Even ancient religious conceptions involve good and bad supernatural forces. The Old Testament does not only base on the idea of one single God, but also introduces the concept of the Satan, embodying the bad and evil. The antagonism between the good and bad principle dominates all our life. There always is a difference between pleasant and unpleasant events.

The German poet Goethe reflected this idea in his eminent work **FAUST**, which belongs to our German general education; I like to illuminate the principal points of his poem for our foreign guests within the scope of my lecture.

Goethe describes Dr. Faust as a typical representative of our cultural society, he is a typical scientist and researcher:

"Then shall I see, with vision clear,
How secret elements cohere,
And what the universe engirds,
And give up huckstering with words." 1)

He sees his powerlessness.

"For Nature keeps her veil inviolate,
Mysterious still in open light of day,
And where the spirit cannot penetrate
Your screws and irons will never make a way." 2)
He comes to an agreement with Mephistopheles, characterized by the following items:

"If I be quieted with a bed of ease,
Then let that moment be the end of me!
If ever flattering lies of yours can please
And soothe my soul to self-sufficiency,
And make me one of pleasure's devotees,
Then take my soul, for I desire to die:
And that's a wager!" 3)

Mephistopheles frees Faust from his cheerless and dark savant chamber and gives him sweets and pleasure of human life, but Faust is not satisfied of all this entertainment. Mephistopheles establishes a connection with the imperial court and knows how to make himself as a court-jester. The emperor is in great financial difficulties. He agrees to Mephistopheles' proposal and orders to produce paper money. Now he has the means to expand his power and to found a prosperous empire.

An episode concerning the creation of Hommuculus by a pupil of Faust appears.

"A thinker then, in mind's deep wonder clad,
May give at last a thinking brain its being." 4)

Faust regards himself as an idealist striving for fulfilment of good and growth for mankind.