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# GERMANY *and* YOU

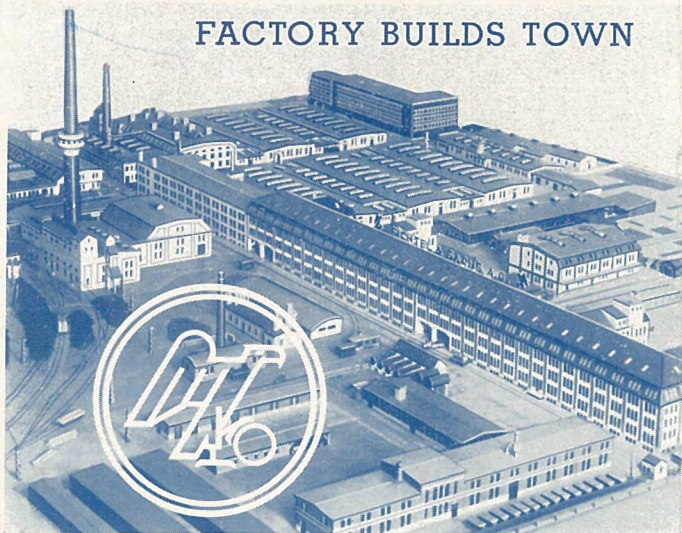
*Forward  
into the  
New Year*

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# GERMANY AND YOU

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

WRITTEN

BY ANGLO-SAXONS FOR ANGLO-SAXONS

VOLUME FOUR



1934: NUMBER ONE

AIM: To give a true picture of the Germany of today.

\*

#### YOU AND GERMANY:

In this complex present-day world the interests of all nations are closely interlocked. None of us can afford to remain in ignorance of the changes and progress effected by our fellow-peoples. GERMANY AND YOU provides you with information about Germany's accomplishments, past and present, in every field of human endeavour. To enhance the delight of those who pay a visit to Germany this magazine will describe its scenic charms, its historic shrines, its art treasures, its cultural movements and its great achievements in science and industry.

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" A HAPPY NEW YEAR! "

Photo Ufa

*Renate Müller, the popular German filmstar, who has played leading roles in English as well as in German talkies, extends the best of wishes for 1934 to the readers of "Germany and You"*

# WELCOME TO 1934!

## EDITORIAL MESSAGE TO READERS OF "GERMANY AND YOU"

### WHAT AN EVENTFUL YEAR HAS BROUGHT FORTH!

The opening of a New Year follows fast upon the good tidings of Christmas with their story of New Birth. The beginning of 1934 brings us once again a reminder of renewed opportunities for tackling life and its problems, both individual and national, both material and spiritual, in a spirit refreshed by the peaceful season of Christmas.

1933 brought victory for the valiant spirit of the New Germany which during the long years of opposition to the previous temporising governments had sought to bring their plans for national reconstruction to the vital test of realisation. 1934 will see consolidation of the nation along sound and stable lines, reconciliation of those elements which misled by false leadership in the past days of faction strife failed to grasp the meaning of the new ideals.

#### OUR TASK

"Germany and You" has made its aim to promote peace and understanding between Germany and the English-speaking world, to serve as a medium of enlightenment for cultural and scientific advancement and the varied attractions for travel provided within the borders of the Reich, and to make known abroad the true aims of the New Germany, its present achievements and future aspirations. A gratifying response has been forthcoming from our readers, testifying to the widespread interest aroused.

We may be permitted to cite the following excerpts from letters:

"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" (from Par-ral; Chih; Mexico).

"I wish to congratulate you on the excellence of your magazine. America is very much misinformed about Germany and this magazine is much needed . . ." (Lockridge, Kansas City, Mo).

"As I must now go back to America after living in Germany for twenty two months, and as I am very enthusiastic over this new Germany and want to do my bit to counteract the vicious lies that have been spread about this country, I want to send a year's subscription to the University of Kansas Library and to the University of Nebraska Library . . .

An American Consul General writes to wish us "every success in your declared purpose of promoting international understanding, for it is obvious that in the failure of the nations to realize each other's problems is the chief source of friction between peoples."

The "Washington Journal" devotes to the subject a front page article from which we may quote the following passages:

"The fine English language periodical, "Germany and You" can be recommended for American readers, and particularly for libraries, schools and clubs. It is a real pleasure to look through its pages. The cover invariably displays some magnificent and authentic German picture, whether a scene from town, castle or countryside . . . and, within, the eyes of the expectant reader are greeted by many a heritage of the homecountry, art treasure, a glimpse of daily life in Germany, articles on trade and traffic, school and church and State, all in the best of English and produced on fine art paper, and without recourse to one-sided propaganda.

"Seeing and perusing the paper, its magnificent landscape photographs, its accounts of the activities of German youth, of art and technical achievement, of athletics and sport, commerce and industry, of music and education, it gives you the urge to travel. Over there they know how to live! And the German folk, too, as up and doing as ever, despite world crisis! What a sense of joy in living, of health and vitality abounds in German hearts!"

British and American writers have

reported for "Germany and You" the varied aspects of German life of today, as seen by Anglo-Saxon observers, while native contributors have reviewed internal problems with thorough and expert knowledge. To mention only a few of last year's most outstanding features:

#### CONTRIBUTORS

Victor Bodker, Reuter's Correspondent described East Prussia beyond the Polish Corridor, G. H. Morrison, of the "Financial Times" analysed economic questions from a critical and impartial standpoint, T. B. Causton, English chronicler of contemporary European literature, assessed the new spirit in the world of German letters, Gregor Ziemer, of the "Chicago Tribune", told of Oberammergau's plans for the future, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, has dealt with the impending reorganisation of banking business in Germany, F. R. Meunier paid a tribute to recent German achievement in plastic art while Alfons Leidl has depicted the latest developments in Church Architecture within the Reich.

In our present issue, the first of the New Year, we carry two special articles by American contributors on the spirit of the truest of German, indeed of all world festivals, Christmas, as well as a range of features on economic, political and cultural subjects. Equally timely will be found, we believe, the article on Winter Sport in Germany. Also — that the real spirit of Christmas may be carried forth into the New Year, an account of the systematic and prolonged, nation - wide campaign that is being carried on to combat Hunger and Cold by immediate, practical measures of relief during the long winter months and thereby to prove that the talk of a "New" Germany remains no mere lip service to the ideals of community welfare.

"Germany and You" wishes you, as it wishes Germany, a happy prosperous, and confident New Year.

Welcome to 1934!



From long before Christmas right into the New Year Christmas trees in every Berlin terminus provide a friendly note of warmth and welcome for the stranger Photo Scherl

# HOW SANTA CLAUS USHERS IN THE NEW YEAR

THE MAGIC OF  
CHRISTMAS SEASON —  
AND AFTER — IN GERMANY

BY

GREGOR ZIEMER

"That's the time that I love best —"

Cherry blossom time in Japan, Summer in Honolulu, Easter in Rome, New Year in Paris, Spring on the Riviera —

Christmas time in Germany!

Christmas bells! Christmas spirit! Christmas reverence, and enjoyment, and gaiety — Germany loves them all. And not even Scrooge of Christmas Carol fame could be immune to the happy serum Germany shoots into all and sundry who are within its borders at this time.

Christmas time — not merely Christmas Day!

There is a difference. Christmas in Germany — it is not one day, not one week — it is many weeks. It begins long before November is even dead, and continues into January.

About the time when Americans are thinking of Thanksgiving turkey, the German organ-grinder dusts off his roll of "Silent Night — Holy Night." The storekeeper paces off his window to take measure for Christmas decorations. The first Nuremberg *Lebkuchen*, inimitable German Christmas cookies, peep up in the prosaic display of grocers, and make the whole picture look different. The operas advertise "Christkindel," the theatres give matinees of St. Nicolaus, the muni-

cipal exhibition halls are in the throes of preparation for the magnificent Christmas fair, and the German railway reduces fares.

And throughout the country there goes a thrill, an indescribable something that one feels, that makes the little German school-children skip faster to school, that makes every laborer grin happily.

Christmas —

Time is no longer divided into "this week and next week," but into "before Christmas and after Christmas".

The wives of the middle-class, meeting in the cluttered market, stop for a chat. "Well, Mrs. Müller, Christmas cakes baked yet? Going to have a fir or a pine tree this year? I thought I'd buy my Heinz a pair of warm gloves. Always practical, you know".

And the wives of those who can afford it, those living in the villas of Grunewald and Dahlem, and Dresden and Frankfurt, and Hamburg, get out railroad time tables.

Berliners plan to go to the winter sports in the provinces. Germans in the provinces plan to go to Berlin. —

But everybody tries to keep his impatience under control until Memorial Day is over — the last Sunday of November. It marks for Germany the end of the church year. It is a

solemn day, when graves are decorated, and all frivolous entertainment, all noises are taboo.

But then begins Christmas time. — Slowly at first. —

It is called Advent in this stage. —

It is as if a new breath went through each and all. Advent wreaths appear as if by magic in the windows.

Four Sundays before Christmas. —

Four candles are burning on the table. The smallest member of the family is allowed to blow out one. Only three weeks left.

Kitchens of German homes become mysterious places of delicate manipulation. The *Lebkuchen*, the hundred and one other Christmas delicacies, are in the process of making. For Christmas cakes must be at least three weeks old to be good. Nineteen different ingredients make up one of the better type of cake. Only time can blend so many flavors.

Three Sundays before Christmas. —

A restlessness unique settles over all Germany. Every vacant lot, every public square, every corner almost, the aristocratic intersections of snobbish streets of the big cities as well as the humble crossings of small villages — one would not recognize them again. For they are oozing Christmas trees — big trees, little trees, noble spruces, tiny little

jack pines. And in one corner sits a family who have bought the trees from a forester and are bargaining them off. Prices range from 20 cents to 20 dollars.

And the main arteries of the cities, the one chief street of the villages, sprout little tents, like miniature side-shows. And the barkers in them are magicians. They offer for sale all that makes Christmas dear to the hearts of German children, big and little, decorations for the tree, toys, silver bells, candy, chocolate hearts, dry goods, gloves, books.

And the German radio broadcasts Christmas plays, Christmas stories, Christmas songs. —

Two Sundays before Christmas. —

Only two candles still burning.

Silver Sunday —

Not a Sunday at all, but a legal, national, spontaneous holiday! All stores are open all day! To give those who work throughout the week, and can't do Christmas shopping, the opportunity to buy.

And they buy. And by evening statisticians have figured out accurately how shopping this year compares with that of last year, and the year before last.

The streetcars in the big cities run special trains. The railroad stations are crowded. Christmas sermons are announced in the churches. And the German farmer is getting ready for his longest holiday.

All through the week the nation bustles, buys, prepares. The Christmas trees on the corners have lost half of their brothers and sisters. The better ones are already gone. School closes . . .

One Sunday before Christmas — Golden Sunday —

And if, as happens this year, Golden Sunday coincides with Christmas Eve — well, it must be experienced to be really appreciated, trite as that may sound.

There are those who say war is always in the air before it starts. But Peace, utter Peace, is in the air in Germany on Christmas Eve — —

The trees on the corners are gone — the shop-windows are empty, the market geese, rabbits, pheasants are gone. Lebkuchen are all gone. The storekeepers are weary but happy. Mothers and older sisters are flushed. And the German children?

Well, there is a Santa Claus. —

They know there is. Weeks ago he came sneaking into the house, left sweets for the good children, a

switch for the bad ones. A million children can't be wrong. —

Christmas Eve — noon.

An unnatural silence settles on the German nation. The streets become empty, the railroad stations, each decorated with huge Christmas trees, bare. It is as if all Nature were taking a deep sigh of content and satisfaction.

Christmas Eve — five o'clock.

As if on command every store in Germany, with few exceptions, closes. Bells are ringing in every city, every village, every hamlet. Light begins to flicker up in the windows. There are silvery stars in the windows now. —

Everybody is home. Could one peep into the poor homes, one would see gifts from the German Winter

Help organization. In the moderate homes is an atmosphere of ease. In the rich ones one of relaxation.

But in every home are Christmas smells, are the sounds of "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht", that most famous of all Christmas songs.

It is a miserable night for strangers. But there are few strangers. Christmas cheer extends into all hotels, all pensions. Christmas trees are everywhere, Christmas music fills all nooks and crannies. —

And those strangers who express even only the slightest desire to spend Christmas with a German family can do it. There are organizations, especially in the bigger cities, that establish these contacts.

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 31



Photo: Dr. Paul Wolff

#### EXPECTATION!

*Christmas is the kiddies' fête and their keen anticipation lends zest to the privilege of giving pleasure in every home that knows the joy of the gift of children*

# The Message of the Stars

## A PLEA FOR A PRACTICAL MIRACLE

BY

EWART EDMUND TURNER

PASTOR OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH, BERLIN

At one time it was my privilege to study astronomy at the observatory which contains the third largest telescope in the world. I came to understand why it is that astronomers have a mysticism of soul different from most men. They live with the stars. The still hours of night are theirs. The heavens declare to them the glory of God.

### ALONE WITH NATURE

Have you ever spent a night alone under the stars? Emotions long suppressed by the routine of the city awoken in such rendezvous with nature. There is an old German legend which attributes the origin of the Christmas-tree idea to Martin Luther. The story is that he was travelling alone one frosty snow-lit Christmas Eve. The mountains loomed, dazzling in their beauty. The trees were of phantastic loveliness. But only the sky seemed to exist for the great Luther. He drank in its awesome splendor. The majesty of its expanses filled him with a wonder which was holy to him. Arriving home, he sought words to describe the vision to his loved ones. He could say nothing. Suddenly Luther hurried out into the garden, cut off a small evergreen tree, and brought it into a side room of the house. There he dressed it with candles and brought it gleaming into the presence of his wife and children. It spoke to them of the stars — the same stars that hovered over the Christ Child long ago. A favorite old German engraving shows Luther surrounded by his family with a bright Christmas-tree before him on a table.

### BANISH FEAR AND SELFISHNESS

Our hates and suspicion and pettiness seem small and mean at Christmas time. A spirit steals into even the most hardened heart, which cries, "Truce! — let us put aside the everyday selfishness, let us banish fear, let us trust one another, and

offer up humbly the prayer for peace on earth and good-will among men." Children, if ever, then see father and mother at home; time is taken after the evening meal to talk together and play together. Ears grow dull to the monotonous clangings of self-interest when the joyous music of Christmas bells sounds over the land.

### CHRISTMAS THE TIME OF MIRACLES

Christmas is the time of miracles! Suppose another miracle could happen at Christmas, 1933! Suppose that by some happy circumstance families of different nations could gather together for their Christmas feasting and meditations! Let the Christmas spirit penetrate and weld together all nations who follow the lowly Christ. Around the cheery fireplace let the members of a German family, an American family, a French family, a British family, an Italian family gather. Give them a universal language symbolic of their universal bond in Christ. How long would misunderstanding and suspicion separate them? Let such Christmas evenings be spent all over Germany, America, France, England, Italy.

Forces of understanding, of sympathy, and love would be forged which could never be broken by insane and greedy groups seeking particular interests. You who read these words — you know this fellowship would work the miracle of world peace, don't you? But do you believe that such miracles can come to pass? Will you work for them, believing? That is the searching question which comes to you this Christmas tide. Will you join the caravan of the Wisemen and the band of reverent shepherds? Or will you stay skeptically at home, or out on the frozen hillside?

Can Europe one day live together in peace, or must it always be a theatre for the ravages of predatory

passions? To deny the ideal of peace is pagan. To affirm it is Christian. Let us be quite clear. Let us not claim the Prince of Peace as our Master if our ultimate faith is elsewhere. The first great step toward the bloodless solution of present European problems is for the peoples of the various countries to come to know each other. Sympathy and understanding will follow swiftly. A League of Peoples is needed. Christmas time reminds us of our universal relations to all peoples. Wisemen came from foreign parts. This was no racial festivity. The angels sang, "I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all peoples." There is something exalted and eternal in the Christ child, lifting him above national boundaries and racial pride. "With righteousness he shall judge the poor, and decide with equity the meek of the earth . . . for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

### NEED OF FAITH

The holly and candles and evergreen this year, then, should brighten our spirits and cheer our hopes. Let us not be of little faith. Let us believe in the ultimate triumph of justice, in the ultimate adequacy of reason, in the ultimate victory of love. The way will be long and hard. It is only for those of sterner stuff who can carry the cross of shame. Those who have the cheap and lazy prejudices of the market-place will never venture out on this straight and narrow way. But, when Christmas comes, a thousand voices cry to us that God lives, that he creates, that he will give light and salvation to those in darkness.

At Christmas time we give gifts to those we love. This is a sign and assurance to us that God will give us what we need if we trust alone in him and love him with our whole hearts. Deliverance will come to our fatherlands, the quiet of the stars to our souls.



# DISARMAMENT AND PEACE

## NEED OF MUTUAL RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING

BY

FRED C. STANGEN

**D**oes Germany intend to rearm? What are the aims of the National Socialist government? These are the questions which the world has been asking ever since the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations. "The New Germany desires Work and Peace". This significant title given to the collection of speeches delivered by Chancellor Hitler since his accession to office and published in an English-language edition by Liebheit and Thiesen, Berlin, provides the answer to these questions. The collection is prefaced by a foreword from the pen of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

### PEACEFUL WORK SOLE AIM

Passing from the internal to the external aspects of the National Socialist government's tasks Dr. Goebbels points out that Germany in pursuing its domestic policy of putting the unemployed back to work needs and desires peace abroad for the accomplishment of that aim. Germany, in the Minister's own words, "has announced to the whole world, through the mouth of the Chancellor himself, speaking in the Reichstag, that it has no aggressive intentions whatever, that it does not wish to provoke anyone nor to stir up unrest. It wishes to pursue its work in peace and in a spirit of deep moral conviction in order to make sure of its daily bread. It stands unarmed before the world and has no other means of proving the genuineness of its intentions but its industry and assiduity. It is firmly convinced that the world cannot regard its claims with indifference.

### OBSERVING TREATIES

"When this Germany announces that it will not sign any treaties that cannot be observed, it only does so because it intends to observe faithfully all treaties that have once been

signed. It is an orderly and disciplined Germany in which authority rules that has been awakened by Adolf Hitler and his movement, and is endeavouring to gain the confidence and understanding of the world.

"The world is still suspicious; with the exception of a few men who have had the courage to look the facts in the face, the world has no understanding whatever, or at best a very poor one, for the meaning of the events that have taken place in Germany. Then only will it really appreciate the overwhelming importance of the internal revolution in Germany when Europe's need has become so great that people everywhere begin to realize that, without mutual understanding and respect between nations, peace cannot flourish and that the scourge of unemployment will continue to afflict the nations of the world.

"The speeches delivered by Adolf Hitler since the 30th January 1933 are eloquent proofs of Germany's desire for work and peace. May the world learn at least one thing from them, namely, that the German nation once more deserves to be respected by the other nations in the same way as it can now once more respect itself."

### SENSE OF WRONG

Perhaps no citizen of a nation that has not gone through defeat and tasted its bitter aftermath — the demoralising effect of being made the playball of foreign interests — can fully realise what a deep sense of wrong has been aroused in the hearts of the German nation by the inequitable treatment accorded to them by the victors of the world war. The feeling of not having been given a fair deal has brought unspeakable disappointment and despair, all the more in that Germany herself has faithfully observed the stipulations exacted from her under the "Peace" settlement.

How does Germany in 1933 con-

front this fourteen-year-old legacy of defeat, aggravated by a burning sense of injustice? There must be no return to the atmosphere of vindictive reprisals engendered by the war. This much has been made clear beyond doubt by the authorised spokesman of the German nation, Chancellor Adolf Hitler, who, when addressing the German Reichstag, said:

### REGARD FOR OTHERS

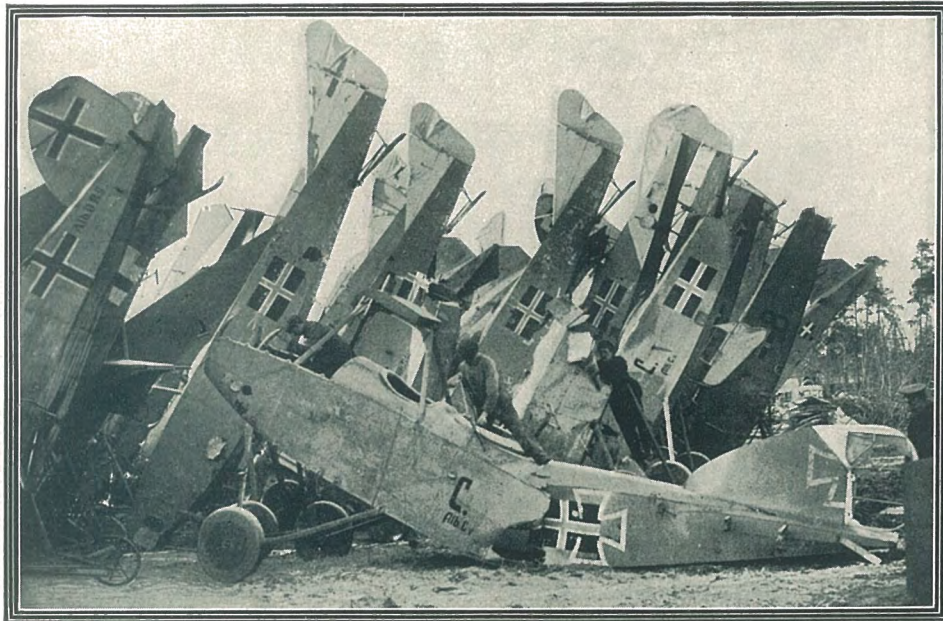
"Speaking deliberately as a German National Socialist I desire to declare in the name of the National Government and of the whole movement of national regeneration, that we in this new Germany are filled with deep understanding for the same feelings and opinions and for the rightful claims to life of the other nations. The present generation of this new Germany, which, so far, has only known in its life the poverty, misery and distress of its own people, has suffered too deeply from the madness of our time to be able to contemplate treating others in the same way.

"Our boundless love for and loyalty to our own national traditions makes us respect the national claims of others and makes us desire from the bottom of our hearts to live with them in peace and friendship.

### NO WISH TO CONQUER

"We therefore have no use for the idea of Germanisation. The mentality of the past century which made people believe that they could make Germans out of Poles and Frenchmen is completely foreign to us; the more so as we are passionately opposed to any attempt on the part of others to alienate us from our German tradition....

"It will be better for the world if in Germany's case these realities had been appreciated in the Treaty of Versailles. For the object of a really lasting treaty should be not to cause new wounds and keep old

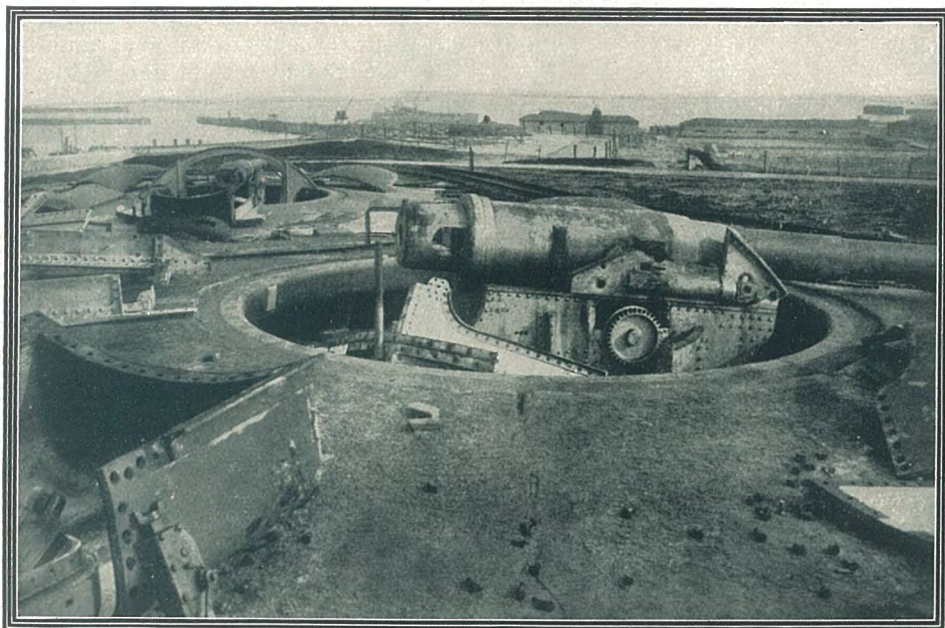


## HOW GERMANY DISARMED

*The end of the German air force: destroyed airplanes at Tempelhof (above)*

*Entente officers watch the burning of military records (center)*

*Dismantling the fortifications of Heligoland: a doomed gun tower (below)*



ones open but to close wounds and heal them....

The Treaty of Versailles did not provide this solution. Nevertheless no German government will of its own accord break an agreement which cannot be removed without being replaced by a better one.

"But the legal character of such a treaty must be acknowledged by all. Not only the conqueror but also the conquered party can claim the rights accorded in the treaty...."

"The misery of the nations has not been relieved but has increased. The deepest roots of this misery—however, lie in the division of the world into conquerors and conquered, which seems to be intended to form a permanent basis of all treaties and all future order. The worst effect of this order lies in the compulsory defencelessness of one

nation as against the excessive armaments of the others. If Germany has continued for years to demand the disarmament of all, it is for the following reasons:

"(1) The demand for equality of rights expressed in actual facts is a demand of morality, right and reason; it is a demand which is recognised in the peace treaty itself and the fulfilment of which is indissolubly bound up with the demand for German disarmament, as a prelude to world disarmament.

"(2) On the other hand the disqualification of a great people cannot be permanently maintained. How long is it thought possible that such an injustice can be imposed on a great nation? What is the advantage of a moment as compared with the permanent development through centuries?....

"Of what value is the temporary

oppression of a nation of 65 millions as compared with the force of this incontrovertible fact? No state can possess a greater understanding for the young, newly created European national states than the new Germany that has arisen out of the national revolution which was inspired by the same impulses. Germany wants nothing for herself which she is not prepared to give to others.

#### MORAL RIGHT

"Germany, in demanding a present actual equality of rights such as can only be achieved by the disarmament of other nations, has a moral right to do so since she has herself carried out the provisions of the treaties. For Germany has disarmed and has carried out this disarmament under the strictest international supervision."

The execution of the provisions of the peace treaty affecting German disarmament has been described in some statistical detail by the author of the present article when in the November issue of "Germany and You" he dealt with the security aspect of the disarmament problem. What the language of statistics may have failed to convey to the plain reader the evidence of the accompanying photographs may serve to substantiate.

#### FRENCH TESTIMONY

If testimony to Germany's disarmament were still lacking, the case could be clinched by quoting the words of a French soldier and a French statesman. Addressing the national defence committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the 31st

of January 1927 the late Marshal Foch unequivocally declared: "I confirm that the disarmament of Germany has in fact been carried out". Three years later, on the 13th of November 1930, M. Tardieu stated: "Germany has disarmed. All that which was required to be destroyed, has been."

#### FINANCIAL EVIDENCE OF DISARMAMENT

In the previous article (above-mentioned) on this subject the disproportion was shown between the meagre means of defence now at Germany's disposal and the heavy armaments of her neighbors. The relation of the post-war expenditure of the various powers to pre-war figures as indicated in the statistical table appended showed that Germany, alone among the powers, has in post-war years spent substantially less than before the war. Even this basis of comparison does not do complete justice to the extent of German disarmament, for the maintenance of an army of volunteers, the payment of which must compete with that of other professions, is naturally far more costly than the upkeep of a military establishment based on general compulsory service, where every soldier receives only a purely nominal remuneration for service.

#### COMPARISON WITH PRE-WAR STRENGTH

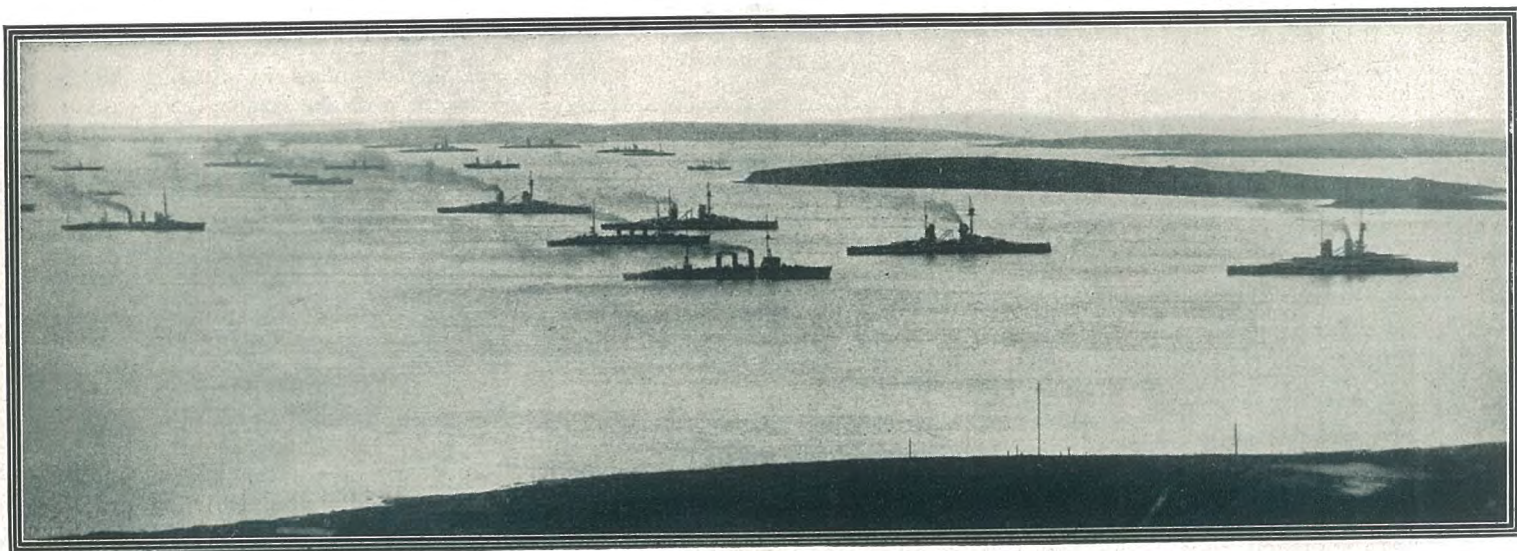
This is borne out by the following comparison of the strength of the present Reichswehr with that of the imperial army of 1913:

	Army of 1913	Present Reichswehr
Officers	30,459	4,291
N. C. O. s.	107,794	24,000
Privates	647,793	72,000
Total	786,046	100,291

The objection variously offered in quarters where imagination exceeds knowledge of facts, that the storm detachments of the National Socialist Party constitute a sort of militia, will not bear the light of scrutiny.

#### AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

As the Chief of the Staff of the S. A., Lieutenant Colonel Roehm recently reiterated at a meeting of foreign press correspondents in Berlin, the storm detachments exist for no other purpose than to provide a bulwark against Bolshevism. They are not paid; in fact they contribute. Every man pays for his own uniform which, incidentally, bears a colour (a conspicuous shade of brown) utterly unsuitable for field service under modern conditions of warfare. The members of the S. A. do not receive military training and there is no connection whatsoever between the S. A. and the Reichswehr. The ranks of the S. A. are recruited from private citizens pursuing normal peaceful avocations. The S. A. organisation persists for the reason which called it into being: the inculcation of those virtues that long suffered neglect under the regime which National Socialism is now effacing and to maintain the newly won internal security against the dark forces of disorder which once rent the distressed German nation so sorely in twain.



Photos: Courtesy "Leipziger Illustrierte Zeitung"

The fleet that was scuttled to escape surrender to the enemy: German warships at Scapa Flow in 1919



The greatest mass gathering of farmers and peasants in the world's history was seen on the Bückeberg Mountain in Western Germany when the national harvest thanksgiving was celebrated. Comely maidens in picturesque costume, bearing symbolic sheaves, lent colour to this impressive pageant

Photo Scheri

# SAVING THE GERMAN FARMER

The economic policy of the Hitler Government has attracted attention throughout the world. The measures taken to combat unemployment have produced a notable effect, both numerically and psychologically. The number of German workless has been reduced by one-third — so much has by now become generally known. But of particular interest are the efforts made to put agriculture onto a healthy and profitable footing, for the National Socialist State lays particular stress on the need for prosperous farmers as the best basis for a sound national community.

It may be interesting to recall the parlous state in which German agriculture, for all its exemplary progress in scientific cultivation of the soil, found itself before the advent of the new government. The farmer was struggling to maintain a bare subsistence level. A continuous fall of prices robbed him of the fruits of his toil, despite measures taken to

AGRARIAN POLICY  
IN THE  
THIRD REICH  
BY  
CINCINNATUS

foster and protect his products, by customs duties and other means.

Production costs bore no reasonable relation to the prices he could hope to secure and he was penalised besides by the burden of taxation and the high rate of interest. It is not surprising then that the farmer's toil of debts should have grown out of all proportion to land values and profits involved. Credit for seed and fertilisers was only obtainable by mortgaging the output in advance. Farmers and farm labourers were alike desperate and divided in counsel by allegiance to conflicting political factions, among which Marxist theoreticians, ignorant and regardless of

the real needs of the countryside, played their traditional role — sowing dissensions between every grade of the farming community. Such was the condition of affairs that confronted Adolf Hitler on his accession to power in January 1933.

Precautions to insure the security of the nation against the discord of any further internal dissensions occupied the remainder of that month. The measures taken to redress the farmers' plight were necessarily ameliorative at the outset. In February an inclusive moratorium for the entire German agricultural system was instituted. In March far-reaching measures to regulate the price of fats were introduced. In June a law was proclaimed regulating agricultural indebtedness.

Further legislation is being drafted, based upon the old Rentenbank principle by which the bank was interposed as a third party between the peasant and his creditor. This has already given good service for a

century past but has had to be remodelled on new lines. The general principle is that the peasant repays his debts by instalments to the bank which latter serves the twofold purpose of satisfying the creditor and saving the peasant from the more burdensome forms of creditor's pressure.

Price stabilisation of the two principal agricultural products is another means by which the farmer will be secured the fruits of his labours. The wholesale prices of wheat and rye have been fixed according to a sliding scale increasing from month to month. One of the last acts of the German Cabinet before adjourning its sessions from December till re-convening in January was to adopt legislation brought forward by the Minister of Agriculture to establish a national monopoly of the sale of butter, cheese and eggs, whether domestic products or imported. At the same time were adopted laws against spoliation of forest lands, and for regulating various matters affecting agriculture, including credit and mortgage arrangements and fertilisation products.

#### FAR-SIGHTED LAWS

Laws have also been enacted precluding a farmer in possession of an hereditary farm — and the racial and other qualifications for ownership have been purposely defined to guarantee the future peasant stock of Germany — from selling or mortgaging his farm. Measures for remedying farmers' existing indebtedness are useful, but, in the National Socialist view, would only be palliatives unless followed up by legislation for determining the future of the farming community.

A big scheme of land reclamation and improvement ultimately intended to create about 5,000 new peasant holdings to be undertaken by the voluntary labour service organisations will be inaugurated.

The scheme will bring thousands of acres of new land into cultivation in Hanover, Pomerania, Silesia, East Friesland, and Emsland, and it is estimated, will increase the value of German agricultural production by some hundred million pounds annually. Much of the land will be brought into use within two years.

By bringing the flow of labour that drifted away from the land to the large towns back to the land once more, not only are the nation's resources for feeding itself increased but also an increased market in the countryside for industrial products of Ger-

man concerns is secured. Readers should be careful to guard against trusting the exaggerated accounts of "self-sufficiency" which gained currency in certain sections of the press outside Germany as supposedly representing the new economic policy of the Reich.

Conscientious students of contemporary affairs in Germany should rather turn to the speech of Chancellor Adolf Hitler before the Reichstag on the 23rd of March 1933 to see stated in unequivocal words: "We are aware that the geographical position of Germany with her lack of raw materials does not fully permit of economic self-sufficiency for the Reich. It cannot be too often emphasised that nothing is further from the thoughts of the Government of the Reich than hostility to exporting. We are fully aware that we have need of the connection with the outside world, and that the marketing of German communities in the world provides a livelihood for many millions of our fellow countrymen."

The secret of the new impulse given to agriculture by the measures above detailed and of the nationwide approval with which they were greeted lies in the fact that for the first time farmers' aspirations and the nation's realisations of agricultural needs were synthesised under one leader, Dr. Walther Darré.

Readers of the November issue of "Germany and You" will recall that the third instalment of our series, "Who's Who in the New Germany", dealt with the career of Dr. Darré and described how his aspirations for agricultural reform and his wide experience in this field came to find their outlet in the legislative programme of the National Socialist party.

What is the main principle underlying the National Socialist policy for agriculture? That a country must have its main basic source of nourishment — the raw material of food, so to speak, within the territory it commands. That is a necessary pre-supposition for national independence and a secure, peaceful policy. As a matter of fact the liberalistic economists' assumption that international division of labour adjusts itself, in the philosophers' phrase, "as by some a priori harmony" to the natural disposition of countries for the cultivation and manufacture of products was not and never could be carried to its logical conclusion; for it presupposes a quite impossible world mobility of labour in search of

capital and climatically suited soil — so that, to quote Adam Smith's favourite nostrum, "goods may always be sold in the cheapest market". The necessity for a state to safeguard its home supply of foodstuffs as against the possibility of being cut off from foreign sources by changes in events abroad, has even been conceded by free-traders — as witness the list of exceptions to free-trade adumbrated by Professor Maynard Keynes, including notably among "key industries" such chemical products as are essential to the fertilisation of the soil.

There is indeed something comical in the inconsistency of those liberalistically minded thinkers who with a few routine phrases were disposed to dismiss all notions of the supernatural in the realm of theology, yet presumed to invest "Science" and "the Natural Man" with a mystically — or rather, one might say — mythically automatic and unconscious tendency to achieve a magic harmony by the utterly chance "operation of the iron laws of economics". (The Marxists, while reacting violently against the stress on the value of economic "abstinence" as the source of wealth, remained nevertheless unwittingly under the spell of the same mechanistic notions of economics.)

#### FAIR PRICES

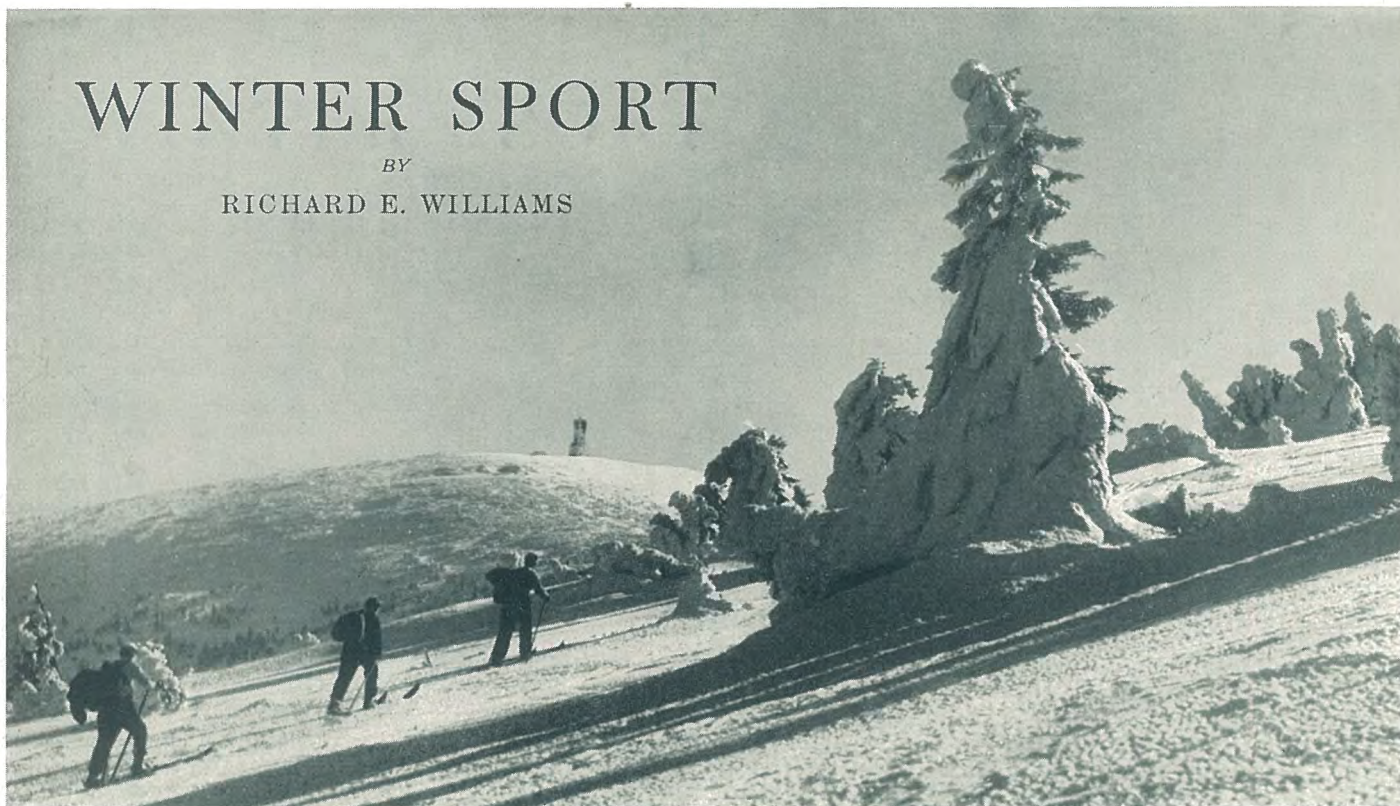
Certainly the nostrums of *laissez-faire* could never have offered a semblance of infallibility to Germany whose soil "by nature" is not of the richest. Here "the operations of the law of supply and demand" could not be permitted unrestricted sway. The experiences of recent years have shown besides that the widespread effect of speculative tendencies tends almost always to prevent the farmer from securing a fair price for his products. The ever threatening menace of a sharp drop in prices and the pressure of outstanding indebtedness has tended to force the farmer to unload his products with cumulative precipitation onto the market. Hence the ameliorative efforts taking the form of "state support of prices" have been rendered nugatory. National Socialism has for long past therefore declared itself in favour of actual regulation of prices; not however with the intention that the State should arbitrarily interfere with isolated and individual economic processes but rather that it should indicate the direction which private enterprise should take and

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# WINTER SPORT

BY

RICHARD E. WILLIAMS



*Winter's delights in the snow-clad mountains of Silesia: showing the ascent of a skiers' party to the Altvaterturm*

Photo Hans Retzlaff

The passion for winter sport, although by no means of recent date, has only in the last few years reached such widespread dimensions as at present. But ever since the time when the cult of winter recreation became popular Germany has been among the foremost countries to develop its numerous varieties with enthusiasm. The fact that the Fourth Olympic Winter Games will be held in Germany between the 6th and 16th February, 1936, in connection with the Olympiad, has lent an added impetus to the activities of winter sport devotees. German sportsmen are delighted that the International Olympic Committee should have entrusted to them the arrangements of this important occasion. It is upon Garmisch-Partenkirchen, that delightful winter resort in Bavaria, that the choice has fallen for the venue of the most outstanding hibernic event in the history of modern sport.

The choice could hardly have been more fortunate. Picturesquely situated at the foot of the Zugspitz-massif, one of the most impressive of Alpine mountain chains, it has, in addition to its natural charms, all the amenities of a cosmopolitan resort. An especial attraction is

afforded by the railway constructed to enable the thousands, who find mountaineering feats beyond their physical powers, to surmount the heights, bask in the radiance of an Alpine sun and view at leisure the marvellous panorama of beautiful landscape spread at their feet and extending in an inexhaustible vista of mountain peaks beyond. "Sunshine in February!" the reader may exclaim. Yes, indeed, glorious sunshine prevails on the mountain top almost all the year round. Clouds seldom rise higher than 2,000 meters. The Zugspitze is 2,964 at the top. On the roof garden of the hotel there one can often lie in the burning sun while it is snowing in Garmisch. From the observation rooms encased in glass one can watch the winter sports on the snow-white fields below, or enjoy tea and dancing in the afternoon.

## MANY DIVERSIONS

Garmisch-Partenkirchen, as its name suggests, is composed of two adjoining townships and constitutes the center of the Werdenfels district. The broad sunny valley is a starting point for numerous excursions in the surrounding mountains. We have mentioned the Zugspitz railway but no fewer than three mountain rail-

ways climb the snowcovered heights around, rendering Garmisch-Partenkirchen independent of sudden changes in the weather or winters with relatively little snow fall, as these heights are regularly covered with snow from one and a half to eight feet deep from November to April. Throughout the season are held International Ice Hockey Tournaments, gallop, trotting, ski-jöring, bobsleigh and skeleton races, hill-climbing competitions and races on the ice arranged by the Automobile Club, ice carnivals and riding contests.

Although perhaps the best known, Garmisch-Partenkirchen is just one of a legion of attractive winter sports resorts in the Bavarian Alps. Munich, the capital, itself 1,730 feet above sea level, is a convenient center for expeditions to these resorts. Indeed, practice slips for ski-runners, ski-jumps and numerous ice rinks and coasting runs are to be found in the city's environs, within reach by suburban trains.

The best-known winter sports districts, besides that of Werdenfels already mentioned, are, from west to east, those of Berchtesgaden, the Chiemgau, the Inn valley, Schliersee and Tegernsee, the valleys of the

Isar and Loisach, Walchensee and the Bavarian Allgäu. Berchtesgaden attracts large numbers of visitors owing to the exceptional suitability of the neighbouring district for winter sport and the first-class accommodation available. An additional source of interest is the fact that Chancellor Adolf Hitler has for years past sought rest and relaxation from the cares of political life in the invigorating climate and friendly atmosphere of this typical Bavarian mountain town close to the shores of the Koenigsee. Carefully constructed coasting runs on the Vorderbrand and the Obersalzberg, the Lockstein and the Bayerstrasse as well as excursions by sleigh to the Hintersee and to Salzburg are further local attractions.

Besides the Bavarian Alps, Northern Bavaria offers a wide range of choice for devotees of winter sports. Here we find the Rhön hills with its fine peak, the Wasserkuppe, which has earned world-renown as Germany's chief center of motorless gliding, the Kreuzberg, the Dammersfeld, the Himmeldunkberg and the Hohe Rhön; the Fichtel mountains also provide ample opportunity for ski-ing and coasting and the same may be said of the Upper Palatinate Forest and the Steinwald to the South East, the Frankenwald and the Bavarian Forest.

#### THE BLACK FOREST

And this brings me to my old love, the Black Forest, to the summer aspects of which I have paid some allusion in the July-August issue of "Germany and You". Freiburg, of course, that charming old-world university town, is the most advantageous center of excursions for winter as well as in summer. Half an hour by rail takes you to the magnificent and extensive ski-ing grounds of Schauinsland, with its permanently favourable snow conditions and ideal opportunities for tuition in ski-ing. But Feldberg is the highest peak of the Black Forest and from its summit a glorious view is obtained of the entire chain of the Alps, from the Zugspitze to Mont Blanc; if approaching the Feldberg from the Höllental, the ascent may be begun either at Hinterzarten or at Titisee.

Iceboat sailing and motorcycle and automobile racing on the lake are decided attractions at the last-named resort. Splendid mountain scenery may also be found at Triberg and at Freudenstadt, to mention only two other Black Forest resorts.



Photo Scherl

*After a heavy fall of snow on the mountainside: a ski-tan glimpsed through the doorway of a hut*

The Harz, for many years past a favourite district with English-speaking holiday-seekers, is likewise a popular and easily accessible winter sport region. It is celebrated both for its magnificent forests and salubrious climate, a special recommendation for winter cures. In the Brocken district, we find, besides the Brocken peak, immortalised by Goethe in the famous Walpurgisnacht scene in "Faust", Braun-

lage and Schierke, and, in the upper Harz, Andreasberg.

Thuringia numbers amongst its most popular winter sport resorts Oberhof, Friedrichroda, Bad Ilmenau, Zella-Mehlis, Schmiedefeld am Rennsteig and Lauscha. Silesia with the Riesengebirge and Isergebirge, the Waldenburger, Eulen and Glatzer mountains, stretching along Germany's southeastern frontier for a distance of 125 miles, is yet another district providing ample opportunities for winter sport. Equally extensive is the winter sport mountain region of Saxony along the frontier of that country and Czecho-Slovakia. This district has the further advantage of being accessible in a few hours from all the large towns in central Germany. The Erzgebirge rises to a height of 4,080 feet above sea-level and, in the winter, its forest and mountain moors, glistening in their white mantle of hoar-frost and snow, present a fascinating spectacle.

#### OTHER REGIONS

Other winter sport regions especially worthy of mention are — in Saxony — the Vogtland, the Aschberg district, Saxon Switzerland, the southern Lausitz and Zittau hills; the Eifel, in north-western Rhineland, between the Moselle and the Rhine, the Sauerland in Westphalia, the Hessian hills, the Taunus and the Vogelsberg.

But apart from the winter sport regions in the German countryside

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Photo Keystone

*The young generation of ski-enthusiasts: Berlin school-children during a ski-running contest held to win new adherents for the sport*

# WHO'S WHO IN THE NEW GERMANY IV

## PAPEN / NEURATH / BLOMBERG / SELDTE

BY

POLITICUS

This is the fourth and concluding instalment in the series of biographies of outstanding personalities in the Third Reich. The men who are dealt with in the present article represent the conservative — in the best sense of that word — element in the German government of today. These men, Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen, Foreign Minister Freiherr von Neurath, Colonel-General von Blomberg, Minister of National Defence, and Franz Seldte, Minister of Labour, are themselves characteristic of the happy synthesis of progress and tradition which marks the ideals of present-day Germany.

### FRANZ VON PAPEN

Soldier and statesman. This best describes the quality of the man Franz von Papen, the present Vice-Chancellor of the Reich. When Dr. Heinrich Brüning resigned the Chancellorship it was upon him that the choice of President von Hindenburg fell for successor. Von Papen has always enjoyed the confidence of Germany's Grand Old Man for possessing that same quality of character — selfless devotion to the



E. Bieber, Berlin

FRANZ v. PAPEN

interests of his country — which has marked the whole career of the Field-Marshal President himself. Add to this a capacity for making friends and a thorough understanding of international affairs — the Vice-Chancellor has lived for years in contact with the English-speaking world and, through his wife's family connections, with French people as well; and you will easily understand why Chancellor Hitler has entrusted the Vice-Chancellor with such responsible tasks as the negotiations with the Holy See which resulted in the conclusion of the Concordat. Following on the success of these negotiations in Rome, von Papen has been appointed Commissioner for the Saar district, a position demanding statesmanlike qualities of the highest degree.

An eloquent orator and a man of charming personality, he commands attention anywhere, pleading the cause of his country, whether addressing a great assembly or conducting intimate and delicate negotiations with statesmen of other countries.

Franz von Papen was born on the 29th October 1879 in Werl (Westphalia). His early career was military. He became Lieutenant in the Fifth Uhlán Regiment at Düsseldorf but in 1911 was attached to the General Staff of the 1st Uhlán Regiment of Guards. He later held positions as military attaché in Washington and Mexico.

Back to the Army again — as general staff officer of the Fourth Infantry Division of Guards — he took part in the battle of the Somme. He became Battalion Commander and on the sixteenth of September 1917 was promoted Major. He was then transferred to the Near Eastern Front as Chief General Staff Officer of the Fourth Turkish Army under General Liman von Sanders.

A Catholic, he joined the Centre Party and became principal shareholder and director of "Germania", the political organ of his party and creed. Within that party he strove for many years to combat the preponderating influence of the left

wing with its Marxist Tendencies and eventually severed his connection altogether with the party. On accepting the Chancellorship in 1932 he relinquished his directorship and interests in "Germania" and it was during the period of his Government that the ban imposed on the National Socialist organisations, S. A. and S. S., was removed. He resigned the Chancellorship on the seventeenth of November 1932. It was von Papen's historic meeting with Adolf Hitler in the house of the banker, Baron von Schroeder, in January 1933 that paved the way for the formation of the present Government.

### BARON VON NEURATH

Born at Klein-Grattbach in Württemberg on the Second of February 1873 Freiherr Konstantin v. Neurath was brought up in the characteristic atmosphere of a minor court. Germany's future Foreign Minister studied law at first but gained his first experience of public diplomacy when he entered the service of the German Foreign Office in 1901. Two years later he was transferred as Vice-Consul to London where he earned much esteem as well as



E. Bieber, Berlin

BARON v. NEURATH





E. Bieber, Berlin

GENERAL v. BLOMBERG

personal popularity as a genial host. He returned in 1909 to the Foreign Office where he remained till the outbreak of the war. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, he stayed there only a short while before joining his regiment in which he held the rank of captain. When revolutionary chaos intervened at the end of the war von Neurath was entrusted with the charge of the King of Württemberg's civil cabinet. Next he went to Copenhagen as German Envoy and thus began his important series of post-war reconciliations for Germany abroad. His subsequent transfer to Rome led to the establishment of close personal friendship with Mussolini and the improved business relationships with Italy since that time may be not a little attributed to the good agency of von Neurath.

Again in London, this time as Ambassador, von Neurath combined the good graces of diplomacy and personal character with a stubborn defence of his country's interests in the claim for equal rights and a more equitable enforcement of disarmament sanctions provided in the Peace Treaty.

When the moment came for Hitler to form his cabinet von Neurath was confirmed in the Foreign Ministry, in view of his thorough and wide experience of foreign countries based on his varied service with the diplomatic service.

Tall and heavily built and rather serious in mien, Freiherr Konstantin von Neurath is a man of exceptionally strong character and great per-

sonal charm. He has enjoyed a well-founded record of always improving relationships between his own government and those foreign countries to which he has been at various times accredited as diplomatic plenipotentiary. He has never gone out of his way to "play up to the press" and indeed before the coming of the National-Socialist regime in Germany he incurred "censure" on the part of some of the so-called "democratic" boulevard organs of "enlightenment" as "a diplomat of the older school". By his stable maintenance of traditional values cherished by the great majority of the German nation he "earned" this "rebuke" which, rightly considered, constituted more of a tribute. But he has since earned the unqualified gratitude of his country for his sincere presentation of national interests with an understanding insight into the reactions of Germany's neighbours.

GENERAL VON BLOMBERG

The vexed questions of disarmament and national defence have aroused a good deal of interest and speculation outside Germany regarding the Minister for Reichswehr and Defence. Shrewd judgment selected Werner von Blomberg for this post on the formation of the National Socialist Government.

With his fine handsome commanding presence von Blomberg looks every inch a soldier and this impression is not limited to story-book notions of what a soldier should be. Representatives of other Powers who have had occasion to meet him at Geneva Conferences, where he was Germany's military adviser and expert, have been struck by his sound and eminently practical qualities. Devoid of any of that showy flamboyance which the "beau sabreur" type of soldier is prone to display, he equally held aloof from any of those "brass hat" methods, which, as characterised by a few unpleasant instances in most armies, is apt to invest the idea of the "staff-officer" in the minds of rank and file soldiers with an atmosphere of wire-pulling and intrigue.

Werner von Blomberg was born on the second of September 1878 at Stargard in Pomerania, received his grounding in military training in the cadet corps and entered the Army in 1897 as Lieutenant in the 73rd (Hanoverian) Foot Regiment. From 1911 onwards he was attached to the General Staff. At the first battle



E. Bieber, Berlin

FRANZ SELDTE

of the Marne he was chief general staff officer of the division on the extreme flank of the German Second Army. This was the gap into which the French Fifth Army and the British Expeditionary Force were advancing though not yet offering serious pressure. Rushing a number of divisional officers to his Army Headquarters he urged — but in vain — that there was no need for that fateful order to retreat which was then about to be issued and which changed the order of history.

Hence von Blomberg appreciates from practical experience the importance of personal leadership of the higher command under the complex circumstances of modern warfare, which with their inevitable concomitant of considerable routine procedure, tend to make generals resigned to stereotyped decisions and hinder the maintenance vital contact with day-to-day conditions.

After the war, which saw him decorated with the supreme German decoration, "Pour le mérite", von Blomberg entered the new Reichswehr Ministry and in May 1920 became Chief of the General Staff of the Döberitz Brigade and a year later of the Fifth Division in Stuttgart. At the beginning of 1925 he returned to the Reichswehr Ministry as Chief of the Army Education Department. In the autumn of 1930 he was posted to the United States Army to study military organisation methods there and on various occasions he acted as military adviser to the German Delegation to the Dis-

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Photo Kurverwaltung Berchtesgaden

*'MIDST SUMMER'S VERDURE*

*Berchtesgaden in the Bavarian Alps, the favourite abode of Chancellor Adolf Hitler.*



*MANTLED BY WINTER'S SNOW*  
*Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the next Olympic Winter Games will be held in 1936*

Photo B. Johannes Beckert



Photo  
P.B.Z.

Collecting funds for the Winter Help: a Berlin shop-window display admonishes passers-by to contribute their penny

# THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER AND COLD

PRACTICAL MEASURES  
TO PROTECT THE  
POOR AGAINST THE  
SUFFERINGS OF WINTER

BY

VAUX SINCLAIR

"Fighting Hunger and Cold". The very words tell their own vivid story of the hardships which unemployment brings in its train, hardships aggravated by the bitter weather of the winter months, and of the determined efforts needed to combat and avert their dire consequences. With the accession of the National Socialist Government in Germany the year 1933 has seen the launching of a series of campaigns to educate the public regarding the varied and valued aspects of national life. A "Green Week" to celebrate the work of the countryside, a "Handwork Week" to do honour to the handworker, and so forth. As regards unemployment, a twofold propaganda was issued, for immediate alleviation of distress and for influencing the birth rate so as to secure the maximum of healthy citizens. Both immediate and long-range measures are needed, the former to maintain the necessary standard of life, the latter lest such remedial measures as the foregoing should serve merely as palliatives against distress arising persistently from more deep-seated sources of trouble that should

claim attention.

Throughout the year a continuous series of counter-attacks on the toll of unemployment has reduced the sum-total considerably. Each new seasonal flow of unemployment has been countered with immediate measures to prevent a relapse. But with the advent of wintertime something more than that was needed — a six-months-long campaign to provide the necessities of life for the needy. "First fill a man's empty stomach and then he can listen to your words of salvation" — that is how the work of the Salvation Army was once defined, and National Socialists, too, believe that at the moment when misery and want pinch, action to relieve distress is worth a lot of speeches.

## AT THE REICHSTAG

If I may digress for a moment from the main theme — it may have occurred to the readers of "Germany and You" who have read in its previous issues of the elimination of conflicting political factions in the Third Reich, to wonder what has

happened to all the office space once occupied by their parliamentary organisations. An answer to this is afforded by a visit to the Reichstag building in Berlin and in particular to the premises now given over to the organisation of the fight against hunger and cold — a most practical example of needful centralisation. Some 250 persons are engaged on this work at headquarters alone.

Winter Help, as this work is otherwise designated, supplements but does not substitute payment of unemployment insurance or of municipal welfare benefits. It therefore does not take the form of cash payment, but of "payments in kind", outstanding among these in supply of coal and potatoes. Recipients of such relief are all who are needy. To prevent the slightest ground for suspicion that only members of the National Socialist Party benefit, the administration of relief has been entrusted — not to the party's political organisation, which, in any case, has its hands full enough — but to a synthesis of relief organisations, including those already provided by charitable and

religious bodies, the whole centrally co-ordinated under National Socialist leadership deputed for a specialised period. "The entire nation is fighting Hunger and cold under our auspices". That is yet another practical sense in which the Party may well claim to have become the nation.

### HOW IT WORKS

Why this emphasis on centralisation? — the less experienced among our readers may wonder. Briefly: to enable richer districts to set off the distress of poorer, to prevent unscrupulous charity seekers from duplicating claims to relief committees in different districts and to save waste in supplies and transport. There are more than 30,000 local groups co-ordinated upwards to a committee for the general district, which four times a week is in touch telephonically with the headquarters of the Winter Help in Berlin. Each local group has a specially appointed reliable representative ("Vertrauensmann", as they say in German) to administer relief. But even he is not entrusted with sums of money to purchase coal, for instance. Instead, the supply of coal is conveyed down to the local coal dealer by the colliery syndicate with which the particular section of Winter Help Headquarters deals directly and settles the general account for all districts. The local price of coal and the local needs are thus checked up both locally and centrally.

The big colliery syndicates have levied themselves voluntarily of considerable consignments of coal for the good cause, and purchases made from them are effected at cost price. The farmers have made notable contributions in gifts of potato consignments and the purchases of what was needed besides for the purposes of Winter Help has served incidentally another useful purpose in stabilising the market price of this vegetable. Supplies of goods for Winter Help purposes are transported freight free by the Reich railway system.

It is not without significance that these orders for coal and potatoes should be supplied through the existing organisations of the trade. For the National Socialist principle is to utilise private enterprise for national purposes, not to set up in competition by creating a rival organisation. Similarly the aim of fostering and encouraging family life is kept in mind throughout: thus the Winter Help prefers as far as possible to

provide the materials for nutrition which the needy housewives can take a pride in preparing themselves, rather than accustom them to rely on soup kitchens.

The recipients of winter help are entrusted with order-forms with which to make their purchases, as though with money. Thus the idea of the citizen's right to support — in return for his fulfilment of his civic duties — is maintained and any belittling consciousness of "receiving charity" is alleviated. Besides the supplies of coal and potatoes which are co-ordinated centrally there are purely local sources of relief, regulated by the local groups, as for instance, for gifts of clothes, timber, etc.

The reader will perhaps have noticed that I have begun this article from just the opposite end of this subject to that with which he will make everyday contact when visiting any part of Germany today — the collecting side. The less familiar aspect — how relief is administered — I have therefore described at the outset. But the collection of money, like the main supply of relief, has had also to be centrally organised. By films, by radio and by newspaper mention and comment, the attention of the public is constantly being captured by the campaign for winter help.

Everywhere — on the counters of banks and shops, on posters and in shop window displays — even the most casual observer of present-day Germany will find constant reminders of the duty of the citizens

to give and help his poorer neighbours. Everywhere he will see German citizens carrying badges and the very rooms of the houses and offices he visits exhibiting placards to indicate that this duty has been and is being fulfilled. Private begging is forbidden, for why should the shameless profit while those too proud to ask go empty? Every collector is scrutinised and checked, and it may be added, severe though the penalties may be for less principled relief-seekers who make fraudulent or duplicate claims, still severer is the law on any administrator of relief detected in speculation.

### ONE POT MEALS

"Eintopfgericht". The system of the one-course lunch on every first Sunday of the month with the difference in price deducted for charitable purposes has now become an established national rite, serving besides to weld the nation together in a symbolic sense of being "Members one of another". This idea is extended further in the encouragement of "Patenschaft", namely the adoption of poor children by better-off parents with few or no children and — for those whose means do not extend so far — inviting poor children to share in the family meal of their benefactor.

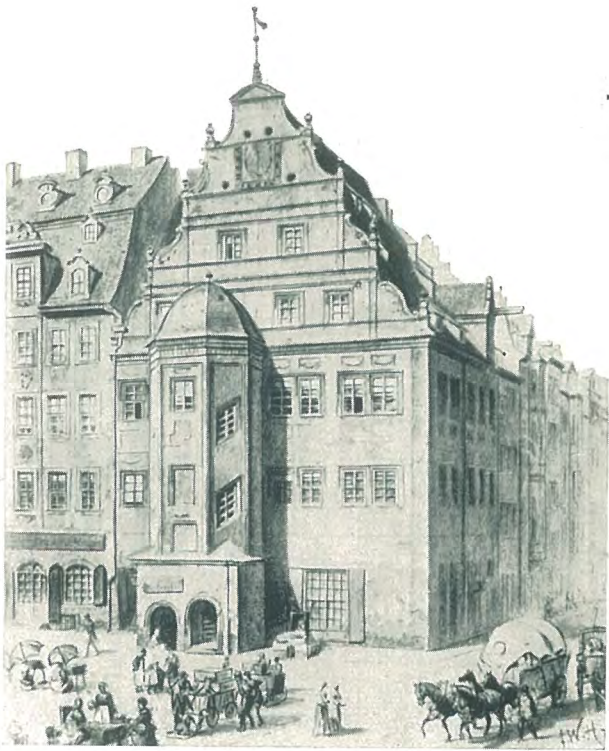
Considerable contributions to Winter help have been forthcoming through the postal check system from private citizens who are thus enabled to subscribe in the same way as

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 29



Photo Keystone

*Meals for hungry children of the poor: the Reichswehr takes a hand in the Winter Help's nation-wide relief campaign*



Now headquarters of the Leipzig Fair: the historic "Alte Waage" in the Old Market as it appeared at an earlier period

# WORLD TRADE

AND

# LEIPZIG FAIR

BY

RUDOLF STEGEMANN

Industrialists and other businessmen are accustomed to give little thought, if any, to the difficulties obstructing world trade as viewed by the expert economist. Their principal subject of interest is to keep their own establishments going and see to it that concrete business transactions result from their operations. That, however, does not relieve them of their duty as businessmen to look upon trade conditions from a wide perspective and closely follow the economic trend of development. As matters now stand, everybody must bravely face the completely changed conditions in international trade and assist to the best of his ability in the reconstruction of world commerce on a radically new foundation. After the ghastly failure of "technical experts" and diplomats at the past world trade congresses and the World Economic Conference there is nothing left to the world's businessmen but to take matters into their own hands.

Generally speaking, world trade now appears to favour the tendency to procure only those goods from abroad, which are superior in intrinsic and material quality and offer the fullest value for the money expended. The outcome of protectionistic restrictions, which only utopian minds expect to terminate within a measurable time, has been a completely new orientation in world trade and a renunciation of

the chances of procuring goods from the cheapest producer, a method in vogue under the Free Trade system. Now, on the other hand, an exchange of goods is frequently considered only justified with countries which are able to claim a considerable advance upon other producing countries in respect of certain characteristic properties of the goods in question. The consequence of this trend of development is a most painstaking selection of goods on the international markets by the im-



Regierungsbaurat R. STEGEMANN  
Director of the Leipziger Messamt  
(Author of above article)

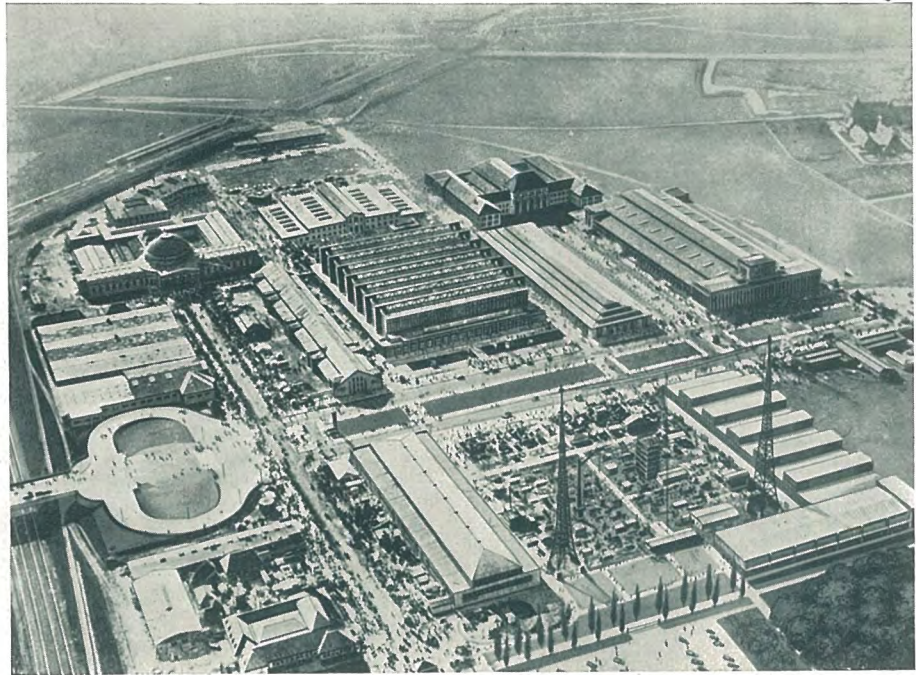
porters, a selection which should be cultivated with increasing care, and nothing in the world is better fitted to further this aim in world trade than the famous Leipzig Fairs. Heavily blocked as it is at present by protectionism, international trade will need the Leipzig "free port" more urgently than ever before, since it is here that all the marketable products of the world are gathered at regular intervals (in the first week of March and the last week of August every year) and placed on show to international business.

As others before, the Leipzig Spring Fair which is to be held from the 4th to the 11th of March 1934, will be visited by buyers from 50 different countries, and the exhibition buildings will have on show, in addition to all products of German industry, goods from twenty non-German countries, so that every buyer will be afforded an opportunity of forming an independent, impartial, and comprehensive judgment of the world's production of industrial goods as displayed there. He will be no longer dependent on casual offers made in writing or verbally by individual firms, nor does he have to rely on gorgeously laid-out advertising posters or other similar displays by firms who frequently make up by these means what their products lack in quality. The visitor to the Leipzig Fair has the bulk of the goods in which he is interested,

laid at his feet, as it were, and has thus a fine chance of comparing notes. Above all, he comes into personal contact with the manufacturers of various countries, a feature of decisive importance for present and future business. Manufacturer and customer are now united in a common front against the political restrictions placed upon international trade by the various countries, and it is becoming increasingly recognised that nothing but joint action between buyer and seller can bring about an interchange of goods at the lowest price for trading beyond the frequently blocked borders of every country. Personal contact between producer and consumer has never before been as necessary as it is to-day. Some people may regret this, but no up-to-date businessman will be at liberty to evade the force of circumstances as they exist at present, and in view of this fact it is safe to assume that the export merchant will make the widest use of the opportunities afforded to him by the Leipzig Fairs. None but real businessmen have any access to the Leipzig Fairs, and the vast body of consumers has no direct concern with them. This in itself guarantees the chances of unbiassed calculation, the assessment of prices on a fair level and absolute integrity on the part of producers and consumers alike.

#### COMING SPRING FAIR

The reconstruction of world trade on the lines indicated is one of the most important future tasks of the Leipzig Fairs, and a strong impetus towards this end will be given at the coming Spring Fair of 1934. The opening day of the coming Leipzig Spring Fair is the 4th of March, the Textile Fair closes on the 7th March, while the departments for Sports Articles and Furniture, and the Special Fair for Photo, Optics, and Cinema are to close on the 8th, and the remaining branches of the Samples Fair on the 10th of March. The Samples Fair is housed in 31 exhibition buildings in the inner city of Leipzig and is classified on the following lines: Glass, porcelain, stoneware and earthenware; House and kitchen utensils, hardware; Toys; Sports articles; Musical instruments; Leatherware and travel articles; Smallware and fancy goods; Clocks and watches, precious metal and jewelry; Photo, cinema, optics; Lighting fittings; art and arts and crafts, Furniture and wickerware; Stationery, pictures, books, office supplies, office machines, graphic trade machines;



*No fewer than seventeen gigantic halls, including some of the largest in the world, are occupied by Leipzig's Technical Fair*

Packing and advertising; Textiles; Candied goods, foodstuffs and table luxuries; Chemicals and drugs, and cosmetic articles.

The Great Engineering and Building Fair, which is to open its gates on the same day as the Samples Fair, will continue until the 11th of March. It has exhibition grounds of its own, close to the Monument of the Battle of the Nations, and is practically a small city of its own. The seventeen huge halls are supplemented by an open exhibition

ground in front of the buildings, which is also used for Fair purposes. The progress made by this unique display of machines, transport equipment, building materials, and testing implements is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. The leading manufacturers of Germany and of a number of other countries regularly display here the latest achievements of engineering genius in various branches of industry. Notwithstanding the fact that the re-

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 30



*Fair Time in Leipzig: a characteristic scene showing the aspect of a street in the centre of the city where the samples fair is quartered*

# LABOUR SERVICE IN GERMANY

HOW NATIONAL-SOCIALISM ENABLES  
UNEMPLOYED TO ACHIEVE SELF-HELP BY S. T. WARNER

Properly to understand the German Labour Service question the fact has first of all to be grasped that this problem arises out of the fight against the social and economic distress of the German people. The solution of this problem is bound up with Germany's fate as a nation and is an indispensable factor in the national reconstruction.

To understand this the situation in which Germany found herself after the war of 1914—18 must be realised:

## AFTER THE WAR

1. As the result of defeat portions of Germany's most valuable territory in West and East were torn from her and, besides, her most eastern territory — East Prussia — was separated from her by the Polish corridor. Germany has also lost her colonies, German-East and South-West Africa, the Cameroons, Togo and Samoa, from which an important part of her raw materials was derived. These colonies were also an outlet for the settlement abroad of the overflow of population cramped within the restricted area of Germany's own boundaries in Europe.

2. Germany has become poor. She can no longer be the huge world export concern, the revenue from which provided the livelihood of 20 million Germans before the war. Germany's economic system must now be to a very large extent a domestic economic system and Germany's future lies not on the high seas but is rooted in the broad acres of her own soil.

3. The unemployment problem and its cumulative deleterious effects which were ever growing under the old Marxist-ridden regime of administration in Germany developed into a financial catastrophe, linked to which was the fact that the spiritual distress and desperation of the Youth of the nation was aggravated by the cramped area in which they struggled to find work.

Such was the state of affairs in Germany before the advent to power of the National Socialist Revolution under the leadership of Adolf Hitler.



Photo Mauritius

*The Frankfurt - Basle arterial motor road in the making: labour service men at work*

True, indeed, demands had previously been put forward for more productive welfare provision for the unemployed, but these were never carried through — for party-political reasons, since the Marxistically minded Governments of those days decided against. It was clear to them that any execution of such plans would be perilous for Marxism, since Labour Service in extending the scope of the provision of nourishment thereby lessened the appeal of the "International ideology" of class-grievance. It was in the interest of Marxism to hinder the emancipation of the young unemployed from the crowded towns, as would be the case when they are brought onto the land to become members of a working community and so acquire a new strength of spirit and satisfaction by regular bodily and mental activity and thus learn from work what is to be found in collaboration with like-minded comrades who have again an aim in life before their very eyes. Naturally such party-political arguments did not emerge openly but it was allowed to appeal "from official sources" that responsibility could

not, on financial grounds, be accepted for such an experiment. The costs of a volunteer for Labour Service was reckoned at 200 Marks a month, which bore, it was said, no reasonable relationship with the value thereby to be derived, in any case not very vitally essential. Truly a characteristic explanation, since it is estimated by experts that the yield of German agriculture can be raised — by systematic improvements — by an amount of approximately 2 to 2½ milliards. National Socialism has fundamentally disposed of the Marxist outlook.

The basic idea of Labour Service — which is identical with the elements of National Socialism — has arisen from the efforts of the German people to achieve self-help, since the rest of the world has refused financial aid. Furthermore the imperative need to free the national budget from expenditure on unproductive welfare work, rapidly becoming intolerable. Ever since the introduction of the principle of Labour Service duty stress has been laid upon the fact that in Germany such service is of a peaceful character. To distribute population over the diminished territory of the Reich as left by the dictates of the Versailles Treaty and simultaneously to serve as practical instructor of National Socialist ideals to the Youth of the Land, these have been characterised as the paramount aims of the service.

## NOT EXPORT ARTICLE

It is true that the reproach of being a form of military training has been levelled against Labour Service at the Disarmament Conference on the question of military "effectives". Here it was pleaded by the French that such a service was a breach of the Versailles treaty, which only goes to show how Labour Service in Germany has been misinterpreted abroad, partly, perhaps, because in various countries it has been variously operated. There might be remembered in this respect the remark of Dr. Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister: "Of National Socialism it might well be



said, what Mussolini said of Fascism: it is not an export article."

Labour Service in Germany is on a voluntary footing and comprises approximately 250,000 men. Whether and when universal labour service-duty will be introduced into Germany cannot be foreseen for the moment.

The ideas of Labour Service are spreading all over the world today. There are not lacking voices in England and Italy to testify to the beneficial transformation already observable in Germany. The Italian newspaper, "Lavoro Fascista" points out that compulsory labour service is as different from universal military service as from the purely voluntary labour-service hitherto seen. That newspaper further pays a tribute to the sane and ethical effects of this system.

So far Bulgaria is the only nation to have introduced compulsory labour service. Approximately 200,000 men have passed through this service.

In England, a number of working communities have been organised by private persons. These communities are attended by the young of all classes, not only unemployed but students and senior boys from boarding-schools.

Considerable interest in ideas of labour service is noticeable in Sweden, Spain and Hungary, and plans for putting it into operation are reported from Poland and Lithuania, while in Holland, Czechoslovakia and Austria similar plans are already being implemented. Denmark has voted in favour of a system of instruction in combating unemployment among the young, which bears a close affinity with the regulations governing voluntary labour service in Germany.

In Switzerland four forms of labour service are in operation:

1. Protestant labour service: seven camps.
2. Students' labour service: four camps.
3. Zürich central establishment: eight camps.
4. Catholic "Charitas" Union: six camps.

Thus the year 1932 saw 1,000 men altogether engaged in labour service in Switzerland.

Most impressive has been the rapidity of the development of labour service in America. According to a report in the American military journal, "Army and Navy", President Roosevelt gave instructions on the 20th of May of this year for the

admission of labour volunteers and the opening of such labour camps as would permit of no fewer than 274,375 men being distributed between 1,300 camps. For camp-leaders 3,029 officers from the Regular Army with 1,200 reserve Officers and 169 naval officers have been drafted for duty. Such an assembling, provision with equipment and establishment in special quarters of hundreds of thousands of men within so short a space of time presented a task by which even the army in the world war was not confronted.

From the various instances already mentioned the distinction between the ideas underlying the different forms of labour service can be recognised.

#### U. S. EYE-WITNESS

That the principles of German labour service are coming to be understood abroad is evidenced by the testimony of an American student who visited various labour camps in Germany and worked and lived alongside the members of one of these camps. In his words, reported in the Press on August 25th of this year:

"The word Work is the distinguishing characteristic of the activity of the camp. Work here is never too long, nor too hard; but it is true that you must work hard, if you are going to remain in the camp. I am only too happy to have

made this experience for myself.

The idea that one mark and 70 pfennigs of the two marks which the State pays as daily wages should be applied to defray the costs of the member's support in the camp and that he should only receive the remaining 30 pfennigs in cash, is quite understandable. Thirty pfennigs is not much money but suffices for a few cigarettes or a glass of beer and the psychological effect of this idea appears fully to justify expectations. I am of the opinion that I got, what I expected to get on entering the camp, namely an insight into the affair and a first-hand knowledge of the workings of the organisation. The working community was much better than you can imagine and the spirit of comradeship was wonderful.

The marching (carried out in connection with the camp) has given many people ideas which those who have not had experience from the inside should abandon. Certainly commands were given, for without them marching cannot be carried out properly and as volunteers were entrusted with the word of command they were indispensable for this use. That was the entire and only evidence of "militarism" in the whole camp.

A nation which is determined to work is not yearning for war, but

PLEASE TURN TO PAGE 31



*Happy to have escaped the spectre of unemployment: a typical group of German Labour Service workers marching to their place of work*



*Providing an homelike atmosphere for visiting scientists: a glimpse of the comfortable lobby in the special hotel built by the Kaiser-Wilhelm Society in Berlin-Dahlem*

Photo Associated Press

## THE STORY OF A GREAT SOCIETY

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the furtherance of science was founded in the year 1911, on the initiative of Emperor William II, with the support of 200 men and women prominent in German public life. The aim of the society is the establishment and maintenance of research institutes, mainly such as are devoted to natural sciences. In his inaugural address the former President of the Society, Adolf von Harnack, referred to the memorandum of Wilhelm von Humboldt, on which is based the present-day organization of German science and higher education. Herein Humboldt had stressed the necessity of founding affiliated research institutes which should function independently of the universities and academies.

The principle of the Kaiser Wil-

### SOME FACTS ABOUT THE KAISER WILHELM INSTITUTES

BY

OUR SPECIAL-CORRESPONDENT

helm Society not to restrict itself to the support of any one specified province of science has perhaps best been formulated in Adolf von Harnack's own words: "The Kaiser Wilhelm Society must not build institutes and then seek for the right man, but must first find an eminent scholar and then build an institute for him." Experience, however, has proved that it is at times expedient to vary this method by forming a group of affiliated institutes as in the case of biology.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society has, as we have seen, laid stress, in the first place, upon the foundation and endowment of research institutes for natural sciences. In the instance of mental sciences very few branches require such a considerable outlay in technical appliances and expert assistance as does natural science. The Society has, however, erected four institutes for the furtherance of mental science in cases where especially urgent claims for financial support were evident.

In founding its institutes for natural science, the Kaiser Wilhelm Society has made it its rule not to found institutes in fields of science that form a main branch of learning in the Universities and other Colleges, but rather to establish such institutes as might best stimulate and com-

plete the research-work of the Universities. Immediately on its foundation two types of institutes were formed. One of these serves to supplement the theoretic sciences of chemistry, physics, zoology, botany and medicine, while the other type of institute was indirectly intended to aid chemistry, physics and biology — as applied science. The institutes devoted mainly to theoretic research at first formed a biological-physiological section, to which the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes for biology, biochemistry and anthropology in Berlin-Dahlem are attached; and further a physiological laboratory in Halle, which is maintained by the Kaiser Wilhelm Society. The central institution itself embraces six lesser institutes forming two groups, one of which is devoted to experimental biology, the other to physiology on a chemical basis. The first group deals mainly with the great problems of the mechanics of heredity, sex and development in plants and animals.

#### AMERICAN SUPPORT

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society suffered considerable financial losses in the inflation period of the immediately post-war years in Germany. But, thanks to the support of the Reich and State and of many private benefactors the world over, who realised the importance of its contribution to science, the Society has been enabled to carry on and indeed extend its activities. The Rockefeller Foundation aided the erection of a new building at a time when the Society lacked proper laboratories in connection with its institute for brain research. Gratifying again, as showing the appreciation by the trustees of that great American philanthropist of the interconnectedness of world science as a contribution to public weal, was the decision of the Rockefeller Foundation to endow the German research institute for psychiatry with its own premises and to assist in similar fashion the establishment of Professor Warburg's Institute for cell-research at Dahlem.

The second type of research institutes for natural science within the scope of applied-science, has been expressly erected by the Kaiser Wilhelm Society to serve public interests. The aim is to provide research-institutes in all departments of economic life and study the scientific basis of the branch of production in question. But, in complete agree-



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ment with leading economists, the Kaiser Wilhelm Society strictly follows the principle that all the researches in this institute must be of a purely scientific nature. The scholars working in this institute are pledged to devote themselves only to that sphere of work they deem to be right, free and unbiassed by all outside opinions. Humboldt's own words, "Science often strews its greatest blessings on life, when it seems to be most remote from it," quoted by Adolf von Harnack in his appeal to the industrialists at the foundation of the institutes for applied science, have met with growing sympathy. To-day our most prominent economists are urging our institutes to occupy themselves less with inventions than with the bases of scientific knowledge, and this demand is undoubtedly justified.

#### APPLIED SCIENCE

The first Kaiser Wilhelm Institute founded by the Kaiser Wilhelm Society in the field of applied science, was the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for coal-research in Mülheim on the Ruhr. A second coal-research institute followed in Breslau, the Silesian coal-research institute established by the Fritz von Friedländer-Fuld endowment for dealing with the problems of coal chemistry and coal technique in reference to the special character of the Silesian coal. In Düsseldorf, there is a great Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for iron-research, more specifically metallography and the metallurgy of iron and steel, whilst a second, founded by Heyn, is tackling the problems in connection with the production and treatment of light metals. In Berlin-Dahlem are to be found the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes for silicates-research in Berlin-Dahlem and for the chemistry of fibrines, while an Institute for leather-research in Dresden is concentrating up on problems of the chemistry of albumins and tannin. The aerodynamic experimental institute in Göttingen is researching into atmospheric resistance.

#### COAL RESEARCH

While methods of chemistry and physics adapted to applied science have led to close relations with the chemical-physical circle of investigation of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society, two other institutes likewise occupied with applied science, are associated with a biological-physiological de-

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# FILMS

IN THE

# NEW

# ERA

BY OUR FILM CRITIC

Precocious prophets of disaster for the New Germany have not been reluctant to predict that a paucity of artistic inspiration and talent and a dearth of productions worthy of note would follow the National Socialist Revolution in Germany. The actual outcome of recent months has been quite the contrary. Three releases in particular have testified to the fact that the German film industry is up and doing: — "Abel mit der Mundharmonika" from U. F. A., the "Voll dampf voraus" production rented by the Cinema Film A.-G. and "Hans Westmar" from the Bavaria Film Company.

"Abel mit der Mundharmonika", based upon Hausmann's novel of the same name, gives the lie to those adverse critics who foresaw the output of nothing but "tendencious films" in future from Germany. The production by Erich Waschneck, that experienced director, does justice to the rare quality of the sensitive and finely conceived theme underlying Hausmann's book.

It is a theme of youth, of youth planning glamorous adventure, undaunted by the risks of hardship and privation, willing to put its

faith to the test of realisation. Peter and Jumbo set out in their sailing ship to brave the hazards of wind and wave and on their watery path encounter Abel — "Abel with the mouth-organ", as the title of the film indicates, plying his tiny craft, a canoe, in rough seas.

Abel, who has lost his bearings, hails the other two youthful mariners but, while he is listening to them, his canoe runs into an adjacent life-buoy which topples the frail craft over amain. Down goes canoe, goes Abel, but Peter and Jumbo are just in time to rescue him, in the suit in which he now stands up, dripping, all that remains to him of his little cargo, save the precious mouth organ, still intact.

That is not to be the end of marine opportunities for gallantry. This time it is from the sky that falls — a fair maiden in distress. Distress in more than one sense of the word. For it was from the balloon of Mr. Patton, German American aeronaut, that Corinna has been cast into the sea, like some unwanted Jonah of distress to appease the vindictive elements. And

even more acute than her physical distress at the sudden immersion was her grief and dismay at having been thus rejected overboard by the aeronaut lover who had taken a sudden fancy to her, had invited her to accompany him on his world balloon trip. Two of her rescuers tried to persuade her that this action had been taken to ensure her own safety in view of the plight of the balloon. It was Abel, however, the previously rescued, who entered into her feelings and declared that he, for one, would never have thrown her overboard, preferring rather that they should both share the same fate. From which declaration it is not hard to conclude that Abel's own feelings for Corinna were fast progressing in a certain direction.

Alas for poor Abel! Corinna's resentment at her treatment at the hands of Mr. Patton betokened an undercurrent of deeper feelings for the balloonists and when he turned up safe and sound to claim her, Abel was left to console himself with his mouth-organ.



Stars of Stage and screen: Michael Bohnen, of Metropolitan Opera fame, and Hans Albers, he-man of German films, aboard the "Savarona", lent to the Ufa by its American millionaire owner, in a scene from that company's "Gold"

# CINEMA

\* FILM AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT \*

## "Full Steam Ahead"

Another fine theme of the sea, this time centering around Naval manoeuvres is provided by the film, "Volldampf voraus!" ("Full Steam Ahead"), directed by Carl Froelich on the Tobis Klangfilm sound system and rented for world distribution by the Cinema Film A.-G., Berlin. It is a theme giving scope not alone for musical accompaniment, though that there is in plenty, to mention only, in this restricted space, the stirring song "Blau ist das Meer" ("Blue is the Sea"). The very sound of the engines lends a stirring accompaniment to the action of this film, which concerns the rivalry of two shipbuilding firms to secure the contract to construct a destroyer flotilla. Wölfel, chief engineer of the Bodenhardt firm, has mingled ambitions — for the triumph of his construction designs and for the hand of Jutta, the fair daughter of Geheimrat Bodenhardt, his employer. But she has set her heart on a naval lieutenant, Axel Gröning, who achieves his ambition of commanding a "destroyer" and, after some exciting scenes of rescue at sea and naval manoeuvres, true love triumphs in the end.

## "Hans Westmar"

The subject of this film is the tragic fate of a German patriot who perished in 1929, a martyr to the National Socialist cause, at the hands of Communist assassins. The vendetta warfare, which made the streets of German towns a nightmare in the hours of darkness, is depicted in no uncertain colours and a rousing incitement to enthusiasm is provided by the incidental music composed by Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl. Perhaps most memorable of the scenes in this film are those showing the Communist girl befriended by the young National Socialist hero, particularly as she follows, anonymous in the

crowd that lines the street, the coffin of her good Samaritan to its last resting place, and, not least, as betokening reconciliation under the national banner, that generous in-

cident where the more genuinely idealistic of the Communists respond to the call of conscience and raise their hands in respect to the valiant dead.  
T. B. C.



*A film of youth, love and adventure: a shot from "Abel mit der Mundharmonika", showing the two principals, Karin Hardt and Karl Ludwig Schreiber. Fine landscape photography is one of the features of this recent Ufa release*

## AT THE THEATER:

### "HAU RUCK!"

"The Call of Work" is the alternative title of this farce which has been enjoying such uproarious success at the Theater in the Behrenstrasse, Berlin. For that was the call which lured the irrepressible Dr. Heinz Wiesinger into the premises of the Mitropa Bank, inducing him to pose as one of its most trusted executives. And the complications that ensued from his improvisations over the 'phone provide a pretty comedy of errors which becomes more and more tangled before the curtain goes down finally on the third act. Satire is thereby implied

at the expense of the network of red tape that is apt to envelop modern finance and of the subservience with which people will bow down before high sounding titles and pretend cognisance of subjects outside their ken for fear of their ignorance being found out. An old hand like Ralph Arthur Roberts has no difficulty in extracting the last ounce of comedic sense out of such farcical situations and the instinct which prompts us to enjoy the audacity of bluff lends a relish to the discomfiture of pompous-minded bureaucracy.

**TOBIS**

## WINTER SPORT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13)

there is hardly a town, big or small, without ample facilities for practically every kind of hibernic recreation. Open-air skating has always been a feature of the parks and outskirts of Berlin; the ski-jump near Schildhorn at Berlin-Grunewald has been so improved that jumps of over one hundred feet are possible. The new ice stadium in East end Friedrichshain has been completed with ammoniac pipes which, to make it independent of the weather, are embedded in the red gravel employed for surfacing tennis courts, instead of the customary cement, so that the rink can be used for tennis courts in summer. Winter sport devotees from far and near have been gratified to learn that permission to bring skis into third-class coaches of German trains, granted last year, has now been extended to coaches of first and second class. This permission, relieving travellers of the bother and delay caused through having to secure their well-beloved sport implements from baggage cars on arrival at their destination, now also covers "sleepers" besides.

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## WHO'S WHO IN THE NEW GERMANY IV

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15)

armament Conference at Geneva. On the 30th of January 1933 he became Reichswehr Minister, being promoted to the rank of Colonel-General on the 31st of August.

### FRANZ SELDTE

Franz Seldte first saw light in Magdeburg, the posthumous son of a manufacturer of a small chemical firm. With characteristic enterprise his widowed mother carried on the family business until young Franz was old and qualified enough to take over and follow in his father's business. Throughout the vicissitudes of his political career Seldte has remained faithful to the maintenance of this family enterprise but it has always been his particular contribution to the political life of Germany to put national considerations before personal interests. It is characteristic of the man Seldte as his intimate friends know him that, though he was deprived of his left arm in the war, he still scales Alpine peaks undaunted.

The war interrupted his labours at the factory. He was on active service on the Western front from August 1914 till the battle of the Somme in 1916 as leader of the machine-gun company of the 56th Infantry Regiment. During this period his technical experience and inventive talent stood him in good stead.

His was the discovery of the detachable protection shields and of a form of protective rockets. It was on the Somme that he lost his left arm, being obliged to remain in hospital till April 1917. His offer of further military service at the front was then refused on medical grounds. Instead he was posted to the military section of the Foreign Office whence he was entrusted with various important commissions abroad. In October 1917 he was on the Italian front in charge of a film and news service detachment. He returned to the Western Front for the 1918 Spring Offensive. He happened to be at home on leave in Magdeburg when the end of the war and the armistice came. He seized the occasion to summon an assembly of old-front line soldiers in his native town and extended his activities in this respect to Berlin also. The aim was to make a stand against the outbreaks of mutiny and

lawlessness which the shadow of defeat threatened and it was from those early beginnings of voluntary patriotic resistance to Bolshevism that the Stahlhelm arose in 1919. Seldte was its founder.

In the endeavour to transcend the narrower factional divisions he sought to form a super-party organisation, the "Harzburg Front" of patriotically minded public men, with aims similar to his own.

The Stahlhelm organisation presented a petition for a plebiscite in favour of merging the Prussian Premiership with the Reich (German) Chancellorship and this, though not securing sufficient signatures, served as a significant indication of the trend events were taking. In December 1932 Seldte accompanied Goering to Rome as guest of the Royal Italian Academy and this joint visit served as an opportunity for many an exchange of views between the Stahlhelm leader and the National Socialist. When the Schleicher Cabinet became no longer a tenable possibility it was seen that some of the common ground won between men of national outlook on the vital questions affecting Germany's interests — in the Harzburg Front over two years previously — was yielding the basis for a Government of National Concentration. Hence it was that Franz Seldte became Minister for Labour in Hitler's Cabinet.

On the 27th of April 1933 Seldte came to the important decision of announcing the entry of the Stahlhelm into the ranks of the N.S.D.A.P. On June 21st the dissolution of the fighting Ring of Younger German Nationalists followed. Consequent on Seldte's announcement that henceforth the Stahlhelm would stand in the ranks of the National Socialist Revolution wholesale transformation of the various other Stahlhelm units was also forthcoming. The Young Stahlhelm was merged in the Hitler Youth and the old guard of Steel Helmets, while remaining a distinct unit, was likewise placed under National Socialist leadership.

Thus Franz Seldte's collaboration in the Government and leadership of the Stahlhelm has served an invaluable purpose in welding widespread ex-servicemen's organisations into corporate membership and a sense of unity with the party that has become the German nation.

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## SAVING THE GERMAN FARMER

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23)

on behalf of the widest national interests watch over and help to carry through the policy indicated. In this way the State ensures that the extent of output relates to the real needs of the community.

Such a far-reaching policy could not be put into full operation by one stroke of the pen. The hard-headed and practically experienced thinkers associated with Dr. Darré in devising the programme and working out the details of the National Socialist policy for agriculture had no illusions on that score. But preliminary legislation for building up the farming organisations into a nationally co-ordinated whole and for regulation of agricultural market prices became law on the 13th of September. It should be stressed in this regard that the very title of Darré's office is "Minister for Food supplies and Agriculture". The emphasis on nutriment signifies the national aspect of farming — to provide nutriment for the nation.

The new law includes specifically within its scope forestry, horticulture, fishing and hunting. The significance of this legislation is that it empowers the safeguarding of the agricultural producer against price slumps and the "rigging" of the market by speculators — not, however, in order that the farmer should then be content to "take things more easily", but to ensure that the new found security of agriculture will contribute to the greater welfare of the nation as a whole, represented by the "consumer" of agricultural products — to use, for

once, the jargon so dear to the professional economist.

It was not for nothing that before his accession to office Dr. Darré should have been for long past the head of the National leadership body of German farmers and the National Federation of German agricultural societies (Raiffeisen). As chief of the Agricultural Department of the National Socialist Party since its foundation he was in an especial sense equipped to devise the additional agricultural organisations, consultative, representative, self-governing and supervisory, which could be grafted onto the already existing organic structure and so link up farmers aspirations with national needs on a hundred points where practical adjustment could be effected by properly constituted bodies.

## THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER AND COLD

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29)

they would settle a day to day business account. By the end of November over four million marks had been received from such sources, while from the proceeds of the "Eintopfgericht" three and half millions were forthcoming in November and a sum in the neighborhood of four millions during December, contributions growing like a snowball as the severity of the weather and the intensity of the Winter help propaganda campaign increase. "Christmas in every German home" — Such was the edict and challenge issued and the German nation taking legitimate pride in its talent for practical organisation has been on its

mettle to prove that this slogan should be no empty vaunt. Up to the middle of December it was estimated that 2,000,000 metric tons of coal had been distributed.

I have referred above to the deliberate and purposeful utilisation of the usual trade channels for supplying relief as a characteristic feature of the National Socialist programme. To maintain the balance between idealism and the reasonable human motive to derive profit from one's work — in marked contrast from the warped and distorted emphasis on materialistic motivation urged by Marxists — is a fundamental principle with National Socialists. Thus their campaign for winter help stresses the importance of not letting the Christmas season be relegated to a purely profit-making concern for shops and manufacturers — admirable though such prosperity is. Advent is a season of preparation for Christmas. The public was therefore reminded that the season should not only be marked by the fact that shops keep open in the afternoons of the three last Sundays before Christmas. This old custom enables those fortunate enough to be able to afford presents for relatives and near friends but prevented by their work during weekday, to make their purchases in good time for Christmas. The Winter Help campaign reminded the public that all had a chance in this season of showing a practical appreciation of the real spirit of giving — to their less fortunate neighbours — at a time when the Christian world turns its thoughts once more to the good tidings of Christ's Mass.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

“Germany and You” takes pleasure in bringing to its readers’ attention the most recently published volumes in the Tauchnitz Edition, the famous Continental Collection of British and American authors. It should be born in mind, however, that under the copyright arrangements these volumes may not be introduced into the British Empire and U. S. A.

Plays, by W. Somerset Maugham (Volume One: Lady Frederick; Mrs. Dot; Jack Straw). This volume of plays affords a glimpse into the early playwrighting activities of one of the most representative of contemporary English dramatists. In a preface, couched in the author’s characteristically sardonic vein of humour, he recalls the difficulties confronting young playwrights endeavouring to “put over” their own particular outlook on life and, at the same time, to win popular success, with the added difficulty of convincing the theatre manager that their work possesses this latter ingredient. These three plays, with their playing time cast respectively in 1890 for the first and 1905 for the other two, contain, somewhat sugared over, it is true, elements of that satiric talent which later rose to its prime in “The Circle” and “Our Betters”.

This Is My Man, by W. B. Maxwell. A sympathetic novel describing the “double life” led by a woman of temperament torn between loyalty to her banker husband and all the onerous responsibilities of public life which he represents, on the one hand, and the lure of a more bohemian life of promiscuity on the other. Such a novel, designed to engage the library reading public’s sympathy on behalf of the “frail” heroine, contrives thus to whet curiosity without delving considerably into the issues involved.

No Nice Girl Swears, by Alice Leone Moats. A guide to the New

York debutante’s round of duties with some indication as to the handling of men. Written in an easy cheerful style and not devoid of humour. A more feeling and indignant note becomes perceptible when the author enlarges in the final chapter on the prevalence of “hootch” at parties under the halcyon days of Prohibition, now fast becoming a legend.

Flowering Wilderness, by John Galsworthy. An excellent example of the later flowering of this novelist’s perceptive qualities for depicting the anomalies and complexities of human society and the social codes it evolves. The passing of John Galsworthy from our midst summoned away one of the finest talents in this field of modern literature, however his juniors may declare that his constantly indulged sense of pathos jeopardised the significance of his contribution. This, the sequel to “Maid in Waiting”, poses the quandary of a man who having departed from the social code yet feels compelled to stand judgment by that very code.

The Woman in Black, by Herbert Adams, opens with a thrilling account of the trial of a well-known journalist for the “alleged” — in view of his profession, perhaps, this qualification should be inserted! — murder of his wife. The eloquence of his counsel however, brings about his acquittal. But was he guilty? The mystery then begins for the first time to be unravelled and reaches its climax in a tragic event which we must not betray in advance.

The Ludwigs of Bavaria, by Henry Channon. A well known biographer of royalty, Mr. Channon this time has turned his attention to the reign of King Ludwig III. of Bavaria who, with other German rulers, lost his crown in the revolution of 1918. A well documented tale of this inter-

## WORLD TRADE and LEIPZIG FAIR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21)

shuffling of production and consumption proceeds on lines that make us to a large extent the principal sufferers, we have no fear of the ultimate consequences.

We are all of us, indeed, able to see clearer than we ever did two or three years ago. For one thing, we know, that a large number of previous forms of international trade will never return again and we are fully aware of the fact that the immediate future of international trade will present an entirely new aspect. In as far as the future development will proceed on new lines, so far will the Leipzig Fair afford opportunities for adaptation to the new condition of things. The international business world will be sure to take the fullest advantage of the rare opportunities afforded by the Leipzig Fair and, notwithstanding the after-effects of the depression, business will be sure to continue on the go-ahead lines for which it ever has been noted in the past. A means to achieve this end is, as it has been for over 700 years, the Leipzig Fair.

esting epoch of recent history is the result.

Frost in May, by Antonia White. Nanda, the heroine of this novel, was the daughter of a convert to Catholicism, but her ardent enthusiasm for her father’s newly found faith failed to keep her independent spirit within the bounds of convent discipline.

Bricks and Mortar, by Helen Ashton. The author of Mackerel Sky has skilfully blended human interest with artistic elements in narrating the life story of an architect. A satisfying tale which makes the characters live before the reader’s eyes.

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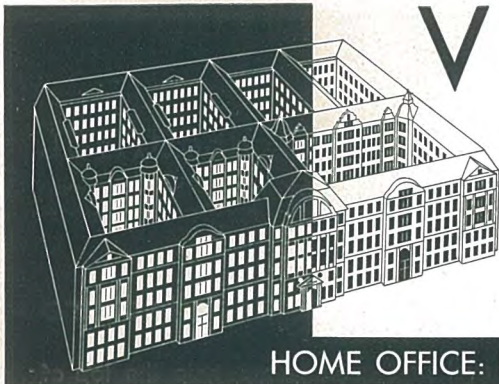


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### HOW SANTA CLAUS USHERS IN THE NEW YEAR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5)

Catholic Germany postpones its traditional "Bescherung", the exchange of gifts, until after the midnight mass. In some homes the event is postponed until the early hours of December 25. In some communities there is a special church service early on Christmas Eve, to have the party before the children have to go to bed.

But everywhere, in the brick buildings of the level coastal plains, in the wooden homes of the forests, in the stone houses of the mountains there is Christmas — Christmas — Christmas. —

In some homes stockings are hanging over the fireplaces. In others there are shoes filled with toys. But everywhere there is a tree, that symbol of eternity that America has borrowed and is using today to give its Christmas the proper touch.

At midnight there is a hush lying over the nation that mocks description. Only bells are heard — Christmas bells. —

December 25 — Christmas Day — the biggest holiday in all the year for the Germans. Church first, then

parties, dinners, childrens' affairs in theatres, special performances at all operas and theatres, crowded movie houses, dancing, singing — eating — drinking. Nobody thinks of work, or business. Trains are empty, there is only one delivery of mail, none of milk or bread — there is only joy and a realization that after all the world is good!

December 26 — Is Christmas over? Not so you could notice it. Why, it is just in the midst of it. Even a bigger holiday than the first, for now everybody is soaked full of Christmas spirit. No mail delivered at all on this day. All hired help in all homes has its traditional "holiday". No newspapers in all Germany. Foreign correspondents take it easy — nothing ever happens in the news line in these days. Operas and shows are running full blast — children display new toys — new clothes. —

December 27. Germany yawns, stretches, blinks. The first two holidays are over — but it is still Christmas. There is little of the usual reaction so frequently found on blue Mondays. For the joy was genuine and sincere. Germany works a little, closes shop early, goes home. —

All week is Christmas — until New

Year's Eve — until New Year's Day and beyond. Only after Epiphany, January 6, does Germany reluctantly, very reluctantly admit that Christmas is over. —

But it isn't over yet! It hasn't slipped past me that easily. It is Christmas now. Hurrah — I've written myself into the German Christmas spirit.

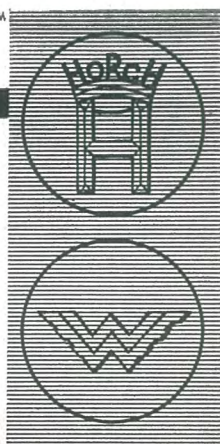
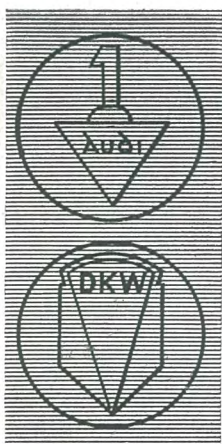
### LABOUR SERVICE IN GERMANY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23)

also is in no mood to be tricked of the fruits of its labours. Such times are past, and the now united German nation will not permit itself, with its honourable will to peace, to be dictated to, from any side, how and what means it has taken to combat unemployment.

Unemployment and enforced idleness are however problems which concern not only Germany but the whole world and the solution demands the understanding and collaboration of the economic communities of all the nations.

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## THE STORY OF A GREAT SOCIETY

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25)

partment of work. The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for researches in breeding, in Müncheberg near Berlin, is applying the results of theoretic science to practical agriculture. For this purpose, an institute with a small experimental estate attached to it, belonging to the Society, has been placed at their disposal. The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for the physiology of labour, founded by Rubner in Berlin, was transferred to Dortmund-Münster in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial district, where it is introducing physiological methods into the investigation of the physical reaction of man to the process of work. The aim is to further the exploitation of the physical forces of man in the process of work, as far as this is compatible with the protection and preservation of his working power.

## RESEARCH STATIONS

Besides the great institutes for natural science, the Kaiser Wilhelm Society possesses a number of stations specially erected in districts naturally adapted for research into natural science. The hydrobiological institute of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society at Plön in Holstein, has advanced the knowledge of hydrobiology and Planktons, and all the various organisms to be found in inland waters. The Kaiser Wilhelm Society contributes a considerable sum towards the maintenance of the Zoological station in Naples, which is largely visited by German scientists.

The Society is also in possession of an ornithological observatory on the Curische Nehrung, to the description of which M. Kerber Beryl devoted an article in the August-September issue of "Germany and You".

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society has also promoted the study of German history both at home and abroad. The Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for German history in Berlin has so far occupied itself with three special subjects: — the Germania Sacra, or a study of the political and cultural history of the Ecclesiastical principalities in the Middle-ages; secondly, the Correspondence of Charles V; and thirdly, the Correspondence of the Emperor William I. In recent years the Kaiser Wilhelm Society has endowed two institutes for the study of foreign and international law, which both have their seat in Berlin. Both institutes are intended to further the exact knowledge of foreign jurisprudence on the basis of foreign legislative material, memoranda and acts of parliament. The two institutes already possess a collection of books and treaties that is quite unique in Germany. There is, besides, the institute for alien public law and national jurisdiction and state-law. It is also planned to inquire into other legal problems. In Trier a sister-institute deals with State-jurisdiction, the law of missions and Concordat. The institute for foreign and international civil law is studying from the same standpoint as the afore-mentioned institute, civil law, legal procedures, commercial and exchange-law, with special attention to international civil law. Further,

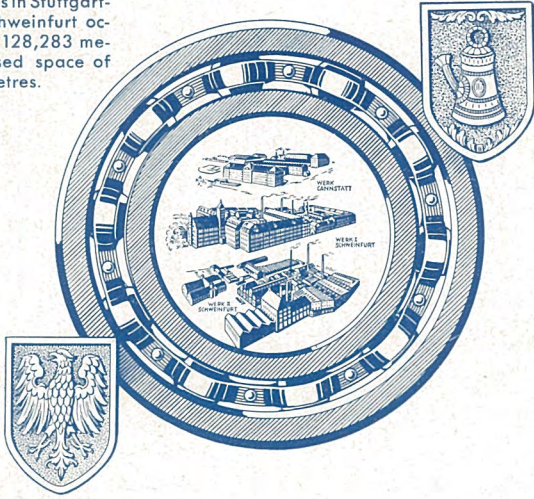
the Kaiser Wilhelm Society possesses in the Palazzo Zuccari, in Rome, a library of art history for the use of German and foreign visitors.

With a view to furthering international relations the Kaiser Wilhelm Society founded the institutes of Rovigno, the Bibliotheca Hertiziana, and supported the Zoological station in Naples. On questions of hydrology the Kaiser Wilhelm Society was enabled to pave the way to international understanding. It is, however, the personal contacts existing between foreign scientists and members of the Kaiser Wilhelm Society that have done more than anything to advance this understanding.

## "GUEST" POSTS

"Guest" posts have been created for younger independent foreign scholars, who, while promoting German science, may in return gain some advantages from collaborating with German men of science. A house has been erected in Dahlem to accommodate foreign guests and afford them opportunities of social intercourse with German savants. In the establishment built for foreign guests called "Harnack-House", the Kaiser Wilhelm Society has founded a Club-house for the accommodation of the assistants of the Dahlem institutes, enabling its members to meet other men of science and also practical economists and politicians. It has now become a centre for exchange of thought for the scholars of all the scientific institutes of Berlin, and for the many German and foreign visitors who are anxious to meet for scientific discussion.

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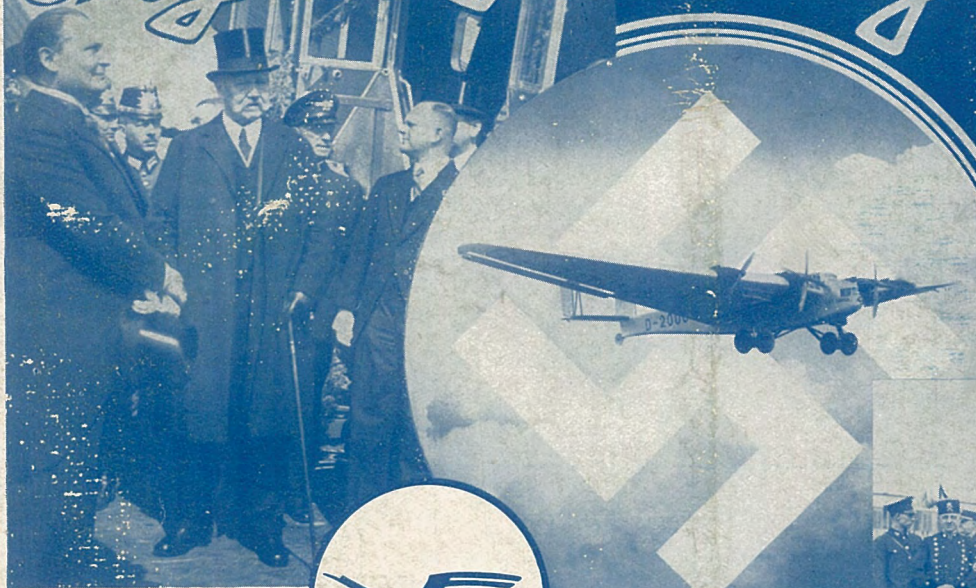
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