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Germany's Education.

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GERMANY'S EDUCATION

By K l a u s M a n n

Some time ago a curious controversy developed among German anti-Nazi refugees living now in this country. It all began with a speech delivered by Emil Ludwig in Los Angeles, on the occasion of a Win the War - Win the Peace meeting. The high lights of this address were wired to the New York Times and appeared there under the heading, Ludwig Asks Fight on "German People". According to this fragmentary report, the well-known biographer of Joseph Stalin and the Mediterranean referred to the German people as "a nation of warriors," and suggested that, after Hitler's defeat, a minor army of Allied professors should be entrusted with the tedious job of civilizing the Teutons. Without such an assistance - Mr. Ludwig is quoted as having said - the "master race" will never come to its senses; "Religion, history, philosophy all teach principles foreign to the German character."

The polemics against this statement - or rather, against the inadequate summary available in New York at the time - were opened in a German-Jewish weekly, Der Aufbau (Reconstruction), published in New York. The first one to announce his disapproval of Mr. Ludwig's "anti-German" views was Paul Tillich - a non-Jewish refugee of highest intellectual standards and unquestionable integrity. Dorothy Thompson, in her recent book Listen, Hans, refers to him as one of her most trusted collaborators, whom she introduces with the following words: ".... Paul Tillich, a German Protestant, now an American citizen, and Professor of Theology at the Union Theological Seminary of New York, whose weekly sermons to the German people are, in my mind, among the classic documents of this war."

As for his sermon to Emil Ludwig, it climaxes in this somewhat surprising statement: "A sentence like, Hitler is Germany, is taken from the arsenal of the most preposterous anti-Semitic clichés - this time directed - not against the Jews, but against the Germans." The professor