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Les fêtes nationales des vins de France, à Mâcon

Plaidoyer en faveur du vin

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Les fêtes pittoresques* des vins de France viennent de commencer à Mâcon, sous les auspices* d'un éblouissant* soleil d'été et sous le signe de la plus ineffable* gaieté. Elles promettent beaucoup, de par leur organisation patiente, créatrice d'un programme de réjouissances* nationales dont la réalisation fait l'orgueil de la cité heureuse, aimée des dieux et des poètes: réceptions brillantes de délégations, accourues de tous les points de France et de l'étranger, lumineux* cortèges* historiques où les vêtements des manifestants évoqueront* la couleur variée des grands crus* de France; exposition-kermesse* à laquelle présidera la beauté de la reine des vins, concerts où seront dites cent chansons bachiques,* jeux sonores de fanfares éclatantes, représentations artistiques allégoriques, vrais spectacles évocateurs, autant de choses qui nous feront souvenir du prestige* des anciennes fêtes, données en l'honneur du Dieu Bacchus et qui, par leur ampleur,* contribueront à rehausser* la glorieuse devise de nos crus.

Fêtes nationales? Oui, certes. Il n'est,* disent les connaisseurs, de bon vin que celui de France. On en produit, disons-le aussi, dans les régions lointaines de la Californie, aux confins* de la mer Vermeille,* depuis la récente instauration de «l'humide régime.» Mais ce vin, nourri par le soleil ardent des Tropiques, cuvé* plusieurs fois, suralcoolisé peut-être par de savantes* manipulations, n'égalera jamais en finesse et en arôme nos plus modestes crus de terroir.

L'Algérie, l'Italie, le Portugal sont, en franchise,* régions productrices de vin, de bon vin. J'ai le souvenir d'un cru moelleux* venu de la campagne romaine et dégusté* sur quelque table accueillante,* entre les braccinoles* et le risotto* odorants,* à deux pas des vestiges éternels de la cité papale. Les madères des îles de rêve, les Lacrimae Christi, les muscats dorés de Grèce, les vins du Rhin si beaux en leur cristal taillé* ont fait un jour mes délices.* Mais le vin de France n'est-il pas, entre tous, le plus goûté,* tant il est vrai que la France demeure le véritable terrain d'élection* de la vigne et qu'en France seulement, à la faveur* d'un ciel clément,* d'une atmosphère rarement perturbée, l'influence du climat se fait le moins sentir. Le vin français allie* à sa saveur* délicate et à son parfum délectable,* une parfaite modération alcoolique. Il est toujours l'honnête* produit de la fermentation* du jus* de raisin. Ses éthers aériens flattent vos sens.* Il ne donne point la fameuse bouche d'èbène* et n'appelle pas la funeste* cirrhose* hépatique. Au contraire, son effet sur la santé générale, vigueur musculaire ou vivacité cérébrale, est des plus heureux.

C'est sans doute le vin, le bon vin de France qui nous a donné l'âme joyeuse, spirituelle, pétillante,* mais non lourde d'ivresse. C'est

pittoresque: malerisch (schön). — auspices: Beistand. — éblouissant: blendend. — ineffable: unaussprechlich. — de par: infolge. — réjouissances: Freudenfeste. — lumineux: leuchtend; lichtvoll; farbig. — cortège: Festzug. — évoquer: erinnern an. — cru: Gewächs. — grand cru: Wein bester Sorte.

kermesse: Kirchweih. — chanson bachique: Trinklied. — prestige: Reiz, Zauber; Ansehen. — ampleur: Weite, Umfang, Ausdehnung. — rehausser: hervorheben.

il est: es gibt. — confins: Grenzen. — mer Vermeille: Purpurmeer (kaliforn. Meerbusen). — cuver des vins: mehrere Sorten Wein mischen. — savant: kunstvoll, geschickt. — manipulation: Behandlung. — terroir: Boden, Erdreich; Heimat, Ursprung.

franchise: Offenheit, Freimütigkeit. — moelleux (mwalô): voll und mild. — déguster: kosten, schmecken. — accueillant: freundlich, gastlich. — braccinoles, risotto: italienische Speisen. — odorant: wohlriechend. — tailler: schleifen. — délices: Genüsse, Behagen. — goûté: beliebt. — élection: Wahl, Erwählung. — à la faveur de: unter dem Schutze von. — clément: gnädig, mild, gütig. — perturber: stören. — allier à: verbinden mit. — saveur: Geschmack. — délectable: köstlich. — honnête: angemessen. — fermentation: Gärung. — jus (zü): Saft. — sens (sâis): Sinn. d'èbène: von Ebenholz; von schlecht. Geschmacksempfinden. funeste: verderblich, unheilvoll. — cirrhose hépatique: Leberentzündung.

pétillant: feurig. — ingrât: undankbar. — dès lors: daher, demzufolge. — consécration: Bestätigung. puiser dans: schöpfen aus.

lui, certes, qui nous a faits ce que nous sommes, légers et bavards mais aussi francs et loyaux. Il serait ingrat,* dès lors,* de ne pas le fêter à plein cœur et . . . à plein verre. Les fêtes nationales de Mâcon qui en sont la consécration* parfaite, semblent réveiller l'âme française, stimuler l'élan vital qu'elle puise* pour une grande part dans son agriculture prospère, lourde de bon blé couleur de pain et dans sa viticulture* ancestrale, auréolée* du soleil des grappes* parfumées.*

Je vous disais plus haut que ce vin de gloire, issu* de coteaux* variés, riche en couleur et riche en parfum n'était point soupçonné* de vous laisser une âme appesantie* et il me vient justement à l'idée de vous citer* une fort spirituelle légende* dont les origines se perdent dans la nuit profonde des temps.

Bacchus, enfant, fit un jour un voyage. Où? Je ne saurais vous le dire et peu importe pour vous et moi. Lassé de la première étape,* il s'assied sur le bord du chemin. Bientôt, ses yeux abaissés* se portent sur une plante qui croît à ses pieds. Il l'arrache avec sa racine; mais où la mettre pour la protéger? Il faisait chaud et le soleil eût* pu dessécher* le plant avec avidité.* Bacchus aperçoit à portée* de sa main un os d'oiseau, abandonné sur le sentier; il y dépose avec précaution le précieux greffon.* A quelque temps de là et cheminant* encore, grande est sa surprise de remarquer que ce dernier continuait à s'y développer hâtivement et que la cavité* où il se trouvait enfermé était devenue insuffisante à le contenir. Bacchus rencontre* un os de lion que sa prudence lui* fait ramasser et dans lequel il enchâsse* les racines du greffon devenu arbuste.* Mais l'arbuste continuait à croître de plus belle.* Par miracle,* un os d'âne, celui-là plus gros encore, s'offre* au dieu voyageur: vite, il y place le jeune arbrisseau* qu'il soigne assidûment* au cours de son voyage. De retour aux lares* et après bien des événements inattendus qui n'altèrent* ni sa bonne humeur, ni la croissance de son fardeau précieux, il dégage avec peine de l'os l'arbuste et ses multiples rejetons* et il en enfouit* les racines dans un fertile terreau.* L'arbuste était, vous l'avez deviné, un cep* de vigne. Le soleil et l'eau du ciel lui donnèrent une vigueur* nouvelle; dès l'arrière-saison,* il s'habilla de grappes vermeilles* et Bacchus en recueillit une liqueur d'aspect sucré et divinement* belle de couleur. Curieux et prudent tout à la fois, le dieu ne la goûta pas tout d'abord et se contenta de la donner en breuvage* aux hommes qui ne tardèrent pas à en apprécier* les qualités. Alors, il s'aperçut que ces hommes chantaient comme des oiseaux, qu'ils devenaient forts et courageux comme des lions s'ils continuaient à en boire et qu'enfin leur tête s'inclinait* comme celle de l'âne s'ils s'en abreuvaient* plus que de raison.* Mais comme l'âne est un animal incompris* doux et têtû* tout à la fois, sage parfois dans ses emportements* passagers,* cette manifestation* dernière de l'âme des hommes ayant bu de façon quelque peu immodérée, demeure acceptable ou du moins discutable. Cette légende demeure donc, du commencement à la fin parfaitement honorable* et il faut penser que dès ce jour, Bacchus fit du vin l'usage que l'on sait.

Quoi qu'il en soit,* nous ne pouvons contester que de bons vins sont d'excellentes boissons, qu'il demeure dans ce liquide divin quelque chose de plus que la matière inerte,* quelque chose de vivant et de frémissant.* Le vin est là devant vous, glorieux dans son cristal facetté* comme un diamant; il est tiré.* il faut le boire. Vous le dégustez* lentement, à petites gorgées,* de peur d'en épuiser* trop vite la coupe* tentante.* Bientôt, l'âme monte,* sans bruit; le rêve prend l'essor;* le cerveau fume et se voit transporté au temps des antiques Métamorphoses* pendant que la pensée se divise et se fond.* Dans l'ivresse du cœur, le vin devient un ruisseau vermeil de joie . . .

— viticulture: Weinbau. auréoler: mit einem Heiligenschein umgeben; verherrlichen. — grappe: Traube. — parfumer: durchduften. issu: abstammend, entsprossen. — coteau: Abhang; Hügel. coteaux: Weinland. — soupçonner: in Verdacht haben. — appesantir: schwerfällig machen. — citer: anführen, zitieren. — légende: Erdichtung. étape: Tagesmarsch. — abaisser: niederschlagen. — eût pu: hätte können. — dessécher: trocknen. — avidité: Gier, Gefräßigkeit. — à portée: erreichbar. — à la portée de la main: mit der Hand erreichbar. — greffe, greffon: Pfropfreis. — cheminer: wandern. — cavité: Höhlung. — rencontrer: treffen, finden. — que sa prudence lui fait ramasser (Vermeidung zweier direkter Objekte) — enchâsser: einfügen. — arbuste: Stauden. de plus belle = de plus belle façon. — comme par miracle: wie durch ein Wunder. s'offrir: (an)geboten werden. — arbrisseau: Bäumchen, Strauch. — assidu: fleißig; ununterbrochen. lares: Laren (Hausgötter), Herd. — altérer: verderben. rejeton: Schößling, Nachtrieb. — enfouir: eingraben. — terreau: Blumenerde. — cep (sä, säp): Rebstock, Weinstock. — cep de vigne: Weinrebe. — vigueur: Lebenskraft. — dès: schon, von . . . an. — arrière-saison: Spätherbst. — vermeil: dunkelrot, divinement: wundervoll, zum Entzücken. — en breuvage: als Getränk. — tarder: zögern, zaudern. — ne pas tarder à . . .: bald. — apprécier: zu würdigen wissen. s'incliner: sich neigen. — s'abreuver: saufen, trinken. — plus que de raison: mehr als billig. — incompris: nicht gewürdigt. — têtû: starrköpfig. — emportement: Aufwallung. — passager: vorübergehend. — manifestation: Kundgebung. — honorable: achtbar; ansehnlich. quoi qu'il en soit: wie dem auch sei. — inerte: bewegungslos, frémir: schwirren; aufbrausen. — facetter: viel-eckig schleifen. — tirer: abziehen. — déguster: kosten, schmecken. — gorgée: Schluck. — épuiser: ausschöpfen; verbrauchen. — coupe: Pokal, Kelch. — tenter: locken, reizen. — monter: sich erheben, höher gestimmt werden. — essor: Aufflug; Aufschwung. — métamorphose: Verwandlung. — se fondre: zerschmelzen; vergehen. vin généreux: edler (feuriger) Wein. — goûter à

Vins généreux* du Bordelais, vins du Béarn auxquels goûta* au berceau notre bon roi Henri, nectars bourguignons,* chauds et corsés,* vins généreux du Midi, vins de la Loire, légers et transparents comme le ciel de la Touraine, vins du Mâconnais moelleux* et bouquetés, vins superbes de Champagne, vins gais, pétillants, onctueux,* frais et fruités,* nous vous aimons de toute notre âme, vous qui demeurez* la gloire, la richesse et l'éternel orgueil de notre pays.

Et pendant que Mâcon inaugure* avec une rabelaisienne gaieté les fêtes nationales des vins, il me semble voir se lever la figure de la France, joyeuse, tout empreinte* de cordialité et se refléter* sur ses traits l'expression de calme heureux que donne la sérénité* des âmes douces, pondérées,* mesurées,* mais fortes dans la joie comme dans les mauvais destins.*

(de) qc.: et. versuchen, probieren. — berceau: Wiege, Ursprungsort, Heimat. — bourguignon: burgundisch. — vin corsé: kräftiger Wein. — vin moelleux: voller und milder Wein. — onctueux: ölig. — fruité: fruchtig. — vous qui demeurez.

inaugurer: einleiten, beginnen; feierlich einsetzen, einweihen. — empreinte de: mit einem Gepräge von. — se refléter: erglänzen. — sérénité: Heiterkeit, Ruhe. — pondérer: abwägen; ins Gleichgewicht bringen; dämpfen. — mesurer: in Einklang bringen; mäßigen. — destin: Geschick, Schicksal, Los.

Extracts from National Authors

Jerome K. Jerome — Three Men on the Bummel

I turned my head and saw what, I suppose,* few living Englishmen have ever seen before—the travelling Britisher according* to the Continental idea, accompanied by his daughter. They were coming towards* us in the flesh and blood, unless* we were dreaming, alive and concrete*—the English "Milor"* and the English "Mees,"* as for generations they have been portrayed* in the Continental comic press and upon the Continental stage.* They were perfect in every detail. The man was tall and thin, with sandy¹* hair, a huge²* nose, and long Dundreary* whiskers.³ Over a pepper-and-salt suit he wore* a light overcoat, reaching almost to his heels.* His white helmet* was ornamented with a green veil;⁴* a pair of opera-glasses hung at his side, and in his lavender-gloved⁵* hand he carried an alpenstock⁶* a little taller than himself. His daughter was long and angular.⁷* Her dress I cannot describe: my grandfather, poor gentleman, might have been able to do so. . . . Her teeth stuck out like a rabbit's, and her figure was that of a bolster on stilts.⁸* . . .

They walked gaping⁹* round them at every step.* The gentleman had an open Baedeker in his hand, and the lady carried a phrase-book. They talked* French that nobody could understand, and German that they could not translate themselves. The man poked¹⁰* at officials with his alpenstock to attract* their attention, and the lady, her eye catching* sight of an advertisement* of somebody's cocoa,* said "Shocking!"* and turned the other way.

*

In the German parks there are special seats labelled,* "Only for grown-ups" (Nur für Erwachsene), and the German small boy, anxious* to sit down, and reading that notice, passes* by, and hunts* for a seat on which children are permitted to rest; and there he seats himself, careful not to touch the woodwork with his muddy* boots. Imagine* a seat in Regent's or St. James's Park labelled "Only for grown-ups!" Every child for five miles round would be trying to get on that seat, and hauling¹¹* other children off who were on. As for any "grown-up," he would never be able to get within half a mile of that seat for* the crowd. The German small boy, who has accidentally

I suppose: wohl. — according: entsprechend. — towards: auf . . . zu. — unless: wofern nicht. — concrete (kɔŋkri:t): körperlich. — milor: (anstatt) my lord: gnädiger Herr. — mees (anstatt) miss. — portray: abbilden. — stage: Bühne. — sandy: gelblich-rot. — huge (hju:dʒ): sehr groß. — dundreary (dʌndriəri): vornehm-tuender Geck. — whiskers: Backenbart.

wear, wore, worn: tragen. — heel: Ferse; Hakken, Absatz. — helmet (he'lmit): Helm. — veil: Schleier; Hülle. — lavender (lævɪndə): zartes Lila (Lawendel). — alpenstock (ä'lpinstɔk): Bergstock. — angular (æŋgju:l): eckig; spitz(ig). — stick out: hervorstehen. — rabbit: Kaninchen. — bolster: Schlummerrolle. — on stilts: auf Stelzen.

gape: gaffen. — step: Schritt. — talk: sprechen. — poke at: stoßen nach. — attract: fesseln. — catch sight of: plötzlich erblicken. — advertisement: Ankündigung, Anzeige. — cocoa (kou'kou): Kakao. — chocking: empörend. — label: mit einer Aufschrift versehen.

1) sandy: of a yellowish colour. — 2) huge [hju:dʒ]: colossal. — 3) Dundreary whiskers [dʌndriəri]: long hair on side of face, without beard. — 4) veil: piece of material that may be seen through. — 5) lavender [lævɪndə]: pale lilac colour. — 6) alpenstock: stout staff, tipped with a spike, used by moun-

tain climbers. — 7) angular: sharp-cornered; pointed. — 8) stilt: one of a pair of poles of wood with a foot rest attached to the side to elevate the foot in walking. — 9) gape: stare, as in amazement, with eyes wide and mouth open. — 10) poke: give a push with something pointed. — 11) haul: pull or draw forcibly.

sat down on such without noticing, rises with a start¹²* when his error* is pointed* out to him, and goes away with downcast¹³* head, blushing¹⁴* to the roots* of his hair with shame* and regret.*

*

What you may do with a "Kinderwagen," as it is called, and what you may not, covers pages of German law; after the reading of which, you conclude* that the man who can push a perambulator¹⁵* through a German town without breaking the law was meant¹⁶* for a diplomatist.* You must* not loiter¹⁷ with a perambulator, and you must not go too fast. You must not get in anybody's way with a perambulator, and if anybody gets in your way you must get out of their way. If you want to stop with a perambulator, you must go to a place specially appointed* where perambulators may stop; and when you get there you *must* stop. You must not cross the road with a perambulator; if you and the baby happen* to live on the other side, that is your fault.* You must not leave your perambulator anywhere, and only in certain places can you take it with you. I should say that in Germany you could go out with a perambulator and get into enough trouble in half an hour to last* you for a month. Any young Englishman anxious for a row¹⁸* with the police could not do better than come over to Germany and bring his perambulator with him.

*

Harris in the Stadtgarten, anxious to get out, and seeing a gate* open before him, had stopped over a wire* into the street. Harris maintains¹⁹* he never saw it, but undoubtedly there was hanging to* the wire a notice, "Durchgang verboten!" The man, who was standing near the gate, stopped Harris, and pointed out to him this notice. Harris thanked him and passed* on. The man came after him, and explained that treatment* of the matter* in such off-hand²⁰* way could not be allowed; what was necessary to put the business right was that Harris should step back over the wire into the garden. Harris pointed out to the man that the notice said "going through forbidden," and that therefore, by re-entering the garden that way he would be infringing²¹* the law a second time. The man saw this for himself, and suggested* that to get over the difficulty Harris should go back into the garden by the proper entrance, which was round the corner, and afterwards immediately come out again by the same gate. Then it was that Harris called the man a silly²²* ass.* That delayed²³* us a day and cost Harris forty marks.

*

During the first week of my residence* in Germany I was awakened incessantly²⁴* by cats. One night I got mad.* I collected a small arsenal²⁵*—two or three pieces of coal, a few hard pears,* a couple of candle-ends, an odd²⁶* egg I found on the kitchen table, an empty soda-water bottle, and a few articles of that sort,*—and opening the window, bombarded* the spot* from where the noise appeared to come. I do not suppose I hit* anything; I never knew a man who did hit a cat, even when he could see it, except,* maybe,* by accident when aiming at something else. . . .

But, anyhow, they moved off; maybe the egg annoyed them. . . . Ten minutes afterwards there came a violent²⁷* ringing of the electric bell. . . . A policeman was standing there. He had all the things I had

— anxious: voll Sehnsucht.
— pass by: vorbeigehen. — hunt: jagen; suchen. — muddy: schmutzig.

imagine: sich vorstellen.
— haul (hɔil): ziehen; zerrén.
— for the crowd: wegen der Ansammlung (Menge). — accidentally: ganz zufällig. — start: Ruck. — error (erə): Irrtum, Fehler. — point out: zeigen, hinweisen auf. — downcast: gesenkt. — blush: erröten. — root: Wurzel. — shame: Scham. — regret: Bedauern; Schmerz; Reue.

conclude: (durch Schlußfolgerung) erkennen. — perambulator (præ'mbjuleitə), or, pram (präm): Kinderwagen. — be meant for: bestimmt sein für. — diplomatist (-ou-). — loiter: trödeln; schlendern. — appoint: anweisen. — happen to live: zufällig wohnen. — fault: Fehler; Schuld. — last: ausreichen. — row (rau): Auflauf; Zusammenstoß.

gate: Tor; Pforte. — wire: Draht. — maintain: behaupten. — hanging TO the wire. — pass on: weitergehen. — treatment: Behandlung. — matter: Angelegenheit. — off-hand: leicht; ungezwungen. — infringe: verletzen; übertreten. — suggest: vorschlagen. — silly: einfältig; dumm. — ass (äs): Esel. — delay: aufhalten.

résidence: Wohnen. — incessant: beständig, dauernd. — get mad: wütend werden. — arsenal (ar'sinl): Arsenal, Rüstzeug, Rüstkammer. — pear (päə): Birne. — odd: übriggeblieben. — of that sort: dieser Art, derartig. — bombard: bombardieren. — spot: Platz, Stelle. — hit: treffen. — except: außer. —

12) start: sudden movement. — 13) downcast: directed downward. — 14) blush: become red in the face. — 15) [præ'mbjuleitə]. — 16) be meant for: equipped with the necessary faculties for. — 17) loiter: go slowly. — 18) row [rau]: trouble. — 19) maintain: assert as true. — 20) off-hand: informal. —

21) infringe: disregard or break, as a law. — 22) silly: foolish; weak of intellect. — 23) delay: put off. — 24) incessant: continual. — 25) [ar'sinl]. — 26) odd: left over. — 27) violent: marked by unpleasant intensity of any kind.

been throwing out of the window in a little heap* in front of him, all except the egg. He had evidently been collecting them. He said:

"Are these things yours?"

I said: "They were mine, but personally I have done* with them. Anybody can have them—you can have them."

He ignored* my offer. He said:

"You threw these things out of window."

"You are right," I admitted; "I did."

"Why did you throw them out of window?" he asked.

"I threw them out of the window at some cats," I answered.

"What cats?" he asked.

It was the sort of question a German policeman would ask. I replied with as much sarcasm^{28*} as I could put into my accent* that I was ashamed to say I could not tell him what cats. I explained that, personally, they were strangers to me; but I offered, if the police would call all the cats in the district together, to come round and see if I could recognise them by their yawl.^{29*}

The German policeman does not understand a joke, which is perhaps on the whole* just as well, for I believe there is a heavy fine^{30*} for joking with any German uniform; they call it "treating an official with contumely."^{31*} . . .

I asked what a man was supposed to do in Germany when woke* up night after night by cats and he explained that I could lodge^{32*} an information against the owner of the cat. . . .

I asked him how he proposed I should discover the owner of the cat. He thought for awhile, and then suggested that I might follow it home. I did not feel inclined* to argue* with him any more after that; I should have said things that would have made the matter worse. As it was, that night's sport cost me twelve marks; and not a single one of the four German officials* who interviewed* me on the subject could see anything ridiculous* in the proceedings* from beginning to end.

Novel Notes

I have read in temperance* tracts^{33*} that no dumb^{34*} animal will touch a drop of alcoholic liquor.^{35*} My advice is, if you wish to keep them respectable,* don't give them a chance to get at it. I knew a pony*—But never mind him; we are talking about my grandmother's cat.

A leaky^{36*} beer-tap^{37*} was the cause of her downfall.^{38*} A saucer* used to be placed underneath it to catch the drippings. One day the cat, coming in thirsty, and finding nothing else to drink, lapped* up a little, liked it, and lapped a little more, went away for half an hour, and came back and finished the saucerful. Then sat down beside it, and waited for it to fill again.

From that day till the hour she died, I don't believe that cat was ever once quite sober.^{39*} Her days she passed in a drunken stupor^{40*} before the kitchen fire. Her nights she spent in the beer cellar.

My grandmother, shocked and grieved* beyond expression,* gave up her barrel* and adopted bottles. The cat, thus condemned* to enforced* abstinence, meandered^{41*} about the house for a day and a half in a disconsolate,* quarrelsome* mood.^{42*} Then she disappeared, returning at eleven o'clock as tight* as a drum.^{43*}

maybe: vielleicht. — accident: Zufall. — aim at: zielen auf.

violent: heftig; ungestüm. — heap: Haufen. — have done with: fertig sein mit. — ignore: nicht beachten. — sarcasm (sar'kæzm) beißender Spott. — accent: Ton, Betonung, Tonfall. — yawl=yawl (jɔ:l)=yowl (jaul): Jaulen, Heulen.

on the whole: alles in allem, im ganzen. — fine: Geldstrafe. — contumely (kɔ:ntjumili): Hohn.

woke=waked. — lodge an information against: anzeigen. — owner: Besitzer, Eigentümer.

inclined: geneigt, willens. — argue: streiten. — official: Beamter. — interview: ausfragen. — ridiculous: lächerlich. — proceedings: (gerichtliches oder Polizei-)Verfahren.

novel-notes: neueste Aufzeichnungen. — temperance: Mäßigkeit, Abstinenz. — tract: Traktat; kurze Abhandlung. — dumb (dʌm): stumm. — liquor (li:kə) Flüssigkeit. — respectable: anständig. — pony (pou:ni): kleines Pferd.

leaky: leck; undicht. — beer-tap: Bier-Zapfhahn. — downfall: Untergang. — saucer (ɔ:): Untertasse. — lap up: auflecken.

sober: nüchtern. — stupor: Betäubung. — grieve: betrüben.

beyond expression: unbeschreiblich. — barrel: Faß. — condemn to: verurteilen zu. — enforce: erzwingen. — meander (mi:əndə): sich schlängeln. — disconsolate: trostlos. — quarrelsome: streitsüchtig. — mood: Laune. — tight: straff. — as tight as a drum: sehr betrunken.

28) [sar'kæzm]. — 29) yawl=yowl [jɔ:l]: howl; yell. — 30) fine: money paid as penalty. — 31) contumely: scornful rudeness. — 32) lodge: place formally before the proper authorities. — 33) tract: printed paper; small book, especially one on a religious subject printed for gratis distribution. — 34) dumb [dʌm]: not able to speak. — 35) liquor: any medicinal or alcoholic liquid.

36) leaky: having holes or cracks which allow water or other fluid to pass in or out. — 37) tap: pipe or cock through which liquids are drawn. — 38) downfall: ruin. — 39) sober: not drunk. — 40) stupor: lethargy. — 41) meander [mi:əndə]: follow a winding or intricate course. — 42) mood: condition of mind. — 43) as tight as a drum: very drunk.

Where she went, and how she managed to procure⁴⁴ the drink, we never discovered; but the same programme was repeated every day. Some time during the morning she would⁴⁵ contrive⁴⁶ to elude⁴⁷ our vigilance⁴⁸ and escape; and late every evening she would come reeling⁴⁹ home across the fields in a condition that I will not sully⁴⁹ my pen by attempting to describe.

procure: erlangen. — would: pflegte. — contrive: es ermöglichen. — elude: entgehen. — vigilance (vi'dziləns): Wachsamkeit. — reel: (sich) winden; taumeln. — sully: beflecken.

44) procure: get or obtain. — 45) contrive: find a way. — 46) elude: escape by cleverness. — 47) vigilance: watchfulness. — 48) reel: stagger or sway

from side to side in walking. — 49) sully: lessen the splendour, purity, or goodness of.

How is Material for Exercise used?

Compare also in the 1932 volume pp. 58-59 in the March number, pp. 70-72 in the April number, pp. 114-115 in the June number.

1. BASIC TEXT

The Five-pound Note Clue¹

After an absence of five years in India, the father of an undergraduate² at Oxford had returned to England and was about to pay his son a visit.

The undergraduate sent a letter to his parent's³ London hotel.

"I am delighted at the prospect⁴ of seeing you again," he wrote, "but in case I do not recognise you when you arrive at the station, will you kindly hold a five-pound note in your hand?"

1) [klui] something used to guide. — 2) one admitted to a university and studying for his degree. — 3) father or mother (parents: father and mother). — 4) [prɔ'spekt] something in the future looked forward to.

2. VARIATION IN EXPRESSION

Equivalents of expressions in the text better not employed here though in themselves correct variations are marked with a note of interrogation.

After an absence of five years in India

After five years' absence in India

After being away in India five years

the father of an undergraduate

an undergraduate's father(?)

an undergraduate at Oxford

an Oxford undergraduate(?)

had returned — had come back(?)

and was about to pay — and was going to pay(?)

to pay his son a visit — to visit his son(?)

to go and see his son(?)

sent a letter — wrote

delighted — very glad

delighted at the prospect

very glad of the prospect

I am delighted at the prospect of seeing you again

I am looking forward to seeing you again

I am looking forward with great pleasure to seeing you again

but in case I do not recognise you

but for fear that I do not know you again

but in the event of my not recognising you

but that I may be sure of knowing you again

but as a sign for me to recognise you by

but as a clue to your identity

when you arrive — on your arrival

kindly — please

a five-pound note — a £5 note — a fiver (slang).

3. THE TEXT RE-FORMED

A. An undergraduate at Oxford, hearing from his father at a London hotel that he had come back to England after his long absence in India and was intending to visit his son, wrote in reply that he was looking forward to meeting his father at the station and begged him to ensure recognition by holding a five-pound note in his hand.

B. Back again in England after five years in India, the undergraduate's father let his son at Oxford know that he was coming to see him and received at his hotel in London the reply that his son was delighted at the thought and requesting him to make himself recognisable at the station by holding a five-pound note in his hand.

C. From his hotel in London the father wrote: "My dear Boy, Are you glad my five years in India are up and I'm back in England again? ... I'm coming to Oxford to see you. ... Write whether you can meet my train."

The undergraduate's answer: "Dear old Dad, I'm delighted and shall be at the station, you bet. Hold up a fiver that I may know for certain it's you."

4. QUESTION AND ANSWER ON THE TEXT

Where had the father been? — He had been in India.

Where was he now? — He was at a London hotel.

How long had he been absent from England? — He had been absent five years.

Is five years abroad a long absence? — Yes, it is a long absence.

Where was the son? — The son was at Oxford.

Was he only a resident there, or was he an undergraduate of the university? — He was an undergraduate of the university.

What is the difference between a graduate and an undergraduate? — A graduate has taken his degree; an undergraduate is still studying for it.

Was the undergraduate glad to hear of his father's return to England? — He was delighted.

What delightful prospect had he? — He had the delightful prospect of seeing his father again.

What was his father about to do? — He was about to pay his son a visit.

What was the son to do? — He was to be at the station to meet his father's train.

Did he write to say he would be at the station? — Yes, he wrote to say so.

Was he sure of recognising his father when he arrived? — He wrote as if he were not sure.

What did he ask his father to do? — He asked him to hold a five-pound note in his hand.

Why did he request his father to do that? — In case he did not recognise him.

Why should he not recognise his father? — Because he had not seen him for five years.

Do you think he would recognise him? — Yes, I think he would, unless his father was very ill or had grown a beard or for some such reason.

Tell me what else you think. — I think the undergraduate was a good joker and his father would have a good laugh over his son's joke.

5. WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS IN THE TEXT OTHERWISE APPLIED IN QUESTION AND ANSWER

Have you ever been absent from this Language Circle? — No, I have been present at every meeting.

What shall you do at the end of this meeting? — I shall return home.

Are you now about to return home? — No, I shall not be about to return home till the meeting is over.

Shall you not pay a visit before returning home? — No, I shall not.

Perhaps you will receive a visit when you get home. — I think not.¹

Which do you like better, sending a letter or getting one? — It depends on the letter.

Do you like staying at a hotel? — It depends on the hotel.

Are you delighted or grieved at a mistake made? — It depends on who makes it.

What prospect have you for the week-end? — I have the prospect of a trip to the seaside.

What do you read and what do you write? — I read books and I write letters to my friends.

Recognise, recognisable, unrecognisable, recognition: make sentences containing these words.

What should you know about a train by which you are about to travel? — I should know at what time (when) it departs from the station where I get in and at what time (when) it arrives at the station where I get out.

Where can you learn all this? — From the railway time-table.

When you pay for anything with a banknote why does the shopman hold it up to the light? — To see the watermark in the paper.

In case he does not see the watermark, what then? — The banknote is a bad one.

Why? — Because the watermark of a banknote is a clue by which to recognise its genuineness.²

1) or, I do not think so.

2) [dʒe'njuɪnəs] really being what it appears to be, not sham.

6. EXPLANATIONS

absence: being away from a place; presence: the opposite of being at a place, also absence of mind or absentmindedness. (An absentminded person does not listen to what you are saying to him.) at Oxford: in London, but the difference between at and in is best learnt by attention and practice. about: here im Begriffe. to pay a visit: also to pay money, a debt, a bill, wages, compliments, a call, honour, homage; also It does not pay (Es lohnt sich nicht).

sent a letter: How did he send the letter? — He sent it by post.

parent: here father, but the mother is also a parent.

arrive at a small place (the station), arrive in a large place (London); also arrive on the scene, arrive at a conclusion, or simply arrive (The goods have arrived).

will you kindly...? the polite form of request. The polite form of offer and invitation is Will you (have, take, come), not Do you want.

Am 18. September

kommt der Briefträger zu Ihnen, um die Bezugsgebühr von RM **1.86** für das **nächste Vierteljahr** zu erheben. Wer diese Zeitschrift nicht bei der Post bestellt hat, wolle fällige Bezugsgebühren alsbald auf das Postscheckkonto Berlin 776 15 (Der Fremdsprachler, Berlin-Weißensee) überweisen und zwar für:

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Riddle of the Loneliest Colony

By The Rev. A. G. Partridge

Tristan da Cunha has been called 'the most desolate* spot* on earth.'

I have just returned from a stay of four years on Tristan as Priest-in-Charge and later as Magistrate* and H.M.* Commissioner* of the tiny colony, and I can endorse* that description.

This most remote* of the Empire's possessions consists of a towering* mountain of black volcanic rock, set 1,400 miles from the nearest human life in the middle of the South Atlantic and inhabited by 164 settlers of mingled British-Italian-Dutch-South African-Creole* ancestry,* with the outlook and vocabulary of children of four.

For four years I have shared life with these incongruous* "British subjects," living* on* a diet of potatoes, and—when weather permitted—fish, only relieved* with* tea, flour, tobacco and other luxuries with the yearly arrival of a supply ship.

Four years of life in a village of primitive stone huts, perched* on a tiny plateau* at the foot of a sheer black volcano,* utterly cut off from any news of the world and in constant fear of starvation*...

A Riddle of Fate

It must seem incredible to civilised people that the Tristans voluntarily* remain in their exile.* Several times the South African Government has tried to persuade them to move to the mainland,* even offering them land and loans.* But the islanders have refused.

Just before I left for the last time the potato crop* on Tristan—the staple* food for the next year—was wiped* out* by foul* weather. Since then no word has been received. The special relief ship sent was driven back by mountainous* seas.

What may be found by the next ship to battle* its way to Tristan da Cunha no one can say...

Marrying young as they do, and suffering* from* hardly any diseases,* the Tristans are increasing* rapidly. In ten years the island will not be able to support* them. It will then be emigration—or starvation.

As it is this British colony is only kept from annihilation* by the stores* sent in the yearly supply* ship by the Tristan da Cunha Fund.* The arrival of this ship, with its precious* cargo of flour, tea, sugar, tinned* goods, canvas,* clothing and so on, is the one excitement in the islanders' life. The few weeks before its arrival are often a time of acute* want, almost approaching starvation. On one occasion we went without any food for three days.

Ship Ahoy

The sight of a distant* ship arouses pandemonium.* Every soul on the island drops work and, screaming* hysterically "Ship-ho!" rushes to my house. The women pick up their skirts and dance, the men leap in the air and turn somersaults,* the children scream, the hundreds of dogs bark frantically*... And then, in a rush, the men are manning* four of the island's five boats (for one is always held in reserve) and rowing* frantically out to the ship.

There is a rigid* tradition* in the division of stores. The stores individually addressed to certain islanders by generous* people at home who have "adopted" them are, of course, not divided. But every other commodity* is shared out to the eighth of an ounce among the islanders.

Clothes are made into equal bundles on the beach,* while the "chief man" faces a wall where he cannot see them. One of the men

desolate (de'solít): öde, einsam. — spot: Stelle, Platz.

magistrate (mä'dzistrít): obrigkeitlicher Beamter, Polizeirichter. — H.M.=His (Her) Majesty('s). — commissioner (kə'mi'sjənə): Bevollmächtigter. — endorse (ində's): beipflichten.

remote (rimə'ut) entlegen. — tower: sich erheben. — creole (kri:'oul). — ancestry (än'sistrí): Abstammung.

incongruous: nicht übereinstimmend. — live on: leben von. — relieved with: (angenehm) unterbrochen von.

perch: (sich) setzen; hoch sitzen. — plateau (plätou): Hochebene. — volcano (ei'), volcanic (ä). — starvation: Hungertod.

voluntary: freiwillig. — exile (e'ksail, e'gzail): Verbannung. — mainland: Festland. — loan: Darlehen.

crop: Ernte(-Ertrag). — staple: Haupterzeugnis. — staple food: Hauptnahrung. — wipe out: vernichten. — foul weather: schlechtes Wetter. — mountainous (maun'tinəs): berghoch.

battle (ä) kämpfen. — suffer from: leiden unter. — disease (dizi'r): Krankheit. — increase (in-kri:s): sich vermehren. — support: unterhalten, ernähren.

annihilation (ə'nai'hiləi'sjən): Vernichtung. — stores: Vorräte. — supply: Versorgung. — fund: Fonds. — precious (e) cargo: kostbare Ladung. — tin: in Büchsen einmachen. — canvas (kän'vəs): Segeltuch. — acute want: heftiger Mangel.

ahoy, ahoy (ə'hoi): hol, ahoi! — distant: entfernt, fern. — pandemonium: Höllenlärm. — scream with joy: kreischen vor Freude. — somersault (Δ'): Purzelbaum. — frantic, frantically: rasend. — frantic with: rasend vor — man: bemannen. — row (rou): rudern.

rigid (rid'zid): starr; streng. — tradition: alter Brauch. — generous: großmütig. — commodity: Ware.

beach: Strand. — at random: aufs Geratewohl, blindlings.

apart from: abgesehen von. — site: Lage; Platz. — regime (rezi'm): Regierungsform. — opportunity: Ge-

then touches a bundle and asks: "Whose?" To which the chief man replies with a name at random.*

Apart from this division of supplies there is no Communism on Tristan, though many people consider it an ideal site* for such a regime.* All the islanders started with equal opportunities.* Some were diligent,* some lazy, and each has found his own level.*

Some have few or no sheep—the most precious possession—and the island's "millionaire" has fifty. There is, of course, no money.

My excitement at the supply ship's approach was as great as the islanders', but mainly because* of the arrival of news. What has happened to the world? Has a great war broken out? Is England prosperous or bankrupt? Has there been a Test* match? For all I know the incoming ship may be an "enemy" auxiliary* cruiser* come to annex* the island as a base...

In mentality, customs, and even speech, the islanders are a relic* of England of the Napoleonic Wars—when the colony was founded by an ex-soldier disgusted* with the lack* of work in England—and the foreign blood has been sternly* anglicised by the British element!

It is extraordinary to see these folk*—many of them extremely tropical* in appearance—doing the old English dances and singing the songs.

They are, perhaps, the healthiest people on earth. Inter-marriage* has not hurt* them, for there are eight distinct* families and many combinations are possible. Death is caused only by old age and such "accidental"* illnesses as pneumonia.* No death from disease has occurred since William Glass, the founder, died* of cancer.*

No Home for Microbes

This can only be explained by supposing there are no germs* on Tristan—except when a supply ship arrives, when the entire island goes down with influenza.* Even children escape the usual childish ailments.* This seems to me to present extremely interesting material for medical* research.*

In view* of the present-day primitiveness* of Tristan, it is interesting to note that the island is quite probably a relic of the semi-mythical* continent of Atlantis. Tristan da Cunha, with its sister islands, Nightingale and Inaccessible, and the distant Ascension and St. Helena appear to be the tops of a chain* of immensely high mountains which have sunk* to the bottom* of the sea. This mountain theory* is borne* out by the abruptness* with which the sea bed descends to immense depths off the shores* of Tristan.

What a contrast!* From the world's greatest civilisation to the world's most primitive civilisation.

Scotch Anecdotes

The Channy¹ One

The Aberdonian pulled a brother Scot from the water just before he went down for the third time.

"I'll remember ye² in ma³ wull⁴ for this," exclaimed the rescued⁵ one.

"But, mon,⁶ said the other, "would ye no⁷ prefer to cut me off wi' a shullin'⁸ noo?"⁹

1) canny: thrifty. — 2) ye [ji]=you. — 3) ma=my. — 4) wull=will: legal document disposing of one's property at death. — 5) rescue: set free from danger. — 6) mon=man. — 7) no=not. — 8) cut off wi' (with) a shullin' (shilling): disappoint (one's heir etc.) with a shilling for total inheritance. — 9) noo=now.

He Was Half Dead

On another occasion, when a boy fell into the water his Father offered the Rescue 5/- if he would save his boy's life. In jumped the Rescue and after some trouble brought the boy safely ashore.¹ Artificial respiration² had to be applied, and when at last the boy "came to"³ the Father paid over 2/6. "Oh, but you promised me 5/-," said the Rescue. "I did that," replied the Father, "but the laddie was half deid⁴ when ye⁵ brocht⁶ him oot!"⁷

1) ashore; to the shore; on land. — 2) respiration: act of breathing. — 3) come to: return to (oneself, one's senses) after faint. — 4) deid=dead. — 5) ye=you. — 6) brocht=brought. — 7) oot=out.

legenheit, Umstand. — diligent: fleißig. — level (levl): Höhe, Stufe.

millionaire (miljənə): Millionär. — because of: wegen. — test: Probe; Prüfstein. — match: Wettkampf. — auxiliary (ɔ:gzi'ljəri): Hilfs... — cruiser (kru:'zə): Kreuzer. — annex: annectieren.

relic (re'lik): Überrest. — disgusted with: angewidert durch. — lack of: Mangel an. — stern: ernst; streng.

fouk (fouk)=people. — tropic, tropical (ɔ'): tropisch.

inter-marriage: Wechselheirat. — hurt: schaden. — distinct: verschieden. — accidental: zufällig. — pneumonia (njumounjə): Lungenentzündung. — die of: sterben an. — cancer (kän'sə): Krebs.

microbe (mai'krəub): Bakterie. — germ: Keim. — influenza (influe'nzə): Grippe. — ailment: Leiden. — present (prezənt): bieten. — research: Forschung.

in view of: im Hinblick auf. — primitiveness: Ursprünglichkeit. — semi (se'mi)... halb... — mythical: mythisch. — chain: Kette. — sink, sank, sunk: sinken. — bottom: Boden; Grund.

theory (θiəri). — bear out: unterstützen, bestätigen. — abruptness: Steilheit. — shore: Ufer. — contrast (-ä, -a): Gegensatz.

Deutsche Fassung der Bildtext-Lektion

Erholung und privates Studium

Das „Wochenende“ ist eine herrliche Einrichtung. Aber nach des „Dienstes ewig gleich gestellter Uhr“ braucht man noch etwas anderes als bloß körperliche Bewegung und frische Luft. Die meisten Menschen müssen bei der Einseitigkeit und Angespanntheit des heutigen Arbeitsbetriebes auch etwas geistige Auffrischung haben. Arbeit, Vergnügen, besondere Liebhabereien — Beschäftigung also für Hand, Herz und Kopf müssen in das rechte Verhältnis zueinander gebracht werden: davon hängen Glück und Gesundheit des Menschen ab.

An den verschiedensten Beschäftigungsmöglichkeiten ist kein Mangel. Die Schwierigkeit liegt nur darin, die nötige Zeit und Energie dafür aufzubringen. Es erfordert schon eine gewisse Entschlußkraft, sich nach dem ermüdenden Arbeitstage noch hinter ein ersthaftes Buch zu setzen, Sprachstunden zu nehmen oder eine Reihe von Vorlesungen zu hören. Leichtere Formen der Erholung scheinen viel verlockender: Theater, Kabarett, Variété, Kino, Tanz, Geselligkeit. Man möchte doch ein bißchen Zerstreuung haben: man kann doch nicht den ganzen Tag über schwer arbeiten — und dann am Abend auch noch!

Meist wird ein Kompromiß geschlossen. Seit die fortschreitende Entwicklung der modernen Technik uns den Rundfunk und die Sendeprogramme beschert hat, ist es möglich, auf höchst angenehme Art Erholung und geistige Anregung miteinander zu verbinden. So wie hier bei Karrs geht es an so manchem Abend in den Familien zu. In dem wohlgefüllten Bücherschrank steht das unentbehrliche Konversationslexikon. Da schlägt Robert nach, wenn

er sich über Wirtschafts- und Gewerbekunde, Maschinenbau und Elektrizität belehren will. Heinz, dem Biologie, Botanik und Physiologie mehr liegen, liest in einem illustrierten Naturgeschichtswerk.

Ebenso fleißig benutzt Käte die Bücherei. Sie will sich auf ihren natürlichsten Beruf als Frau und Mutter vorbereiten und treibt Hauswirtschaftskunde, Hygiene, theoretische und praktische Erziehungswissenschaft. Emmys Lieblingsgebiete sind Literatur und Kunst. Sie verkehrt in Künstlerkreisen und spielt selber gern Theater. Auch musikalisch ist sie — sie spielt Klavier — und hat Talent zum Malen und Zeichnen. Sie macht gern die lebenswürdige Wirtin und schätzt eine gepflegte Unterhaltung. Sie, Frau Karr und Derek reden gerade über einen Rundfunkvortrag, den sie eben im Lautsprecher gehört haben — er behandelte den „Einfluß Amerikas auf die europäische Kultur“. Vater Karr hat die Kopfhörer umgenommen und hört einem Redner zu, der über Forstwirtschaft spricht: sein Lieblingssthema.

Etwas, das sie alle gleichmäßig stark interessiert, ist das Sprachstudium. Grammophon und Schallplatten haben sie mit der Intonation und den Besonderheiten der Fremdsprachen vertraut gemacht. So können sie die englischen und französischen Sprachstunden für Fortgeschrittene verstehen, die am Rundfunk von Lehrern gegeben werden, deren Muttersprache Englisch oder Französisch ist. Und bald werden sie auch verfolgen können, was aus Paris und Daventry gesendet wird. Aber sie betreiben diese Studien nicht immer zu Hause. Mit ihrem stabilen transportablen Rundfunkgerät können sie auch draußen auf dem Fluß oder See ihre Sprachstunden weiternehmen und dabei die frische, freie Luft genießen . . .

How They Started:—

“Paying the Piper”

The phrase “Paying the piper while others call the tune” is a colloquialism dating back to the beginnings of the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin in the thirteenth century.

It means to bear the expense or loss of something from which others derive the benefit either voluntarily or by compulsion.

Congreve used the phrase in a modified form in his play “Love for Love” in 1695.

It was used by Flatman in “Heraclitus Rideus” in 1681 in its present form.

But an earlier use of the phrase can be traced to Molière, who spoke of “Paying the piper for others to dance” in his play “La Comtesse d’Escarbagnas.”

Orange Blossom

Why do brides wear orange blossom?

The custom of adorning brides is as old as the Garden of Eden, but the association of orange blossom with weddings in England dates back only to the time of the Crusades.

The infidel Saracens garlanded their brides with orange blossom because to them it was the emblem of fertility.

Victorious Knights Templars brought back these garlands as trophies for their lady-loves.

As proud brides they wore them at their weddings, and so the association with matrimony was established.

Proverbios españoles

1. Cien sastres, cien molineros y cien tejedores¹ son trescientos ladrones.
2. Según se hace uno la cama, así se acuesta.
3. Los vestidos dan honor — Kleider machen Leute.
4. El buen paño en el arca² se vende — Gutes Tuch braucht man nicht anzupreisen.
5. En casa donde no hay harina todo es mohina³ — In dem Hause, in dem es kein Mehl gibt, ist es schlecht bestellt.
6. Triste está la casa donde la gallina canta y el gallo calla — Kräht das Huhn und schweigt der Hahn, ist das Haus gar übel dran.
7. En casa del gaitero⁴ todos son danzantes=los hijos suelen seguir las costumbres de los padres. (Wie die Alten sungen, so zwitschern auch die Jungen.)
8. Antes que te cases, mira lo que haces.
9. Vida sin amigo, muerte sin festigo.
10. A buena hambre no hay pan duro — Hunger ist der beste Koch.

1) Weber. 2) Kasten, Truhe. 3) Verdrießlichkeit, Mißmut, schlechte Laune. 4) Dudelsackpfeifer.

Locuciones españolas

1. Preparar los bártulos; hacer la maleta — sich reisefertig machen.
2. Liar los bártulos — seine Sachen packen.
3. Ir a veranear — in die Sommerfrische gehen.
4. Estar para salir — im Begriff sein abzufahren.
5. Volver a salir — wieder abreisen.
6. Ir a pie — wandern, zu Fuß gehen.
7. Hospedarse — Unterkunft finden. [men.]
8. Llegar sin novedad — wohlbehalten ankommen.
9. Seguir una calle — eine Straße entlang gehen.
10. Indicar el camino — den Weg zeigen (angb.).

28. Übungsstück

Fortsetzung aus dem Augustheft

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Der üben d Lernende muß laut sprechend selbständig weitere Fragen und Antworten bilden!)

1. Had the City Trading Co. always quoted in foreign currencies? — No. 2. Why not? — Probably they had been somewhat conservative. 3. Do not foreign firms ask for such quotations? — Naturally. There was a time when everyone preferred English pounds to other European monies, and no doubt this contributed largely to the English custom of sticking to £ s. d. 4. Is it correct to spell Leipzig with a "z" and a "g" in English? — Absolutely. But it is also spelled with "s" and "c". 5. Why do English people change the spelling of towns and rivers? — All nations do. The Germans have a special name for "Thames," for example. 6. Is it difficult to work out per gross prices in prices per 100? — No. Not if you are able to do simple arithmetic. 7. Do the rates of exchange frequently fluctuate? — Unfortunately they do. 8. Why "unfortunately"? — It is better for business when they are stable. 9. Did the innovation of these quotations in other currencies result in new business? — Yes. 10. Why was this? — Continental firms, which can be as conservative as English ones, sometimes like to be able to compare prices at a glance. 11. Then the innovation was justified? — Entirely. 12. Was the currency innovation limited to offers in Reichsmark? — No doubt such offers were also made in French and Swiss francs, Italian lire, Spanish pesetas, and the currencies of other lands with which the firm dealt.

D. Übungsaufgaben

(Lösungen folgen im nächsten Übungsstück unter E)
(Die nachstehenden Wendungen sind nicht zu „übersetzen“, sondern ihr Inhalt ist auf englisch mündlich und schriftlich wiederzugeben)

1. Mr. Brown willigte schließlich darein, Waren in fremder Währung zu berechnen. 2. Herr Schultz aus Leipzig. 3. Jeder zog englische Pfunde anderen europäischen Währungen vor. 4. Die englische Gewohnheit, an Pfund, Shilling und Penny festzuhalten. 5. Ist es richtig, Leipzig mit z und g zu schreiben? 6. Firmen auf dem Festlande können ebenso konservativ sein wie englische.

E. Lösungen der Aufgaben 27 D

1. He mostly replied in English (in the English language). 2. Most people. 3. I have pleasure in informing you, I have the pleasure to inform you. 4. We are able to offer you, we are in the position to offer you. 5. Much in use (ju:z), much used (ju:zd). 6. In our country, in your country. 7. No truer than of any other nation. 8. A polite phrase used to everyone..

F. Wörter zu A und C

(Akzente geben die Betonung an)

currency	Währung
rate of exchange	Wechselkurs
take into consideration	in Betracht ziehen

alter—ɔ:l'tə
fluctuation
mágnitude
circular
draft=draught—dra:ft
bénefit
jústify
innovation
somewhat consérvative
stick to
spell, spelt
spelling
at a glance
limited to

ändern
Schwankung
Größe; Wichtigkeit
Rundschreiben
entwerfen
Nutzen
rechtfertigen
Neuerung
etwas konservativ
festhalten an
(orthographisch!) schreiben
(orthogr.!) Schreibung
auf den ersten Blick
beschränkt auf

29. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

Towards the end of the year, one of the older employés was ill, and Williams was told¹ off¹ to attend² to² the payments into the bank accounts. There was a current account for⁵ daily needs, as well as another account which was a kind of reserve. Williams' duty was to hand³ in³ all the cheques, drafts and crossed postal and money orders at the bank, get⁴ the transaction receipted,⁴ and to have the balance noted in the firm's pass book. He had further⁵ to cash the wages cheque every week. Another clerk always accompanied him on these occasions for safety. All transactions were entered in the respective books by the¹⁰ bookkeeper, who noted the minor⁶ details each day in the Day book, and who had entire charge of the books. A chartered accountant came every⁷ six⁷ months⁷ to examine them.

²⁰ Williams was so interested in the bank, that he opened a small account for himself, transferring the £16-10-0 he had saved and deposited bit⁸ by⁸ bit⁸ in the Post Office Savings Bank to the London & Kent Bank Ltd.'s²⁵ city branch.

He received a pass book crediting him with the sum of £16-5-8.

Williams: Excuse⁹ me,⁹ I gave you 16 pounds ten.

³⁰ Bank Clerk: That's right, sir. And here's your cheque book. It contains 25 cheques and the stamp embossed¹⁰ each costs 2d. The cheques are free.

W.: I¹¹ see!¹¹ Please tell me anything else³⁵ I have to know.

B. C.: Well, I thought as you came from the City Trading Co. that you were something of a financier.

⁴⁰ W.: I am in the foreign department, and only taking the place of a colleague who is unwell.

1) instructed. — 2) look after, see to. — 3) pay in. — 4) have ... receipted. — 5) in addition. — 6) less important, petty. — 7) twice a year, bi-annually. — 8) little by little, gradually. — 9) pardon me. — 10) stamped. — 11) I understand.

B. C.: That explains it! Well, the manager requires references from everyone who comes, but your firm is reference enough in your case, although, you will remember, we asked you for further references just as a matter of form. And you sign a cheque and we compare the signature with that you have left us here.

B. Erläuterungen zum Grundtext

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

3. payment INTO the bank accounts. — (Wohin?)
6. a kind OF reserve. — Nur durch ständige Beobachtung (auch der bekannten!) Spracheigenheiten werden diese geläufig.
8. AT the bank—allgemein; nicht im Sinne von: im Gebäude, im Raume.
12. ON these occasions. — Es gibt nur einen Weg, den Gebrauch der englischen Verhältniswörter zu erlernen: ständige Beobachtung ihres Gebrauchs und ihrer Anwendung.
13. FOR safety; for=für, wegen, um ... willen.
14. were entered BY the bookkeeper.
20. interested IN the bank.
- 22—24. transfer TO.
- 22a. the £16-10-0 (which=that) he had saved and deposited.
34. ANY thing else. (unbestimmt, unbekannt.)
35. anything else (which=that) I have to know.
43. require references FROM everyone.
48. we compare the signature with that (which=that) you left us here.

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Der übend Lernende muß laut sprechend selbständig weitere Fragen und Antworten bilden!)

1. Who became ill? — One of the older employés.
2. A male clerk? — Of course. Otherwise it would have been an employée with 2 e's.
3. But is not the pronunciation the same? — Yes. People also use the word employee with 2 e's and no accent for employed persons of both sexes.
4. What is a current account for? — For current or running matters which have to be paid from day to day.
5. What does one find in a pass book? — The amount of money one has—or has not—in one's account is mentioned there.
6. I don't understand that.—The amount one has not?—Quite so.—If you have a balance in your favour, it is mentioned; if you have had an overdraft, that sum is quoted.
7. Is that all? — You can also see how much you have deposited and withdrawn.
8. Why did Williams begin to deposit his savings at the Post Office Savings Bank instead of at a bank? — Banks do not take very small deposits.
9. What is the smallest? — That varies. Some banks take a pound.
10. Does the P.O. take less? — Yes.
11. Do banks require references? — They do.
12. But they also give them? — Later. They demand them before one becomes their customer.
13. Then only people with good characters have bank accounts? — That is another matter. All people with good references have not necessarily good characters. Banks want references, not characters.
14. Must one always sign a cheque in the same way? — If one wants it to be honoured, yes.

D. Übungsaufgaben

(Lösungen folgen im nächsten Übungsstück unter E)
(Die nachstehenden Wendungen sind nicht zu „übersetzen“, sondern ihr Inhalt ist auf englisch mündlich und schriftlich wiederzugeben)

1. Gegen Jahresende.
2. Williams wurde dazu ausersehen, die Einzahlung auf die Bankkonten zu besorgen.
3. Eine Art Reserve.
4. Aus diesem Anlaß, bei dieser Gelegenheit.
5. Aus Sicherheitsgründen, sicherheitshalber.
6. Sagen Sie mir bitte, was ich sonst noch wissen muß.

E. Lösungen der Aufgaben 28 D

1. Mr. Brown finally agreed to quote goods in foreign currencies.
2. Herr Schultz of Leipzig.
3. Everyone preferred English pounds to other European currencies.
4. The English custom of sticking to £ s. d.
5. Is it correct to spell Leipzig with a 'z' and a 'g'?
6. Continental firms can be as conservative as English ones.

F. Wörter zu A

(Akzente geben die Betonung an)

towards—təʊdz, təwɔ:dz	gegen
employé—implɔi'e	Angestellter; Arbeitnehmer
employer—implɔiə	Arbeitgeber; Dienstherr
tell off	abzählen; auswählen
attend to	besorgen
current	laufend
need	Bedürfnis
transaction	Geschäft
pass book	Buch, das die Höhe des
wages	Lohn [Kontos zeigt
for safety	sicherheitshalber
respective	jeweilig
entire—intaiə	ganz; vollständig
charge	Obhut; Amt
chartered accountant	beeidigter Bücherrevisor
examine—igzä'min	prüfen
transfér	übertragen
embossed—imbɔst	erhaben gearbeitet, -trieden
financier	Finanzmann
colleague (Betonung!)	Kollege
matter of form	Formsache

30. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

In the course of time, Williams began to deal¹ with¹ other correspondence, too. He was no longer able to write all the letters personally, but had to dictate them.

⁵ One morning, when he was particularly² pressed³ with³ work,³ he had to ask Mr. Brown for extra⁴ help.⁴

¹⁰ Williams: Excuse me, sir, I have taken over the whole European correspondence. It's impossible to get⁵ through⁵ with two typists.

¹⁵ Mr. Brown: I've been thinking about that. We must get a new typist. Put an advertisement in the "Daily Telegraph." Bells will do it if you phone them. You can then arrange for the girls to come here and see them yourself. When you have selected one or two likely applicants, let me have a word with them.

²⁰ Williams phoned Bells, the advertising agents with whom the City Trading Co. had a contract. The Agency got a commission of

10% from the newspapers, half of which it passed on to its customers in the form of a 5 per cent. rebate. The bills came in monthly. The following advertisement appeared under the heading "Situations Vacant—Commercial":

WANTED immediately by export house young expert shorthand-typist. Apply with copies of references to CT Box 1906, Bells' Advertising Agency, Cannon St., E. C. 4.

The day after the advertisement appeared, a whole pile⁶ of letters was brought round by Bells' office-boy, and Williams began to make a selection⁷ from them. He gave preference to well written, clearly worded letters.

1) handle. — 2. especially. — 3) very busy, occupied. — 4) additional help. — 5) manage. — 6) heap, a large number. — 7) choice.

B. Erläuterungen zum Grundtext

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

3. All THE letters—alle Briefe. (Aber: 29 A 13; all transactions.) — Nach "all" steht der bestimmte Artikel, wenn das zugehörige Hauptwort nicht in seiner allgemeinen Bedeutung gebraucht wird, also auch ohne "all" einen Artikel bei sich zu stehen hätte.

12. I've been thinking about that. — D. h. die ganze (bis jetzt vergangene) Zeit über.

16. You can then arrange for the girls to come here. — Die Infinitiv-Konstruktion zur Verkürzung eines Nebensatzes ist hier zu beachten. — Haupt- und Nebensatz haben verschiedene Subjekte: "you ... girls." Das zweite Subjekt steht mit "for" vor dem Infinitiv.

23. "half of which." — Stellung! — Vgl. 3 B 8, 3 C 4.

29. "Wanted BY." — „Von" nach der Leideform (Passiv).

37. "to make a selection FROM them."

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Der üabend Lernende muß laut sprechend selbständig weitere Fragen und Antworten bilden!)

1. Was Williams able to do all the correspondence himself? — No. 2. What did he do? — Asked Mr. Brown for additional help. 3. Did Williams dictate? — Yes. 4. What correspondence had Williams taken over? — The European correspondence, i. e., letters to the Continent. 5. How many typists had he? — Two. 6. Were these enough? — No. Otherwise he would not have asked for more. 7. Was there another typist free in the office? — Apparently not. 8. How can one find a typist? — By advertising or applying to an employment agency. 9. Which is better? — Most business houses prefer to advertise. 10. What is the best paper for advertisements? — That depends on what you want. For commercial posts, the "Daily Telegraph" is the best in London. 11. Did many persons apply for the post? — Of course. 12. Why "of course?" — Ever since the war, there have been too many applications for all vacant posts in England. 13. To what letters did Williams give preference? — To well-written ones. 14. Who had to make the selection? — Williams. But Mr. Brown had to confirm his choice.

D. Übungsaufgaben

(Lösungen folgen im nächsten Übungsstück unter E) (Die nachstehenden Wendungen sind nicht zu „übersetzen“, sondern ihr Inhalt ist auf englisch mündlich und schriftlich wiederzugeben)

1. Er konnte nicht mehr alle Briefe selber (persönlich) schreiben. 2. Er mußte die Briefe diktieren. 3. Er mußte [bei] Mr. Brown um (eine) Sonderhilfe bitten [nachsuchen]. 4. Sie können es so machen, daß die jungen Mädchen hierher kommen. 5. Sie erhielten von den Zeitungen eine Provision von 10%. 6. Er nahm unter ihnen eine Auswahl vor.

E. Lösungen der Übungsaufgaben 29 D

1. Towards the end of the year. 2. Williams was told off to attend to the payments into the bank accounts. 3. A kind of reserve. 4. On this occasion. 5. For safety. 6. Please tell me anything else I have to know.

F. Wörter zu A

(Akzente geben die Betonung an)

no longer	nicht mehr (zeitbezüglich)
select	auswählen
likely	geeignet
contract	Vertrag
heading	Rubrik
vacant	frei, unbesetzt
expert	erfahren, geschickt
expert	Fachmann, Sachverständiger
préférence	Vorzug; Vorliebe [diger]
word	abfassen

31. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

The following letter was among the first Williams answered. It ran as follows:—

E. van Doons. 36, Avenue Crescent,
Clapham Common.
Apr. 8th 19..

"CT" Box 1906
Bell's Advertising Agency,
Cannon Street,
London E. C. 4.

Dear Sirs,
In answer to your advertising in to-day's "Telegraph" I beg to offer you my services.

I am 22 years of age, an expert typist, write Pitman's shorthand (speeds 60 and 200 respectively), and have been engaged¹ as shorthand-typist by Messrs. Carruthers & Co., Cheapside, for the past three years. The failure² of this firm resulted in my having to seek³ another post.⁴

Enclosed⁵ please⁵ find⁵ copies of testimonial from Messrs. Carruthers, as well as from another firm for which I worked after leaving school, also copies of school certificates and shorthand speed certificate.

I am at your service for an interview at any time.

Yours faithfully,
Elsie van Doons.

Williams at once dictate the following reply:—

Dear Madame,

In reply to your application addressed to Box 1906, c/o Bell's Agency, I beg to request you to call round at above address to-morrow, Friday, between 9.30—10.30 a.m.

Kindly ask for Mr. Williams of the Correspondence Dept.

Yours faithfully,
for the City Trading Co. Ltd.

This letter resulted in Miss van Doon's coming promptly⁶ at 9.30 the following morning. As the young correspondent found her suitable, he asked her to wait a moment, then spoke to Mr. Brown.

Brown: You think she's the typist you want?

Williams: I think so, sir.

B.: Then see how much she wants. But don't go beyond 30/-.

W.: Er—won't you see her, sir?

B.: You're the man who wants a secretary, not I. And it's time you begin engaging your own staff. I can't do everything.

1) employed. — 2) bankruptcy. — 3) look for. — 4) position, engagement, situation, "job." — 5) I (we) enclose. — 6) punctually.

B. Erläuterungen zum Grundtext

(Die Ziffern beziehen sich auf die Zeilen des Grundtextes)

1. AMONG. — Auf deutsch: „unter“. Aber — bei dem Worte „unter“ kann es sich um grundverschiedene Vorstellungen handeln: unter uns=mitten unter uns, unter uns=tiefer als wir. Man darf also nicht von der deutschen Sprachform aus „übersetzen“, sondern man muß vom Sprachinhalt (von der Vorstellung) aus zur englischen Sprachform hinfinden. Nur wenn man sich in diesem Sinne ständig bemüht, wird man die groben Fehler und Mißgriffe vermeiden, die (dem Sprechenden gar nicht bewußt) bei der Mehrzahl derer üblich sind, die mal eine fremde Sprache zu erlernen versuchten.

19. "resulted IN MY havING to seek." 41. "This letter resulted IN Miss van Doon'S comING promptly." — Gerundium an Stelle eines Nebensatzes nach einem Verhältniswort (das abhängig von einem Zeitwort ist). Vgl. 26 B 28.

45. "spoke TO Mr. Brown." — „mit“ Mr. Brown.

C. Verarbeitung und Übung

(Der übend Lernende muß laut sprechend selbständig weitere Fragen und Antworten bilden)

1. Did Williams find a typist? — Yes. 2. Was she English? — I suppose so. If she had been a foreigner, she would have mentioned the fact. 3. But is her name not foreign? — That depends on your conception of "foreign." 4. Did not Williams ask about it? — I think not. He wanted a good typist, and was no doubt more interested in her abilities than in the origin of her name. 5. But the name van Doons is not English? — It was probably Dutch at one time. But "English" is not the right word. 6. What then? — British. 7. Is that not the same? — No. English is a name for those of Anglo-Saxon origin, or for all born in England; British is used for all

subjects of the Crown. And thousands of the best Britons have French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, etc. names. In America, still more. 8. And no one asks about it? — Of course not. 9. Had the applicant testimonials? — Yes. 10. Did she send them along with her application? — No. She sent copies only. 11. Why? — Originals may get lost. 12. Did she get an answer? — She did. 13. At what time had she to call on the firm? — Between 9.30 and 10.30. 14. And what time was she there? — Promptly at 9.30. It is always as well to make a good impression by being punctual.

D. Übungsaufgaben

(Lösungen folgen im nächsten Übungsstück unter E)
(Die nachstehenden Wendungen sind nicht zu „übersetzen“, sondern ihr Inhalt ist auf englisch mündlich und schriftlich wiederzugeben)

1. Der Brief lautete wie folgt. 2. Ich gestatte mir, Ihnen meine Dienste anzubieten. 3. Ich bin 22 Jahre alt. 4. Geschwindigkeit 60 bezw. 200. 5. Der Bankrott dieser Firma hatte zur Folge, daß ich eine andere Stelle suchen muß. 6. Ich stehe Ihnen zu jeder Zeit zu Diensten. 7. Dieser Brief hatte zur Folge, daß Miß van Doon pünktlich um 9.30 Uhr kam.

E. Lösungen der Aufgaben 30 D

1. He was no longer able to write all the letters personally. 2. He had to dictate the letters. 3. He had to ask Mr. Brown for extra help. 4. You can arrange for the girls to come here. 5. They got a commission of 10 per cent. from the newspapers. 6. He made a selection from them.

F. Wörter zu A

(Akzente geben die Betonung an)

among—əməŋ	unter (in einer Menge)
speed	Geschwindigkeit
respectively	beziehungsweise
failure—feɪljə	Zus.-Bruch, Bankrott
testimonial	Zeugnis; Attest
certificate	Zeugnis; Schein
be at one's service	j-m. zu Diensten stehen
interview	Unterredung; Befragung
c/o=care of	per Adresse, bei
request	bitten
above	„obig“, oben stehend
a.m. (ei'e:m)=ante meridiem	vormittags
beyond	jenseits, über ... hinaus
secretary	Schriftführer, Sekretär

32. Übungsstück

A. Grundtext

Williams had been with the firm four¹ years, and was used² to² undertaking³ minor⁴ responsibilities, but the idea of engaging a typist made him rather nervous. However,⁵ he decided to do his best to hide this fact, and engaged the girl at a salary of 27/6 per week, rising to 30/- after one month if she proved⁶ satisfactory.

The first work he gave her to do was an unpleasant task: the writing of dunning letters. The following is one of the half-dozen they wrote in the first morning:—

(Fortsetzung im Okt.-Heft)

Das Ausland in seiner Presse

England of To-day

500,000 of Britain's Best Children Are Leaving School

History was made in Britain last week.

The schools broke¹ up, and the largest number of children ever to leave British schools in one year trooped out to find work.

There were 500,000 of them. Nearly 250,000 are boys. They were born in 1919, the year of the record birthrate,² when the people of this country returned to normal family life after the war.

There has been a great deal³ said about the nervousness, delicacy,⁴ and physical shortcomings⁵ of war-time children.

All those who have had anything to do with these children who were born in 1919—parents, teachers, doctors, and officials—say that they are the finest children ever to leave our schools.

They are brighter⁶ and more enthusiastic.⁷

They are superior in physique,⁸ health and in intelligence to their predecessors.⁹

The girls are taller than the children born during the war and the boys are much heavier.

Most of these children who are leaving school are from the elementary schools. Children in secondary schools do not leave until they are about sixteen years of age.

Most of these lads will be absorbed by the civil, municipal and public utility services, insurance companies, wholesale houses, engineering works, and banks. There are, too, schemes for putting them on the land."

I found the position in the north of England to be much the same as in the south, the demand for juvenile labour being definitely greater.

I found, too, the same admiration for the gifts of this historic generation of children—the first to be born when the thunder of war had ceased.

British employers, the school authorities say, have a great chance.

1) break up (broke, broken): abbrechen; schließen. — 2) rate: Anteil. — 3) a great deal: sehr viel. — 4) delicacy: Schwächlichkeit. — 5) shortcomings: Unzulänglichkeit. — 6) bright: aufgeweckt. — 7) enthusiastic: begeistert. — 8) physique (fəzɪk): Körperbeschaffenheit. — 9) predecessor (priːdɪsɪsə): Vorgänger.

British Films for Finland

During "British Week" in Finland from September 4-10—when thousands of Finnish shops and department stores are to display British goods, the Finnish cinemas will show films depicting various aspects of British life.

New British Film Enterprise

England Takes World Lead in Pictures

An important development in the English film industry—and one that points to the rise of the industry in this country to the leading world position, with a corresponding decline¹ of Hollywood—is announced to-day.

An arrangement has been made by London Films with United Artists of America, and with Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, whereby a new production company, with Mr. Fairbanks at its head, will begin production forthwith² in this country.

Leading British artists and technicians³ and some of the first American artists from Hollywood will be engaged.

The new organisation coincides⁴ with a complete change in world opinion, which now recognises⁵ the pre-eminence⁶ of British film production and character. In three years British films have broken down the barriers⁷ against them in America, and are now more in demand⁸ than those of any other country.

1) decline: Niedergang. — 2) forthwith: sogleich. — 3) technician (tekniʃn): Techniker. — 4) coincide (kouɪnsaɪd): zusammen treffen. — 5) recognize, -se (reˈkəɡnaɪz): anerkennen. — 6) pre-eminence (priːˈmɪnəns): Vorrang. — 7) barrier (bæriə): Schranke. — 8) demand (dɪmaɪnd): Nachfrage; in demand: begehrt, gesucht.

Sweden pro-British

"A Rich Market Waiting"

A party of M.P.s, headed by Lord Mount Temple, which has been visiting the timber¹ districts of Sweden, returned to London yesterday.

Lord Mount Temple told a reporter that what struck him more than almost anything else on the tour, was the obviously keen and genuine² desire of the Swedes that Great Britain and the British Empire should play their part in the settlement of world problems.

"Nothing would add more to British prestige³ in Sweden than that we should take a strong line⁴ in international affairs," he went on.

"Sweden to-day is becoming more and more strongly pro-British, and there is now a rich market there for British goods. Timber is Sweden's biggest export, and Great Britain is the best market for it. To encourage the greater use of Swedish timber in England, one big timber exporter I met told me that he is placing an order for 20,000 tons of coal in Scotland, though the price is 1s. a ton higher than for the similar grade coal he can get from the Continent."

1) timber: Bauholz, Nutzholz. — 2) genuine (dʒeˈnjuɪn): echt, wahr, unverfälscht, aufrichtig. — 3) prestige (prestiːʒ): Ansehen. — 4) line: Richtschnur.

Raiders Welcomed

Salzburg, on the first day of its famous musical festival, was thrown into wild excitement by the appearance of the raiders.¹

The airplanes flew so low that I could see the inmates² arms and hands as they threw the bundles of leaflets³ overboard.

People swarmed out of the hotels, shops, and cafés.

There was a spontaneous⁴ welcome to the raiders, many people raising their arms in the Nazi salute and crying, "Heil Hitler!" They thus laid themselves open⁵ to six weeks' imprisonment.

The crowds ran round the city attempting to obtain the leaflets.

"Austria," the leaflets ran, "can only be saved by being on friendly terms with the German Reich."

1) raider: unerwarteter „Überfallmann“, „Streifzügler“. — 2) inmate (i'nmeit): Insasse. — 3) leaflet (li'flit): Blättchen. — 4) spontaneous: von selbst entstanden, spontan. — 5) lay open: darlegen.

This Tithe War

In origin tithes¹ are essentially ecclesiastical² based on the idea of devoting a tenth of a man's income to purposes of religion. In the course of centuries tithes became the subject of a complicated system, both³ of laws and of exemptions.⁴

Tithes, in the old days, were levied⁵ on many sorts of produce⁶ of the land—grain, hay, wood, eggs, lambs, and so on—even fish from the sea. The parson⁷ in those old times received his tithe in kind⁸ and there survive in various parts of the country huge tithe barns in which the tithe was received and stored. There are still storage⁹ shelves for such tithe offerings as butter and eggs in the porches¹⁰ of remote¹¹ parish¹² churches.

An Act¹³ of 1925 vested¹⁴ ecclesiastical tithe in what is known as Queen Anne's Bounty. The struggle is now between the Bounty and a large number of farmers who became their own landlords by the investment of capital during the boom period after the war.

*

Queen Anne's Bounty, who are responsible for the collection of most ecclesiastical tithes, express willingness to consider isolated¹⁵ cases of "hardship"¹⁶ on their merits,¹⁷ but the generality of farmer-landowners are compelled to pay each year till the 1980's sums that may easily amount¹⁸ to 8s. or 9s. on every acre of their titheable land, be it good, bad or indifferent.

Here is a specimen case of how this works out:

Parish of 300 people. Rector's¹⁹ stipend,²⁰ £650 a year, all drawn from local tithes. One

farm of the village amounts to 500 acres—300 pretty good land, 100 poor, 100 uncultivated heath.²¹

The farmer-owner pays to the parson on the whole 500 acres between £200 and £250 a year, or, say, the equivalent²² of the wages of three farm labourers from January to December.

Ever since the 1925 Act was passed, and even before it, prices for all kinds of agricultural produce have dropped steeply.²³

In the result labour is being reduced, and land going out of cultivation. Nevertheless, the parson says, "My tithe is paramount.²⁴ It is the first charge on the land."

As an emergency measure, an Order in Council should be issued forbidding any more tithe distraint²⁵ sales until Parliament has had an opportunity of enacting²⁶ the necessary reforms.

*

On barn doors and fences are posters²⁷ protesting against tithes.

On one gate is a sketch of a clergyman over the text:

"And they covet²⁸ fields, and take them by violence; ... so they oppress a man and his house."—Micah 11., 2.

Slogans²⁹ of protest are chalked on the roads for miles around.

1) tithe: Zehnte. — 2) ecclesiastical (ikli-zjä'stikəl): geistlich, kirchlich. — 3) both ... and: sowohl ... als auch. — 4) exemption: Befreiung, Freiheit (von Lasten). — 5) levy (levi): erheben. — 6) produce (prɔ'dju:s): (Natur-)Erzeugnis. — 7) parson (pa:rsn): Geistlicher, Pfarrer. — 8) in kind: in Waren. — 9) storage (stɔ:ridʒ): Lagerung; Lager... — 10) porch: Vorhalle, Portal. — 11) remote: entlegen. — 12) parish: Kirchspiel, Gemeinde; Pfarr..., Gemeinde... — 13) act: Gesetz. — 14) vest in: verleihen. — 15) isolate (ai'soleit): absondern. — 16) hardship: Bedrängnis, Not. — 17) on their merits: nach ihren wesentlichen Gesichtspunkten. — 18) amount to: sich belaufen bis auf. — 19) rector: Pfarrer. — 20) stipend (stai'pend): Gehalt. — 21) heath (hiə): Heide. — 22) equivalent: Gegenwert. — 23) steep: steil, jäh; unglaublich. — 24) paramount (pá:rəmaunt): oberst. — 25) distraint (distrei'nt): Pfändung; distraint: pfänden. — 26) enact (inä'kt): verfügen, verordnen. — 27) poster (pou'stə): Plakat. — 28) covet (kə'vit): heftig begehren, sich gelüsten lassen nach. — 29) slogan (slou'gən): Schlagwort.

Abbey Restored after 400 Years

After being used for four hundred years as farm premises,¹ St. Mary's Abbey, at Leiston, Suffolk, has been restored to its original use, and on Wednesday its ruined walls formed the setting² for a religious play.

The Lady Chapel, which was used as a granary,³ has been completely restored, and regular retreats⁴ are held, with daily celebrations of Holy Communion.

1) premises: Haus nebst Zubehör (Nebengebäude). — 2) setting: Fassung (e-s Edelsteins), Rahmen. — 3) granary: Kornspeicher. — 4) retreat: temporary retirement for religious exercises.

Sacrilege of Hill 60

Battlefields Now Picnic Grounds

Hill 60,¹ where thousands of British soldiers were killed during the war, has been converted² into a picnic ground.

Beer and mineral waters are sold near the monument, the immediate locality of which is scattered³ with cigarette ends and luncheon basket litter.⁴

The country lane leading to Hill 60 is lined⁵ with barbed⁶ wire, on which rest rusty bayonets, revolvers, rifles, and bombs—all reminders of the war.

The trenches are just a commercial proposition,⁷ and a charge is made to enter a tunnel which took nine months and cost thousands of lives to build—only to be blown up in a few seconds.

A sanctuary⁸ of peace remains on the hill, but just below visitors grab bayonets and pose realistically for their photographs.

And so on to Menin Gate,⁹ a few miles away, with its wonderful memorial¹⁰ to 58,000 British officers and men.

But here again touts¹¹ pestered¹² me as I tried to find the name of a relative.¹³

"The Last Post" is sounded each evening, but the notes are almost lost in the noise of motor-cars, which in Britain would be compelled to stop during such a ceremony.

Near by I was allowed to peep through a stereoscopic¹⁴ apparatus—on payment, of course—at pictures of men dying and wounded¹⁵ on the battlefields.

Bereaved¹⁶ relatives and the guides—mostly soldiers—are the only ones who appear to pay respect to the dead.

Gates of British, German, and French cemeteries are choked with vendors of ice cream, postcards, and drink. The widows and the merely inquisitive are alike pestered.

Petrol, beer, sweetmeats,¹⁷ drink . . . is what these cemeteries¹⁸ and memorials mean to the people who live and trade near the spots where British soldiers fought and died.

1) Höhe 60, 5½ km südlich Ypern bei Wytschaete, bekannt aus dem Weltkrieg. — sacrilege (sä'krilidz): Schändung. — 2) convert verwandeln. — 3) scatter: ausstreuen. — 4) litter: Streu; Abfall. — 5) line: umsäumen, einfassen. — 6) barbed wire: Stacheldraht. — 7) proposition (pröpəzi'sjən): Unternehmen, Geschäft. — 8) sanctuary: Heiligtum. — 9) Meniner Tor, südlicher Stadtausgang von Ypern. — 10) memorial (mimə'riəl): Denkmal. — 11) tout: Schlepper, (Kunden-)Anlocker. — 12) pester: belästigen. — 13) relative: Verwandter. — 14) stereoscopic (steriə'skɒpik): — 15) wound (wund): verwunden. — 16) bereave: berauben; bereaved of: durch den Tod j-s beraubt. — 17) sweetmeats: Zuckerwerk. — 18) cemetery (se'mitri): Friedhof.

How Japan¹ Has Seized Our Trade Secrets

Students Who "Learned a Lot"

British cotton manufacturers allowed Japanese² "students" to study our methods of production.

Now they complain that secret processes³ have been borrowed as well.

The result is that with cheap labour the Japanese undersell the British in their own markets.

Actually, they say, these students do not study modern methods of production solely⁴ for educational purposes, but "nose out"⁵ the most secret processes, and send them to manufacturers in Japan.

"There is no new process that we can bring out that these Japanese do not copy immediately," one man said.

"I know of many cases," he added, "where one of our woollen manufacturers has brought out something new for export to India.

"The day the catalogue⁶ arrived in India for his agents to sell to Indian wholesalers the identical article arrived in the same agent's office from Japan."

The secretary of one of our great trade organisation said:—

"These Japanese students have been coming here for twenty years now. They apply with splendid credentials⁷ through their own consular authorities to be given permission to spend time in British factories studying up-to-date methods of production."

The Japanese Commercial Counsellor said: "We sent students to England to study your more modern methods. You also sent students to Japan.

"Our students were exceedingly intelligent and learned a lot.

"You now know that the workmen in Japan can manufacture just as well as, and perhaps better than, the splendid British workmen.

"We were bound to be rivals in certain fields of manufacture, and to-day we are rivals.

"But we have traded liberally⁸ with our old friend Britain. Japan has, in fact, bought from Britain in the fourteen years since the war £243,100,000 worth of goods, and Britain in return has bought only £89,665,000 worth from Japan."

1) džəpā'n. — 2) džəpəni'z. — 3) process (prou-, prə'ses): Verfahren. — 4) sole: alleinig, einzig. — 5) nose, nose out: riechen, wittern; nose after, nose for: schnüffeln nach. — 6) kā'tələg. — 7) credentials: Beglaubigungsschreiben. — 8) liberal: freigebig; reichlich; unbefangen.

"Cack-handed"

Referring to the correspondence on the meaning of the word "cack-handed," it may be of interest to note that the word is in common usage among seamen, and means "clumsy" or "ham-handed," and not "left-handed."

"Help Yourself"

A Brighton street trader appeared yesterday charged¹ with street trading during prohibited hours.

The police said he had a hand truck² on which was a board bearing the words:

"I must not sell, so help yourselves.³ Voluntary contributions thankfully received."

People took flowers and goods from the truck and placed money in boxes.

The case was dismissed.⁴

1) charge with: beschuldigen (einer Sache). —
2) truck: Handkarren. — 3) help yourself!:
langen Sie zul — 4) dismiss: abweisen.

La France d'aujourd'hui

L'homme a-t-il diminué depuis le XVI^e siècle?

Je me suis fait cette conviction que l'Européen, politique, littéraire, philosophique, scientifique, a perdu en énergie, en caractère et en universalité de l'esprit, en un mot en puissance, depuis le siècle dit de la Renaissance. Edmond Jaloux écrit, à bon droit, qu'«il faut faire un effort pour comprendre la psychologie des personnages élizabéthains, tant l'homme a diminué depuis quatre siècles».

En prose, quels écrivains pouvons-nous aligner,¹ qui soient comparables à Rabelais (Pantagruel, 1532) et à Montaigne³ (les Essais, 1580)? De l'un à l'autre, il y a cet hiatus⁴ de la langue, sur lequel ni M. Brunot, ni M. Sainéan, maîtres en la matière, ne nous ont encore enseignés. Depuis le Chinonais Rabelais, nous avons eu le Tourangeau Balzac, de la même lignée, par quelques côtés, notamment par le génie synthétique, mais, quant à la syntaxe, même dialoguée, inférieur. Il est vrai qu'au XVII^e siècle, nous avons Molière, le Molière d'Orgon et de la farandole⁵ des «moffets», ou soufflets, reproduits dans Pourceaugnac. Mais Molière, sauf dans Tartufe, ne s'élève pas à la hauteur d'invectives⁷ de Rabelais pour Homenaz et Grippeminaud. C'est, comme on dit en cordonnerie, la peinture au-dessous.

Montaigne, c'est toute la connaissance, dans tous ses replis;⁸ l'évocation de toutes les lettres latines, l'humanisme familier et transcendant. Il est le summum⁹ de la méditation sur les livres et de la causerie. Inspiré de lui, — comme il nous l'a dit — Pascal, avec sa haute fusée¹⁰ janséniste,¹¹ est plus imposant, mais moins proche du cœur. Je dirais de lui, en tirant mon chapeau, qu'il est à Montaigne ce que Molière est à Rabelais..

Racine, le divin Racine, est nourri — c'est lui qui nous l'a dit — de Théocrite et d'Amyot. Il

serait le plus somptueux des poètes, s'il n'y avait Ronsard. Ronsard, c'est toute la France à sa plus belle heure, «soit en armes, soit en lois».

En Angleterre, le pont du XVI^e au XVII^e, «pont romain», nous a-t-on dit récemment, donne Shakespeare, le roi des rois, comme dramaturge et poète, et, autour de lui, sa pléiade, comparable à celle autour de Ronsard. Shakespeare, d'ailleurs, a culotté Montaigne (traduction Florio), Belleforest et Amyot. Comme Rabelais, et un peu de même manière, Shakespeare est un allusionniste sublime, et son œuvre est aussi, comme dit M. Abel Lefranc de Rabelais, d'un «publiciste royal». L'immense élan de psychologie historique, qui soulève¹² actuellement les érudits et les chercheurs, en France comme en Angleterre et en Allemagne, nous réserve bien des surprises.

En Allemagne, au temps du «docteur Martin», de Melancton, de Hutten, de Fischart, le XVI^e est violent et sombre, et nous avons vu et nous verrons que le temps d'Hitler le rappelle par plus d'un point. Cependant, il faut reconnaître que le taux¹³ passionnel politique et, ajouterai-je, religieux, qui marqua si profondément les débuts de la Réforme, de «l'Évangile», comme on disait, revit actuellement dans le racisme.

En ce qui concerne l'Italie, à laquelle manque grandement non seulement Léon X, mais un Paul III Farnèse, — Souverain d'une rare envergure,¹⁴ trop peu connu — ce n'est pas au XVI^e qu'elle se réfère, avec M. Mussolini. C'est, d'un bond, à l'Urbs de Sylla et de César, surtout de Sylla. Comme disait M^{me} de Sévigné, j'en suis frappé «au delà de la raison». Je pense que les personnalités souveraines, lancées ici-bas comme des javalots¹⁵ ou comètes terrestres, poursuivent leurs courses et orbites,¹⁶ à travers les âges, avec des vitesses différentes, venant instaurer, à intervalles déterminés, de nouvelles œuvres, ou compléter leurs efforts anciens. *Multa renascentur*... — Léon Daudet.

1) ranger sur une ligne droite. 2) subjonctif! 3) motarā.
4) jatūs: lacune (espace vide). 5) danse d'origine provençale. 6) soufflet: mortification (humiliation), affront (injure, insulte, outrage [faits publiquement]). 7) invective: parole amère et violente expression injurieuse. 8) repli: ce qu'il y a de plus caché, de plus intime dans l'âme. 9) somōm: plus haut degré. 10) pièce de feu d'artifice. 11) qui appartient au jansénisme (doctrine de Jansénius sur la grâce et la prédestination). 12) excite. 13) prix fixé. 14) puissance de l'intelligence, de la volonté. 15) javalot: arme de jet à pointe aiguë. 16) courbes.

Joli privilège de la France républicaine

Vous pouvez chercher, vous ne trouverez pas dans le monde un autre pays que le nôtre où la majorité qui est au pouvoir et les hommes politiques qui se disputent le gouvernement considèrent comme une injure le fait d'être soupçonnés de patriotisme.—Albert-Petit.

Paris est vide . . .

Paris était hier plus vide encore que les jours précédents. Les grandes artères n'étaient sillonnées¹ que par de rares taxis, quelques autobus et des cars. Sur les trottoirs on ne voyait que quelques promeneurs pour la plupart étrangers qui parlaient bruyamment dans leur langue.

Après l'averse² qui était tombée au cours de la nuit et qui n'avait rafraîchi que temporairement l'atmosphère, le ciel est resté couvert. Toute la journée Paris a vécu sous la menace d'une averse qui n'est pas tombée, mais qui aurait été la bienvenue parce que l'atmosphère était accablante.³

Dans les petites rues, totalement désertes, on ne voyait sur le pas des portes que des concierges qui, sortis de leurs loges, essayaient de respirer plus à l'aise.

En réalité, Paris fut hier le domaine des étrangers qui se promenaient en costumes de sport, culotte courte et chemise au col souple. On les voyait passer par groupes. Les uns avaient franchi la frontière en autocars, d'autres par les trains, mais beaucoup, et parmi les plus jeunes, à bicyclette, car les longues randonnées⁴ à bicyclette, aussi paradoxal que cela paraisse à notre époque de motorisation à⁵ outrance,⁵ redonnent à la mode chez les jeunes gens.

Mais, pour terminer, disons aussi que Paris fut le domaine, pendant ces journées de vacances, des chats, des chiens et des moineaux qui, en toute tranquillité, se disputèrent les rues désertes.

1) traversées, couvertes. 2) pluie subite, abondante. 3) difficile à supporter. 4) marches longues et ininterrompues. 5) jusqu'à l'excès, sans borne ni trêve (relâche, suspension d'action).

L'Allemagne va construire des autostrades

Un décret paru au Bulletin des Lois précise le statut de la «Société nationale de constructions d'autostrades», récemment instituée par une loi qui l'a adjointe à la Société des chemins de fer du Reich.

La Société est autonome et a son siège à Berlin. Son conseil d'administration sera composé de sept membres nommés pour trois ans par le président du Conseil, d'administration des chemins de fer du Reich, après entente avec l'inspecteur des routes d'Allemagne.

Le directeur général de la Reichsbank est de droit membre et président du conseil de direction et d'administration de la nouvelle société. Celle-ci a le droit exclusif de construire et d'exploiter des autostrades, notamment de percevoir¹ des taxes sur les usagers. Elle est exempte² d'impôts directs.

1) recueillir, recouvrer. 2) exempt—ägzâ : qui n'est pas assujéti (soumis) à une chose.

Allemagne et Autriche

Les rapports austro-allemands ne s'améliorent guère. La station de Munich a diffusé une nouvelle diatribe¹ anti-autrichienne, dans laquelle après avoir déploré que, pendant mille ans, l'Autriche eut été «dirigée par les Habsbourg contre sa vraie mission allemande», l'orateur, un nazi de Styrie, déclarait que les Allemands d'Autriche ne voulaient pas de cet «état-nain² pour leur patrie éternelle». Et il concluait que l'Autriche devait redevenir et cette fois pour toujours, «la Marche³ de l'Est de l'Empire allemand».

L'inertie⁴ de l'Angleterre et de la France, après l'échec de leur intervention «amicale» du 7 août, l'attitude énigmatique de l'Italie qui, en la circonstance, a cru bon d'agir seule, puis a blâmé la démarche franco-anglaise comme ayant compromis les résultats qu'elle-même avait prétendument obtenus, ne sont pas très réconfortantes ni très rassurantes pour l'Autriche. D'après le correspondant particulier du Temps, on parle à Londres de recourir à Genève, mais on conçoit que l'Angleterre et la France hésitent à se retourner vers la S.D.N., après avoir signé le pacte à quatre qui avait précisément pour objet de suppléer⁵ aux délibérations de cette noble institution; la crainte du ridicule subsiste encore quelque peu.—G. Larpent.

1) toute critique amère et violente. 2) nain : dont la taille est de beaucoup inférieure à la taille moyenne; taille : stature du corps, dimension en hauteur d'un objet quelconque. 3) nom par lequel on désignait autrefois les provinces militaires des frontières d'un empire: la Marche de Brandebourg. 4) manque d'activité, d'énergie intellectuelle ou morale. 5) fournir ce qui manque.

En l'honneur des «Diables Bleus»

Aujourd'hui sera inaugurée,¹ à Saint-Blaise, la stèle² commémorative des sanglants combats qui se déroulèrent les 14 et 15 août 1914 dans la vallée de la Bruche, et au cours desquels le 1^{er} bataillon de chasseurs à pied, actuellement en garnison à Strasbourg, s'empara d'un drapeau ennemi.

La cérémonie revêtra un éclat particulier du fait de la présence de tout le bataillon de chasseurs en armes et de son drapeau. Le général Walch, gouverneur militaire de Strasbourg, présidera cette belle manifestation patriotique et procédera à l'inauguration de la stèle en présence de nombreux anciens chasseurs, ainsi que d'importantes délégations de toutes les sections de diables bleus d'Alsace.

Les différentes phases de la manifestation seront diffusées à partir de dix heures du matin par le poste régional de radio de Strasbourg.

1) inauguration : action de livrer pour la première fois aux regards, à l'usage du public, un monument, un établissement quelconque. 2) monument monolithe, formé d'une pierre placée debout; monolithe : (ouvrage exécuté) d'un seul bloc de pierre.

L'Allemagne de Hitler

Et même aujourd'hui, écrit M. Albert-Petit, *Journal des Débats*, nous continuons à leur rendre justice, là où nous sommes le moins sûrs de trouver la réciprocité,¹ dans l'enseignement.

En voici un exemple tout frais et frappant. Au Concours général, le sujet de géographie donné cette année en philosophie a été celui-ci: «L'Allemagne contemporaine; conditions de sa vie économique et humaine.» Disons tout de suite que le résultat a été au-dessus de toute espérance. On voit que le récent volume de M. de Martonne a passé par là. Le jury n'a pas pu donner autant de récompenses qu'il eût voulu le faire. Un des correcteurs nous résume ainsi son impression et celle de ses collègues: «Nos jeunes gens connaissent fort bien l'Allemagne et en parlent sans trace de préjugés haineux. Sur quatre cents copies, pas une ne cherchait à rabaisser les qualités du peuple allemand. Partout un ton d'équité² remarquable. Les progrès immenses de l'agriculture et de l'industrie, la croissance de la population sont signalés avec un luxe plus ou moins complet de détails; des allusions sont faites à la crise actuelle, mais avec une sérénité³ parfaite. Ce calme, cette objectivité, cette absence de nationalisme agressif nous a vivement frappés. D'autre part, pas la moindre trace de pacifisme dit bëlant.»⁴

1) réciproque: qui a lieu entre deux personnes.
2) justice égale pour tous; justice naturelle. 3) calme, tranquillité. 4) bèlement (de bêler): cri des moutons et des chèvres.

L'École nationale d'horticulture¹ de Versailles

Cette institution installée dans l'ancien «Potager du Roi» fournit au monde entier des jardiniers et arboriculteurs³ de mérite

Parmi le nombre considérable de visiteurs français et étrangers qui, chaque jour, se rendent à Versailles, il en est peu qui connaissent cette admirable institution qu'est l'École nationale d'horticulture.

Pourtant, il faut le dire, c'est là un établissement modèle dont peut s'enorgueillir⁴ un pays, et qui mérite d'être connu par le grand public.

Depuis sa fondation, il y a près de soixante ans, cette école fournit des ingénieurs, des professeurs et des techniciens qui sont recherchés, non seulement en France et dans nos colonies, mais à l'étranger.

Créée par une loi du 16 décembre 1873, l'école fut installée au «Potager du Roi», qui fut organisé par La Quintinie, directeur des fruitiers⁵ et potagers de Louis XIV.

1) art de cultiver les jardins. 2) jardin pour la culture des légumes et des fruits; verger: lieu planté d'arbres fruitiers. 3) qui s'occupent d'arboriculture (culture des arbres). 4) anorgueillir: rendre orgueilleux; s'enorgueillir: avoir de l'orgueil, tirer vanité. 5) lieu sec et frais, où l'on conserve les fruits.

M. Blum prêche . . .

M. Blum poursuit dans le *Populaire* son effort contre les dissidents:

Il n'existe pas deux espèces de socialisme, dont l'un serait international et dont l'autre ne le serait pas. Il est impossible de concevoir la réalisation du socialisme autrement que comme une transformation internationale du régime de la production et de la propriété. Il est impossible de concevoir une organisation et une action socialistes qui se limitent et s'enferment dans le cadre national. Un socialisme national ne serait plus le socialisme et deviendrait rapidement antisocialisme — à moins qu'il ne le fût dès l'origine. Il n'existe pas deux espèces de socialisme, dont l'un serait le marxisme et dont l'autre serait on ne sait trop quoi.

La España de hoy

En el Servicio Meteorológico Español

— Bueno, ¿qué nos dice usted de la ola?¹

— Pues que no hay tal ola. Las olas de calor, como las de frío son fenómenos cuyo paso por los distintos países y regiones se registra con toda claridad. No es éste el caso de ahora. Hace calor en todas partes. Como si dijéramos, se trata de un calor estático, no dinámico o vinajero.²

— Bien. Pero reconocerán usted y sus aparatos que se trata, también de un calor pavoroso.³

— Hace, en efecto, sin que haya que recurrir a la hipérbole,⁴ mucho calor. Bástele saber que en cerca de cuarenta años que llevo⁵ de servicios no recuerdo un año como éste.

— Perdónemos usted, señor Sama; pero quisieramos verle compartiendo nuestra indignación contra los rigores de mamá Natura. Y no hace usted más que acusarlos; pero tranquila, serenamente⁶. . . Casi olímpicamente.

— Es que ni aún esos 39 grados son aterradores.⁷ La naturaleza humana resiste bastante más. Lo que pasa es que este año, como le he dicho, el fenómeno calor se hace muy pertinaz,⁸ y que, además, las temperaturas mínimas — alrededor de los 21 y 22 grados — son más elevadas que de costumbre.

1) ola (de calor)—(Hitze-)Welle. 2) atmosphärisch. 3) schrecklich, fürchterlich. 4) Übertreibung. 5) llevar de servicios—im Amte sein. 6) sereno—heiter, ruhig. 7) aterrador—erschreckend. 8) pertinaz—hartnäckig.

Han ido a pie a Roma

Hoy han sido recibidos por el Papa los tres obreros españoles que han venido a pie desde Madrid. Su Santidad les acogió¹ afectuosamente y les preguntó noticias de su largo viaje. Después de encarecerles² que rogaran por su Patria, Su Santidad les dió la bendición.

1) acoger—empfangen. 2) encarecer—anempfehlen.

Cuba

Al independizarse, Cuba soñó,¹ tenía su derecho, con¹ un magnífico florecimiento. No ha sido así, sin embargo. Sobre las circunstancias que han venido perturbando al Mundo, Cuba no ha dejado de sentirse doblemente perturbada. ¿En realidad ha sido en algún momento un país libre?

Esta de los días que corremos, de los momentos que transcurren, es la segunda ocasión en que Cuba pone sus ilusiones en Norteamérica, ya dominadora de la ficción de su economía, como en no excesivamente lejanos años la puso.

La dictadura del presidente Machado, sostenida hasta hoy por los Estados Unidos, ha llegado a su agotamiento,² a la excitación ciudadana, producida por la falta de pan, de trabajo y por las condiciones insostenibles en que se encuentra el país. Nosotros, que tantas veces habíamos augurado,³ lo vemos ahora, sin sorpresa ninguna, como sin sorpresa tiene, en el fondo,⁴ que verlo todo el Mundo. El nuevo presidente Roosevelt ¿ha cambiado de táctica? De momento⁵ parece que ha quitado todo apoyo al dictador, seguramente porque ya sería pueril apoyarle. Machado se debate⁶ en tremenda agonía. Se dirige a un pueblo que no puede escucharle porque ha sido engañado⁷ muchas veces, demasiadas veces. Promete, elogia, halaga;⁸ ¡pero ya es inútil! . . . Ha llegado el día en que el hombre está solo, sin la amistad del país que le sostuvo y logró su poder.

1) soñar con—erhoffen. 2) Erschöpfung. 3) augurar—vorhersagen. 4) en el fondo—im Grunde. 5) de momento—von Bedeutung. 6) debatirse—kämpfen. 7) engañar—betrügen, täuschen. 8) halagar—schmeicheln.

Vicente Trueba ha llegado a Madrid

Esta mañana llegó a Madrid Vicente Trueba; el pueblo madrileño necesitaba verlo, abrazarlo y aplaudirlo, porque el pueblo madrileño, entusiasta como ninguno, patriota como ninguno, ha vivido imaginativamente la Vuelta ciclista a Francia al lado de Trueba.

Esta mañana, cuando, aún el tren en marcha, los fanáticos lo asaltaron, subiendo por las ventanillas; cuando corrieron todos los riesgos,¹ todos los peligros² sólo por el premio de estrechar la mano del pequeño ciclista montañés, comprendí que los entusiasmos populares no estaban marchitos,³ que el espíritu de la raza alentaba⁴ aún en el entusiasmo de aquella multitud, que hacía el sacrificio de hurtarle⁵ una hora a la obligación o al descanso para cumplir al héroe lo que para ellos constituía un deber sacrosanto de patriotismo.

1) riesgo—Gefahr, Wagnis. 2) peligro—Gefahr. 3) marchito—welk, schlaff. 4) alentar—atmen. 5) hurtar—stehlen.

Gran revista hitleriana en Tempelhof

Los batallones de la S. A. del grupo Berlín-Brandenburg pueden estar satisfechos. A la llamada del domingo han acudido¹ 81.983 milicianos de los 85.000 que lo forman. ¡Cómo! A las cuatro de la madrugada ya estaban formados en sus barrios² o distritos; a las nueve llegaba la última sección a la llanura³ de Tempelhof, propicia⁴ a las colosales paradas. Con el acto religioso y la entrega⁵ de los estandartes, los discursos y las revistas, eran las cinco de la tarde cuando la postrera compañía desfilaba hacia sus centros de reunión. Seguramente, a las diez de la noche muchos milicianos aún no habrían podido tornar a sus hogares.⁶ Esto durante el descanso del domingo, cuando la novia, o la esposa o la madre les aguardaba, cuando los bosques y los lagos de la Marca ponen la tentación de sus sombras y su frescura en la calina⁷ pegajosa⁸ del agosto berlinés.

Muchos corresponsales extranjeros, al recordar que esta parada se desarrolla cuando sobre Austria se va al combate definitivo, hablan de preparativos marciales⁹ y hasta de técnica de la movilización. Yo creo que la causa está más cerca. Interesaba con un acto rotundo¹⁰ y solemne demostrar al mundo que los milicianos de la capital han olvidado sus quejas,¹¹ y hoy y mañana no hay ni habrá sino Hitler.

1) acudir—herbeieilen. 2) barrio—Stadtviertel. 3) Ebene, Feld. 4) propicio a—günstig für. 5) Übergabe, Einweihung. 6) hogar—Herd, Heim. 7) feiner Dunst. 8) anziehend. 9) kriegerisch. 10) volltönend; stark. 11) queja—Klage, Groll.

¡Las moscas, al engaño!

— ¡Uf! Aquí, en Adelaida, es que las moscas no le dejan a uno vivir. ¡Se lo comen a uno! ¡Es algo espantoso! ¿A usted no le molestan?

— A mí, para nada. Me ha costado años. Y lo debo a mi ingenio. Ahora hasta me divierto cuando veo en torno mío una legión de moscas.

— ¿Dice que se divierte? ¡Es incomprendible! Yo las temo, las temo seriamente. Han llegado a constituir mi obsesión.

— Yo, mire. ¡Con esta calva reluciente que he tenido la suerte de tener en edad prematura lo he conseguido todo!

— ¿Con esa calva? ¡Es asombroso! Cuénteme . . .

— Pues verá. Ya le digo que he tardado mucho en descubrir el procedimiento . . .

— Dígallo. ¡Ardo en deseos!

— Pues es muy sencillo. Sobre esta reluciente calva me pinto, con todo detalle y realidad, una repugnante araña. ¡Con tanta propiedad, que parece que está vivita! . . . Y, créame, ¡como mano de santo! ¡Ni una sola mosca me molesta!



Study and recreation — In the library

1. An illustrated work, book. — 2. Book. — 3. Frame-aerial (for wireless). — 4. Insulator. — 5. Control and tuning-dial. — 6. Contact-breaker, connection. — 7. Bust with head (on pedestal). — 8. Sketch. drawing (on sketch-block). — 9. Voltmeter. — 10. Heart (study of physiology). — 11. Tadpole (biology). — 12. Plant (botany). — 13. Microscope on brass stand (with lenses, screw-adjustment, carriage for sides, and light-focussing mirror). — 14. Dynamo (electrical engineering). — 15. Oilcan (with pliers lying near). — 16. Advertisement placard of film (on easel). — 17. Photographic illustrations of episodes in picture-play. — 18. Microphone (on a stand). — 19. Speaker, lecturer. — 20. (Interchangeable) plug-in coil. — 21. Accumulator. — 22. Battery.

I. Harry studying natural history. — II. Mr. Karr wearing the earphones, listening-in to a broadcast talk on forestry. A two-valve receiving-set stands on a cabinet to the left of the lamp-stand. — III. Kitty taking down a book from the bookshelf. She is going to shut the book-case-door. — IV. Discussing a broadcast lecture. — V. Kitty sketching. She is making a copy of the bust. — VI. Lecturer broadcasting. He is giving a lecture by wireless. — VII. Cinema, moving-picture palace. Placard announcing a film. — VIII. Robert studying electrical engineering. He is constructing a dynamo. He has built it himself.

Etude et récréation —

Dans la bibliothèque

1. Un ouvrage (livre illustré). — 2. Un livre. — 3. Un cadre pour appareil de radio-téléphonie. — 4. Un isolateur. — 5. Le disque de contrôle et d'accordement. — 6. Un interrupteur. — 7. Un buste (sur un piédestal). — 8. Un croquis. — 9. Un voltmètre. — 10. Le cœur (étude de la physiologie). — 11. Un têtard (étude de la biologie). — 12. Une plante (étude de la botanique). — 13. Un microscope. — 14. Un dynamo électrique (étude de l'électricité). — 15. Une burette à huile. — 16. Un placard cinématographique. — 17. Photographies épisodiques du film du jour. — 18. Un microphone (sur un pied). — 19. Un conférencier. — 20. Une cheville. — 21. Un accumulateur. — 22. Une batterie.

I. Henri étudie l'histoire naturelle. — II. M. Ledoux, l'écouteur aux oreilles, entend une conférence radio-téléphonique. L'appareil de radio à deux lampes se trouve à sa droite, sur un cabinet. — III. Josette prend un livre d'un rayon de bibliothèque. Elle est sur le point de fermer la porte de la bibliothèque. — IV. Pierre explique quelque chose aux deux dames. — V. Josette trace une esquisse; c'est une copie du buste. — VI. Un expert donne une conférence par radio-téléphonie. — VII. Un cinéma. Une affiche annonce le film que l'on joue. — VIII. Pierre étudie l'électricité mécanique. Il huile un dynamo qu'il a construit lui-même.

(Privatstudien und) Freizeit-Beschäftigung — In der Bibliothek

1. Ein illustriertes Buch (Werk). — 2. Ein „Band“ (= Buch!). — 3. Rahmen-Antenne (für Rundfunk). — 4. Eine „Eierkette“, Isolatoren. — 5. Abstimmkreise zum Einstellen des Empfangsgerätes auf die verschiedenen Wellenlängen der Sender. — 6. Eine Klinkersteckerbuchse. — 7. Eine Porzellan-Büste auf einem Sockel, der auf einer Säule steht. — 8. Eine Skizze (Zeichnung) auf einem Zeichenblock. — 9. Ein Voltmeter. — 10. Das Herz (Physiologie). — 11. Eine Kaulquappe, ein junger Frosch (Biologie, Naturkunde). — 12. Eine Pflanze (Botanik, Pflanzenkunde). — 13. Das Mikroskop auf einem Messing-Fuß (-Gestell) mit Linsen-Einstellschrauben, Schlittenobjektivwechsler und Beleuchtungsspiegel mit Blendung. — 14. Eine Dynamo — zur Erzeugung elektrischer Kraft. — 15. Eine Ölkanne — daneben liegt eine Pinzette. — 16. Ein Kinoplakat. — 17. Photographien von Szenen eines Films (Filmdramas). — 18. Das Mikrofon (auf einem Ständer). — 19. Der Redner hält einen Rundfunkvortrag. — 20. Auswechselbare Spulen (für Radioapparate). — 21. Der Akkumulator. — 22. Die Batterie (Anoden-Batterie).

I. Harry studiert ein naturgeschichtliches Werk mit Abbildungen, lernt Naturgeschichte. — II. Herr Karr hat die Kopfhörer um und hört einen Rundfunkvortrag über Forstwirtschaft. Ein Empfangsgerät mit zwei Röhren steht auf einem Schränkchen links neben der Stehlampe. — III. Käte nimmt gerade ein Buch aus einem Fache des Bücherspindels und will nun eben die Tür des Schrankes wieder zumachen. — IV. Gespräch über einen Rundfunkvortrag. — V. Käte zeichnet die Büste ab; sie macht eine Skizze. — VI. Ein Redner spricht gerade im Rundfunk; er hält einen Radiovortrag. — VII. Ein „Kientopp“, Filmtheater. Auf dem Plakat ist zu sehen, was für ein Film

Recreation and studies

The week-end is an excellent institution, and provides a most welcome change from the inactive or confined life of office or factory. But something more than bodily movement or fresh air is necessary. Most people need to seek relief from the monotony or strain of modern work and business in various other forms of recreation and diversion. We need also refreshment and satisfaction for the emotions, stimulus and exercise for the mind. Work, amusement, study—action, feeling, thought—occupation for hand, heart and head,—on the right balance of these human health and happiness depend.

Of subjects of study there is no lack, and most of us desire to cultivate the mind to some extent. The difficulty is to find the time and energy. It requires determination, after a tiring day at work, to sit down to a serious book, to take language lessons, or attend a course of lectures. Lighter forms of recreation seem so much more attractive: the theatre, music hall, cinema, a dance, a party or something else of an entertaining nature. One must have some relaxation. One cannot work hard all day and all evening as well!

The result is usually a compromise. Now that modern technical progress has given us radio and broadcast, it is possible to combine recreation and mental exercise most pleasantly. Here in our picture of the Karrs' study we have a scene typical of many a family evening. In the background are well-stocked bookcases, with all kinds of works light and serious. Here you see the latest edition of the indispensable encyclopaedia, so often referred to by Robert in his studies of economics and

gezeigt wird. — VIII. Robert beschäftigt sich mit der Elektrizitätslehre und dem Bau elektrischer Maschinen. Er hat sich selber eine Dynamomaschine konstruiert und gebaut (ein Dynamo eigener Konstruktion).

Estudio y distracciones — En la biblioteca

1. Un libro, ilustrado con grabados, láminas, dibujos. — 2. Un libro. — 3. Una antena radiotelefónica. — 4. Un aislador. — 5. Circuito para sintonizar el receptor a las diferentes longitudes de onda de los emisores. — 6. Un interruptor de corriente. — 7. Un busto sobre su pedestal. — 8. Un bosquejo, un apunte, un croquis, un boceto. — 9. Un voltímetro. — 10. Un corazón humano (fisiología). — 11. Una rana pequeña, un renacuajo (biología). — 12. Una planta (botánica). — 13. Un microscopio. — 14. Una dinamo (electricidad). — 15. Una aceitera. — 16. Un cartel, un anuncio cinematográfico. — 17. Fotografías de episodios de la película del día. — 18. Un micrófono. — 19. Un orador, un conferenciante. — 20. Bobina para aparato de radiotelefonía. — 21. El acumulador. — 22. La batería.

I. Enrique, estudia historia natural. — II. El señor López, con los auriculares puestos, oye una conferencia radiotelefónica. El aparato de la radio tiene dos lámparas y está a la derecha sobre un armarito. — III. María coge un libro de la librería. Está a punto de cerrar la puerta de la librería. — IV. Juan explicando algo interesante a las dos señoras. — V. María, está bosquejando el busto que ante ella tiene. — VI. Un técnico eminente da una conferencia ante el micrófono. — VII. Un cine, un cinematógrafo. Un cartel anuncia la película que se proyecta. — VIII. Juan estudia electricidad y mecánica. Engrasa con aceite una dinamo construida por él mismo.

Récréation et études

Après le travail sédentaire du bureau ou de l'atelier, les sports sont d'une grande utilité pour la santé. Mais l'homme a besoin de quelque chose de plus que les exercices physiques: il lui faut aussi l'une ou l'autre forme de récréation pour rompre la monotonie du métier ou pour calmer la tension nerveuse produite par le travail cérébral; il faut également que ses émotions soient satisfaites et que son esprit soit cultivé; travail, amusement, étude, ce sont là trois choses indispensables à sa santé corporelle et morale.

Les sujets d'étude ne manquent pas et nous aimons pour la plupart à cultiver notre esprit. Les difficultés sont de trouver le temps nécessaire à l'étude et d'avoir la volonté de s'y adonner. Il faut un certain degré d'énergie pour s'asseoir devant un livre sérieux, prendre des leçons de langue ou suivre des conférences après une fatigante journée de travail. Il est tellement plus facile de se livrer aux formes plus attrayantes de récréation: la danse, le cinéma, le music-hall, le théâtre, etc. Il faut bien s'amuser un peu! On ne peut pas travailler jour et nuit!

On en arrive à un compromis. A présent que le progrès technique nous a donné la radio-téléphonie, on peut combiner la récréation et l'exercice mental d'une façon très agréable. L'illustration ci-contre représente une scène typique de soirée familiale moderne. Vous voyez au fond de la pièce des bibliothèques riches en livres gais et en ouvrages sérieux; parmi ces derniers, se trouve l'encyclopédie dont Pierre se sert si souvent au cours de ses études d'économie, de technologie, d'électricité et de mécanique, sujets qui l'intéressent particulièrement.

Estudios y distracciones

Después del trabajo sedentario de la oficina o el taller, los deportes son de utilidad manifiesta para la salud. Pero el hombre necesita algo más que el ejercicio físico: necesita, sea como sea, alguna distracción que rompa la monotonía de su oficio o que calme la excitación nerviosa producida por el trabajo cerebral; necesita, también, que su espíritu quede satisfecho y sea convenientemente cultivado; trabajo, distracción y estudio son tres elementos indispensables para esa perfecta salud, tanto corporal como espiritual.

Estudios, que nos interesen y atraigan, no faltan, ciertamente. En general, agrada cultivar su propio espíritu. La dificultad consiste en hallar tiempo conveniente para el estudio y tener la fuerza de voluntad necesaria para entregarse a él. Hay que poseer una dosis más que regular de energía para abismarse en un libro serio, tomar lecciones de idiomas o asistir a conferencias después de todo un día de trabajo.

En cambio, es mucho más fácil dedicarse a distracciones más atractivas: el baile, el cine, el teatro, etc. Hay que divertirse un poco ¡qué caramba! no se puede trabajar sin descanso noche y día. En nuestros días, como «las ciencias adelantan que es una barbaridad», es posible compaginar lo útil y lo dulce en nuestras distracciones utilizando la radio-telefonía.

El dibujo que vemos representa una escena típica de velada familiar muy moderna. Al fondo, se pueden ver las librerías atestadas de libros, serios y humorísticos; entre aquéllos figura la enciclopedia España que Juan consulta, tan a menudo, para sus estudios de economía, tecnología, electricidad y mecánica, que tanto le interesan. En-

technology, engineering and electrical science, the subjects which he finds most interesting. Harry, more attracted by pure science, such as biology, botany and physiology, sits reading an illustrated work on natural history.

Another frequent user of the library is cousin Kitty. Anxious to fit herself for household life as wife and mother, she is a keen student of domestic economy, hygiene, and educational theory and practice. Emmy's favourite domains are literature and art. She frequents Bohemian circles, and is an excellent mimic. She is also a talented pianist, and sketches passably. Her domestic ambition is rather to make a good hostess, and to be able to join intelligently in cultured conversation. She and Mrs. Karr and Derek are discussing a broadcast lecture they have just heard through the loudspeaker on a very topical matter: "The influence of America on the culture of Europe." Papa Karr, wearing the earphones, is listening-in to a talk on his pet subject of forestry.

A subject of interest to them all is the study of languages. Thanks to the gramophone method, they have become so accustomed to the foreign intonation and accent and idiom, that they can now easily understand the advanced English and French lessons given on the wireless by native teachers, and are looking forward to being able soon to follow directly the items broadcast from Paris and Daventry. They do not always study at home. With the compact portable sets they possess, they can if they wish listen-in to a lecturer, or follow their language lesson, out on river or lake, enjoying the refreshment of the open air.

Henri, qui est attiré davantage par les sciences pures, comme la biologie, la botanique et la physiologie, lit un ouvrage illustré d'histoire naturelle.

La cousine Josette fait aussi un grand emploi de la bibliothèque. Son idéal est de devenir une bonne épouse et une bonne mère. A cet effet, elle étudie avec ardeur l'économie domestique, l'hygiène et tout ce qui se rapporte à l'éducation des enfants. La littérature et l'art sont les domaines de Juliette; elle fréquente des cercles littéraires et elle a des succès comme artiste amateur; elle est musicienne de talent et elle dessine assez bien. Son ambition domestique se borne à faire une hôtesse appréciée et à pouvoir prendre part intelligemment à une conversation de salon. Vous la voyez sur notre gravure discutant avec Madame Ledoux et Edouard sur un sujet présenté récemment dans une conférence radio-téléphonique: «De l'influence américaine sur la culture européenne.» Le père Ledoux, l'écouteur aux oreilles, entend une conférence sur sa spécialité, la science forestière.

Un sujet qui les intéresse tous est l'étude des langues. Grâce à la méthode des disques phonographiques, ils se sont tellement habitués à l'intonation, à l'accent, aux idiomes des langues étrangères, qu'ils peuvent maintenant comprendre facilement les cours avancés donnés aux stations radio-téléphoniques par des professeurs natifs. Ils espèrent pouvoir suivre bientôt les conférences des stations étrangères. Ce n'est pas toujours à la maison qu'ils étudient. Possédant un appareil de radio portatif, ils peuvent écouter des conférences ou prendre leurs leçons de langue au dehors, tout en respirant l'air pur, au bord de la rivière ou du lac.

rique, al que interesan más especialmente la biología, la botánica y la fisiología lee una obra ilustrada, de historia natural. La primita María usa también, a menudo, la biblioteca. El ideal de esta candorosa joven es llegar a ser esposa ejemplar y madre amatísima. Por esto alterna la lectura de obras de higiene infantil con «La perfecta casada» de Fray Luís de León. Rosario, en cambio, lee obras literarias, frecuenta círculos como el «Lyceum», círculo femenino madrileño, es discreta pianista y estimable pintora. No aspira, dentro de su casa, más que a poder hacer los honores de ella y entretener a sus huéspedes con conversación amena. En el dibujo la vemos en animada charla con la señora de López y Eduardo sobre un tema tratado recientemente en una conferencia radiotelefónica: «La funeste influencia americana sobre la cultura europea». El señor López, con los auriculares puestos, escucha una conferencia sobre «Repoblación forestal de la Mancha», en cuya materia es perito. Pero el estudio que a todos interesa en esta familia es el de lenguas. Gracias al método «Audio-Vox» con discos gramofónicos, se han acostumbrado tanto a la pronunciación y tono de cada lengua extranjera, que ya pueden comprender fácilmente los cursos para adelantados que la radio da, con profesores de los países correspondientes.

Pronto, podrán también seguir las conferencias de emisoras de radiotelefonía del extranjero. No estudian solamente en su casa. Como tienen un aparato portátil de radiotelefonía pueden escuchar conferencias o tomar lecciones de idiomas en medio del campo, respirando el aire puro de las montañas o a la orilla del río Manzanares.

The Forward Look

The Irishman and the Scotsman are usually very good chums¹ out in the trenches,² although they are miles apart in the matter of temperament. The Irishman is all for the present, and let the future take care of itself, but the Scotsman is full of care for the future, and in every way cautious and canny.³ Here is an example of their difference in temperament:

Pat⁴ and Sandy,⁵ reconnoitring⁶ round an old farmhouse, found a war-weary⁷ chicken. Pat was overjoyed. He was sick⁸ of bully⁹ and biscuit. "That's a bit of luck," said Pat. "Sure we'll have a dacint¹⁰ supper to-night."

"No, no," said Sandy; "let's keep it till tomorrow—p'raps it will lay an egg."

1) chum: old or intimate friend. — 2) trench: deep narrow ditch. — 3) canny: thrifty. — 4) Pat: nickname for Irishman. — 5) Sandy: nickname for Scotsman. — 6) reconnoitre: approach and try to learn position and condition. — 7) war-weary: war-tired. — 8) sick: surfeited. — 9) bully: tinned beef. — 10) dacint=descent.

The Sign

The clerks were getting ready to leave when the manager rushed into the room and asked if the cashier, a Scotsman, had gone home.

"No, sir," a junior replied.

"Are you certain?" asked his chief.

"Quite certain," was the reply, "his matches are on his desk."

1) high way man: robber, usually mounted, who holds up his victims on a public road. — 2) defend: guard or protect from harm or violence. — 3) rogue [roug]: dishonest person; scoundrel.

When the judgment's weak,
The prejudice is strong.

KANE O'HARA