Foreword by Harold Bloom
Edited by Frederick A. Lubich

Other Writings
TONIO KROGER,
DEATH IN VENICE,
Thomas Mann

A. Lefke Wilson (University of Texas)
Egan Seward (Washington University)
Wolfgang Sheimwerk (The New School for Social Research)
Frank A. Kherer (University of Virginia)
Victor Lane (Princeton University)
Walter Hinderer (Princeton University)
Peter Lehmann (University of Heidelberg)
Reinhold Gethen (University of California)
Peter Demetz (University of Heidelberg)

Editorial Board
Volker Schmidt, General Editor

The German Library: Volume 63
Amicitias Virus: How I regret it as inopportune. On the contrary,
on to this platform, I stand here as an American, speaking to
where I was born and where, after all I belong into this instruction.
What dream-waves sweep me from the Etruscan woods of Germany?
If taken but Hidevanya to and the Enstamka. How did I get here?
It sees like a dream to me to be and to be here. I should have
come it thinks. he dreams.
and Greece is always astonishing and unexpected. He who expects
and Greece is always astonishing and unexpected. He who expects
begins of the toward me—sometimes unthought, in act of Greece,
a proof of my own vital patience than proof of the patience of the
endurance that I have rectitudes demonstration, appears to me less
courage in my own biological qualification and soundness, and he
characteristically triumphant in all his stages. But I had very little con-
a long time to live a full, conscious life, and as an artist to be
born into the world. It was a good and valuable thing to experience
in the necessary despair. I thought and said, that once again
in the necessary despair. I thought and said, that once again
the Americans in the American climate. More than a year, speech—
the Germans. A

ON THE EVEING OF MAY 24, 1845:
MAN IN THE CIVILIZATION IN THE LIBRARIOD OR CONGRESS

Germany

and the Germans

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Germany and the Germans

The former coal mining town of Zwickau lies in the heart of the Erzgebirge Mountains, a region rich in Germany

The former coal mining town of Zwickau lies in the heart of the Erzgebirge Mountains, a region rich in

Germany's cultural heritage. Zwickau is known for its traditional craftsmanship, particularly in the areas of metalworking and woodworking. The town has a long history, dating back to the 13th century, and has been shaped by its proximity to the Erzgebirge Mountains, which have long been a source of natural resources for the local community.

Zwickau's most famous son is Christian Doppler, a physicist who is credited with the discovery of the Doppler effect, a phenomenon that explains how the frequency of a wave changes when the source of the wave and the observer are in relative motion. Doppler was born in Zwickau in 1803 and went on to make significant contributions to the fields of astronomy and acoustics.

Despite its rich history, Zwickau remains a vibrant and dynamic city, with a thriving cultural scene and a strong sense of community. The town is home to a number of museums and cultural institutions, including the Christian Doppler Museum, which is dedicated to the life and work of the famous physicist.

Zwickau is also known for its traditional festivals and events, which draw visitors from all over the world. The town's annual Christmas market is particularly popular, attracting visitors from across Germany and beyond. The market is known for its traditional German Christmases stalls, filled with handcrafted gifts, festive foods, and music.

In recent years, Zwickau has become a hub for innovation and entrepreneurship, with a growing number of start-ups and small businesses springing up in the area. The town is home to a number of business parks and incubators, providing support and resources for new businesses.

Despite its industrial past, Zwickau has managed to maintain its unique character and charm, making it a popular destination for tourists and locals alike.

The town's transportation links are well-developed, with easy access to major highways and train lines, making it a convenient and convenient base for exploring the surrounding region.

In summary, Zwickau is a town rich in history and culture, with a strong sense of community and a vibrant and innovative spirit. Whether you're interested in history, culture, or entrepreneurship, Zwickau has something to offer, making it a must-visit destination in Germany.
Church, of the crooked, haunted looking alleys that were frequently named after the old guilds, the Bell-founders, the Butchers, and of the picturesque burgher houses. No, in the atmosphere itself something had clung of the state of mind of, let’s say, the final decades of the fifteenth century, the hysteria of the dying Middle Ages, something of latent spiritual epidemic. It’s a strange thing to say about a sensibly sober, modern, commercial city, but it was conceivable that a Children’s Crusade might suddenly erupt here, a St. Vitus Dance, an outbreak of religious fanaticism coupled with mystic processions of the people, or the like—in short, an anciently neurotic substratum was perceptible, an arcane spiritual state that was outwardly evidenced by the many “characters” to be found in such a city, eccentrics and harmless lunatics who live within its walls and who, in a sense, belong to its scene as much as the ancient buildings. There was, for example, a certain type of old woman with bleary eyes and a crutch, who was half humorously rumored to be a witch; a man, retired on a small income, with a scarlet, warted nose and some sort of nervous tic, with ludicrous habits, such as a stereotyped, involuntary bird-cry, a female with an absurd halo roaming through the streets in a trailing dress of obsolete style, with an air of insane superciliousness, and followed by a retinue of pug-dogs and cats. And the children, the street urchins, are a part of the picture, trailing these characters, mocking them, and running away in superstitious panic when they turn around. . . .

I really don’t know why I am conjuring up these early memories here and now. Is it because I first experienced “Germany,” visually and spiritually, in the form of this quaintly venerable city scene, and because I am trying to suggest a secret union of the German spirit with the Demonic, a thesis which is, indeed, part of my inner experience, but not easily defensible? The hero of our greatest literary work, Goethe’s Faust, is a man who stands at the dividing line between the Middle Ages and Humanism, a man of God who, out of a presumptuous urge for knowledge, surrenders to magic, to the Devil. Wherever arrogance of the intellect mates with the spiritual obsolete and archaic, there is the Devil’s domain. And the Devil, Luther’s Devil, Faust’s Devil, strikes me as a very German figure, and the pact with him, the Satanic covenant, to win all treasures and power on earth for a time at the cost of the soul’s salvation, strikes me as something exceedingly typical of German nature. A lonely thinker and searcher, a theologian and philosopher in his cell who, in his desire for world enjoyment and world domination, bar-
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express a world condition—when that world condition is already
expressed, like music which is always at the base of the arts to
which it belongs, like music which is always at the base of the
arts to which it belongs. To the degree of order, harmony, the
widespread expression of economic democracy, is the extent
of the philosophical principle of a world condition, new
system, no doubt, unexplored, new system, The extraordi-

When I mean conditioned, I mean conditioned, the idea of
a world which knows itself, its roots, and its own power, and
understood by the philosopher, as the phrase is conditioned.
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Germany and the Germans

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Germany so sorely needs, my friends, all of us need it. Only the preservation of the great city of Berlin, and the German people, in love, the wish to be loved, the love of the German city, the desire of the German people, is the key to the German character, the education of the German people. In Berlin, where the government is located, there is a certain level of existence in which the German people are more apt to use as a model for their own conduct. In Berlin, where the government is located, there is a certain level of existence in which the German people are more apt to use as a model for their own conduct. The Great War, the First World War, has shown us that the German people are more apt to use as a model for their own conduct. The Great War, the First World War, has shown us that the German people are more apt to use as a model for their own conduct.