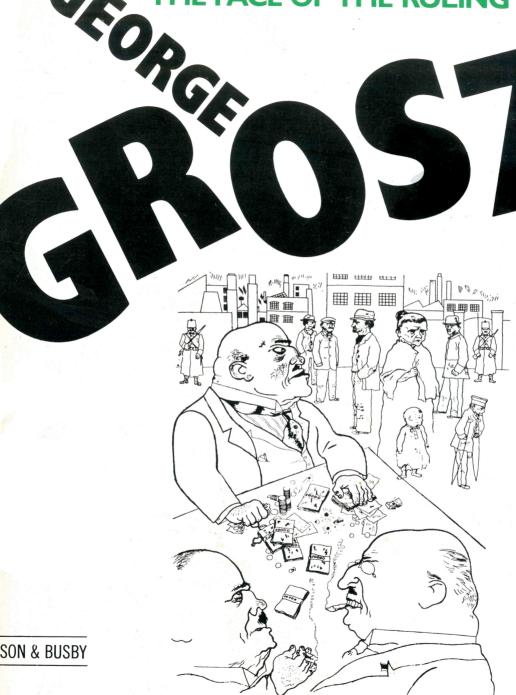
THE FACE OF THE RULING CLASS



**ALLISON & BUSBY** 

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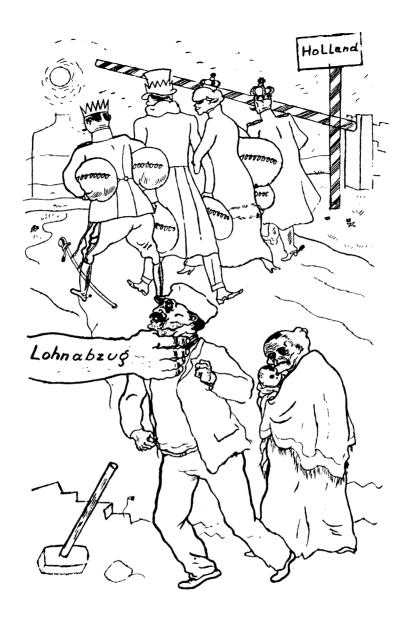






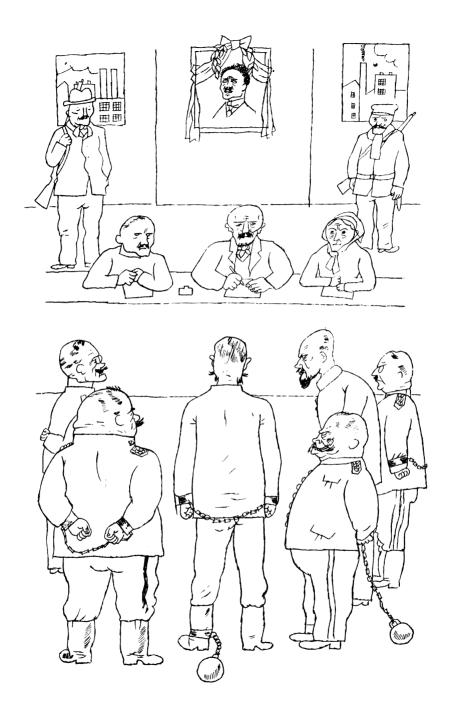


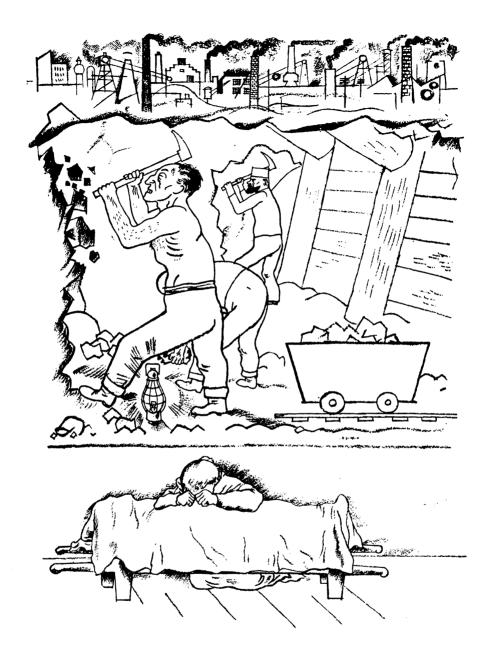




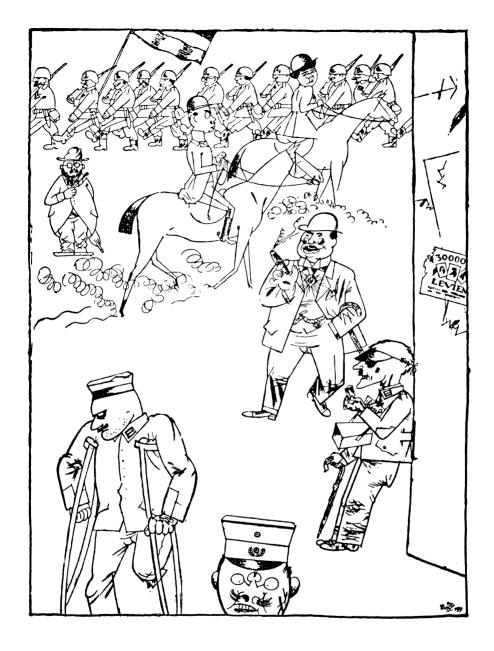
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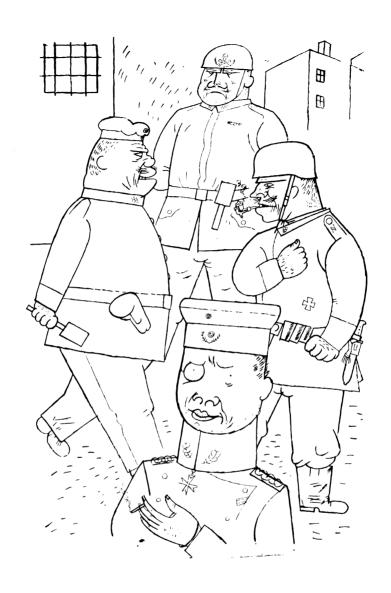


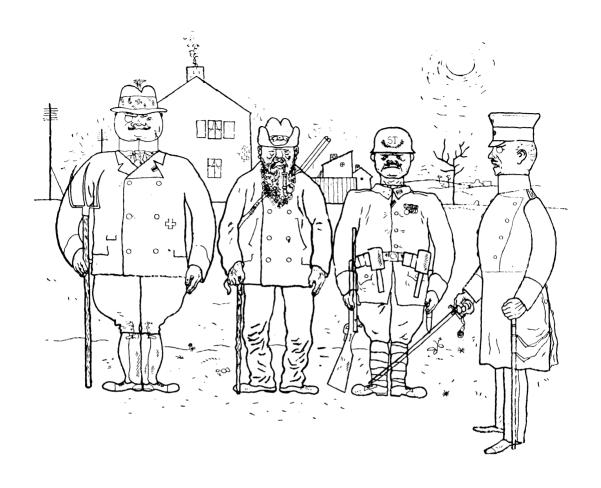


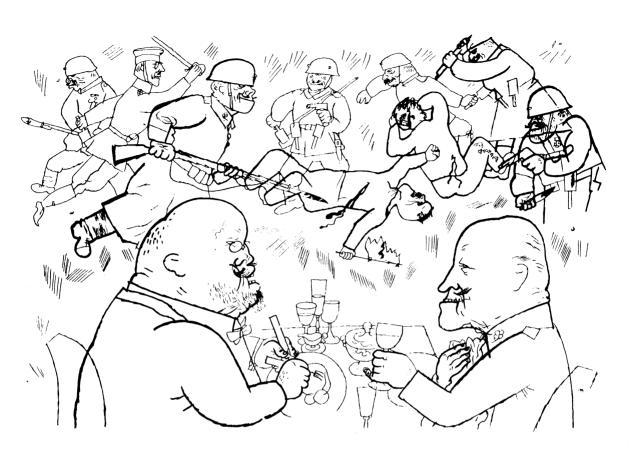










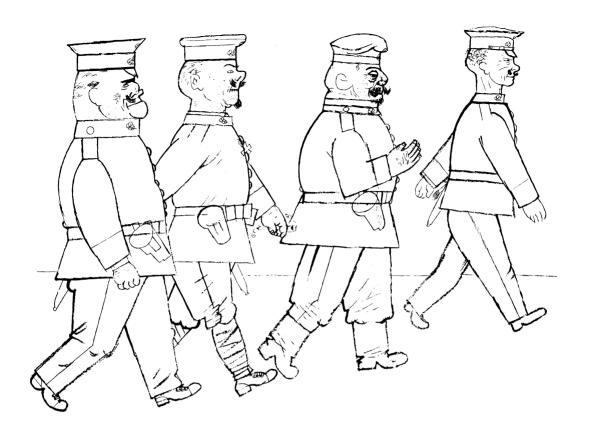














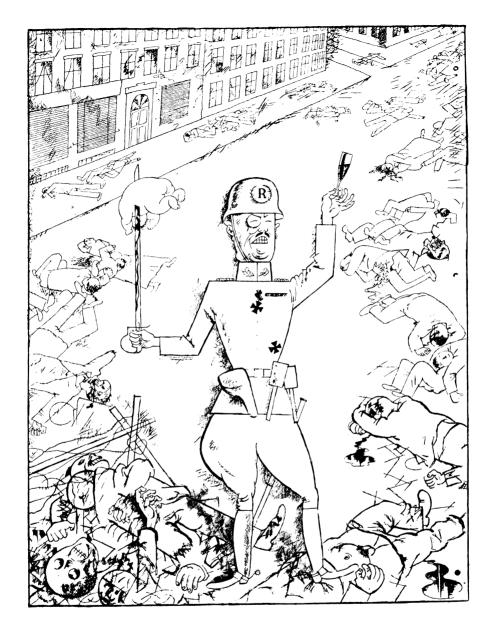


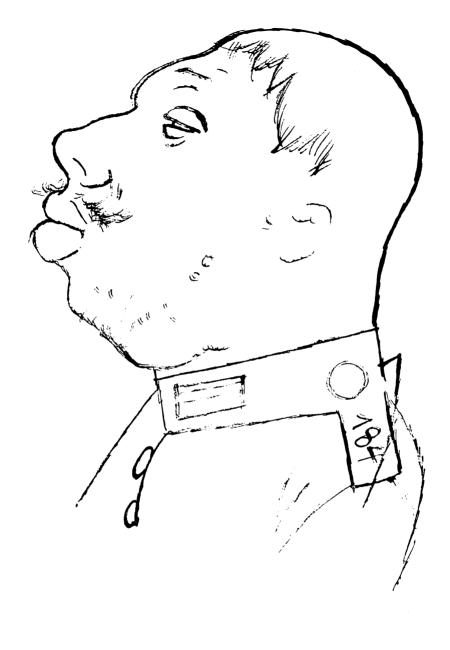


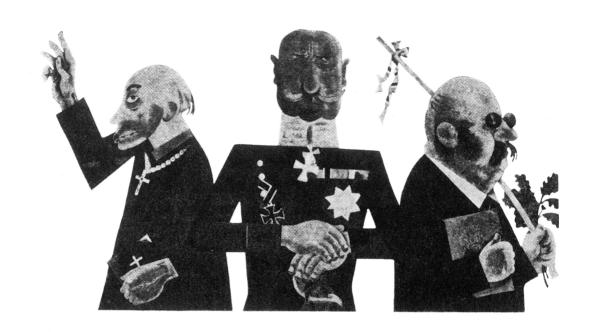




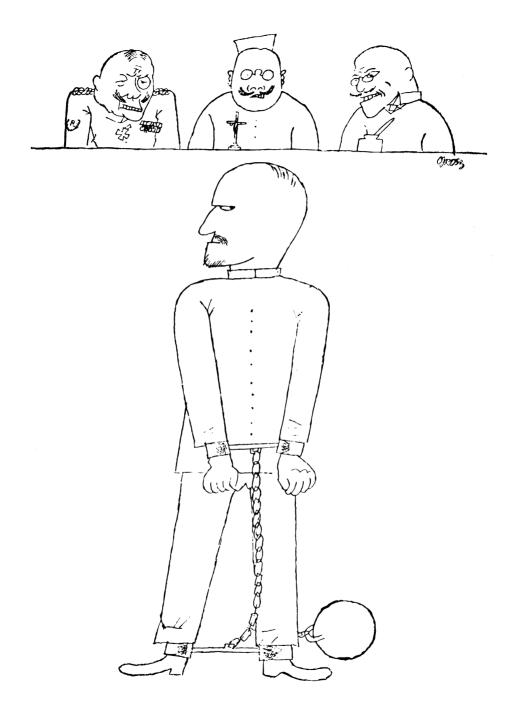




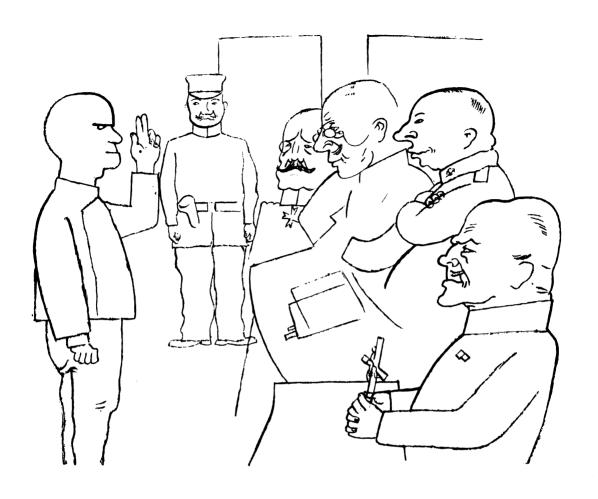


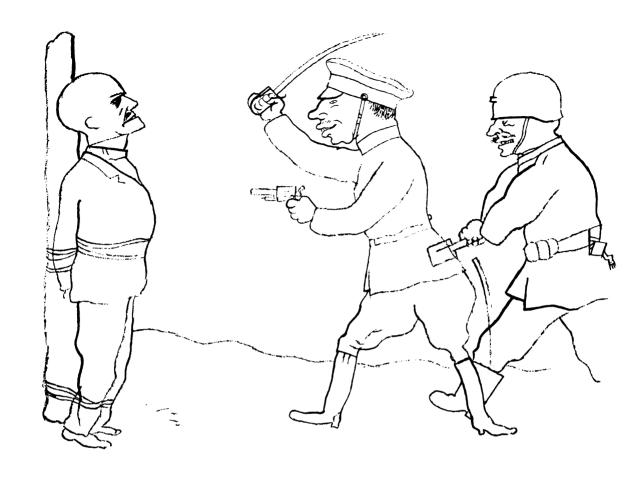








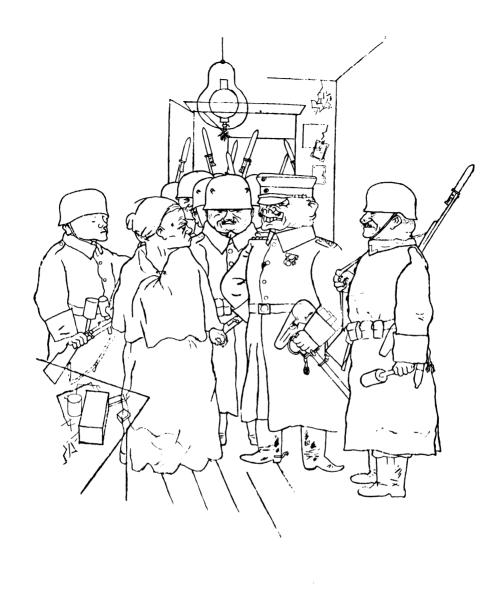


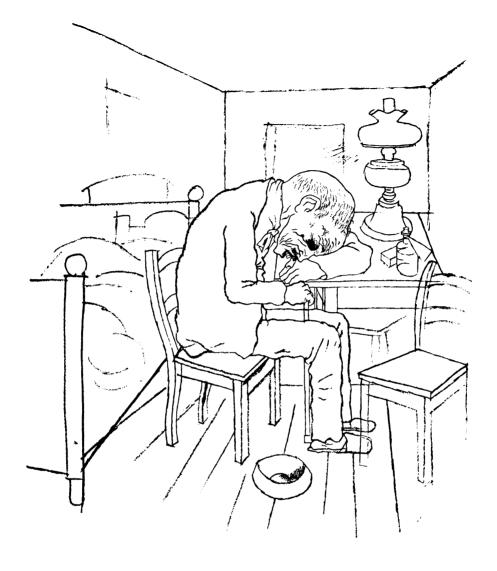






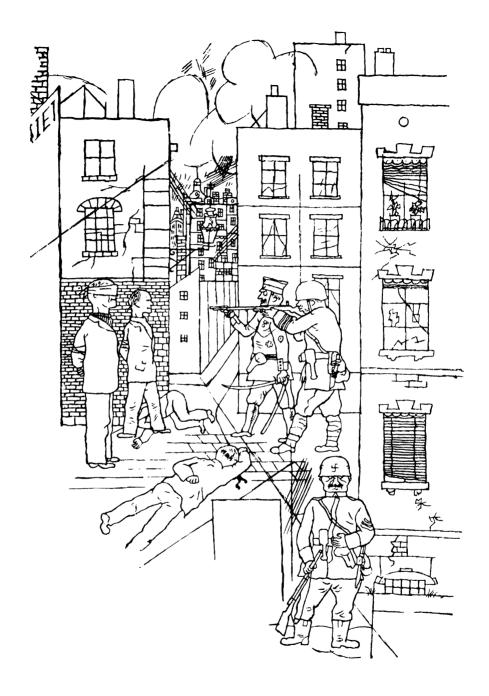


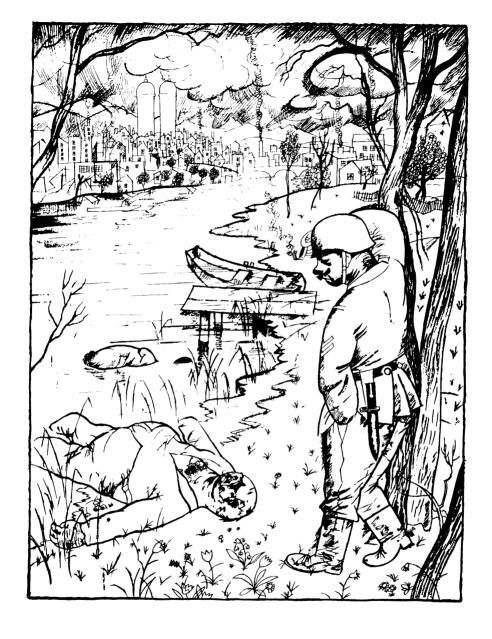


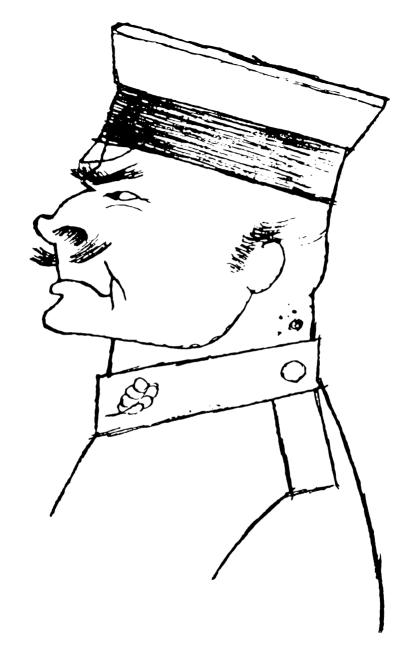


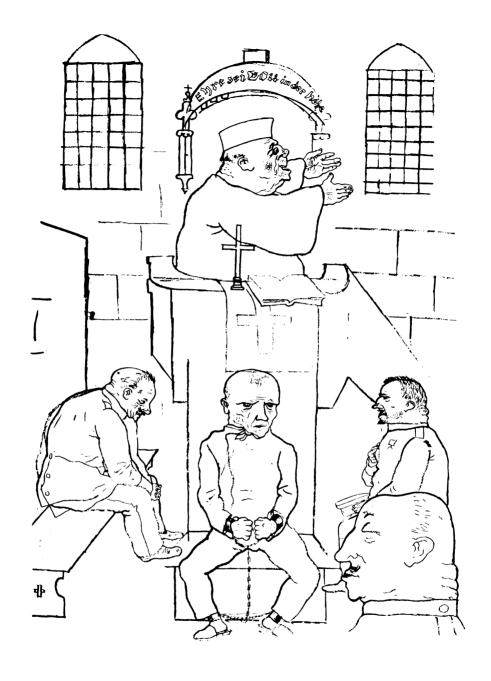


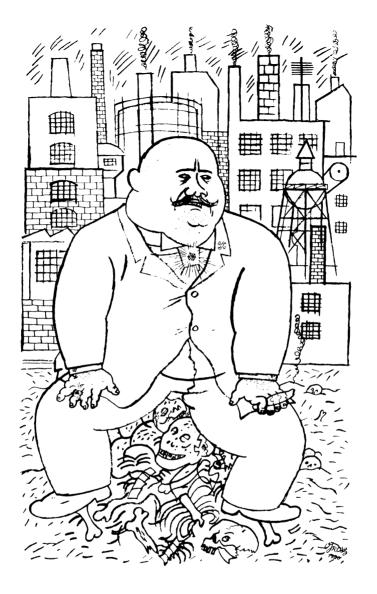














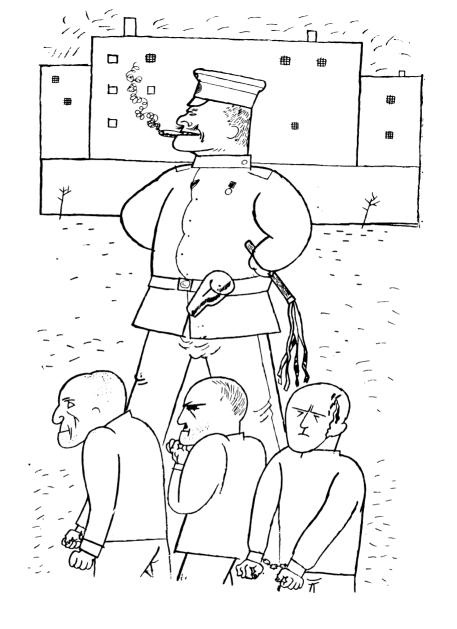


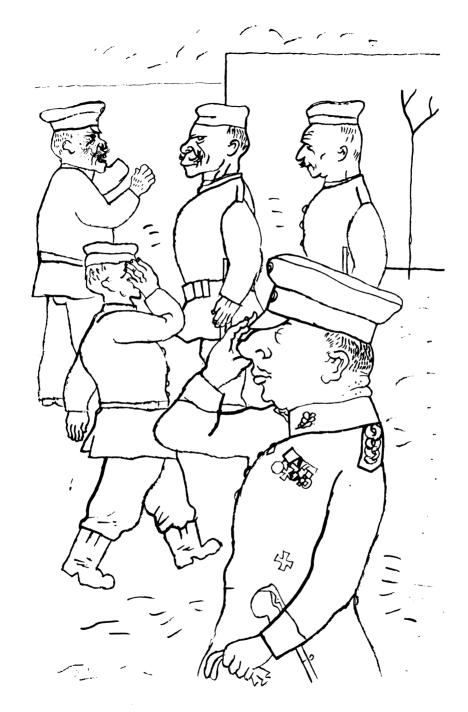




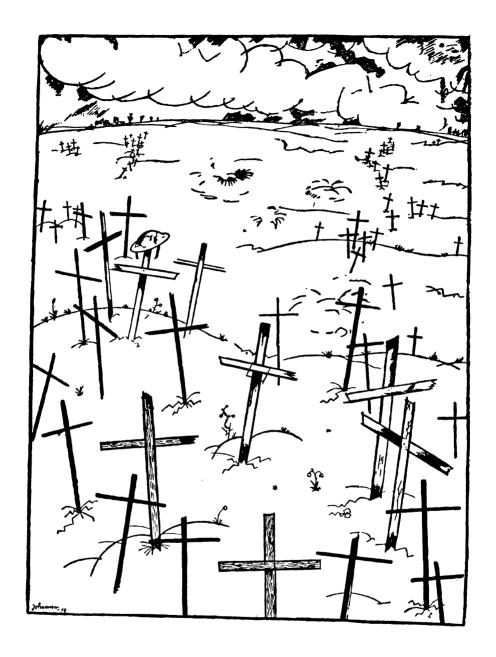








The German idea in the world





## Notes

- 3 The return of ordered conditions Rückkehr geordneter Zustände
  The wreath in the foreground was presented by the leaders of the new, Republican Germany, Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske. Burgfrieden refers to the temporary suspension of the parliamentary, adversarial system.
- 4 From the life of a Socialist

  Aus dem Leben eines Sozialisten

  A portrait of the first President of the Weimar
  Republic, the Socialist Friedrich Ebert. Grosz
  shows him wearing a miniature Imperial
  crown, its cross broken, with his feet on a
  cushion and being served a drink by a liveried
  lackey. Ebert's dress, the armchair and the
  drink on the tray (probably a glass of the typical
  Berlin beer known as Weisse) are
  characteristic bourgeois attributes. The
  outward signs of the new Republic may
  distinguish it from the Reich of Wilhelm II,
  but fundamental attitudes have not
  changed.
- 5 Untitled
  In place of the toppled statue (of Bismarck?) stands not the 'Iron Chancellor' but 'The Iron Noske', the politican who was responsible for putting the revolution down (see No.30). In his right hand he holds grenades, in his left a proclamation 'Whoever proceeds will be shot'. At the foot of the plinth is a wreath

'to the great man' from a grateful Germany.

Wir treten zum Beten vor Gott den Gerechten! The main figures here, all of them representing

Nationalist and Imperialist attitudes, later

6 We go to pray before God the just!

- reappeared in Grosz's painting 'Pillars of Society' (1926). In the foreground from left to right stand a journalist (holding a sword-like pen), a member of a duelling society and a man with excrement instead of brains who holds a small Imperial flag.
- 7 Fehrenbach, the most Christian Chancellor of the German Reich Fehrenbach, des deutschen Reiches allerchristlichster Kanzler Konstantin Fehrenbach, a Centrist politican, became President of the Reichstag in 1918 and President of the National Constituent Assembly in 1919. From June 1920 until May 1921 he was German Chancellor. According to this drawing, he dreamed of military revenge (Revanche). Behind one of the toy soldiers is a piece of paper which reads 'Disarmament No!!!'.
- 8 The voice of the people is the voice of God Volkes Stimme ist Gottes Stimme
  This drawing includes texts cut from newspapers. Collage was a technique which Grosz had employed since the final years of the war. All the texts express typically reactionary views. The swastika on the donkey's brow (beneath the words 'We Germans fear God') was a symbol for Nationalism generally at this time and had not yet become exclusively associated with the Nazi party.
- 9 It smells of vulgar people here! 's riecht hier nach Pöbel! If this is a portrait of a specified person, its subject cannot be identified. It was used on the cover of the original edition of this book.
- 10 Give unto the Kaiser that which is the Kaiser's

   to the last breath of woman and child!

  Gebet dem Kaiser, was des Kaisers ist –
  bis zum letzten Hauch von Weib und Kind!

  The title obviously alludes to the biblical 'Give
  unto Caesar that which is Caesar's'. The
  drawing shows the German royal family taking

a fortune into exile in Holland while, in Germany, a worker is being strangled by 'deductions from pay' (Lohnabzug).

- 11 Vampires of humanity

  Vampire der Menschheit

  The two generals are Ludendorff and Hindenburg.
- 12 How the State Court ought to look Wie der Staatsgerichtshof aussehen sollte The framed portrait is of the Spartacist leader Karl Liebknecht who, together with F.osa Luxemburg, had been murdered by Freikorps soldiers in 1919.
- 13 Where the dividends come from ... Wo die Dividenden herkommen ...
- 14... Where they go ... wo sie hinkommen
- 15 Post-war idyll
  Nachkriegsidyll
  The 'wented' pe

The 'wanted' poster on the wall may refer to one (misspelled) Eugen Leviné, a German Communist who took part in the Munich revolution and was executed by shooting squad in June 1919. The sign around the exsoldier's neck (he is selling matches) reads 'blind'. The signature – Böff – was one of Grosz's favourite pseudonyms.

16 From Kapp's menagerie

Aus Kapps Menagerie

Wolfgang Kapp was a Nationalist who had cofounded the 'German Fatherland Party' in 1916. In March 1920 he attempted to overthrow the government by force of arms and declared himself Chancellor. Civil war followed in many parts of Germany and the Socialists called a general strike in an attempt to restore order. It was successful, Kapp conceded defeat and fled to Sweden.

17 This is the 'Orgesch' which our Stinnes loves!

Das is die Orgesch, die unser Stinnes liebt! 'Orgesch' was an abbreviation for the 'Organisation Escherich', a short-lived paramilitary group which had confused political aims. According to Grosz, it was controlled by the military and consisted largely of (from left to right) South German landowners, Bavarian peasants and members of the military organisation called the Stahlhelm (steel helmet). Hugo Stinnes was one of the most powerful capitalists of the period, active in coal-mining, energy production and manufacturing. His aim was to control everything in the economy from the acquisition of raw materials to the production of manufactured goods. In 1920 he was elected to the German parliament as a member of the German People's Party.

18 The Communists fall and the exchange-rates rise!

Die Kommunisten fallen – und die Devisen Steigen!

The title alludes to a phrase used by Rosa Luxemburg in a pamphlet in 1916.

- 19 Work and don't despair!

  Arbeiten und nicht verzweifeln!

  The advertisements collaged into the background are for bars, cafés, cabarets, horseraces and other amusements.
  - light and air!

    Arbeitersanatorium: Licht und Luft dem Proletariat!

    The scene is an exercise yard in the Plötzensee prison, Berlin. The composition is based on the famous illustration by Gustave Doré which also inspired Van Gogh.

20 Workers' sanatorium: Let the proletariat have

- 21 The toads of possession Die Besitzkröten
- 22 For German law and German customs! Für deutsches Recht und deutsche Sitte!

- 23 God with us!

  Gott mit uns!
- 24 These people could, but simply don't want to work!

  Diese Leute könnten wohl sie wollen bloß nicht arbeiten!
- 25 On the Hiller trial: how German manhood is kept upright at the front Zum Prozeß Hiller: Wie man an der Front deutsche Manneszucht aufrecht erhielt
- 26 The thanks of the Fatherland are yours for certain!

  Des Vaterlandes Dank ist euch gewiß!
- 27 Pimps of death

  Zuhälter des Todes

  Hindenburg is in the centre, Ludendorff on the right. Compare No.11: Grosz repeated himself often, but rarely in the same book.
- 28 The faith-healers or the A1 machines Die Gesundbeter oder die K.V.-Maschinen An army doctor pronounces a rotting cadaver fit for active service. K.V. is the abbreviation for Kriegsverwendungsfähig, literally 'capable of war use', or 'A1'. The drawing might also play on the German word, popular with the military, Kadavergehorsam 'obedient as a corpse'.
- 29 Halting-place, Ghent

  Etappe Gent

  A scene from the Great War, showing German soldiers convalescing in Belgium.
- 30 Cheers Noske! The young revolution is dead!

  Prost Noske! Die junge Revolution ist tot!
  Gustav Noske became a member of the Reichstag in 1906 and, in 1919, represented the Majority Socialists in the National Constituent Assembly. From February 1919 until March 1920 he acted as Minister for Defence and in that capacity organised troops loval to the government (the Freikorps) who

brutally put down the revolution. They murdered the Spartacist leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Noske was regarded with special hatred by the Communists. (See also No.5).

- 31 None of us can emulate him!

  Den macht uns keiner nach!

  The title refers to what Wilhelm II allegedly said of the 'Captain' of Köpenick.
- 32 We fix as one! We revel as one!
  We all have but one enemy: RUSSIA!
  Wir schieben vereint! Wir prassen vereint!
  Wir haben alle nur ein Feind: RUSSLAND!
  These are the three main figures from Grosz's painting 'Germany, a Winter's tale' (1919).
  The figure on the right is a schoolmaster. He holds a copy of Goethe's works, a cane with a ribbon in the Imperial colours tied at the end and some oak leaves (a symbol of German fortitude).
- 33 Ludendorff's return

  Ludendorffs Rückkehr

  Ebert (right), the President, and Scheidemann
  (left), the Chancellor of Germany (holding a
  sword-cum-broken-palm leaf), greet General
  Ludendorff. Ludendorff had been largely
  responsible for German military policy during
  the war, had resigned his post in October 1918
  and had fled briefly to Sweden. Here he stands
  as a symbol of remilitarisation.
- 34 Spartacus on trial Spartakus vor Gericht
  The original Spartacus was a Thracian slave, the leader of the third slaves' revolt against Rome, who had been crucified in 71 B.C. Karl Liebknecht had used the name for his anti-war 'Spartacus letters' which he had begun to publish in January 1916. With Rosa Luxemburg he later led the Spartacus group which, inspired by the Bolsheviks, sought to impose the rule of the proletariat by force. The German Communist Party emerged from the Spartacists at the end of 1918.

35 Oh Marburg, oh Marburg, you wonderful city In which many murderers have such good friends!

O Marburg, o Marburg, du wunderschöne Stadt.

Darinnen mancher Mörder gar gute Freunde hat!

Marburg is the location of one of Germany's oldest and best universities and the title plays on a student drinking song. The figure in the cap in the foreground is a patron of one of the student duelling associations. These clubs were a hot-bed of reaction and Nationalism.

- 36 The court of the ruling class

  Das Gericht der herrschenden Klasse

  The German title is a play on the similarity
  between Gericht (court) and Gesicht (face).
- 37 'Shot whilst escaping'
  'Auf der Flucht erschossen'
  This is how the Freikorps described their
  murder of the Spartacist leaders Liebknecht
  and Luxemburg in 1919.
- 38 Hohenzollern Renaissance HOHENZOLLERN-RENAISSANCE A collage, in which the faces of some celebrated political figures have been superimposed on a painting of the royal family (the Kaiser was a Hohenzollern.) 'The unhappy married couple' on the left are Wolfgang Kapp (see No.16) and Walter Lüttwitz, the leader of the troops supporting Kapp in his putsch. Erich Koch was Minister for Home Affairs from October 1919 until May 1921. Gustav Bauer was Chancellor from August 1919 until March 1920 and then Treasury Minister. Adolf Köster was Minister for Foreign Affairs from April until June 1920 and in October 1921 took over Home Affairs. Hermann Müller was Chancellor from March until June 1920. Hermann Ehrhardt, 'the troublesome son', was a naval officer who, during the putsch of March 1920, had led troops occupying government buildings. Ebert was the President. Otto Gessler was Minister

for Reconstruction until March 1920 when he took over defence. He is described here as 'the girl from the Bendlerstrasse', which is where the German Admiralty was situated. General Oskar, Freiherr von Watter and Carl Severing, a Social Democrat and Reichskommissar for the Ruhr area, were responsible for brutally putting down a leftwing rebellion in 1920. The point of the collage, signed, incidentally, with a rubber stamp, was to make a comparison between the new rulers of Germany and the repressive, authoritarian ancien régime.

- 39 Because he demanded work! Weil er Arbeit forderte!
- 40 For the sake of 'internal peace' ...

  Um des 'Inneren Friedens' willen ...
- 41 ... the 'greens' are sent as friends to the people,

... schickt man die 'Grünen' als Freunde dem Volk,

The 'greens' were the army – it was the colour of soldiers' uniforms.

- 42 ... and grant the jobless man his daily death benefit
  - ... und gönnt dem Arbeitslosen sein tägliches Sterbegeld.
- 43 God-willed dependence Gottgewollte Abhängigkeit
- 44 Stinnes & Co., or the dealers in humanity Stinnes & Cie. oder die Menschen-schacherer

Arbeit means work. For Stinnes see No.17.

- 45 For national reasons ...

  Aus vaterländischen Motiven –
- 46 End of the day's work

  Feierabend

  The twin towers of the Marienkirche dominate the skyline of Munich in the background. On

7 April 1919 Munich briefly became the capital of the revolutionary, 'Soviet' Republic of Bavaria. The national government in Berlin sent a number of *Freikorps* detachments South to link up with loyal forces and suppress the dissident regime. There was a great deal of bloodshed before the *Freikorps* triumphed. These events form the background to Grosz's drawing.

- 47 The German plague Die deutsche Pest
- 48 Come unto me all ye who are troubled and heavy-laden!

  Kommet zu mir, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid!

  The words behind the priest read 'Glory to God in the highest'.
- 49 Businessman's initiative Unternehmer-Initiative
- 50 Early at 5 o'clock! Früh um 5 Uhr!
- 51 Bavarian order-cell Bayrische Ordnungszelle
- 52 Reconstruction Wiederaufbau
- 53 Like the masters, so too the lackeys revolution is a business for them, too Wie die Herren so die Knechte ... ... auch Revolution is ihnen ein Geschäft
- 54 Swamp flowers of capitalism Sumpfblumen des Kapitalismus
- 55 Pillars of society
  Stützen der Gesellschaft
- 56 Perfected democracy Vollendete Demokratie

- 57 The German idea in the world

  Der deutsche Gedanke in der Welt
- 58 Freedom is assured them Ihnen ist der Friede gesichert
- 59 Parting hurts! Scheiden tut weh!