

20 Jahre Deutsch-Britische Gesellschaft Chemnitz e.V.

Als im September des Jahres 1990 Chemnitzer Bürger die Deutsch-Britische Gesellschaft gründeten, nahmen sie auch ihr neu gewonnenes demokratisches Recht wahr, sich zu einem Verein zusammenzuschließen und ihren Interessen entsprechend gemeinsam mit Gleichgesinnten ihre Freizeit zu verbringen. Es stimmt zwar: auch in der DDR gab es seit der Vereinbarung der Städtepartnerschaft zwischen Karl-Marx-Stadt und Manchester im Jahre 1983 eine ähnliche Gesellschaft. Doch wer waren die Mitglieder dieser Gesellschaft? Sicherlich nicht die „normalen“ Bürger dieser Stadt, die an Großbritannien interessiert waren. Ich kann dazu aus eigenem Erleben folgendes berichten: nachdem ich in der „Freien Presse“, dem damaligen Zentralorgan der SED, einen Artikel über diese Gesellschaft gelesen hatte, hatte ich mit einem Leserbrief angefragt, wie man Mitglied werden kann. Ich habe nie eine Antwort bekommen.

So ein Jubiläum ist auch ein Anlass, als Mitglied auf Erlebnisse mit der DBG zurück zu schauen. Ich denke da vor allem an unsere gemeinsamen Reisen auf „die Insel“ und die dortigen Begegnungen mit britischen Bürgern, oder an die Ausfahrten zu interessanten Orten in Deutschland, die oftmals einen Bezug zu Großbritannien hatten. Aber auch besonders interessante Vorträge sind im Gedächtnis geblieben. Nicht zu vergessen die Teilnahme an Veranstaltungen der Stadt, wie z.B. dem Chemnitzer Stadtfest.

Man sollte jedoch auch einen Blick in die Zukunft werfen. Dabei kommt die Frage auf, ob es die Deutsch-Britische Gesellschaft Chemnitz e.V. in 10 oder sogar in weiteren 20 Jahren noch geben wird. Oder wird sie angesichts des momentan hohen Altersdurchschnitts ihrer Mitglieder bis dahin „ausgestorben“ sein? Bedenklich stimmt in dem Zusammenhang, dass es in den letzten Jahren nicht mehr gelungen ist, für weitere Englandreisen eine ausreichende Anzahl von Teilnehmern aus den eigenen Reihen zusammen zu bekommen, die notwendig wäre, um die Kosten für die Fahrt in einem vertretbaren Rahmen zu halten. Die Gründe für die Nichtteilnahme waren meistens gesundheitlicher Natur.

Doch Schluss jetzt mit den negativen Gedanken. Wir feiern ein Jubiläum und das sollte uns Anlass sein, optimistisch und voller Vertrauen in die Zukunft zu schauen.

Siegfried Rosch

Wales in April

Once I informed my British friends on our plan to go to Wales for a week in April this year. The prompt answer was: “Good luck for a rainy week in Wales!”

Four members of our society joined the group of the evening school of Aue travelling by coach and ferry from Aue via Rotterdam and Hull to Llandudno in the most northern corner of Wales. On the second day of our journey, at 6 o'clock a.m., we arrived at the assembly point where our hosts welcomed us. It took us only a few moments to understand that not only the Welsh people are very friendly but also the Welsh weather knows such a strong side.

The programme of this journey was well prepared by Mrs Neef who visited together with her family this region of Wales in the previous year. She gave us short pieces of information on the places of interest, explained historical backgrounds and guided us reliably to all the castles, churches and historical sites in Shrewsbury, Conwy, Baumaris, Penmon, Llangollen, Caernarfon and Lincoln. But there was also enough time for enjoying the landscape by sitting in a boat drawn by a horse or in the lake railway.

On the sixth day of our journey our coach driver had a day off and so we got the chance to discover our host location. Llandudno is Wales's largest resort, uniquely situated between the Great and Little Ormes with two wonderful beaches. It has kept its Victorian and Edwardian elegance and splendour, despite its modern attractions.

The Great Orme (205 m only) with its Summit Complex can be reached by the only cable-hauled tramway installed in 1902 and being the only one still operating on British public roads. The whole tramway has been lovely restored, ready for another century of service. Another unusual way of reaching the top is given by a cabin lift, which is the longest in Great Britain.

On our way down the hill we visited a Bronze Age copper mine, which is said to be the oldest metal mine open to the public in the world. Somewhat later we were not able to trust our eyes when we

observed skiers, snowboarders and tobogganists in action. Llandudno has a 300 metre dry ski slope and toboggan run installed in 1986. It is not only popular with amateur enthusiasts but is of national importance to the sport, as the Artificial Ski Championships are held here each year.

A special highlight beyond the borders of Wales was the excursion to Liverpool, the home town of the Beatles. We started with a sightseeing tour of Liverpool and after that we followed the traces of the Beatles by visiting the museum. The photos and the songs reminded most of us of an exciting time caused by the musical life of the Beatles.

One of the advantages of these journeys organized by the evening school in Aue is the chance to stay with host families. The host gives not only full board and lodging but also the possibility of conversation of course by using the English language. My wife and I shared the accommodation with a couple from Aue. We were very lucky when we noticed that the host lady was very open-minded and interested in the conversation with us. She assisted us in discovering some of the hidden places in her home town. Two evenings we visited the pub "King's Head" and we were glad that she once accompanied us. So we understood how life is in Wales in several situations, it seems to be like in Germany but there are also quite different behavioural patterns. Before we had the last drink with her we did some gardening. The front garden of her house needed a new face. We weeded the small garden and planted the



herbaceous plants bought in Caernarfon. She found that this was a rather good idea - and a kind way to say thank you for a successful stay in Llandudno (Wales).

Dr. Gerhard Reimann

Review of the last months

29 April 2010

"In the Land of the Pharaohs (Part 1)"

On his journey to Egypt Mr Siegfried Rosch became acquainted with the 'Land of the Pharaohs'. By means of a video he showed the audience the various and unique places he visited together with a large group of tourists.

They started from Hurghada, a holiday resort on the Red Sea where they were staying for four days, and had a transfer by coach to Luxor, on the banks of the river Nile, where they saw the 'Karnak' and the 'Luxor' Temples. On board the ship 'Solaris' they passed the floodgate at Esna. During a stop at Edfu they admired the 'Horus' Temple, known as the best preserved temple in Egypt, about 2000 years old.

When the group reached Aswan they visited a quarry with the 'Unfinished Obelisk', and were taken to the 'Aswan Highdam' at the 'Nasser Lake'.

The two temples at 'Abu Simbel' on the west bank of the Nile surely were a special highlight of this wonderful journey.

Mr Rosch ended his report with pictures of an 'Arabian Night'.

The audience again experienced an interesting and remarkable evening and thanked with much applause.

Maria Weiße

27 May 2010

"In the Land of the Pharaohs (Part 2)"

Teil 2 des Videovortrages "In the Land of the Pharaohs" von Herrn Rosch führte uns von Aswan nach Kairo.

Am letzten Tag in Aswan war im Programm der Besuch einer Moschee und am Nachmittag bei freier Zeiteinteilung der Besuch eines arabischen Basars mit Gewürzshop. Am nächsten Morgen startete das Schiff mit der deutschen Reisegruppe von Aswan zurück nach Luxor. Auf dieser Fahrt, 40 km von Aswan entfernt, war ein Zwischenstopp mit dem Besuch des Tempels Kom Ombo. Touristenführer Achmed informierte die Reisegruppe über alte ägyptische Kultur und erklärte u. a. alte medizinische Instrumente und den ältesten ägyptischen Kalender, dargestellt an den Tempelwänden. Am frühen Abend Ankunft in Luxor. Am nächsten Tag stand für die deutsche Touristengruppe der Besuch Luxors und deren Umgebung mit dem Besuch des „Tals der Könige“ mit der Grabstätte von Ramses II. und des Hatshepsut Tempels auf dem Programm.

Am nächsten Morgen Abflug vom Gate 11 mit dem Flugzeug der Egypt Airlines nach Kairo. Bei einer Stadtrundfahrt und dem Besuch des Ägyptischen Museums lernte die Touristengruppe die Geschichte der Stadt und des Landes Ägypten kennen. Der Besuch der fünftausend Jahre alten Pyramiden, als Grabstätten der alten ägyptischen Könige, in der Nähe Kairos und der Besuch der Mohamed Ali Moschee mit ihren 80m hohen Minaretten waren Höhepunkte des Kairo-Aufenthaltes. Der Khan el-Khalili Basar, der größte Handelsplatz von Kairo, galt als ein Muss des Kairo - Besuches. Mit einem letzten Blick auf Kairo mit seinen historischen Pyramiden bei Nacht ging die Reise in das Land der Pharaos zu Ende.

Danke Herrn Rosch für seinen interessanten Ägyptenbesuch per Video.

Dorothea Böhme

24 June 2010

“Thomas More’s ‘UTOPIA’ and the Dialectics of Pessimism and Optimism”

“Man is not made for Utopia” – with these words concluded Mrs Prof. Cecile Sandten, Head of Department ‘English Literatures’ at the TU Chemnitz, her interesting but equally demanding lecture on different aspects of utopian worlds and societies. In her journey through philosophy and literature, she didn’t limit herself only on the book by the English politician, philosopher and writer Thomas More, that was published in 1516 and describes an ideal state on a distant island in contrast to the social situation in England and Europe of that time. She presented further examples from literature and film, such as Charlotte Perkins Gilman’s “Herland” (1915), which depicts a feminist Utopia, criticizing with it the world of that time that was mainly ruled by men, William Golding’s book “The Lord of the Flies” (1954), that is telling the story of a group of schoolboys stranded on an uninhabited island after a plane crash and their decline from a state of relative innocence to one of violence and barbarism, and finally the American film “The Matrix” (1999) which draws the picture of a future world in which reality perceived by humans is actually simulated by a faultless computer programme, against which the main character, Neo, together with a group of other people, rebels.

No doubt, the topic was a very complex one, but Prof. Sandten presented it in a comprehensible way. She illustrated her words with quite a number of pictures either from the books and the film or showing utopian worlds in general, for instance Hieronymus Bosch’s painting “The Garden of Earthly Delights – The Earthly Paradise”, created in 1510.

When Prof. Sandten cited from More’s book “Utopia” many of his ideas about an ideal society reminded me strongly of what I was taught at school in the DDR what life would be like in communism. History has meanwhile proved that communism doesn’t work. It cannot work because see first line.

Siegfried Rosch

Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen

Do., 26.8.2010, 19 Uhr, Vortragssaal im DASietz: „Titanic Tragedy“, Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Siegfried Rosch

Do., 30.9.2010, 19 Uhr, Vortragssaal im DASietz: Feierstunde aus Anlass des 20-jährigen Bestehens der DBG Chemnitz e.V. für Mitglieder und geladene Gäste

Do., 28.10.2010, 19 Uhr, Vortragssaal im DAStietz: „Guy Fawkes Night“, Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Simon Orrell

Do., 25.11.2010, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum ‚Otto-Brenner-Haus‘, Hainstr. 125: „English Poems of Shakespeare’s Days“, Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Harald Linke

Fr., 3.12.2010, ab 18 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum ‚Otto-Brenner-Haus‘, Hainstr. 125: Weihnachtsfeier der DBG

(Änderungen vorbehalten)

Ten years British Embassy Berlin

The British Embassy Berlin is celebrating the tenth anniversary of the opening of its new building by Her Majesty the Queen on 18 July 2000.

At this year's Embassy summer party in honour of The Queen's birthday (on 17 June 2010) the Embassy launched a photo exhibition depicting the construction of the building, its opening by Her Majesty and key events of the past ten years.

On 19 July, the British Ambassador, Sir Michael Arthur invited two artists who were commissioned by the British Government to create works of art for the British Embassy building – Catherine Yass and David Tremlett – to return to the Embassy ten years on and talk about their work.

The new Embassy building is on the site of the pre-War British Embassy built in 1874. The building was damaged by bombing during the Second World War and subsequently by a fire after the war. The ruins were cleared by East German authorities and the site was empty until 1998.

Following the decision by the German Federal Government to restore Berlin as the seat of Government, the British Government negotiated with the Federal Authorities and the site was soon restored formally to Her Majesty's Government. A limited competition was held in 1994- 95 to find a design for the new Embassy. Michael Wilford and Partners, London and Stuttgart, were announced as the winner in February 1995.

The ground was broken on 30 June 1998 and the building was opened by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on 18 July 2000.

Berliners love to give nicknames to new buildings and the Embassy soon became known as „das bunte Haus“ (the colourful house).

Michael Wilford and Partners wanted to give passers-by an insight into the work of the Embassy so the facade has been cut wide open to reveal the circular purple conference drum and the triangular pale blue Information Centre. The courtyard with its English oak tree is also visible from the street, giving passers-by an indication of the open spaces and light within the building.

In 2009, the British Embassy Berlin was assessed by BREEAM, the leading and most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings, and was awarded the new "BREEAM in-Use" certificate. In 2010 it received the BREEAM in-Use International Award. The Embassy building achieved a 'Very Good' rating for Part 1: Asset Performance and Part 2: Building Management Performance.

BREEAM In-Use was launched in March 2009 to help building managers reduce the running costs and improve the environmental performance of existing buildings.

(Source: www.britishembassy.de)

Our Language section

Public Viewing

Wie sich die Bedeutung von Worten in einer Sprache ändert und dass diese Bedeutungsänderung durchaus auch von außerhalb in das Land zurückkommen kann, konnte man im Rahmen der kürzlich zu Ende gegangenen Fußballweltmeisterschaft in Südafrika an dem Begriff „Public Viewing“ erkennen:

*After the success of the **public viewing** events at the World Cup in Germany in 2006, Fifa went global with the concept, naming Paris, Berlin, Rome, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro and Sydney as the hosts for*

2010.

(The London Independent)

South Africans will be able to watch 2010 Fifa World Cup matches free via national broadcaster SABC at **public viewing** events and in bars after the SABC agreed a deal with FIFA.

Fifa general secretary, Jerome Valcke, said that SABC did not need a licence to broadcast the Fifa Confederations Cup in 2009 or the 2010 Fifa World Cup. Pubs, clubs, restaurants and bars would also not need to apply for a broadcasting licence if these establishments did not charge admission fees or participate in sponsorship activities.

"It is extremely important for us that the first Fifa World Cup in Africa touches as broad an audience as possible, not only those inside the World Cup stadiums, in the most meaningful way", Valcke said. The announcement comes after months of negotiations. SABC and Fifa agreed television and radio rights agreements in June 2006 for the 2010 and 2014 World Cups.

(Source: www.sportbusiness.com/news/)

Eigentlich versteht man im englischen Sprachraum unter public viewing das öffentliche Aufbahnen von (meistens prominenten) Verstorbenen, um ihnen die letzte Ehre zu erweisen. Seit der Weltmeisterschaft 2006 in Deutschland, während der das Konzept des gemeinsamen Anschauens der Fußballspiele auf großen Bildwänden sehr erfolgreich durchgeführt wurde, hat sich dieser Begriff auch in anderen Ländern eingebürgert. Zwar gibt es in den meisten Pubs in Großbritannien schon länger Fernsehgeräte und das gemeinsame Verfolgen von größeren Sportveranstaltungen bei einem Pint of Lager oder Bitter ist dort schon seit langem sehr populär, doch derartige Großveranstaltungen und auch eine Bezeichnung dafür gab es dort bisher nicht.

Football/Soccer

Haben Sie sich schon einmal gefragt, warum Fußball im Englischen manchmal auch als „soccer“ bezeichnet wird? Als durch die im Jahre 1863 gegründete englische Football Association die Regeln für das Fußballspiel festgelegt wurden, prägte man auch die Bezeichnung „association football“, um damit das Spiel von den anderen Versionen des Fußballs, wie z.B. Rugby football, abzugrenzen. Der Begriff „soccer“ entstand um das Jahr 1880 aus einer Abkürzung für „association“. Aus offensichtlichen Gründen (siehe Wörterbuch) wurde dafür jedoch nicht die erste Silbe „ass“ verwendet, sondern man nahm die zweite Silbe „soc“, aus der dann im Laufe der Zeit „soccer“ wurde. Obwohl der Begriff in Großbritannien entstand, spricht man heutzutage vor allem in den USA, in Kanada und Australien, wo Fußball, wie wir es kennen, nicht so eine bedeutende Rolle spielt, im Gegensatz zum American Football, Canadian Football und Australian Football von Soccer.

Fast talker

Nachfolgend berichtet ein Sportreporter von einem Fußballspiel. Er spricht allerdings so schnell, dass einige Worte fehlen. Setzen Sie diese Worte aus der folgenden Liste in den Lücken ein.

counterattack cross off-side penalty punch referee space tackle target touchline

“The shot is on (1), and the goalkeeper does well to (2) it away. And now it’s England on the (3) Lampard sees Joe Cole in (4) out wide. There’s an appeal for (5), but the flag stays down. Cole goes racing down the (6) He chips the ball over one player, and here comes the (7) Oh dear! That was a very late (8) The (9)..... blows his whistle for a free-kick. England have a good chance now, with a set piece on the edge of the (10) box.”

Auflösung aus Newsletter Nr. 58 “Ears“

1. ear
2. between
3. to the ground

4. earful
5. up to

This and that from the 'island'

Ship in a bottle

Artist Yinka Shonibare's '*Nelson's Ship in a Bottle*' has been unveiled in May, sitting atop Trafalgar Square's fourth plinth. The artist said his version of HMS Victory with its 37 large textile sails with African and batik prints reflected the multicultural and diverse capital. The scale replica will commemorate the Battle of Trafalgar and 50th anniversary of Nigerian independence, where the artist grew up.



London Mayor Boris Johnson described it as a "stunning work" while Ekow Eshun, chairman of the Fourth Plinth Commissioning Group, said the creation was "topical and compelling artwork". Shonibare is the first black artist to be commissioned to make a work for the fourth plinth. The ship replaces Sir Keith Park's statue and Antony Gormley's artwork.

The artist outlined the meaning of the piece as being a celebration of Britain's multicultural society, which Shonibare attributes in part to Nelson's victory at the Battle of

Trafalgar: the seas were freed for the British to build their Empire; subsequently, individuals and families from countries within that Empire arrived in Britain.

The 2.35m high ship inside a specially-made glass bottle, which is a 1:29 scale replica of the original HMS Victory, will be in place for 18 months.

Christie Week 2010

Each September, the English Riviera towns of Torquay, Paignton and Brixham become the murder capitals of Europe, with a large number of people shot, stabbed, strangled, poisoned, drowned, bludgeoned and asphyxiated. But don't panic – none of it is real!

It's all part of the annual celebration of the life of Agatha Christie, who was born in the resort 120 years ago. Since that time, she has sold more than two billion books, which have been translated into over 70 languages, making her the most widely published author of all time. In celebration of this, the English Riviera hosts the annual Agatha Christie Festival, a week of events that coincide with her birthday on 15 September.

Over 40 events will be taking place across the area this year including plays, open-air cinema screenings, tea-dances, walks, talks, lectures, book signings, murder mystery dinners, attracting tourists in their thousands from around the world.

(www.englishriviera.co.uk)

Through the Canadian Rockies (Part 2)

We continued our trip the next morning, But instead of travelling by bus to Kamloop we used a plane at the Jasper Airport. This saved us a lot of hours of driving and since it was a commuter plane and did not fly as high as other, larger long distance planes, it was possible to see the beautiful stretches of the country below us.

Naturally, before we boarded the plane we had to say goodbye to our driver/tour guide and knew already, that we would miss her. But since there was some time left before the plane took off, she told us about the bears and the way a bear mother would raise her cubs. The young bears would stay with her for two years. During the time they would have to learn everything they needed to know, including how to fend off predators. Whenever she left them looking for food, the young bears had to climb up a

tree and sit way up there until the mother returned. She would also take them to feed on berries and young plants. After two years they were ready to fend for themselves. She chased them up a tree again and gave them instructions to stay there until she would come back. But you see, this time she left for good. After sitting in the tree for hours the cubs got hungry and even if they might get punished, they decided to climb down and look for something to eat. They might as well have done that because from that moment on they were without their mother and had to look for food themselves. We all enjoyed this story and felt a little bit sorry for the young bears, but that is nature and it shows again how important it is to get a good education. Not only for the animals, but human beings could also learn from it.

The plane ride was some welcome diversion. We got wined and dined and talked about the last few days and the new impressions and insights we experienced.

We landed and embarked at Vancouver Airport and were met by our new tour guide and our driver. At the hotel we received our room keys and after an hour assembled in the lobby for a city tour. Remember, we took this trip in 1979 and now, when I watched the 2010 Olympics, there was no recollection of the city any more. High-rises now, where smaller, but very nice buildings had been. We drove by the larger important places Vancouver had to offer. Even 30 years ago it was a large city and our tour guide explained it all to us in a pleasant voice.

The next day we were driven to Gastown. A likeable, delightful town north-east of downtown Vancouver with friendly, little stores, restaurants and hotels. A tourist attraction with gas lanterns and especially, the big attraction, this mammoth clock, not powered by electricity or gas, but by steam. We



were told that it was the only such clock in the world. And it is whistling the time of the hour by steam instead with bells. Something out of the extra-ordinary and very interesting. The gas lanterns gave the town a soothing glow and it was a pleasure just to look at everything in this atmosphere. For dinner we selected a storybook restaurant advertising original Canadian home cooked meals and were pleasantly surprised.

For the evening some of our group attended a dance and the next day we heard that our odd couple (the elderly lady and her dance instructor) danced up a storm into the wee hours and did not come for breakfast, ha, ha, ha. Most of us had gone to bed right after getting to the hotel. Good for them, if they could manage and more power to them.

The next day we took a ship to Vancouver Island and visited the well-known Butchart Gardens. Out of this world, was all we could say. Hundreds of different flowers and acres of it. The beauty was breathtaking. The Sunken Garden is a wonder to behold.

The Butcharts were in the limestone business and had pits on different stretches on the island. When they had taken all the limestone out of one pit at the beginning of the 20th century, the Butcharts came to the conclusion to spruce the deep sides up with flowers. Mrs Butchart and her helpers went slowly into the pit on rope ladders and worked their way down all around the pit on the four sides and planted thousands of flowers and bushes of different varieties, also on the bottom. Annuals and perennials, so there were always many flowers in bloom.

This Sunken Garden has been visited by thousands of people from all over the world. Some of them came many times and there were always blooming flowers and bushes. We were told the following story: One year the Butcharts went to Europe on vacation. When they were in Italy, they saw the most beautiful statues in different places. Mrs Butchart showed her excitement at one particular statue and her husband realized he could make her a present. Without saying anything to her he ordered one statue exactly as the one she so admired. He gave orders where to ship it and to his foreman at home where to install it. After the Butcharts came back to



Vancouver and eating by the bay window in their dining room, they could look at a beautiful path extending to the ocean. There at the end stood the statue in its glory. Mrs Butchart thought she was seeing a mirage. After all, they had just returned from Europe and had to adjust to the nine-hour time change. She had to blink her eyes a few times, but looking at her husband and seeing his smile, it shed some light on the subject. He could not have made her a more thoughtful present and it took her a long time to get over this excitement.

The statue was still there when we were there and the story is well known. It must have cost him a fortune, but what does that mean to a businessman who made his money digging up limestone? We took our time looking at the flowers, ate lunch, and later took a sightseeing tour through the city of Victoria, a very pleasant place on the island, with many well tended homes, parks and municipal buildings.

The ship took us back to Vancouver and we had free time to go shopping, or whatever we wanted to do and enjoyed every minute of it.

The trip slowly came to an end and it was time to fly to Calgary and home. But there time to get some insight to the well known Calgary Stampede. A few days of excitement for many young men from all over the country, to participate in riding one of many viciously balking half-wild horses, trying to stay in the saddle for two minutes before the rider gets thrown to the ground. It takes strong and trained men to risk this and one can say it is a special type of person, not afraid of any injury that very often occurs. The winner will be rewarded a hefty amount of money. Thousands of spectators will fill the large stadium. It is quite a sight to behold. So the horse will not stamp on the rider after it throws him, men dressed as clowns will run close to the horses, trying to distract them.

It sure is a dangerous sport, similar to a bull fight in Spain. Most riders have had broken bones from some former falls and yet, they get on the horses again the next year and hope their luck will hold. To take home the most money seems to be all they care about. They participate in different stampedes all over the country, but the Calgary Stampede is the cream of the crop.

The flight from Calgary, Alberta, to Buffalo, N.Y., made us recount all we had experienced during the last two weeks. We all had enjoyed every day. A trip well organized. Listening to our tour guide made us appreciate nature and the different animals and their behaviour even more.

Gisela Muench