, he was so deeply anchored in that country which had so generously afforded him the opportunity to develop his abilities and his genius that he felt it impossible to leave the country of his adoption.

Holbein's work stands vividly before us, and even though all the originals are not existent today, the remaining sketches and copies fill out these breaches, all helping to give us an extensive impression of his art; on the other hand, there is a deplorable lack of data about Holbein's person. We can only judge him from his self-portraits; those of his later years are particularly informative. The painter is clad in his plain working clothes, in his countenance there is no trace of the vanity which might so easily have taken possession of him, — the favourite of the King and celebrated Court painter. He critically scrutinizes his own image in the looking-glass, so as to be able to fix his impression on the canvas.

Holbein's last will and testament proved that he died in 1543. The exact date is not known; as we are also without information as to the day of his birth. It is presumed that he was a victim of the Plague which raged in London at the time.

Holbein's feelings and love were divided between England and Germany; he was equally connected with both countries, just as his development was as deeply influenced by the one as by the other. Therefore both nations are proud of the works he has bequeathed to them as a precious heritage. For four centuries they have been the joy and delight of all true artists throughout the whole world, and, as all that is truly beautiful and deeply felt, they are of immortal value as long as Art is regarded as the most sublime expression of mankind.

GERMANY and YOU,

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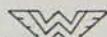
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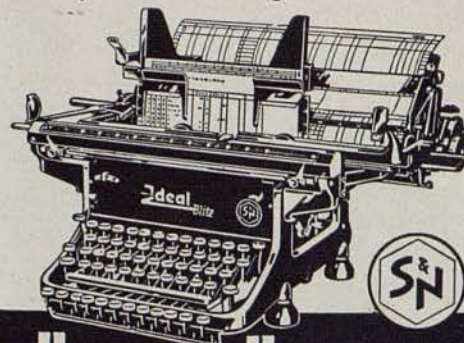
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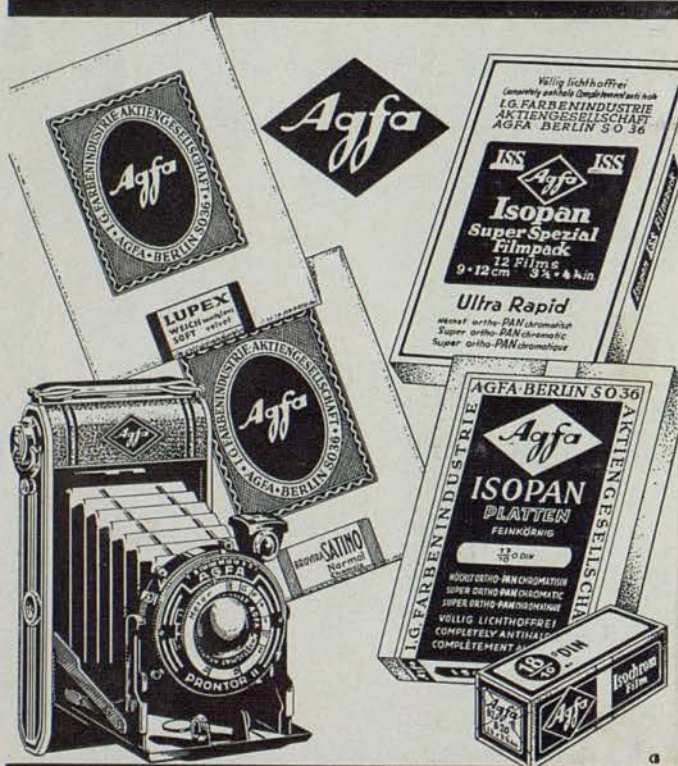


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The following extracts from letters received from all parts of the world are proof of the appreciation accorded to "*GERMANY and YOU*" in the various countries.

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Lord S., London, England

"I look forward every month to the arrival of "*GERMANY and YOU*", every copy seems more interesting than the last."

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"It is my opinion that a periodical such as "*GERMANY and YOU*" is better able to bring about an understanding between the English-speaking countries and Germany than many a diplomatic endeavour. In fact, it is diplomacy in itself."

G. S., Parral, Mexico

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F. J. O., Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Africa

"I had the pleasure to see your "*GERMANY and YOU*" with a friend of mine, and needless to say it was exceedingly charming. I learnt a lot about modern German facts, industry, people and aspirations. Could you kindly send me a few old numbers of the magazine which you can spare."

N. G., Kamacha, Benares, British, India

"I have to thank you for forwarding me your magazine so regularly, and at the same time to express my appreciation of your aims and ambitions in trying to create a better understanding between nations. The first time I contacted your magazine I was much struck with the title and the frontispiece, which was worded "Travel Through Recreation" — I have been very interested ever since."

I have very little faith in the daily press, and have concluded that most of the so-called news from abroad is more or less unfortunately of a destructive nature. I am sure we would be a much better world if the press would give out constructive matter. From the articles I read in your magazine you are at least trying to help the world to a better understanding."

May I add to this my sincere good wishes for your future success, and to say that I have been enabled at times to correct wrong impressions regarding what Germany is doing."

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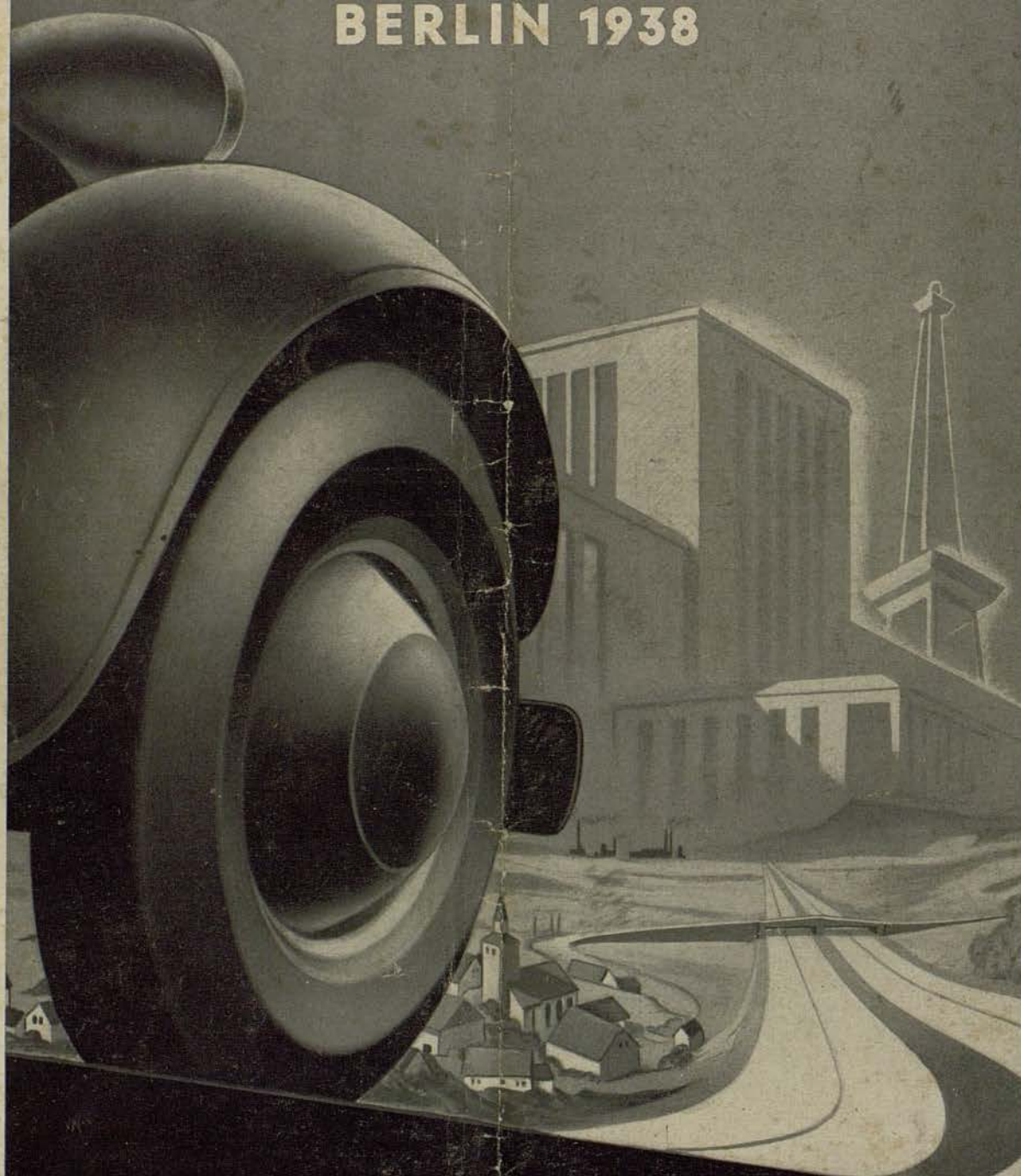
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