

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

London stand in den letzten drei Wochen im Mittelpunkt des Interesses der sportlichen Welt. Nach 1908 und 1948 war es das dritte Mal, dass die britische Hauptstadt die Ehre hatte, die Olympischen Spiele auszurichten. Dabei dürfte wenig bekannt sein, dass es ein Brite war, der einen wesentlichen Anteil an der Wiederbelebung dieses größten Treffens der Sportler aus aller Welt im Jahre 1896 hatte. Die Einzelheiten dazu erfahren Sie in dem Artikel auf Seite 9.

Eine schöne Tradition sind unsere gemeinsamen Tagesfahrten. In diesem Jahr ging die Reise zur Heidecksburg und allen Teilnehmern scheint es sehr gut gefallen zu haben. Angenehm war natürlich auch, dass Petrus "mitgespielt" hat, was ja bei dem diesjährigen Achterbahn - Sommer nicht selbstverständlich ist. Auf Seite 6 können Sie einen Bericht darüber lesen.

Ein ganz besonderes Ereignis war für unsere Gesellschaft zweifellos der Vortrag des britischen Botschafters Simon McDonald, der bei seiner Rundreise durch die neuen Bundesländer Anfang Juli auch in Chemnitz Station gemacht hatte. An dieser Stelle muss ein herzliches Dankeschön an die Verantwortlichen des Tietz ausgesprochen werden, die uns kurzfristig den Veranstaltungssaal zur Verfügung gestellt haben. Herr Dr. Reimann wirft in seinem Beitrag auf Seite 8 einen Blick auf diese Veranstaltung.

Am letzten Wochenende dieses Monats steht wieder das Chemnitzer Stadtfest an, an dem bisher auch unsere Gesellschaft teilgenommen hat. Obwohl sich die Bedingungen (Standgebühren, Standplatz) in letzter Zeit immer mehr verschlechtert hatten, war es uns bisher trotzdem mehr oder weniger gut gelungen, diese zu meistern und unsere Mitwirkung relativ erfolgreich zu gestalten. In diesem Jahr sind unseres Erachtens diese Bedingungen allerdings nicht mehr hinnehmbar, sodass der Vorstand schweren Herzens beschlossen hat, in diesem Jahr nicht teilzunehmen. Was im nächsten Jahr werden wird, lässt sich jetzt natürlich noch nicht sagen. Wir hoffen allerdings, dass wir mit den für die Organisation Verantwortlichen wieder zu einer annehmbaren Übereinkunft kommen werden.

Zum Schluss noch ein Hinweis: Aus Platzmangel muss die Sprachabteilung diesmal leider entfallen. Sie erscheint jedoch wieder im nächsten Newsletter.

Damit wünschen wir Ihnen viel Freude mit dieser Ausgabe und hoffen, dass die Beiträge auf Ihr Interesse stoßen.

Die Redaktion

Death of a Star



On Sunday, May 20, 2012, Robin Gibb, singer and songwriter of the BEE GEES, died at the age of 62. He lost his fight against cancer.

For more than 45 years, Robin was, together with his brothers Maurice and Barry, member of the world's most famous family-band (Guinness Book of Records). Since 1994, Robin Gibb has had a permanent place in the "Songwriters Hall of Fame". In 2004, he received a honorary doctorate of music from the University of Manchester.

I remember doing service in the East German naval forces in the late 1960s, when Robin Gibb occupied the first place of the charts with his song *Saved By The Bell*. Unforgettable were his later songs as a soloist, such as *Juliet*, *Kathy's Gone* or *He Can't Love You*. For me, Robin's voice was always phenomenal. That's why I liked him all over the years.

Robin Gibb's last job ended in March of this year with a requiem, co-written with his son Robin-John, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the sinking of the *Titanic*.

The music-loving people around the world will never forget this great artist and I think the songs of the BEE GEES will always be welcome also in future.

Winfried Herold

Review of the last months

23 February 2012

“Britain’s Breathing Spaces - National Parks in the UK”

Herr **Siegfried Rosch**, unser Vorstandsmitglied, entführte uns am 23. Februar 2012 mit seinem Vortrag „Britain’s Breathing Spaces – National Parks in the UK“ in die Geschichte der Nationalparks Großbritanniens.

Für mich war es sehr interessant zu erfahren, dass die ersten britischen Nationalparks erst 60 Jahre alt sind, während in den USA der „Yosemite NP“ bereits 1872 und der „Krüger NP“ in Südafrika 1926 erschlossen wurden.

Das Interesse der Öffentlichkeit für die Schaffung von Nationalparks in Großbritannien war bereits in den 1930er Jahren sehr groß, doch es wurden seitens der Regierung zu dieser Zeit keine Aktivitäten unternommen. Die Unzufriedenheit in der Bevölkerung wuchs und am Sonntag, dem 24. April 1932, wurde von Wandergruppen aus Manchester und Sheffield ein Marsch mit ca. 400 Teilnehmern zum Kinder Scout organisiert. Der Kinder Scout, der sich im Besitz des Duke of Devonshire befindetet, ist ein Moorland Plateau und Berg im Norden des Peak Districts und der höchste Punkt des Nationalparks. Die Wanderer sollten durch Wildhüter des Dukes aufgehalten werden, was nicht immer völlig gewaltlos ablief. Der so genannte Mass Trespass on Kinder Scout war das erste große Ereignis in der Bewegung für den freien Zugang zu in Privatbesitz befindlichem Land und damit eine Grundlage für die Schaffung von Nationalparks.

Die ersten vier und sicher auch bekanntesten britischen Nationalparks wurden jedoch erst 1951 geschaffen :

- Lake District (im Nordwesten Großbritanniens)
- Peak District (in den Midlands)
- Dartmoor NP (im Südwesten Großbritanniens– kennen gelernt auf unserer gemeinsamen Englandreise 1998) und
- Snowdonia NP (Wales – besucht während unserer gemeinsamen Wales-Reise im Jahr 2000)

Zwischen 1952 und 1958 wurden durch die Regierung Großbritanniens noch weitere sechs Nationalparks für die Öffentlichkeit geschaffen. Darauf folgte eine lange Pause. Erst 1989 wurde wieder begonnen, neue Nationalparks zu erschließen. Von 1989 bis 2005 entstanden weitere fünf Nationalparks in Großbritannien.

Der jüngste Nationalpark Großbritanniens ist seit 2011 für die Öffentlichkeit zugänglich. Es ist der South Downs National Park und befindet sich an der Südküste Großbritanniens.

All diese Nationalparks sind mit ihren spektakulären Landschaften, ihren Bergregionen und der Tierwelt Kleinode, die jedes Jahr von Millionen von Menschen besucht werden. Der amerikanische Journalist Bill Bryson z.B. beschrieb die Yorkshire Dales, die für ihn und seine Familie für sieben Jahre Heimat waren, als eine wunderbare Landschaft, an der jeder das Recht hat, sich von Herzen zu erfreuen.

Die Erhaltung der Nationalparks erfordert umfangreiche Arbeiten. Die Nationalpark - Behörden, ihre Ranger und eine Vielzahl freiwilliger Helfer schützen und pflegen regelmäßig diese Gebiete. Die Regierung Großbritanniens unterstützt die Nationalpark - Behörden in ihrer Arbeit mit finanziellen Mitteln.

Für mich war es sehr interessant zu erfahren, dass neben den vier bekanntesten Nationalparks noch weitere 11 für die Öffentlichkeit zugänglich sind.

Dorothea Böhme

26 April 2012

“The Indian Summer of Sherlock Holmes”

No doubt, Holmes and Watson are best suitable to be mocked in pastiche. These days, one can even find them on TV, in a British series titled “Sherlock”. A review of it published in FREIE PRESSE called it “a sensation” and asked this provocative question: “Is the British TV really so much better than ours?” – A good laugh.

In a lecture read to us on 26 April, **Prof. Cecile Sandten** (TU Chemnitz, Head of the Department of English Literatures) turned to Vitahl Rajan’s “Holmes of the Raj”. This collection of short but interconnected stories makes Holmes and Watson appear in India. There, Conan Doyle’s famous characters are involved in a number of law cases and investigations. Both of them have reached their riper days so what they experience is their “Indian Summer”.

I was lucky I could talk to Prof. Sandten directly before she held the floor. “Yes”, she said, “these stories may take the reader some time to make friends with them, but once this has happened, people will confess they’re fascinating.” I cannot say how many of her audience started to make friends with Rajan’s book that night, but it goes without saying that literary fiction, depending on what readers expect to draw from it, may meet both admiration and neglect. Published on the Internet, for instance, a review written by the Canadian critic Charles Prepolec states: “Instead of solid pastiche, the reader will find himself faced with what amounts to little more than a vaguely engaging Indian travelogue narrated by Watson.” That’s how *he* feels about the book, which does not stop me saying my thanks to our lecturer for trying to make us feel like *she* does. I hope she will find time to read many more lectures to us.

Harald Linke

31 May 2012

“Travels of an Alabamian: The Cultures and Experiences of a Southerner“

There were fears before **Joe Riddle**’s talk that, due to his American southern state-accent, the audience might have problems to understand him. And indeed, for some of those present these fears unfortunately were founded which, however, was not so much caused by his accent but because he very often turned away from the microphone and therefore it was sometimes hard to make out what he was saying. All this showed that Joe Riddle is not a professional lecturer.

For those who were able to follow Joe’s words, it was quite an interesting talk that he began with introducing his family and the area he comes from. He showed on a map that Alabama lies in the so called Bible belt of the United States. The region is also occasionally stricken by terrible hurricanes.

Joe carried on with a report about a trip to Mexico where he together with a group of young people went into poor districts in the country and handed over much needed things that had been donated during charity events in the USA. His report was illustrated with several photos showing the dreadful circumstances under which those people are living.

Joe Riddle finished his talk with an account of an incident that happened to him during a stay in Spain, on the Mediterranean. Since he was short on money he decided to spend the night on the beach because it was quite hot at daytime. The night, however, proved to be pretty chilly and, dressed only in a T-shirt and shorts, soon he started to feel cold. He eventually found a sheltered place where a number of obviously homeless people had already bedded down for the night. Although they didn’t look very trustworthy and he was a little afraid of them Joe decided to stay. After a while a young man in tattered clothes approached him and spoke to him in Spanish, which he didn’t understand and therefore turned away from him trying to make clear he didn’t want to be bothered. Nevertheless, the young man came back again and handed him a warming jacket for the night because he had realized that Joe was cold.

Joe explained that this experience taught him that one should not judge a person only by his or her appearance.

Despite the problems mentioned at the beginning, the audience thanked Joe Riddle with long lasting applause - either just to be polite or because they were really impressed by his talk.

Siegfried Rosch

28 June 2012

“Impressions of Scotland”

Einde O’Callaghan began his talk with showing the geographical situation of Scotland with the Inner and Outer Hebrides, the Orkney and Shetland Isles on a map and gave a general outline of Scotland’s varying history during the past centuries.

He mentioned the first inhabitants, their Gaelic language, the Roman invasion and occupation of great parts of the British Isles, the Vikings, the Normans, and the influence of the Anglo-Saxons that finally led to long lasting struggles for independence from England. Mr O’Callaghan pointed out two important victories: In the battle of Stirling Bridge, William Wallace defeated the English troops, and Robert Bruce stopped the English invasion in the battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

Mr O’Callaghan illustrated his report with a lot of interesting pictures which represented typical Scottish landscapes with mountains and large lochs. The audience could even see the so called “Monster of Loch Ness”! He also showed photos of Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, with its imposing castle, the Royal Mile with St Giles Church and Holyrood Palace. Not to forget Glasgow, Scotland’s largest town, which overcame the economic crisis and developed to a modern cultural and service centre.

Among the many pictures Mr O’Callaghan presented were some of excavation sites that proved that the Orkney Isles were inhabited as early as the Stone Age.

Unfortunately, at the end of his talk he had to be brief because the room was available for us only until 8.30 pm. Nevertheless the listeners thanked Mr O’Callaghan with great applause.

Maria Weiße

Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen

Do. 30.8.2012, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: „Holidays in Rome“, Reisebericht in englischer Sprache von Silvia Tröller

Do., 27.9.2012, 19.30 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: „Fascinating India“, Erlebnisbericht in englischer Sprache von Jana Schreiber

Do., 25.10.2012, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: „Tanzania: What you may not have heard about my land“, Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Dunlop Ochieng von der Universität Dar es Salaam, gegenwärtig an der TU Chemnitz tätig

Do., 29.11.2012, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: „The Beautiful South“, Videovortrag in englischer Sprache von Siegfried Rosch

Fr., 7.12.2012, 18 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum im Otto-Brenner-Haus, Hainstr. 125: Mitgliederkurzversammlung und Weihnachtsfeier der DBG

- Änderungen vorbehalten -

Tagesfahrt zur Heidecksburg

Während der letzten Jahreshauptversammlung im vergangenen Jahr kam aus den Reihen der Mitglieder unter anderem der Vorschlag, eine Tagesfahrt zur Heidecksburg durchzuführen und in dem



Foto: Geisler

Zusammenhang auch die dortige Dauerausstellung „Rococo en miniature“ zu besichtigen.

Am Sonnabend, dem 16.6., war es dann soweit: An der Bushaltestelle an der Ecke Zschopauer/Bahnhofstraße bestiegen wir drei Minibusse der Firma Flexitours und pünktlich 8 Uhr ging es los in Richtung Rudolstadt. Nach ca. 2,5 Stunden Fahrt mit einer kurzen Pause auf einer Autobahn-Raststätte hatten wir unser Reiseziel, die Heidecksburg, erreicht.

Für 10.45 Uhr war eine Führung durch die Räume der Burg gebucht. Alle Teilnehmer wurden gebeten, mit ihren

Straßenschuhen in dicke Filzpantoffel zu schlüpfen, um den kostbaren Parkettfußboden zu schonen.

Unsere Führerin wusste sehr viel über die Geschichte des im Barock-Stil gehaltenen Gebäudes und seine Bewohner zu berichten. Besonders beeindruckend war für mich der Rote Saal mit seinen Wand- und Deckenmalereien, in dessen Fenstern laut Führerin noch die Originalverglasung aus dem 18. Jahrhundert vorhanden ist, sowie die Demonstration der Akustik durch einen Klatschtest in einem der Räume, der früher für musikalische Aufführungen genutzt wurde.

Im Anschluss an die Führung nutzten einige Teilnehmer die Zeit, um sich die beeindruckende Ausstellung „Rococo en miniature“ anzuschauen. Es war schon



Foto: Oehme

erstaunlich zu sehen, mit welcher Akkuratess und Liebe zum Detail die beiden Schöpfer der Paläste und



Figuren, Gerhard Bätz und Manfred Kiedorf, gearbeitet haben. In einem angrenzenden Raum erhielt man einen kleinen Einblick in die über Jahrzehnte währende Zusammenarbeit und briefliche Korrespondenz der Beiden.

Bis zur Ankunft der Busse, die uns in den Ort bringen sollten, war auch noch Zeit, im dortigen Teehaus eine Tasse Tee oder Kaffee zu genießen.

In der Gaststätte "Verrücktes Kartoffelhaus", direkt am Marktplatz von Rudolstadt gelegen, warteten reservierte Plätze auf uns, wo wir unser Mittagessen einnehmen konnten. Frau Böhme hatte sich

im Zuge der Vorbereitung der Fahrt eine Speisekarte zuschicken lassen, sodass wir uns schon während der Hinfahrt einen kleinen Überblick über die angebotenen Speisen verschaffen konnten. Wie schon der Name der Gaststätte vermuten ließ, hatten die schmackhaften Gerichte alle etwas mit Kartoffeln zu tun, die in den verschiedensten Zubereitungsvarianten erhältlich waren.

Die Rückfahrt nach Chemnitz war mit den Busfahrern für ca. 15.30 Uhr vereinbart, sodass nach dem Mittagessen noch ausreichend Gelegenheit bestand, den Ort auf eigene Faust zu erkunden.

Siegfried Rosch

An enjoyable evening with the British Ambassador

On Monday, 02/07/2012, the British ambassador Mr **Simon McDonald** paid his first visit to Chemnitz. After his meeting with our mayor and his entry into the Golden Book of our town he followed the invitation of our society to give his lecture "**The British–German Relationship - Past and Present**" at the cultural centre Tietz. Many people came to listen to his explanations and to put forward numerous questions.

Mr McDonald is not only an experienced diplomat, who started his career in 1982, but also an excellent historian. So it is no wonder that he gave a longer part on the historical relation between Great Britain and Saxony in particular. He explained in depth the contacts of Britannia to the House of Hanoverians and the House of Saxe – Coburg – Gotha. A further extended part of his speech dealt with the role of Queen Victoria (1837 – 1901) and the present Queen Elizabeth II, who has been on the throne since 1952.

Changing to the current situation, he stated among others: The overall economic picture in Europe today is difficult. As a continent, we are losing ground to emerging economies. Germany, with its GDP growth of 3 per cent last year, is weathering the storm well. In the UK saving, investment and exports were declining. The country cannot afford to go on like this. UK will learn from the successes of other countries, such as Germany. The reforms started in the UK will take time. The United Kingdom is by far the Euro-zone's biggest trading partner. Conversely, the stability of the Euro-zone is critical to the health of the UK economy.

Most of the questions forwarded to him concerned the recent crisis of the Euro currency. He answered in a way that we understood the UK is supportive of the principle of a Euro-zone banking union because the logic of a single currency inevitably requires greater economic integration.

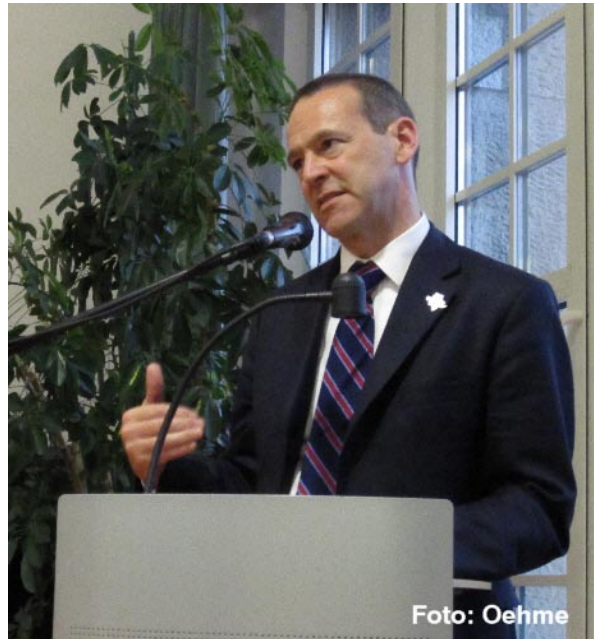
With the last question a young listener wanted to know whether the Euro crisis will end up in disaster or success. And here Mr McDonald found a very pragmatic answer saying that we believe Europe would survive. In order to make it clearer he used the German, or rather the Saxon word "durchwurschteln" (to muddle through).

After having closed the lecture he accepted the invitation of our chairwoman Mrs Troeller to a supper in the restaurant Schlossmuehle where the discussion of the matter continued.

Dr. Gerhard Reimann

Father of the Modern Olympics

Baron Pierre de Coubertin is generally credited as the founding father of the Modern Olympic Games, that were first held in Athens in 1896. But did you know that they were initiated by an Englishman named William Penny Brookes? Here is the full story:



William Penny Brookes was born in Much Wenlock on 13 August 1809 where his father was one of the local doctors.

Much Wenlock is a small town in central Shropshire, England. It is situated on the A458 road between Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth. Nearby, to the northeast, is the Ironbridge Gorge, and the new town of Telford.

Brookes left his hometown to study Medicine at Guy's and St Thomas's Hospitals in London. Later he travelled to Italy with his brother John to study at Padua, a renowned school of medicine attached to the University. The medieval botanical gardens at Padua could also have been an attraction to the young medical student.



In 1830 Brookes was in Paris to further his education in Medicine when he learnt that his father had died of typhoid. After qualifying (M.R.C.S and L.S.A.*) in 1831, he returned to Much Wenlock to take over his father's practice.

He became a Justice of the Peace in 1841 and remained an active magistrate for nearly 40 years. He would regularly have been confronted with cases of petty crime, drunkenness and theft in the local community. This would no doubt have influenced his desire to develop the need for structured physical exercise and education for the working classes.

Brookes, again in 1841, founded the Agricultural Reading Society. This early kind of lending library was established 'for the promotion and diffusion of useful information'. From the Reading Society evolved various classes including Art, Philharmonic and Botany classes.

In 1850 Brookes formed the Wenlock Olympian Class and organised the first Games, held in October of the same year. They were a mixture of athletics and also traditional country sports such as quoits (Wurfringspiel), football and cricket. These early Games sometimes included a 'fun' event; once a wheelbarrow race, another year an old woman's race for a pound of tea, these events were not usually a part of the general programme.

Pageantry was an important element from the outset. A Band led the procession of flag bearers, competitors and officials as they marched through the decorated streets of the town to the Racecourse; in later years the Games were held at the Windmill Field.

In 1860 the Class separated from the Reading Society and was called the Wenlock Olympian Society, the name remains unchanged to this date. The Shropshire Olympian Games were founded in 1861 through the initiative of Penny Brookes.

In 1865, with Hulley of Liverpool and Ravenstein of the German Gymnastic Club in London, Penny Brookes established the National Olympian Association (NOA) based in Liverpool. The aim was to provide a sport's association for amateur athletes. Their first Festival, held the following year at the Crystal Palace, London, was a great success and attracted a crowd in excess of 10,000 spectators.

In 1889, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the organiser of an International Congress on Physical Education, appealed for information through the English newspapers. Penny Brookes responded. The Baron was so impressed that at the old doctor's invitation, he visited Much Wenlock in October 1890 and stayed with Brookes at his home in Wilmore Street. A meeting of the Wenlock Olympian Games was arranged in his honour.

At this time the two men discussed their similar ambitions and further, Penny Brookes, then aged eighty one, shared with the young twenty seven year old de Coubertin his dream of an Olympic revival, an international Games to be staged in Athens. On his return to France de Coubertin gave a glowing account of his stay in Much Wenlock and referred to his host's efforts to revive the Olympics.

He wrote in his article for the December issue of 'La Revue Athletique': "If the Olympic Games that Modern Greece has not yet been able to revive still survives today, it is due, not to a Greek, but to Dr W P Brookes".

Their respect was mutual, de Coubertin referred to the doctor as "my oldest friend". Although Penny Brookes was listed as an honorary member of the 1894 Congress, he was unable to attend because of ill health. Regrettably he died just four months before the realisation of his life long ambition, to launch the first International Olympic Games held in Athens in 1896, and so did not see his dream come to fruition.

Brookes has not, until recent years, been given his due recognition of his contribution to the rebirth of the modern Olympic Games.

The meetings between Dr Brookes and Baron Pierre de Coubertin took place at the Raven Hotel (as did the feast which concluded each year's Olympian Games). Today in the Raven Hotel are displayed many artefacts from those early years, including original letters from de Coubertin to Brookes. The Wenlock Olympian Games, a four-day event during the second weekend in July, are still contested in the town annually. The town's secondary school is named after William Penny Brookes.



In 1994, Juan Antonio Samaranch, then president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), visited Much Wenlock and laid a wreath at Brookes' grave. He acknowledged the GP's contribution: "I came to pay homage and tribute to Dr Brookes, who really was the founder of the modern Olympic Games."

By the way, one of the London 2012 Olympic mascots, 'Wenlock', is named after Much Wenlock in recognition of the town's role in inspiring the modern Olympic Movement. The other one, 'Mandeville', has its name from Stoke Mandeville Hospital, a facility in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, that initially organised the Stoke Mandeville Games, the precursor of the Paralympic Games.

*) M.R.C.S. = Member of the Royal College of Surgeons

*) L.S.A. = Licence of the Society of Apothecians

(Source: www.wenlock-olympian-society.org.uk/)

This and that from the ,island'

Broken neck

A former soldier has discovered he has been living with a fractured neck for 43 years.

Philip Loveday, 59, went for an MRI* scan after he dislocated his shoulder in an accident at home – only to be told a vertebrae had a crack in it too.

He now believes it happened when he was 16 and playing rugby for the Army. Philip remembers being "squashed" by a 20-stone player. He had an X-ray at the time, but the break was not found.

The granddad, of Bridgend, South Wales, said: "It is incredible that I'm still here."

*) MRI = Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Night-time weddings

Night-time weddings will be able to take place in future under plans outlined by the government. The changes allowing marriages to take place 24 hours a day in England and Wales are part of the Protection Of Freedoms Bill. They will also apply to civil partnerships.

Currently couples can only wed between 0800 and 1800 under rules dating back to the Marriage Act 1836.

The move comes after suggestions to a government consultation.

There are no restriction on the hours of weddings in Scotland and any change in the 0800-1800 timing for Northern Ireland would need to be brought in by the devolved administration.



The Church of England says a relaxation in the times of church weddings would require a change to Canon Law from the General Synod, which meets twice a year. And the Catholic Church has reportedly said it would not conduct late night ceremonies.

But the changes are expected to boost the demand for evening civil wedding ceremonies, especially in the summer months.

In 2002, rules were amended to allow ceremonies to take place at sites other than churches, registry offices or specially-licensed venues. Since then the likes of Blackpool Tower, Tower Bridge and race courses have hosted civil weddings.

However, there will be no prospect of spur of the moment marriages at Las Vegas-style chapels where in the past some couples have wed after a night of heavy drinking - at least 15 days advance notice will still be required.

Turbines ruin UK

Britain is in danger of being overrun with wind farms, an environmental group report warns.

The Campaign to Protect Rural England claims unsightly turbines ruin landscapes. Parts of Cornwall and Co Durham are the worst hit.

The CPRE said: "We accept onshore wind farms in the right places. But we are seeing more in inappropriate locations.

Currently 4,100 large turbines have been built or are planned. Two thirds of Brits back them. Friends of the Earth said wind power was vital for clean energy.

(Sources: Internet, The Sun)

THE CHRONICLE

What happened



.... 160 years ago: 2 September 1852 – Queen Victoria buys Balmoral estate from Earl of Fife

..... 90 years ago: 15 November 1922 – First ever Children’s Programme on BBC – “Kiddies Corner”

..... 45 years ago: 8 October 1967 – The breathalyser used by police for first time