



Jenny and the man in the tailcoat

Jenny and the Man in a Tailcoat is a German crime comedy by Paul Martin from 1941.

Plot

Insurance detective Peter Holm from Merkur Insurance is on the trail of thief Robert Makaroff, who is after a valuable pearl heavily insured with Merkur. The pearl has since been gifted to dancer Lilly Hegedüsch, but previously belonged to Count Palfi. Palfi's house is broken into, shortly before the pearl was secretly offered for sale to a woman. Peter Holm now knows that Makaroff must steal the pearl to complete his deal. In order to catch Makaroff, he has an article printed in the newspaper introducing Lilly Hegedüsch as the pearl's new owner. Lilly will soon be attending a stamp convention in Copenhagen , and Peter doesn't want to leave her side during that time. Peter's boss, Brink, is less than thrilled and fires him for having put the thief on the trail of the pearl. His dismissal is also precipitated by Brink's daughter Jenny, who has just completed her training as a criminal investigator and is traveling to Copenhagen under an assumed name to catch Makaroff. Peter has already fallen in love with her in the office and announced his marriage to Father Brink – and, unrecognized, makes Jenny his first marriage proposal on the train, which she rejects.

In Copenhagen, Peter not only meets Lilly, whom he tells of his plan, but also sees his former school friend Willy Krag, a passionate stamp collector, again for the first time in a long time. The bishop, who had recently canceled his participation in the congress due to scheduling conflicts, also arrives. In reality, His Eminence is Robert Makaroff, who intends to steal the pearl without being recognized.

	film
title	Jenny and the man in the tailcoat
Country of production	<u>Germany</u>
Original language	<u>German</u>
Year of publication	<u>1941</u>
length	89 minutes
Age rating	<u>Rated G</u>
manufacturing company	<u>Bavaria Film</u>
	<u>rod</u>
Director	<u>Paul Martin</u>
script	<u>Jacob Geis</u> <u>Peter Groll</u> <u>Paul Martin</u> <u>George Zoch</u>
production	<u>Ernst Rechenmacher</u>
Music	<u>Lothar Brühne</u>
camera	<u>Josef Strecher</u>
cut	<u>Hans Wolff</u>
	<u>occupation</u>
	<u>Gusti Huber</u> : Jenny Brink <u>Johannes Heesters</u> : Peter Holm <u>Hilde Hildebrand</u> : Lilly Hegedüsch <u>Paul Kemp</u> : Willy Krag <u>Oskar Sima</u> : Bishop <u>Hermann Pfeiffer</u> : Mr. Sprüngli <u>Arnulf Schröder</u> : Electrician <u>Walter Lieck</u> : Waiter Karl <u>Gustav Waldau</u> : General Director Brink <u>Edith Meinhard</u> : False Mrs. Sprüngli

Various coincidences lead Jenny to mistake Peter for Makaroff. Since she only pays attention to him when she wants to expose him as a criminal, Peter repeatedly lets her believe that he is actually the wanted criminal. At the same time, he woos her, invites her to the engagement dinner, and orders the rings, all the while trying to identify Makaroff. At the closing party of the congress, Peter plans to use a trick to catch Makaroff, but at the crucial moment, Peter is arrested by the police at Jenny's instigation. Only then does Peter reveal himself to Jenny. Jenny's father, in turn, appears and explains to Jenny that the fortune hunter, Peter, knew who she was all along. In the hustle and bustle, Makaroff manages to steal the pearl from Lilly and smuggle the jewel out of the hotel via his backers.

- Hertha von Hagen : Real Mrs. Sprüngli
- Hans Unterkircher : Arthur Kinsky
- Alice Treff : Lady in the jewelry store
- Erdmut Dauter : Photographer
- Edith Meinel : Cigarette lady
- Erich Ziegel : Jeweler Bergh
- Erik Frey : Partner of the jewelry store
- Carl Graumann : Doorman
- Erwin Klietsch : Bellboy
- Kurt Uhlig : Fritz, office worker at Brink
- Angelo Ferrari : Makaroff's accomplice
- Ernst Schrumpf : Second Doorman
- Wolfgang Kielsing : Bellboy
- Fritz Gerlach : Bellboy
- Kurt Daehn : Detective Inspector

Through an intermediary, Jenny learns that the pearl is hidden in cigars. Peter, in turn, saw one of the accomplices write the number 41 on a piece of paper for another. He follows a suspect to the train station and is able to search a suitcase with the number 41, but finds nothing suspicious inside. A cigar box is still sealed. Meanwhile, disappointed with Peter, Jenny wants to leave, but doesn't reveal anything she knows about the pearl's whereabouts. Brink's persuasion, who has long been convinced of Peter's honest intentions, is of no use. Willy Krag, meanwhile, is able to expose the bishop as a fraud, having offered him an extremely rare stamp in exchange for two worthless pieces. At the station, Jenny and Peter reconcile, and he learns from her that the pearl is hidden in the cigars. The suitcase with the number 41 is brought to the bishop's compartment, and Jenny and Peter find the pearl in the suitcase. The bishop threatens them with a gun, but is shortly afterwards taken into custody by the police, alerted by Krag. There is a happy ending for Jenny and Peter, and Willy Krag is happy too: with the high reward on Makaroff's head, he can finally afford a particularly rare stamp.

production

Jenny and the Man in a Tailcoat was based on a crime comedy by Georg Zoch, who also co-wrote the screenplay. Filming took place from June 12 to August 1941 in the Prague area and at the Bavaria Film Studios. The film premiered on November 25, 1941, at the Schweden-Lichtspiele in Vienna.

The film is one of the few German crime films released during the Nazi era. "The genre was not particularly popular with the Nazis. Officially, criminals were not allowed, and the brilliant German movie stars were not expected to play villains or criminals."^[1] As in most cases, the police officer in *Jenny and the Man in a Tailcoat* became a private investigator.

The film features various songs: Johannes Heesters sings "*Poor Musician Sings a Song of Love*," and Hilde Hildebrand interprets "*So war die Frau von Eschebach*." The lyrics were written by Charles Amberg and Bruno Balz. The piece "*Sport und Musik*" also features.

Jürgen Trimborn's Johannes Heesters biography, *The Man in a Tailcoat*, refers to the film title in its title.

criticism

„Freche, flott gespielte und inszenierte Kriminalkomödie mit Musik“, befand der *film-dienst*.^[2] *Cinema* nannte den Film eine „flott gespielte Komödie aus der Ufa-Fabrik“. ^[3]

Siehe auch

- Liste der während der NS-Zeit im Deutschen Reich uraufgeführten deutschen Spielfilme

Weblinks

- Jenny und der Herr im Frack* (<https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0033770/>) bei IMDb
- Jenny und der Herr im Frack* (<https://www.filmportal.de/9a45d47112384f2e8793621a90717ccd>) bei filmportal.de

Einzelnachweise

- Jürgen Trimborn: *Der Herr im Frack. Johannes Heesters – Biografie*. Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin 2003, S. 343.
- Jenny und der Herr im Frack*. (<https://www.filmdienst.de/film/details/43272>) In: *Lexikon des internationalen Films*. Filmdienst, abgerufen am 2. März 2017.
- Jenny und der Herr im Frack*. (<https://www.cinema.de/1324781>) In: *cinema*. Abgerufen am 8. April 2022.

Abgerufen von „https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jenny_und_der_Herr_im_Frack&oldid=258231063“

