

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

wir hoffen, Sie haben die vergangenen Monate gut überstanden. Die Maßnahmen gegen die Corona-Pandemie haben uns allen viele Einschränkungen abverlangt und hatten natürlich auch tiefgreifende Auswirkungen auf die Arbeit unserer Gesellschaft. So konnten wir unsere beiden Konversationszirkel nicht mehr durchführen und auch die für die Monate März bis Juni geplanten Vorträge konnten nicht stattfinden. Die jeweiligen Referenten haben sich dankenswerterweise bereit erklärt, ihre Vorträge auf das zweite Halbjahr zu verlegen, ob das jedoch wirklich machbar sein wird, muss die Entwicklung der momentan gültigen Hygiene- und Abstandsregelungen im Tietz zeigen. Es wäre zwar möglich gewesen, schon im Juni wieder mit unseren Vortragsabenden zu beginnen, das hätte allerdings bedeutet, dass nicht mehr als 15 Zuhörer in dem Raum im Erdgeschoss hätten Platz nehmen dürfen, um den Vorschriften zur Einhaltung der Abstände nachzukommen, und möglicherweise die ganze Zeit mit einer Nasen- und Mundabdeckung. Wir hatten deshalb beschlossen, diesen Termin abzusagen und abzuwarten, wie sich die Lage entwickelt und eventuell im August wieder zu starten. Wir veröffentlichen deshalb in dieser Ausgabe das geplante Programm für das zweite Halbjahr - allerdings mit dem Hinweis, dass der eine oder andere Vortrag doch nicht stattfinden kann.

Bezüglich unserer Konversationszirkel können wir Ihnen mitteilen, dass der Zirkel mit Herrn Rosch (3. Dienstag im Monat, 18 Uhr in unserer Geschäftsstelle) seit Ende Juli unter Beachtung der Abstandsregeln wieder durchgeführt wird. Frau Rotstein (1. Dienstag) wird voraussichtlich im September starten.

In unserer letzten Ausgabe hatten wir auf die Feier zum 30-jährigen Bestehen unserer Gesellschaft, die am 24. September im Veranstaltungsraum des Otto-Brenner-Hauses stattfinden soll, und die geplante Tagesfahrt nach Morgenröthe-Rautenkrantz am 10. Oktober hingewiesen und gehofft, in der nächsten, also dieser Ausgabe die Details dazu bekannt geben zu können. Leider ist das zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt doch noch nicht möglich. Wir werden Sie aber sofort informieren, wenn die entsprechenden Beschlüsse durch den Vorstand gefasst wurden.

Momentan ist eine Urlaubsreise nach Großbritannien vielleicht noch nicht angebracht. Trotzdem wollen wir Ihnen Reiseziele vorstellen, die man sich ja mal für später vormerken kann. Für Pflanzenliebhaber ist sicherlich Inverewe Garden im Norden Schottlands einen Besuch wert. Er ist einer der nördlichsten botanischen Gärten der Welt, in dem dank des Einflusses des Golfstroms auch Pflanzen wachsen, die man eigentlich nur in südlicheren Gefilden findet. Lesen Sie einen Artikel darüber gleich im Anschluss an dieses Vorwort.

Wenn man den Namen Vincent van Gogh hört, denkt man möglicherweise an Gemälde von Sonnenblumen oder ein abgeschnittenes Ohr, bringt ihn jedoch sicherlich nicht mit London in Verbindung. Es ist nämlich wenig bekannt, dass er als junger Mann für eine gewisse Zeit dort gelebt hat. In Briefen an seinen Bruder Theo und andere Bekannte schilderte er seine Eindrücke von dieser Stadt und seine Erlebnisse. Mehr dazu können Sie in dem Beitrag ab Seite 4 erfahren.

Die Proteste in den Vereinigten Staaten im Zusammenhang mit dem gewaltsamen Tod des Afroamerikaners George Floyd haben unser Mitglied Siegfried Burkhardt veranlasst, in einem Beitrag seine Gedanken dazu niederzuschreiben, den Sie ab Seite 9 lesen können und in dem er auch an die Rede von Martin Luther King jr. aus dem Jahr 1963 erinnert, in der er über seinen Traum von einer besseren Welt und einer gerechten Gesellschaft sprach.

Mit der Hoffnung, dass wir Sie bald über die Durchführbarkeit unserer Vorhaben informieren können, wünschen wir Ihnen einen angenehmen Sommer sowie viel Freude beim Lesen dieser Ausgabe.

Die Redaktion

A Garden in the North

It's astonishing what you can grow in one of the most northerly corners of Scotland when you put your mind to it.

Inverewe Garden is a botanical garden in the Scottish Highlands. It is located just to the north of Poolewe in Wester Ross, and is noted for the breadth of its collection.

The garden was created in 1862 by Osgood Mackenzie on the 850 hectares (2,100 acres) estate bought for him by his mother. The original Inverewe Lodge was destroyed by fire in 1914 and replaced in 1937 by the current Inverewe House. The Garden covers some 20 hectares (49 acres) and has over 2,500 exotic plants and flowers. There is a further 2,000 acres of land managed for recreation and conservation. The garden and estate has been the property of the National Trust



for Scotland since it was given to the Trust along with a generous endowment for its future upkeep by Osgood's daughter Mairi Sawyer in 1952.

The garden continues to be developed by the small but dedicated garden team and is a riot of colours from April until late autumn. In the spring Inverewe is celebrated for its rhododendron collection from China, Nepal and India, which begins flowering in January and carries through most of the year. In summer the walled garden and borders come into their own with many exotic plants from all over the world which grow here thanks to the influence of the Gulf Stream. From pre-historic trees such as Wollemi pines to Himalayan poppies and Tasmanian eucalyptus, huge California redwoods that tower into the sky - there is something to discover and enjoy in every corner. The estate has many designations recognising its importance as a species-rich habitat. A wildlife hide provides the perfect vantage point over Loch Ewe, where coastal birds, seals and otters can be seen. There is a network of paths throughout the garden, and the Pinewood and Kernsary Trails offer low-level walks with fantastic views.

Even in winter Inverewe is colourful as the bark of many rhododendrons is beautifully and delicately coloured and the collection of native and non-native trees add to the variety.



Inverewe House

Inverewe House is now a museum, where visitors are encouraged to interact with a variety of objects, play games and even take home a piece of Inverewe from the seed bank. The Sawyer Gallery hosts exhibitions throughout the year that reflect the characteristics of Inverewe and the surrounding environment. Inverewe is an inspiring place that celebrates mankind and the natural environment, created from a barren wilderness in the 19th century. It is a feast for the senses.

(Sources: www.visitscotland.com, Wikipedia)

Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen

abgesagt Do., 27.8.2020, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum im Erdgeschoss im DASTietz: "Introduction to the SCHLINGEL: International Film Festival for Children and Young Audiences", Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Frau Prof. Dr. Cecile Sandten, TU Chemnitz **abgesagt**

Do., 24.9.2020, 18 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum in der 1. Etage im Otto-Brenner-Haus, Hainstr. 125: Feierstunde aus Anlass des 30-jährigen Bestehens der DBG

Do., 29.10.2020, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum im Erdgeschoss im DASTietz: "London from the Air", Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Silvia Langhoff

Do., 26.11.2020, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum im Erdgeschoss im DASTietz: "Hunting with the Mongolian Altai Eagles", Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Jana Schreiber

Fr., 4.12.2020, 18 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum in der 1. Etage im Otto-Brenner-Haus, Hainstr. 125: Weihnachtsfeier der DBG

(kurzfristige Änderungen und Absagen vorbehalten)

Van Gogh's London

What was London like in the 19th century? You perhaps wouldn't think it, but the Dutch painter Vincent van Gogh can offer us a few clues.

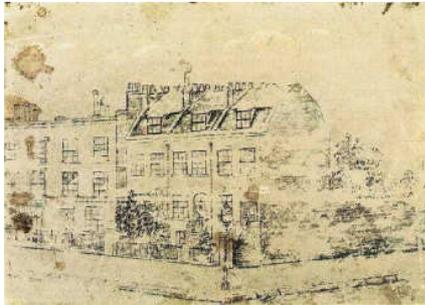
When you think of van Gogh (1853–90), you may think of an eccentric painter, famous for cutting off chunks of his own facial features and painting stunning pictures of sunflowers. But did you know he also spent some time living in London?



In 1869, aged just fifteen, Vincent's uncle (also called Vincent) found him a job in The Hague with the art dealer Goupil & Cie. By mid-1873 he'd completed his training and was sent to work for the London branch of the company on Southampton Street, just off the Strand.

During this time he is known to have visited, and written about, several of the Royal Academy of Arts' Summer Exhibitions, Christie's and iconic sites including St Paul's Cathedral and Hampton Court. He also worked as a teacher, and delivered his first sermon at a church in Richmond.

Young Vincent lodged at the home of Ursula Loyer and her daughter Eugenie, at 87 Hackford Road, Brixton, South London, from August 1873, while working at the art dealership Goupil & Co. He sketched the 1824-built, three-storey Georgian terrace including the house, opposite Durand School, using pencil with chalk highlights. He lettered the wall "Hackford Road" and the gate "Maison Loyer".



He lived in three places during his time in London. Hackford Road was the second. His first lodgings he stayed with some convivial Germans but did not leave a record of the precise location. His last place was with the Parkers at Ivy Cottage on Kennington Road. The cottage doesn't exist anymore.

He was earning a decent wage and, of course, managed to get himself into some mischief with local young ladies. But in between all this he was writing regular letters back to Holland, mostly to his brother Theo van Gogh.

Fortunately for us, these letters – and some others from his family archive – have been transcribed and are available online (<http://vangoghletters.org/vg/letters/>):

31 May 1873

From Reverend van Gogh to Vincent's brother Theo:

"Our Vincent wrote that he had bought a top hat; you cannot be in London without one ... he has to be economical because of the high cost of living there."

02 July 1873

Vincent to a friend in The Hague about living in Brixton:

"The neighbourhood where I live is quite beautiful, and so quiet and intimate that you almost forget you are in London. In front of every house there is a small garden with flowers or a few trees, and many houses are built very tastefully in a sort of Gothic style.

... One of the nicest things I've seen here is Rotten Row in Hyde Park, which is a long, broad avenue where hundreds of ladies and gentlemen go riding.

In every part of the city there are splendid parks with a wealth of flowers such as I've seen nowhere else."

20 July 1873

Vincent to brother Theo:

"I am quite contented here; I walk a lot and the neighbourhood where I live is quiet, pleasant and fresh. At first English art did not appeal to me; one must get used to it.

... Constable was a landscape painter who lived about thirty years ago; he is splendid, something like Diaz and Daubigny. And Reynolds and Gainsborough, who mostly painted very, very beautiful portraits of women, and then Turner, after whom you'll probably have seen engravings."

07 August 1873

Vincent writing to family friends in Holland:

"I have visited neither Crystal Palace nor the Tower yet ... I am not in a hurry to see everything. For the present I am quite satisfied with the museums, parks, etc; they interest me more.

Last Monday I had a nice day. The first Monday in August is a holiday here. I went with one of the Germans to Dulwich, an hour and a half outside London, to see the museum there, and after that we took about an hour's walk to another village.

The country is so beautiful here. Many people who have their businesses in London live in some village outside London and go to town by train every day; perhaps I shall do the same shortly, if I can find a cheap room somewhere. But moving is so horrible that I shall stay here as long as possible, although everything is not so beautiful as it seemed to me in the beginning. Perhaps it is my own fault, so I shall wait a little longer."

(Translations into English by Vincent's sister Johanna van Gogh-Bonger, edited by Robert Harrison)

So, to answer the question about life in London in the 19th century – people wore top hats; every garden in Brixton had flowers and trees; Dulwich was a commuter-belt with a picture gallery and nobody enjoyed moving house. Now you know.

(www.dulwichonview.org.uk)

This and that from the 'island'

Closed palace

Hundreds of staff who were set to work at Buckingham Palace throughout the summer have been laid off - before they even started their work.

Visitors usually get to tour the splendid State Rooms, including the famous Picture Gallery, which serves as the setting for many receptions. Around 380 employees had been hired as guides and to help staff the annual summer exhibit, which typically runs from late July to October. But because the coronavirus pandemic has led to the palace closing, they have now been told they are not needed.

A spokesperson for the Royal Collection told PEOPLE magazine, "The roles were for around 380 temporary summer staff on three-month contracts. They were recruited earlier this year for the Buckingham Palace opening, which now isn't going ahead. They have all been given the option to carry over the offer for next summer."

In May, the trust - which runs the palaces and historic buildings - confirmed the closure and pointed to the "operational challenges of social distancing" and added, "The safety and wellbeing of our visitors and staff are our priority."

The Queen first opened the doors of Buckingham Palace to the public 27 years ago. After a devastating fire at Windsor Castle in 1992 caused £36.5 million of damage and destroyed 115 rooms in total, there was some debate as to whether the repair work should be funded by the taxpayers or by the royal family. After a failed attempt to raise money through a public fund, the Queen decided to open Buckingham Palace, her London and primary residence, to the public for the first time in history in an effort to raise the much-needed funds for repairs to the castle.

Although tourists won't be able to see Queen Elizabeth's London home in person this year, virtual 360 degree tours of the palace are currently experiencing record numbers.



Gold postboxes

To commemorate British gold medal winners at the London 2012 Summer Olympics and 2012 Summer Paralympics, various post boxes in the home towns of the medal winners around the United Kingdom, plus one each on Sark and the Isle of Man, were repainted gold. The project, which marked the first occasion in modern times that the colour of post boxes in the United Kingdom had been changed from their traditional red, was organised by Royal Mail Group Communications in-house team, Eulogy and Blonde.



Originally intended to be a temporary measure, due to the positive public response it was later decided the colour change would become a permanent tribute, with boxes additionally receiving their own special plaques denoting the recipients. Royal Mail said the golden boxes had attracted thousands of visitors, and pictures of the boxes have been posted to social media websites.

The first athletes' boxes to be painted were in Lossiemouth, in Scotland, for Heather Stanning and in Penzance, Cornwall, for Helen Glover, to commemorate their medals in the women's coxless pair rowing. They are also the most northerly and the most southerly golden postboxes respectively on the British mainland.

Rolls-Royce honey

Although car manufacturing had been temporarily suspended for the British car maker Rolls-Royce due to the COVID-19 pandemic, production of another product is running at record levels. Recently the company announced that it is set to break its own volume target for this year in terms of honey production at their headquarters in Goodwood, West Sussex, where an army of 250,000 bees work nonstop on the production.

Established in 2017, the Goodwood Apiary comprises six traditional wooden beehives, each bearing a polished stainless steel nameplate handcrafted in the company's Bespoke Workshop. Five of the hives are named after cars in the Rolls-Royce product lineup – 'Phantom', 'Wraith', 'Ghost', 'Dawn' and 'Cullinan' – while the sixth is named after the marque's mascot, the 'Spirit of Ecstasy'.

The apiary is located on the company's 42-acre site filled with half a million trees, shrubs and wildflowers with an eight acre living roof.



"The apiary further underlines our commitment to the environment, which informs everything we do at Goodwood," says Richard Carter, Director of Global Communications at Rolls-Royce. "Our sustainable buildings, thermal ponds, rainwater management systems and wildfowl refuge have already made the home of Rolls-Royce at Goodwood one of the UK's most eco-friendly manufacturing facilities. Through this project, which taps into the biodiversity of our site, including our huge living roof, we're making an important contribution to conserving Britain's vital bee population."

The honey, however, is not sold commercially but rather given to customers.

Wolves in the Highlands

The bleak emptiness of the Highlands' iconic glens is not their natural state. Where now only barren hillsides are found, once there would have been a patchwork of pine and broadleaf woodland, interspersed with heath and peat bog. It would have been populated with wolves, bears, lynx, elk and a myriad of other large animals. But humans began to cut down a lot of the native forest to make room for farmland. Almost all the large mammals had been forced into extinction by various means. Wolves were the last to go, becoming extinct in Scotland and Ireland in the 17th and 18th centuries respectively. Up to one-fifth of Scotland's landmass would once have been covered by the great Caledonian Forest, but by the mid-20th century, only 69 square miles remained.

A handful of wealthy individuals have taken matters into their own hands to kickstart the restoration of Scotland's lost natural wonders and, along the way, help Britain in its ambitious dash to decarbonise.

One of these projects is Alladale Wilderness Reserve, a 9,300-ha gem in the Scottish Highlands, about an hour's drive north of Inverness. The Alladale estate was purchased in 2003 by Paul Lister, an English multimillionaire and philanthropist, who hopes to recreate a natural wooded landscape and reintroduce native animals including predators such as the wolf and bear. The natural flora of the area consists of Scots pine, oak, aspen, birch, rowan, holly, willow and juniper, but much of the tree cover has been lost and low heathers, grasses and sedges now predominate. In 2014, about 800,000 saplings of these native trees have been planted.

The idea of a wilderness reserve was inspired by visits to South Africa's ever popular game reserves. Letting nature return itself to an early Holocene setting by bringing in the right animals - this idea has been proven in South Africa, when overgrazed downgraded farmland was returned to its natural setting.

Arguably the most important aspect of the reserve are the predators. As deer are already common in the park, they overgraze the land and trample any saplings. This (in theory) should be a more effective way of balancing the deer population, than culling, which so far has shown poor results.

Another positive aspect of reintroducing large predators is seen in the increase in tourism. Alladale offers three types of accommodation on site: a luxury Victorian lodge, two comfortable self-catered cottages, and a rustic bunkhouse tucked away deep in the reserve. 7% of the accommodation revenue is transferred to their partner organization The European Nature Trust, which contributes directly to a variety of conservation and restoration efforts throughout Europe.

(Sources: <https://people.com/royals/>, www.bbc.co.uk/, <https://gulfnews.com/>, <https://alladale.com/>, Wikipedia)

“Black lives matter“

George Floyd’s death – a criminal case or more? George Floyd was a young coloured man from Minneapolis who lost his life by a brutal act of a policeman.

Did he do something wrong? Well, he surely wasn’t a lamb of innocence, but at that moment he was taking part in a protest against the discrimination of black people. That was enough for the police in this region of the USA. To kill him? No question of ethics and morals in the case of a Black.

After this incident, a wave of solidarity went around the world under the motto “Black lives matter“. Let’s pause – do we have this problem also in our society? Think of the numerous attacks against coloured and dissident people in Germany alone. But there is hope that we can trust the cultural values in our society. The numerous immediate solidarity demonstrations were directed against the problems racism, hatred and agitation.

With this in mind I would like to remind you of Martin Luther King’s speech he gave in Washington 57 years ago. It has been topical till today, actually sad if you consider how little has changed in this matter since then.

The speech was formed spontaneously in great parts, maintained by taking notes and audio recordings.

This speech played a special role during my English-course at the night school in Zschopau. Because of the current events in the USA, this speech comes to my mind, and so I would like to reproduce the text here in extracts. Let’s dream of a better world and listen to the speech of MLK!

>>I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation. Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition. ...

When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence they were signing a promissory note ...

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring the sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check ... But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. ... So we have come to cash this check – a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice. We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. ... Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God’s children.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro’s legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. 1963 is not an end, but a beginning. ... The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force. The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny and their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and we live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.”

I have a dream...



I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the south with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day. ...

And if America is to be a great nation this must become true. So let freedom ring the mighty mountains from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania!! ...

And when this happens, when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last, free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"<<

Hope and prayer to reason sounded from this speech, but his dream doesn't seem to have come true yet. A shame for humanity, isn't it?

Siegfried Burkhardt

Our language section

Sun and moon

"Lady Sunshine and Mister Moon können gar nichts dagegen tun...", manche unserer Leser werden sich möglicherweise noch an diesen Schlager von Conny Froboess aus den 60-er Jahren erinnern, in dem es darum geht, dass Frau Sonne und Herr Mond niemals ein Paar werden können. Wenn man allerdings sprachlich ganz korrekt sein will, ist der Text teilweise falsch, denn es müsste eigentlich "Mister Sunshine and Lady Moon ..." heißen. Im Englischen gibt es zwar nicht die Artikel "der", "die" und "das", durch die das Geschlecht eines Gegenstandes deutlich wird, sondern nur "the" für alle Geschlechter, und unbelebte Dinge und Tiere sind im Allgemeinen sächlich. Wenn es aber um die Personalisierung von Dingen geht, wird die Sonne als männlich und der Mond als weiblich angesehen.

In seinem Gedicht "The Walrus and the Carpenter" schreibt Lewis Carroll (1832–1898) zum Beispiel:

"**The sun** was shining on the sea,
Shining with all **his** might:
He did **his** very best to make
The billows smooth and bright —
And this was odd, because it was
The middle of the night.

The moon was shining sulkily,
Because **she** thought the sun
Had got no business to be there
After the day was done —
"It's very rude of **him**," **she** said,
"To come and spoil the fun."

Auch in anderen Sprachen, wie z.B. im Französischen (le soleil, la lune) und im Italienischen (il sole, la luna) heißt es übersetzt "**der** Sonne" und "**die** Mond".

False friends

Viele englische und deutschen Wörtern sehen ähnlich aus und haben auch ähnliche Bedeutungen. Es gibt jedoch auch sogenannte "Falsche Freunde", bei denen das nicht zutrifft. Ein bekanntes Beispiel ist "sensible",

was nicht "sensibel/empfindlich" bedeutet, sondern "vernünftig".

Welche der folgenden Wortpaare ähneln sich nicht in der Bedeutung?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ordinary - ordinär | 5. meaning - Meinung |
| 2. quality - Qualität | 6. actual - aktuell |
| 3. conventional - konventionell | 7. brave - brav |
| 4. genial - genial | 8. intellectual - intellektuell |

Auflösung aus Newsletter Nr. 88 "Migrating birds"

STORK (Storch), CRANE (Kranich), SWALLOW (Schwalbe), SKYLARK (Feldlerche), NIGHTINGALE (Nachtigall), SWIFT (Mauersegler), MARSH WARBLER (Sumpfrohrsänger), LAPWING (Kiebitz), SONGTHRUSH (Drossel), REDSTART (Rotschwänzchen), CUCKOO (Kuckuck), CURLEW (Brachvogel)

THE CHRONICLE

What happened ...



..... 80 years ago: 20 August 1940 - Winston Churchill made his "so much is owed" speech (World War II)

..... 60 years ago: 19 September 1960 - Traffic wardens and parking tickets introduced in Britain

..... 50 years ago: 17 November 1970 - First topless model appeared on Page 3 in the Sun newspaper