

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,



mit unserer neuen Ausgabe möchten wir Sie wieder informieren und auch ein wenig unterhalten. Das beginnt gleich im Anschluss an dieses Vorwort mit einem interessanten Reisebericht unseres Mitgliedes Peter Hasse über seinen Urlaub auf den Seychellen.

Ein weiterer Beitrag befasst sich mit einem sportlichen Großereignis, das im Sommer in Glasgow stattfindet: die 20. Commonwealth Games. Diese Spiele, die ein wenig mit den Olympischen Spielen vergleichbar sind, jedoch natürlich nicht deren Strahlkraft haben, finden ebenfalls alle vier Jahre statt und werden in einem der Staaten ausgerichtet, die im Commonwealth of Nations, wie der offizielle Name lautet, verbunden sind. Mehr dazu finden Sie auf Seite 10.

Vor 450 Jahren wurde Englands berühmtester Autor William Shakespeare geboren. Das genaue Datum ist zwar nicht überliefert, es ist aber verbürgt, dass er am 26. April 1564 getauft wurde. Doch auch über seine Autorenschaft wird schon seit Jahren kontrovers diskutiert. Lesen Sie in dem Beitrag ab Seite 5 die ganze Wahrheit.

Wir planen für dieses Jahr wieder eine gemeinsame **Tagesfahrt**, die in den **Findlingspark Nochten** führen soll. Als voraussichtlicher Termin ist entweder der **23. August** oder der **6. September** vorgesehen. Um festzustellen, wie groß das Interesse an der Fahrt ist, liegt zu unseren nächsten Vorträgen eine Liste aus, in die sich die Interessenten eintragen können. Diejenigen Mitglieder, die nicht zu den nächsten Vorträgen kommen können, aber an dieser Tagesfahrt teilnehmen möchten, können sich auch in unserer Geschäftsstelle melden, die immer dienstags zwischen 15.30 und 17 Uhr besetzt ist.

Zum Abschluss noch ein Hinweis: In unserer letzten Ausgabe hatten wir bezüglich der Umstellung des Zahlungsverkehrs auf das SEPA-Verfahren die **IBAN** unseres Kontos bei der Sparkasse Chemnitz bekannt gegeben. Leider ist bei der sogenannten Prüfziffer ein Zahlendreher passiert. Die **IBAN** lautet richtig **DE75 8705 0000 3550 0007 06**.

Die Redaktion

Holidays on the Seychelles Islands

Last year I opted together with my wife for a stay in a tropical region. In particular, we wanted to escape the unpleasant weather conditions in autumn. The Seychelles Islands, known for their beauty and located in the midst of the Indian Ocean near the equator, but on the southern hemisphere, were selected as destination. Specifications of these islands may be read on the internet or in other travel descriptions. However I think my private impressions will be of some interest to readers of our Newsletter.

We started our flight on the Munich Airport and stopped over in Dubai, then we flew directly to the Seychelles main island Mahe. During the landing and at the first view we saw the steep granite rocks, covered with tropical vegetation - an overwhelming sight. Leaving the airplane, we felt the temperature of 30 degrees Celsius and the high humidity. These conditions might be very unpleasant to people with heart or circulation problems.

Our hotel with a wonderful garden, inclusive of a swimming pool, was situated on a palm beach with a cove, well protected against sharks. Here we very often relaxed with swimming, snorkelling, my wife with picking up shells. Particularly impressive was the dinner time on the terrace in the dark of the evening: the softly murmuring waves of the sea, in the clear sky the brightly shining constellation of the Southern Cross.

The Seychelles people are a small independent nation of about 80,000 inhabitants, mainly descendants of former African slaves, a minor part of inhabitants is of Indian origin. The spoken language is Creole, but the basic communication with tourists is in English. The people are friendly to foreigners, when the guests respect the local feelings. This is understandable because 30 percent of the national income are made by the tourist industry. During our stay I never saw any beggars and tramps. I was told the unemployment rate was very low, education for children of all levels is obligatory, there is a general basic healthcare and an old age pension system. Of course the living standard is lower than in our country, but hunger and destitution does obviously not exist. The majority of adults is unmarried, they live in conscientious union (Lebensgemeinschaft), though their faith is Catholic. Besides that exist Hinduism and Islamic congregations.

On the main island Mahe and the neighbouring smaller island Praslin, public traffic is on the left side and by bus only. On La Digue, another, but the smallest of the inhabited three islands, transportation is done by ox carts.

Although I'm a car driver with 40 years experience, I was afraid to rent a car because the driving stress would

have been too high for me. Uncommon the bus regulations: There are no timetables anywhere! Nevertheless chaos is not generated.

Our main purpose was relaxation. Sure, we spent our time in accordance with it. Also we wanted to find out about the beautiful countryside, especially flora and fauna. Exploring it by ourselves would not have been very successful, therefore we took part in guided tours on the three islands. Eventually we saw the plants of our spices, like pepper, cinnamon, vanilla, nutmeg and cloves. Passion fruit, star fruit, mango, coconut and in Germany not used species like jackfruit, curry leaves, breadfruit, guava and some other are growing here.

Famous and well protected are the endemic giant Seychelles tortoises, the Seychelles palm trees (another name: Coco de Mer) and the rare Black Parrot, luckily we saw them.

Uniquely romantic are some beaches. No wonder, some adventure movies were shot here in the past (Robinson Crusoe for instance).

We returned well tanned, save and sound to our November-dreary Germany and we will for sure remember our good and enjoyable stay in future. (I'm grateful to Mr. Rosch, who corrected my report.)

Peter Hasse



Foto: Peter Hasse

Review of the last months

30 January 2014

“From Washington D.C. to Chicago, Part 3”

The report about a journey through the United States presented by **Silvia Tröller** on January 30th fascinated anew the audience. In the third part, from Pittsburgh via Detroit to Chicago she showed again beautiful photos so that everybody got interesting impressions of typical American cities with their great variety of historic and business buildings, monuments and other sights. Not to forget the huge skyscraper on top of which Mrs Tröller had a breathtaking view of Chicago by night.

The listeners were very pleased and thanked with hearty applause.

Maria Weiße

27 February 2014

“Traditional Irish Music”

Einde O’Callaghan, who is known to many of our members from his previous talks to our society, had chosen a musical topic this time. At the beginning he explained the difference between folk music and traditional music and pointed out the different styles.

But Mr O’Callaghan didn’t deal with the topic only theoretically. He played several examples of Irish music and showed pictures of the singers and bands. He began with the singer Seosamh Ó hÉanai, who was active in the 1950-60s and cultivated the old style called sean-nós, that was sung without instrumental accompaniment and reminds a little bit of Arabic music. He also mentioned Carolan the Harper, a contemporary of Bach and Haendel, who was one of the bards that were travelling from court to court at that time.

After that Mr O’Callaghan made a huge leap in time and came to Seán Ó Riada, a trained composer who based his compositions on traditional melodies and instruments and founded a youth orchestra.

We also learned that popular Irish singers and groups of the present time such as The Chieftains, De Dannan and Dolores Keane have traditional songs in their repertoires or partly use old instruments.

Before concluding his talk with a video of a rousing performance of Riverdance during the 1994 Eurovision Song Contest in Dublin, Mr O'Callaghan made clear that there would be much more to say about Irish music in general and promised to give another talk on this topic in the not too far future.

20 March 2014

"German and Austrian Musicians in British Exile, 1933 - 1946"

On the occasion of the 23rd Days of Jewish Culture, **Dr Jutta Raab Hansen** gave a lecture on an aspect of one of the darkest chapters of German history in the Chemnitz Synagogue.

Mrs Raab Hansen, who works as a musicologist and critic, described in her lecture the fate and the life of some of the refugees from Germany and Austria and spoke about the difficulties they had in their new "home country" because, particularly in the first years, they were not always welcomed with open arms. She pointed out that even in Britain they were sometimes confronted with anti-Semitism and xenophobia.

However, the situation relaxed over the years and most of them were allowed to work as musicians again. Mrs Raab Hansen mentioned one very successful public concert of German and Austrian musicians, that was performed on 10 October 1939, only a few weeks after the beginning of the war. On the other hand, as we learned, the BBC banned all German music during wartime, even music by those composers and musicians who were in exile, at least until 1943.

Mrs Raab Hansen mentioned that she had been researching into the subject for many years and that, when she lived in London for some time, she had the opportunity to meet one of those musicians and thus was able to obtain first-hand information.

Unfortunately, the talk had fewer visitors than expected, only the "hard core" of our members was present. But it would certainly be pointless to speculate here whether the reason for the little interest was either the topic, the language, the unusual venue or anything else.

Siegfried Rosch

Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen

Do., 24.4.2014, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum in der 1.Etage des Otto-Brenner-Hauses, Hainstr. 125: "Around Britain in Ten Days (1)", Videovortrag in englischer Sprache von Siegfried Rosch

Do., 22.5.2014, 17 Uhr, am Rathaus: englischsprachige Stadtführung für Mitglieder der DBG und deren Angehörige mit Gästeführerin Gisa Gruner

Do., 26.6.2014, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: "Hamlet in Adaption", Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Prof. Cecile Sandten, TU Chemnitz

Wegen der Sommerpause findet im Juli kein Vortrag statt.

(Änderungen vorbehalten)

Who was Shakespeare ?

Die Frage wird schon seit vielen Jahren heftig diskutiert: Ist William Shakespeare wirklich der Autor solcher literarischer Meisterwerke wie z.B. **Romeo und Julia**, **Hamlet** oder **Macbeth**? Der folgende Artikel aus dem Internet (www.william-shakespeare.de) klärt die Angelegenheit auf und die Diskussion über den wahren Urheber der Stücke dürfte ein für allemal beendet sein!

>> ... Der Clou ist, dass Elisabeth gar nicht Elisabeth war, weil sie nämlich seinerzeit im Tower auf Geheiß der Bloody Mary ermordet wurde. Um dem Volk doch noch eine Elisabeth präsentieren zu können, wurde hastig ein Schauspieler einer der Theatertruppen als Elisabeth verkleidet! Elisabeth war ein Transvestit!!! (Warum im Alter die fingerdicke weiße Schminke? Um den Bartschatten zu verbergen, was sonst! Und warum wohl ist sie zeitlebens jungfräulich geblieben und hat nie einen der europäischen Potentaten geheiratet, die doch Schlange standen - hä? Na, warum wohl! So klärt sich die Geschichte!) Und weil die Dinge nun ihren Lauf nahmen, musste Elisabeth Königin werden und dieser besagte Theaterreleve war bis an sein bitteres Ende zur Frauenrolle verdammt, weil ihn, wenn er gemeutert hätte, Lord Burleigh eigenhändig zu ermorden gedroht hatte (deswegen war der immer um Elisabeth rum! Gegen die schottische Mary musste das reformierte England ja jemanden in Position bringen!) Diese Rolle hat besagtem Eleven nun wahnsinnig gestunken; er kam aber nicht raus aus dem Hofleben und träumte sich deswegen, aus lauter Verzweiflung, diese ganzen theatralischen Geschichten zusammen, die er dann aufgeschrieben hat (wahrhaft eskapistische Literatur!) Weil er nun ein begabter Stückeschreiber war, ging ihm das ganz flott von der Hand und so konnte er seine alte Truppe dauernd heimlich mit Texten füttern; besonders authentisch sind ihm die höfischen und politischen Szenen gelungen - na warum wohl? Wissen aus erster Hand!! Natürlich wollte er/sie dann immer auch gern die Premieren sehen, aber als Königin konnte er ja nicht gut nach Bankside fahren - deswegen die vielen Einladungen der Truppe an den Hof! Als Strohmännchen musste im Theater ein gewisser W.S. herhalten; das Geheimnis der Verfasserschaft musste nämlich aus staatspolitischen Rücksichten unbedingt gehütet werden, weil andernfalls, wenn man Elisabeth als Transe geoutet hätte, die gesamte europäische Politik - siehe Frankreich, England, der Vatikan!!! etc. - ins Trudeln gekommen wäre; Blutvergießen ohne Ende - siehe die Bartholomäusnacht! Und alles nur wegen dem als Elisabeth verkleideten Schauspieler!!! Die europäische Geschichte müsste umgeschrieben werden, wenn das eines Tages rauskäme! Deswegen gibt es bis heute ein Kartell des Schweigens in den höchsten politischen Kreisen, nicht nur in England, sondern weltweit! Deswegen, und nur deswegen, wird bis heute behauptet, dass dieser Mickerling W.S. der Autor der unter seinem Namen veröffentlichten Stücke ist, während es in Wirklichkeit Elisabeth war, die gar nicht Elisabeth war. So war das alles - nun beweis mir einer das Gegenteil! <<

This and that from the 'island'

Green taxis

All new taxis in London should be capable of emitting zero emissions from 2018, London Mayor Boris Johnson has announced. The news followed a pledge the Mayor made last year to introduce an Ultra Low Emission Zone in central London by 2020.

Mr Johnson said: "The London taxi is iconic in so many ways - not least in terms of its eye-catching looks and the way it is piloted by wily experts who know the capital like the back of their hand. To date its one Achilles' heel, particularly of older models, has been the pollution generated by chugging diesel engines. As part of my



mission to improve our air quality and drive innovation, I'm making a firm pledge to Londoners that from 2018 all taxis presented for licensing should be zero-emission capable."

To assist taxi drivers and encourage the early adoption of the new greener vehicles before the 2018 deadline, the Mayor and TfL (Transport for London) are now exploring a number of supporting measures with the Office of Low Emission Vehicles (OLEV) and are in discussion with the Green Investment Bank around financial options to help the capital's transition to zero emission capable taxis.

At TfL's 'New Taxis for London' event in January,



Mr Johnson met five manufacturers developing zero emission capable taxis - Frazer-Nash, Nissan, Karsan, London Taxi Company and Mercedes - several of whom were displaying vehicles that could secure the future of the iconic London taxi which is famous around the world.

Best and worst place in UK

Solihull, nine miles from Birmingham, emerged as the best place to live based on its large average salaries and high life expectancy.

At the other end of the spectrum, East and North Ayrshire, in Scotland, was named the worst place to live in the country.

In the research, that was carried out online by the price comparison site uSwitch.com, 138 local areas were assessed against 24 different factors ranging from hours of sunshine to broadband speeds.

While west London was named as the richest region by far – with levels of disposable income three times as much as Nottingham – it was also the most dangerous, with Northumberland the safest.

Michael Ossei of uSwitch.com said: "This is hard evidence of the different challenges faced by people depending on where they live. Despite the uplift in the economy, British households are facing huge financial pressure as the cost of living continues to climb while take home pay stays stagnant."

Growing Underground

Herbs are being grown commercially in former World War Two air raid shelters under south London.



Richard Ballard and Steven Dring had been conducting trials in the tunnels below the Northern Line, near Clapham North, for the past 18 months. Full-scale work began in March and the first produce is expected to be on the market by late summer.

The duo, who leased the space from Transport for London, hope to raise £600,000 for the project.

They have teamed up with Michelin-starred chef Michel Roux Jr, who has joined the company as a director.

Mr Ballard and Mr Dring, both originally from Bristol, said they had been thinking about urban farming in London for two years and were looking into disused warehouses when they saw a To Let sign above the tunnels, that were dug in 1940 and opened as air raid shelters in July 1944.

The tunnels, which provide 2.5 acres of growing space, are located about 100ft below London, which helps keep the temperature at about 16°C around the year while filters keep the air free of pests. Special low energy LED bulbs are used to grow the produce in the absence of natural light.

Initially exotic herbs and shoots, including pea shoots, rocket, garlic chives, red vein sorrel, Thai basil and some edible flowers and miniature vegetables will be grown.

There are plans to expand to heritage tomato varieties and mushrooms later. Up to 20 people would be working on the farm.

Sources: Internet

Our language section

Don't say it directly (1)

Um die Aussage eines Dritten wiederzugeben, benutzt man die indirekte Rede (reported speech). Im Deutschen steht die indirekte Rede normalerweise im Konjunktiv, während im Englischen der Indikativ gebraucht wird.

Beispiel: "I had no other choice." - "Ich hatte keine andere Wahl."

He said (that) he **had** no other choice. - Er sagte, er **habe** keine andere Wahl gehabt.

Beachten Sie, dass im Englischen vor dem Nebensatz kein Komma gesetzt und *that* entfallen kann. Im Englischen werden bei der Umwandlung von direkter in indirekte Rede die Zeiten der Verben nach bestimmten Regeln gesetzt. Auch andere Teile des Satzes (z.B. Pronomen) müssen bei der Wiedergabe sinngemäß geändert werden.

Beispiel: "I **have** an urgent message for **you**." - "Ich habe eine dringende Nachricht für dich."

He said he **had** an urgent message for **me**. - Er sagte, er habe eine dringende Nachricht für mich.

Das einleitende Verb ist oft eine Form von *to say*, doch man benutzt für die indirekte Rede auch andere sinnverwandte Worte wie z.B. *to answer, to think, to remark* oder *to be of the opinion* usw.

In den meisten Fällen findet in der indirekten Rede eine Zeitverschiebung der Verben im Nebensatz statt. Es gibt jedoch auch Fälle, in denen dieses Verb die Zeit beibehält, die es in der direkten Rede besitzt. Das ist dann der Fall, wenn das einleitende Verb in der Gegenwart, im Present Perfekt oder im Futur I bzw. Futur II steht.

Beispiele: direkte Rede "I **need** a new car."

He often **tells** me that he **needs** a new car. - Er erzählt mir oft, er brauche ein neues Auto.

He **has told** me that he **needs** a new car. - Er hat mir schon erzählt, dass er ein neues Auto braucht.

He **will tell** me that he **needs** a new car. - Er wird mir erzählen, er brauche ein neues Auto.

He **will have told** me that he **needs** a new car. - Er wird mir erzählt haben, er brauche ein neues Auto.

Wenn das einleitende Verb im Präteritum, im Plusquamperfekt oder im Konditional I bzw. II steht, verschieben sich die Zeiten der indirekten Rede folgendermaßen:

direkte Rede

indirekte Rede

I play tennis. einfache Gegenwart	->	Ralph said he played tennis. einfache Vergangenheit
I'm playing tennis. Verlaufsform der Gegenwart	->	Ralph said he was playing tennis. Verlaufsform der Vergangen- heit
I played tennis. einfache Ver- gangenheit	->	Ralph said he had played tennis. oder: Ralph said he played tennis. Plusquamperfekt (in der Alltagssprache gibt es hier sehr oft keine Zeitverschiebung)
I was playing tennis. Verlaufsform der Vergangenheit	->	Ralph said he had been playing tennis. Verlaufsform des Plusquam- perfekts
I have played tennis. Present Perfekt	->	Ralph said he had played tennis. Plusquamperfekt
I've been playing tennis. Verlaufsform des Present Perfekt	->	Ralph said he had been playing tennis. Verlaufsform des Plusquam- perfekts
I had played tennis. Plusquamperfekt	bleibt	Ralph said he had played tennis. Plusquamperfekt
I will play tennis. Futur I	->	Ralph said he would play tennis. Konditional I
I will have played tennis. Futur II	->	Ralph said he would have played tennis. Konditional II
I would play tennis.		Ralph said he would play tennis.

Konditional I bleibt Konditional I

I would have played tennis. Ralph said he would have played tennis.

Konditional II bleibt Konditional II

Die Hilfsverben *can, may* und *will* ändern sich in der indirekten Rede wie folgt:

can wird zu *could*, *may* wird zu *might*, *will* wird zu *would*.

Beispiel: "I **may** be a bit late." - Bill said he **might** be a bit late.

Die Ausdrücke *ought to* und *used to* bleiben hingegen unverändert.

Beispiel: "I **used to** play football in my youth." - George said he **used to** play football in his youth.

Damit soll hier erst einmal Schluss sein. Mehr zu diesem Thema folgt in der nächsten Ausgabe.

We belong together

Im Englischen stehen manche Verben und Adjektive immer mit bestimmten Präpositionen. Setzen Sie in den folgenden Sätzen in die Lücken die passenden Wörter aus der Liste A in der richtigen Form und die jeweilige(n) dazu gehörende(n) Präposition(en) aus Liste B ein.

A. disappoint furious good inspire kind look run suffer

B. about at by forward from of of out to with

1. I'm afraid Tony is a bad cold.
2. That was really you. Thank you!
3. We were all the results of the election.
4. She is meeting his parents.
5. I felt the film to write my own story.
6. Johnny is really playing the piano.
7. Jack was absolutely what Samantha had said.
8. We've coffee.

Auflösung aus Newsletter Nr. 69 "Muddled up Christmas"

1. CANDLES
2. PANTOMIME
3. SANTA CLAUS
4. REINDEER
5. CHRISTMAS TREE
6. STUFFED TURKEY
7. MISTLETOE
8. JINGLE BELLS
9. PLUM PUDDING
10. CHRISTMAS CAROLS

22th Commonwealth Games Glasgow 2014

This summer, from 23 July to 3 August, Scotland will stage one of the world's biggest sporting events - the Glasgow Commonwealth Games 2014. It will be the 20th Commonwealth Games to be held.

71 Nations and Territories will take part in the Games over 11 days of competition. 6,500 athletes and officials will be located in the Athletes' Village in the East End of Glasgow.

Up to 15,000 volunteers, from chaperones to physiotherapists, will help ensure all aspects of the Games run smoothly.



For the event, the surface at Hampden Park will be temporarily raised by six feet to make the base wide enough for an international standard athletics track and field which will play host to some of the best athletes in the world.

The Games will feature 261 medal events across 17 sports such as track and field, weightlifting and cycling. But there will also be kinds of sport that are popular only in Commonwealth countries, like bowls and rugby.

A worldwide audience of more than 1.5 billion people is expected to watch the Games on television.

Commonwealth Games Scotland chairman Michael Cavanagh said: "We selected Glasgow way back in 2004 to go forward to try to win the Games on the basis that it already was a sporting city then. I think since then, it has just shown its pedigree. We knew Glasgow was the kind of city that would be great for the Commonwealth Games. The city is the perfect size, the people are fantastic and will really embrace the Games."



Hampden Park

He added: "We wanted to bring the Games here to motivate people and inspire people. I was inspired by the Commonwealth Games when I was 12 in 1970. It inspired me to work really hard in my sport (wrestling) and I'm hoping the same thing happens with these Games and I've no reason to believe that it won't."

Last year a Scottish journalist wrote about Glasgow 2014 that "*... the Commonwealth Games is not the Olympic Games, it will be important to stress. But Glasgow is not the first city to have to emphasize this and, conveniently, it has good templates to refer to. The bar for multiple-sports events in the UK has been set high, and not just by 2012 Olympic Games in London. It was raised by Manchester, which staged an excellent Commonwealth Games in 2002 that consigned to rest the ghosts of Edinburgh 1986, when only Robert Maxwell's millions averted an embarrassing cancellation.*

.... Athletics is a mass-participation sport and the Olympic stadium is often the hardest place to win Olympic gold, but without Russia, the USA, China and most of Europe, podium opportunities will be forthcoming for athletes accustomed to going out in the heats. Commonwealth Games victories will never glitter quite like Olympic titles, but there will be some events next summer where the field is as strong as it would be at an Olympic or World Championship final.

.... The success of London 2012 was founded on creative but robust organization and inspirational performance by home athletes. Without either, Glasgow 2014 will disappoint but with 365 days to go, there are few reasons to be pessimistic."

Sources: Wikipedia, The Telegraph

WELCOME

Wir begrüßen an dieser Stelle ganz herzlich

Frau Ingvild Aurig

als neues Mitglied unserer Gesellschaft.