



Staats- und
Universitätsbibliothek
Bremen



Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Bremen

**DFG-Projekt "Digitalisierung und Erschließung des Nachlasses des
Ägyptologen Adolf Erman (1854-1937)"**

Brief von Walter E. Crum an Adolf Erman

Crum, Walter E.

Bath, 03.04.1933

Nachweis dieses Dokuments im [Kalliope-Verbund](#)

[urn:nbn:de:gbv:46:1-71183](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:gbv:46:1-71183)

Bat.

3

4

33

Mein lieber Roman - Bisgehendes
Ausschnitt (aus den Times) könnte
Sie vielleicht interessieren, da er vom
jungen Gardiner herrührt. Er soll
sich ziemlich verkurzt haben:
mit dem wir ich nicht, und hat
von seinem Onkel (Balfour G.) ein
Gut ("Farm") als Geschenk erhalten,
von wem er wohl diesen Brief
schreibt.

Sein Vater trägt jetzt ernsthaft
Kopfschmerz, was der Sprache nur zu
gute kommen kann, und schickt
mir schon ab u. zu Anfragen
— stets die Gemütskur betreffend
— die ich meistens

ungelöst zurückgeben muss. Eine
Genugtuung ist ~~es~~ es glücklich, dass er ge-
gibt, die Sprache in doch gar nicht
wie so ganz leicht, wie man an-
genommen hatte.

Die heutigen Verhältnisse sind wohl
z-Teil davon Ursache, dass Polat-
sky sich ^{Arbeit} beurlaubt an die Mexi-
koss, aufzugeben hat, resp. schon
längst nicht weiter fortsetzt. Ich
höre, dass K. Schmidt den guten
Patel Knopp zur Mitarbeit
heranziehen möchte — wohl
im Zeichen, dass P. versagt
hat. Welcher Verlust! denn
der was grade der krasseste
Mann u. hätte sich einen
Namen dadurch verschafft,

was er nun haben gesieht.

eben gut?

Viel später hat Köpfer

Wielogin es geht Mann

GERMAN NATIONALISM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow an Englishman who has had intimate contact with Young Germany in all its branches and phases since the Armistice to dispute the contentions of Mr. E. L. Woodward, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, and other correspondents that the "national revolution" signifies a reaction to the spirit and aims of 1870-1914? I know of no Young German who would uphold the *Kultur* of the pre-War epoch. The *Jugendbewegung* (youth-movement) which arose at the turn of the century was a violent protest against it; this same movement has been diffused into the forces of the national revolution precipitated by Hitler. Therefore to confuse the new nationalism with the old is to foster a mistaken view which has already created much mischief.

May I submit that the national revolution was due to the coincidence of three distinct movements—first, a genuine, profoundly spiritual realization of the national being and of national destiny, a *Volkwerdung* never sought by Bismarckian Germany, which, if it represents a reaction at all, is a reversion to the purpose of the early Holy Roman Empire; second, a revolt against the drab and flameless style of social-democratic Republicanism, itself a belated fulfilment of the ideals of 1848; and third, a cumulative protest against the repressive measures of Versailles and the restrictions imposed on Germany by post-War Europe and by the condition of the world?

It is unfortunate that so many Englishmen are hag-ridden by a conception of "Prussianism" derived from memories of 1870-1914. A vindication of other aspects of Prussianism grows ever more urgent. A Prussia which grew as the result of a mighty effort of European colonization at the instigation of the Christian Church in the early Middle Ages; a Prussia which gave birth to the *Jugendbewegung* and all that is regarded as typical of the spiritual side of the German character; even a Prussia which was the stronghold of Republican social-democracy from 1918-1930; what have these to do with the legend of "Prussianism" which calls forth defiance in English minds? One feels tempted to ask your readers to compare the effort now made by a nervously overwrought Germany with the effort made by patriotic Englishmen at the time of the General Strike of 1926. The new German nationalism is intensive and integrative, not extensive and expansive. If it becomes a menace to Europe our failure to understand it will share the blame.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ROLF GARDINER.

Diptford Court, South Brent, March 29.

of psychological analysis—and we suspect that there are a great many readers who will not be at all sorry that Mr. Benson keeps moving so briskly. At the same time the psychology is there, and Chris Merivale is a remarkably subtle study of the miser's temperament. He is a thoroughly malicious observer of his fellow-beings, a chilly and critical lover, and dries up finally into a true "Mammon-worshipper," accumulating wealth for its own heavy sake with no genuine enjoyment of luxury or display or power to humanize his creed. It takes time for the sap of youth to dry up; when he began Chris had written the play *Travail of Gold* (which nobody would produce) to express the idealism of love, and he had then been the lover of the actress Nancy Cornish, one of the most charming heroines even Mr. Benson has imagined—and that is saying a great deal. Nancy in her sweetness and large-heartedness is as skilfully shown as Chris in his narrowing gloom, and by a further stroke of admirable subtlety we are made now and then (though we hate ourselves for it) to see her through Chris's eyes as naive and sentimental. A comedy rout from the world of Jewish finance, the stage and rich society in its vulgarest and most ostentatious shape, provides the satirical setting of which Mr. Benson has always been a master; and there is especial fun in the desperate efforts of a group of bankers to create a British Le Touquet on a deserted strip of the South Coast.

HELENA. By SYLVIA THOMPSON. (Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.)

Nobody could deny the skill, particularly in catching turns of dialogue, and the humour, much of it kinder than the general tone of the book, which Miss Sylvia Thompson displays in drawing the family group that occupies the centre of "Helena." Lady Marvell, the frivolous mother; her cattish married daughter Marigold; her son Piers, the cynical high-brow who acts as literary editor