

DER Fremdsprachler

ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR LEBENDIGE SPRACHENPFLEGE

11. JAHRGANG

SEPTEMBER 1934

HEFT 9

Zum 120. Heft

Zwischen Abschluß und neuem Aufbau

Am 15. Oktober 1924 erschien das erste Heft dieser Zeitschrift im Umfange von acht Seiten. Der Fremdsprachler blickt also auf sein zehnjähriges Bestehen zurück. Nach den ersten fünf Jahren dauernden Aufstiegs kam die Zeit der wirtschaftlich sich besonders stark auswirkenden Krise, die uns mitten im Aufbau und in der Entwicklung hart traf und Vieles, was vorbereitet worden war, nicht mehr zur Ausführung kommen ließ. Nur unter den allergrößten Schwierigkeiten war es überhaupt möglich, die Zeitschrift in den letzten Jahren zu halten, um sie später unter günstigeren Umständen zu weiterer Entwicklung zu führen.

Ob diese günstigeren Umstände schon gegeben sind, kann man noch nicht beurteilen, aber es sind jedenfalls alle Vorbereitungen zu einem neuen Anfang getroffen worden, und wir sind der festen Überzeugung, daß auf der geschaffenen und bestehenden Grundlage ein neuer Aufbau sich ermöglichen läßt. Denn dem Rückgang in der Leserzahl, der besonders durch die Senkung der Gehälter herbeigeführt wurde, entsprach kein Rückgang in der Anlage und in der Idee dieser Zeitschrift, wengleich wir auf die wertvollen Beiträge uns lieb gewordener Mitarbeiter verzichten mußten. So blieb trotz äußeren Abbruchs das innere Fundament unversehrt, und auf diesem kann nun weiter gebaut werden, nachdem wir uns allmählich an den gesunkenen Lebensstand gewöhnt und die niederdrückenden Einwirkungen dauernden Rückganges überwunden haben.

Man darf bei der Beurteilung der Erfolgsaussichten dieser Zeitschrift nicht außer acht lassen, daß sich kein Verleger für sie gefunden, kein Buchhändler für sie eingesetzt, kein Kiosk sie aufgenommen hat. Bei ihrer Gestaltung werden

nach dem Urteil von Verlegern und Händlern kaufmännische Gesichtspunkte zu wenig berücksichtigt, d. h. sie ist nicht Massenware, sie schmeichelt nicht den Sinnen. Ihr Fehler ist: sie stellt an ihren Benutzer zu große Anforderungen, sie ist „zu ernst“. Demgegenüber genügte es nicht, daß man ihr nicht den Vorwurf der Trockenheit und Abgestandenheit machen konnte, was bei „ernsten“ Zeitschriften dieser Art nur zu leicht möglich ist. Dafür aber war sie den noch ernster Gerichteten nicht wissenschaftlich genug. Sie mochte allenfalls vom Standpunkte ihres Wollens aus gesehen „recht interessant“ sein, indem sie einerseits den manchmal recht betrüblichen Sprachunterricht zur Sprachpflege emporheben, andererseits helfen wollte, den sogenannten wissenschaftlichen Sprachunterricht lebendiger zu gestalten. Vom wirtschaftlichen Gesichtspunkte aus konnte dies Wollen keinen Verleger locken, und so blieben dieser Zeitschrift alle Möglichkeiten der äußeren Entwicklung verschlossen, die ein kapitalkräftiger Verlag zu bieten vermag. Trotzdem wäre sie auch wirtschaftlich ein Erfolg geworden, wenn sie nicht gerade dann unter der Krise zu leiden begonnen hätte, als sie angefangen hatte, auch wirtschaftlich sich zu „rentieren“.

Daß die Zeitschrift in den letzten Jahren überhaupt erscheinen konnte, ist außer der Treue ihrer alten Leser dem Opfermut von Mitarbeitern und dem Entgegenkommen der Druckerei zu danken. Der Tiefpunkt ihres Abwärtsgehens ist seit einiger Zeit erreicht, und wenn nicht ganz unvorhergesehene neue Momente eintreten, dürfen wir hoffen, daß sie nach den zwei so verschiedenen Jahrfünften, die hinter uns liegen, nun in ein drittes hineingeht, das ihr neuen Auftrieb geben und eine neue Entwicklung bescheren wird.

Material for Exercise: How to Use it

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; and in the 1933 volume pp. 166—167 in the September number.

1. BASIC TEXT FOR THE LESSON

What Yarns to Spin!

An American, telling an Englishman some tall stories, said: "The most remarkable swim that I remember occurred when I was crossing over from Liverpool to New York some time ago. The boat had just left the landing-stage when a man rushed up and tried to leap on board. He missed his footing and fell into the water. Nothing daunted, he swam after the boat, out of the Mersey and over the bar. At the speed we were going he couldn't catch us, but he kept on and swam right across to New York." Then the American paused. "I don't suppose you believe that story," he added. "Of course I do," answered the Englishman, "I was the man!"

2. VARIATION IN EXPRESSION

Some tall stories — the usual American yarns, spun with the tongue in the cheek, partly for his own humour's sake and partly to test his listener's credulity.

remarkable — extraordinary.

remember — recall, call to mind.

occurred — happened, took place.

crossing over from Liverpool to New York — on the voyage back from Liverpool to New York.

some time ago — rather long ago, some time past.

rushed up — darted up, came hurrying up, ran up headlong.

leap — jump, spring.

missed his footing — tripped, caught his foot and stumbled, failed to alight where he intended.

fell into the water — tumbled into the water.

nothing daunted — not at all discouraged, not by any means giving up his purpose, still determined, by no means baffled.

he swam after the boat — he struck out for the boat and swam out of the Mersey and over the bar.

speed — rate of going.

at the speed we were going he couldn't catch us — we were going too fast for him to catch us up.

catch us — reach us, overtake us.

he kept on — he continued swimming, he persevered, he didn't give up.

the American paused — he stopped, waited a moment to see the effect of his yarn, to watch the result on his listener's face, to hear what he would say.

I don't suppose you believe — I expect you don't believe, I guess you don't think that story is true.

Of course I do, I was the man — Why, of course I believe it. Wasn't I the man?

3. THE TEXT RE-FORMED

A. An American was telling an Englishman one of his tall stories. "When I was crossing over from Liverpool to New York some time ago," he said, I saw the most remarkable swim that I remember ever seeing. We had just left the landing-stage when a man came running up to the boat and tried to jump on board. He failed and tumbled into the water. But he was not beaten. He at once struck out to swim after us and followed the boat out of the river, over the bar, into the sea, but couldn't swim fast enough to catch us up. Even then he didn't give up. He kept on swimming after us all the way to New York." Pausing a moment, the American then said, "Well, I suppose you don't believe that story," to which the Englishman replied, "The story is quite true. I was the man who swam."

B. An American spinning his yarns told this tall tale to an Englishman: "Talking of swimming, listen to this! It's the most extraordinary swim I ever saw. Our steamer was just leaving the Liverpool landing-stage bound for New York when a man came rushing up to jump on board. He tried, missed, and fell into the water. Instead of swimming ashore, he struck out for the boat and, not to be beaten, swam after us down the estuary and over the bar into the open sea. Of course he couldn't catch up to our rate of speed, but he swam on and on and followed the ship the whole way to New York." The American paused, waiting for the Englishman to say something. "You don't believe the story?" he asked. "I certainly do," answered the Englishman, "for it was I who did that particular swim."

C. "The finest swim I ever heard of," said the American, beginning to tell the Englishman one of his tall stories, "was the one I saw on one of my trips back from Liverpool to New York. The boat was just moving off from the landing-stage when a man rushed up to catch it at the last moment and had to jump. But he missed and found himself in the water. That, however, didn't beat him, for he at once began to swim after us. He followed us down the river and swam behind us over the bar into the bay. Though his speed didn't equal ours, he still kept on swimming and, in fact, came after us all the way to New York."

And that's a true story," said the American after a pause, "whether you believe it or not." "Why shouldn't I believe it?" asked the Englishman, also pausing a while before adding, "I'm the man who swam."

D. The American's story of the biggest swim he had ever seen was that a man trying to catch the boat at Liverpool fell into the water and in his determined attempt to reach the ship swam after it to New York, but he supposed the Englishman didn't believe the story. The Englishman, on the contrary, said he knew it to be true, for he himself was the swimmer.

4. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ON THE TEXT

To whom was the American telling tall stories? (Whom was the American telling tall stories to?) — He was telling them to an Englishman.

What is a tall story? — Tall means: of high growth. A tall story is one so grown by exaggeration as to be beyond belief.

Does "some time ago" mean: a short time ago or rather a long time ago? — It means the latter.

Why does the American say "remember" and "some time ago"? — To make his story sound credible.

What did he say? — He said, "It was some time ago." He said it was some time before.

Why cannot you say "ago" in the second sentence? — Because "ago" means: in the past from now.

What is a landing-stage? — A wooden platform, afloat on the water, on which ships load and unload their passengers and freight.

Why did the man rush up? — Because he came late and the ship was leaving.

Isn't a boat a small vessel with oars or sails? — It is, but even the largest steamers are also spoken of as boats.

He tried to leap on board: did he succeed or fail? — He failed.

Why did he fail? — Because he couldn't jump far enough or because he did not allow for the motion of the ship.

Was it a risky thing to do, trying to jump on board a ship in motion? — Yes, it was.

What happened? — The man fell into the water.

What did he do in the water? — He began to swim for the ship.

Was he discouraged? — No, he was "nothing daunted."

Where was the ship? — In the Mersey.

What lies at the mouth of the Mersey? — A bar.

What is a bar? — A bar is any obstacle or hindrance, here a bank of sand and mud brought

down by the river and kept by the tides from being carried out to the sea.

What must be done so as to make its navigation possible? — It must be constantly dredged.

Did the man swim over the bar? — Yes, according to the American, he did.

Why couldn't he catch up to the steamer? — Because he couldn't swim as fast as the steamer was going.

Did he give up swimming? — According to the American: No, he kept on.

How far did he swim? — The American said he swam right across to New York.

How far is that? — I think about a thousand miles.

What did the American do after finishing his tall story? — He paused before saying something else.

What else did he say? — He said he didn't suppose the Englishman believed the story.

Did he get the answer he expected? — I think not.

What answer did he get? — The Englishman said that of course he believed the story because he himself was the man in the story.

What sort of answer do you call that? — I call it a smart answer.

Why? — Because it unexpectedly beat the American at his own game.

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

What is yarn? — Spun thread, especially wool for knitting.

What is a yarn? — A story. Is a yarn always a "tall story"? — Not necessarily. What sort of language is "spin a yarn"? — Colloquial, also metaphorical.

Is the Chief Mayor of Berlin a tall man? — Yes, he is a tall man.

Are the buildings of New York tall? — Yes, they are very tall. They are "sky-scrapers."

Who else tell tall stories? — Anglers and huntsmen tell them.

What do you do with a word that you have written wrongly? — I cross it out.

What do people do who can't write their names? — They make a cross.

Did you put a cross under "Ja" when you voted for Hitler? — Yes, I did.

Is Hitler a just man? — Yes, he is.

Are those who criticize him just? — Most of them are very unjust.

Quote an English proverb about "leap." — "Look before you leap."

Does your friend Miss Smith sometimes miss the train? — Yes, she does, and I miss her when she doesn't come.

Do you always hit the bull's eye when you shoot at the target? — No, I often miss.

Was the American's tall story a hit or a miss? — It was a miss.

Quote a proverb with "out of." — Out of the frying-pan into the fire.

How do you keep on a good footing with your friends? — By being considerate and tactful.

What sort of man is easily daunted? — A weak man, a timid man, a lazy man, and, most of all, a coward.

What sort of boat have you? — I have a rowing-boat, a sailing-boat, a steam-boat, a motor-boat.

When my friends and I landed we found that we had spent all our money. We were all in the same boat: what does that mean? — It means that they were all in the same misfortune.

Give me some of the many examples of the different uses of the word "bar". — A bar of iron. — A bar of silver below the clasp of a soldier's medal. — A bar of music. — The prisoner at the bar in a court of justice. — The bar, that is, the profession of the higher grade of lawyers, called barristers, because of the ceremony of those qualified being "called to the bar" in the London Inns of Court. — To be called within the bar is to be appointed King's Counsel (K.C.). — A cock-tail bar, for those who like such refreshments. — My ignorance of English will be a bar to my progress in business and to my convenience and pleasure in travelling. — "Two to one bar none" says the bookie encouraging you to bet on a horse-race. — Barring accidents we ought to get there in time.

And of "catch". — Catch a cold. — Catch a salmon. — Catch the ball at cricket. — A deaf person doesn't easily catch what you say. — Catch the chief. — Did you see him? I only caught a glimpse of him. — Take care that your dress does not catch fire from that cigarette thrown alight on the floor. — The errand-boy is dawdling on the way: he will catch it from his master. — Catch me speaking to the man again after what he's done. — He thought he had to do with a simpleton, but he caught a Tartar. — Row properly or you'll be catching a crab. — I knew there was some catch in it (irgendein Haken). — A member of Parliament must catch the Speaker's eye before he can make a speech.

And of "keep". — Where do you keep your money? — Keep it! I don't want it. — Keep your hair on! (Don't get angry.) — My watch keeps good time. — Keep off the grass! — Keep out of here! — You're not wanted. — Dogs must be kept on the leash. — Fresh meat does not keep in hot weather. — Keep account of the money you spend. — Can you keep a secret? — She's staying at home to keep her mother company. — Will you keep your promise? — Don't

give up! Keep at it! — He has given up being an ironmonger and is now keeping the butcher's shop round the corner. — It was a false alarm. Keep your seats. — Prisoners of old were put in the keep. — The boy is being kept in to finish his task. — Keep quiet! Don't bother me! — Keep a civil tongue in your head! — In England keep to the right on the pavement and to the left in the roadway!

And of "right". — He thought he was right, but he was wrong. — He was in the right. — Right about turn! — He can't spell right. — Is this the right place for it? — Is your watch right? — I'm all right now, thank-you. — He has no right to treat his wife like that. — Post this letter right away! — The house is right in front of you. — A right angle has ninety degrees. — Most people write with the right hand. — We're all waiting for you. When are you coming? Right you are, I'm coming now. — Hitler's the right man in the right place. — Trust in God and do the right!

And of "story". — That's a story, I don't believe it. — We live on the first storey. — To make a long story short. — The story goes that she ran away from home to get married. — That's quite another story. — They all tell the same story.

And of "course". — In the course of the week. — Steamship liners mostly keep to the same course. — We shall attend to the matter in due course. — The course of true love never did run smooth. — That is a matter of course. — A course of lectures on Eugenics. — Dinner in the evening has several courses. — What course of action would you advise? — Have you seen Epsom race-course on Derby Day? It's a sight.

And of "man". — Man is mortal. — The man is dead. — You must feed the inner man to keep well. You must also attend to the outer man for the sake of your appearance. — My good man! I never said that. — Be a man! — Play the man! — The police caught them all, every man Jack of them. — Now, my little man, tell me, if you can, where was Moses when the light went out? (Answer: In the dark.) — He's an idler, a man about town. — I've lived here man and boy all my life. — Most London newspapers are made for the man in the street. — A man of letters is a scholar and author. — A man of the world knows by experience how to deal with people. — The Dreadnought is a man-of-war. — England expects that every man this day will do his duty.

6. EXPLANATIONS

Spin a yarn: tell a tale.

an American: not any man of the continent of America, but a citizen of the United

States of America. The others are Canadians, Mexicans, Brazilians, etc.

an Englishman: Inhabitants of Great Britain distinguish among themselves between an Englishman, a Scotchman and a Welshman. Mr. MacDonald is a Scotchman, Mr. Baldwin an Englishman, Mr. Lloyd George a Welshman. They are all "British subjects," so are all the British inhabitants in the Dominions and Colonies of the British Empire, of whatever race or language they may be.

The most remarkable swim that I remember: Ask the teacher to explain to you: (1) why there is no comma before "that", (2) why "that" is here better than "which", (3) why "that" may be omitted here, but not in the sentence: The man that swam in the story never existed in life.

was telling, was crossing: the past tense-form of "is telling," "is crossing," of which the future tense-form is "will be telling," "will be crossing." The action is regarded as continuing, going on, in the past, present and future, respectively.

tried: past tense of try. The orthography of verbs ending in y is as irregular as the rest of English orthography: say, said; essay, essayed; try, tried; buy, bought; lay, laid; delay, delayed;

stay, stayed; pay, paid; fly, flew, flown; fry, fried, etc.

couldn't, don't: such abbreviations as these should not be used in formal letter-writing or in any writing of a formal character. They are right only in ordinary conversation and in letters between intimate friends.

Synonyms: telling, relating, narrating, recounting; tall, high, lofty, elevated; remarkable, extraordinary, noteworthy, unusual; tried, attempted, endeavoured, made an effort, essayed; nothing (in the sense here used, as an adverb), in no way, not at all; story, tale, narrative, narration; speed, quickness, rapidity.

Verbs: spin, span* or spun, spun; tell, told; say, said; remember, remembered; occur, occurred; am, was, been; cross, crossed; leave, left; rush, rushed; try, tried; leap, leaped or leapt (rhyming with wept, crept, etc.); miss, missed; fall, fell, fallen (fell, felled, felled: cause to fall, fell a tree); daunt, daunted; swim, swam, swum; go, went, gone; can, could, been able to; catch, caught; keep, kept; pause, paused; suppose, supposed; believe, believed; do, did, done.

*) "When Adam delved** and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

***) digged or dug. (Sung by the common people in England in the Middle Ages in their revolt against the upper classes.)

A Plague of Ants

Ever since² Solomon* bade* the sluggard* go to the ant,* moralists* have¹ been¹ telling³ mankind* to consider* the ways* of that tiny* creature* of great industry.* It is little wonder,* therefore, that the ant should arouse* admiration without inspiring* affection. Poets have sung his praises, but without rapture,* and to-day, when there is much correspondence* on the subject,*

an excess* of ants is described unfeelingly* as a plague,* while boiling water, sodium* fluoride,* pepper and salt, flowers of sulphur,* borax,* and paraffin* are prescribed* for the destruction* of the ant with never a sigh* for his doom.*

There is, after* all, little scope* for sentiment* when one is tackling³ a plague, nor is it any consolation* that our English plagues are

Erläuterungen zu obenstehendem Text:

plague (pleig) [frz. plaie, lt. plaga] Plage — **ant** (änt) Ameise — **Solomon** (sə'ləmən) Salomo — **bid, bíd, bid** (oder) **bid, bade** (ä), **bidden:** befehlen, heißen (tell to) — **sluggard:** Faulenzer — **móralist:** Sittenlehrer, -prediger — **mankind:** Menschheit — **mánkind:** Männerwelt — **consider:** betrachten — **way:** Art, Weise — **tiny** (tai'ni) winzig — **creature** (kri:tʃə) Kreatur, Geschöpf — **industry:** Fleiß — **wonder** (Λ') Verwunderung, Staunen — **arouse:** erwecken — **inspire:** einflößen — **rapture:** Verzückung (ecstasy) — **correspondence:** Briefwechsel; Briefe, Bericht (in Zeitungen) — **subject:** Gegenstand — **excéss:** Übermaß — **unfeeling:** gefühllos — **sodium** (sou'diəm) Natrium — **fluorine** (flu:'ərin) Fluor — **flúoride:** fluoridisch — **flowers of sulphur** (sə'lfə) Schwefelblumen — **borax** (bou'räks) Borax, bor-

saures Natron — **párraffin** — **prescribe:** vorschreiben; verordnen — **destruction:** Vertilgung **sigh:** Seufzer — **doom:** Los (fate); Schicksal (déstiny); Verderben (destruction); Untergang (rúin).

Merke: to bid go to the ant (nicht: to go) — have been telling (tun es immer noch, daher: are telling; tun es schon seit langer Zeit und immer noch: have been telling) — it is little wonder that — without inspiring affection (-ing-Form mit 4. Fall) — there is much correspondence on the subject ("Letters to the Editor") — describe as — with never a sigh for.

after all: schließlich, am Ende, doch — **scope:** Spielraum; Betätigungsmöglichkeit — **sentiment:** Gefühl — **tackle:** anpacken — **consolation:** Trost

- 1) Vgl. „Streifzüge durch die Grammatik“ im Juliheft.
- 2) Vgl. „Streifzüge durch die Grammatik“ im Augustheft.
- 3) Vgl. „Streifzüge durch die Grammatik“ im Sept.-Heft.

less violent* than those on the Amazon,* where the foraging* ants travel in "dense* columns* of countless* thousands, setting the whole animal world in commotion.*"

Should the hand that holds the boiling water (or paraffin, or borax, or sulphur) tremble at the thought of destroying the life of the industrious ant, it may be steadied* by reflecting* on the worthlessness* of the War of Zurich,* in which two colonies of the pavement* ant fought for over a month along a thirty-yards front* of grass slope* before the University, slaying* each other by the thousand, to the sole* advantage* of a third colony of small and timid ants who eked* out a living by body-snatching.*

Except for* the unexciting* pastime* of collecting ants' eggs, man seems to have found no practical use for the ant since the natives of

violent (ai) heftig — **Amazon** (ä'məzən) Amazonenstrom — **forage** (fə'ridʒ) [frz. fourage, aus: Futter: fodder] nach Futter streifen; plündern — **dense**: dicht; gedrängt — **column** (kə'ləm) Säule; Kolonne — **countless**: zahllos — **commotion**: Bewegung.

M e r k e: after all — there is little scope for — one is tackling (immer noch, unvollendete Handlung) — n o r is it a n y consolation — less violent than (nicht: as; auch im Deutschen nicht: wie) — those (entfernt) — o n the Amazon (natürlich nicht: auf) — set in commotion.

steady (ste'di) festigen, beruhigen — **reflect on**: nachdenken über — **worthlessness**: Wertlosigkeit; Unwürdigkeit — **Zurich** (zʊ'rik). **Zürich** (tsʊ'rik, tsü'rich) — **pavement**: Pflaster; Bürgersteig — **front** (frʌnt) Vorderstück — **slope**: Abhang — **slay**: erschlagen (kill); ab-, hinschlachten — **sole**: einzig — **advantage** (əd-vɑ:n'tidʒ) Vorteil, Nutzen — **eke out a living** (i:k) sich zur Not einen Lebensunterhalt erwerben — **body**: Leichnam — **snatch**: schnappen; erhaschen.

M e r k e: at the thought of . . . ing — by reflecting on (indem, wenn . . .) — for over a month — each other — by the thousand — to the sole advantage of — eke out a living (a livelihood) — by snatching (indem . . .).

except for: abgesehen von — **exciting**: aufregend — **pastime** (a:) Zeitvertreib — **cease** (si:s) aufhören mit, aufgeben (desist from); einstellen (stop) — **execute** (eksikju:t) hinrichten (put to death) — **criminal**: Verbrecher — **tie up**: anbinden, festbinden; fesseln — **path** (pa:θ) Fußpfad, Weg (Mehrzahl: **paths**, pa:ðz).

M e r k e: except for — collecting ants' eggs (ing-Form mit 4. Fall) — ants' eggs (eggs of ants) — to find no practical use for (ju:s) — by tying them up (indem . . .) — in the path of.

West Africa ceased* to execute their criminals* by tying them up* in the path* of an advancing army of blind driver ants.

Gilbert White once observed how the winged ants, bent on* migration, swarmed* by myriads* in the air "to the great emolument* of the swallows,* who fared* luxuriously,*" and it is a sad* commentary* on the uneven* distribution of Nature's gifts that at such a time the goldfish should not be able to enjoy a surfeit* of ants' eggs.

But the ant has friends who have thought tenderly of him. Martial epigrammatizes the ant which became more valuable by being drowned* in amber* than it ever was in life; and of the ten animals whom Mahomet* will welcome into paradise the ant is one.

winged beflügelt — **bent on migration**: auf der Wanderung begriffen — **bent on**: erpicht auf (keen on, determined) — **swarm**: schwärmen (cluster) — **myriad** (mi'riəd) große Anzahl — **emolument**: Nutzen (profit) — **swallow**: Schwalbe fressen; essen — **luxurious** (lʌgzjuəriəs) üppig — **sad**: betrübend — **commentary**: Bemerkung — **uneven**: ungleich (unequal) — **surfeit** (sə'fit) Überladung des Magens, Übersättigung.

M e r k e: he once observed — bent on, keen on (saving money) — by myriads — commentary on — at such a time — a surfeit of.

tender: zärtlich, liebevoll (affectionate) — **to be drowned**: ertrinken — **amber**: Bernstein — **Mahomet** (mə'hə'mit).

M e r k e: think of — by being drowned — welcome into paradise.

Was wünschen Sie?

Teilen Sie bitte der Schriftleitung mit, was Ihnen am „Fremdsprachler“ gefällt, was Sie ausgebaut sehen möchten, was Ihnen weniger gefällt, was Sie berücksichtigt wissen möchten. Für alle solche Mitteilungen ist die Schriftleitung sehr dankbar, da sie ihr helfen, den Inhalt dieser Zeitschrift möglichst gut den Bedürfnissen ihrer Leser anzupassen.

Am 18. September

kommt der Brieträger 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) überweisen, und zwar für ¼ Jahr 2.10, ½ Jahr 3.90, 1 Jahr 7.20 RM.

Stevenson's Way of Life in Samoa

(Concluded)

A Samoan Feast

"The feast was laid on the floor of the hall; fifty feet by about eight feet of solid provisions; fifteen pigs, cooked whole underground; 200lb. of beef; ditto pork; 200 pineapples; 400 head of taro; together with fish, chickens, Samoan prepared dishes, shrimps, oranges, sugarcane, bananas, biscuit with tinned salmon in proportion. The biscuit and tinned salmon were not exactly to our taste, but they are a favourite luxury of the Samoans. By night—and we sat down at 4 p.m.—there was nothing left barring a few oranges and a single bunch of bananas. That is not to say, of course, that it was all eaten. The Samoans are comparatively dainty at a feast, but so soon as we rose the arduous and difficult task of dividing what remained between the different guests was at once entered into and the retainers of our guests, white and Samoan, departed laden to the sea. The wretched giver of a feast thus awakens on the morrow with a clean house, but it is not all loss. All gifts or favours in Samoa are to be repaid in kind and in proportion, and to my feast nobody had come empty-handed. It was rather strange to look out next morning and see my courtyard alive with cocks, hens, and chickens.

"You must not be led into the idea that offences are on frequent occasions, or the misdemeanours serious. The boys are awfully good on the whole. They are more like a set of well-

behaved young ladies. They are a perfectly honest people. Nothing of value has ever been taken from our house, where doors and windows are always left open; and on one occasion when white ants attacked the silver chest the whole of my family plate was spread upon the floor of the hall for two days unguarded. . . . No such things as shoes and stockings are ever worn by any of us at Vailima. At home my costume consists invariably of an undershirt and a pair of trousers, all told. You seem to have got the information of my Apia costume perfectly correct—consisting, if you please, not of a flannel, but a fine linen shirt, with proper corduroy riding breeches and elegant riding boots. . . .

"I rise with the sun, neither before nor after. I have never put in more than eight hours work, and that I consider about three too many. I generally begin about six and finish when luncheon is ready at twelve. . . . I either read or write again, or ride, or receive an occasional guest, or, if my company are Samoans, I may sit down to a solemn ava drinking with the correct libations and salutations. This is a thing in which I consider myself a pastmaster; and there are perhaps not twenty 'whites' in the world who could say as much. At six I dine on fish and claret and go to bed at eight. I am not a hopeless invalid. Although the routine of my life is so sedentary, I often make considerable excursions on horseback."

Erläuterungen zu obenstehendem Text:

feast: Festmahl, Schmaus — **solid:** fest (im Gegensatz zu: flüssig) — **provisions:** Lebensmittel — (young) **pig:** Ferkel — **underground:** unterirdisch — **lb.**=libra (lai'brə) Pfund — **pork:** Schweinefleisch — **pine-apple:** Ananas — **head:** Stück — **taro:** Taro (mit eßbaren Wurzeln) — **shrimp:** Garneele — **cane** (frz. canne, lt. gr. canna) Rohr — **banana** (bə'nai'nə) — **tin:** in Büchsen einmachen — **salmon** (sə'mən) [frz. saumon] Salm, Lachs — **luxury** (lʌ'kʃəri) Genuß — **left:** übrig (gelassen) — **barring** (bairriŋ) abgesehen von (except, not including) — **bunch:** Büschel — **dainty:** leckerhaft — **arduous:** mühselig (laborious) — **retainer:** Dienstmann — **wretched:** unglücklich — **morrow:** folg. Tag — **favour:** (Gunst-)Zeichen — **in kind:** in Natura, in Waren **alive:** belebt.

Merke: in proportion — to our taste — by night — at 4 p.m. — there was nothing left — that is not to say — at a feast — task of divid-

ing — on the morrow — are to be repaid — in kind.

offence: Beleidigung — **misdemeanour** (i:ŋ) Vergehen — **set:** Kreis — **well-behaved:** gesittet, manierlich — **ant:** Ameise — **chest:** Kasten — **plate:** Tafelgeschirr — **corduroy** (kɔ:rdə:ri) Kord, gerippter Baumwollstoff — **breeches** (britʃi:z) (Knie-)Hosen (short trousers).

Merke: on frequent occasions — on the whole — perfectly honest — from our house — on one occasion — for two days — no such things as — worn by — at home (wo?) — home (wohin?) — all told.

solemn (sə'ləm) feierlich — **libation** (laibei:ʃn) Trankopfer — **dine on:** zu Mittag haben — **claret:** frz. Rotwein — **routine** (ruti:n) gewöhnlicher Lauf — **sedentary** (lt. sedeo: ich sitze) sitzend **on horse-back:** zu Pferde.

Merke: about six — at twelve — I may sit down to — as much — dine on — to go to bed — on horse-back.

The Lord Mayor of London

By Count
B. de V. Colonna

There has always been a kind of romanticism* surrounding the position occupied by the Lord Mayor of London, and many people are wont* to regard the post as an extremely lucrative* one. In this, however, they are mistaken. Like most public posts, it is inadequately* paid, the fact being that the Lord Mayor has to take a few thousands from his own private pocket in order to cope with* the expenses attached to his high office.

He is, however, not alone in this, for town councillors,* justices* of the peace, and thousands of other English functionaries* receive nothing whatever for their services.

But the post of Lord Mayor is accompanied by many high honours, and there is no lack of* aspirants* for it.

While only a rich man could undertake the work of attending the hundreds of banquets,* public lunches, dinners, receptions and balls which fall to his lot, it has often happened that a poor man has attained* enough wealth* to gain* him the position.

The most romance* probably surrounds the figure of Dick Wittington, who, as a poor boy, tramped* to London in the hope of finding work. Not, of course, that the unemployment problem was then like it has¹ been since² the dictated Treaty of Versailles upset* the world's balance* and left England faced with millions of workless. But Dick wanted something better than was to be had in his native village. The tramp must have been worse in those days, for the writer has toured the whole country on foot without feeling

the effects. Dick, however, had probably old shoes on, and that may have made a difference. He was so down-hearted,* that, when he reached Highgate Hill, he sat down to rest and ponder over* an inglorious return to the place of his birth. From the Hill, which is now, of course, part of the Capital, he caught a glimpse* of St. Paul's Cathedral, and heard Bow Bells* ringing. To his somewhat heated imagination, they seemed to say: Turn again, Wittington, Lord Mayor of London; Turn again, Wittington, Lord Mayor of London.

Dick, who had already made a few steps in the homeward direction, now turned again, and arrived in Cheapside, where he found a position in the house of a wealthy merchant. Here, he was fed* and clothed,* but received no money.

One day, the youthful villager was³ taking³ a walk, when he saw some boys illtreating a cat, and he tried to stop them. They finally sold the cat to Dick for a penny, which he had been given by one of the other servants, and Wittington carried the trembling animal home.

The position of Jack-of-all-trades* was not very agreeable; Wittington was often beaten* by the cook, but this lady was fortunately in a good humour when the cat arrived, and, as she was troubled with mice,* permitted it to stay.

One day, the master of the house invited all his servants to invest* a trifle* in one of his overseas ventures*—a ship sailing for the Levant.* All gave some money except Dick, who tearfully* explained that he possessed nothing except a cat.

Erläuterungen zu obenstehendem Text:

Lord Mayor (mäə) [frz. maire] Oberbürgermeister — **romanticism** (romäntisizm) Romantik — **wont** (wount, want) gewöhnt (accustomed) — **lucrative** (u:ɪ) gewinnbringend, einträglich (profitable) — **inadequate** (inä'dikwit) unzulänglich (insufficient) — **cope**: es aufnehmen mit — **councillor**: Ratsmitglied — **justice** (dʒʌ'stɪs) Richter (judge), Anrede: **Mr. Justice** — **functionary**: höherer Beamter (official) — **lack of** (ndt. lak: Fehler) Mangel an — **aspirant** (əspairənt) Bewerber — **banquet** (bän'kwit) Bankett, Festschmaus (feast) — **lot**: Teil, Anteil (share) — **attain** (frz. atteindre) erlangen, erreichen — **wealth** (welθ) Reichtum — **gain** (frz. gagner) gewinnen.

Merke: surrounding — occupied by — they are wont to — most public posts (ohne Artikel) — the fact being — from his own pocket — attached to — nothing whatever — accompanied by — there is no lack of — the work of -ing — it is my lot to, it falls to my lot.

romance: Romantik — **tramp**: wandern; zu Fuß gehen (go on foot) — **upsét**: umwerfen — **balance** (bäləns) Gleichgewicht — **down-hearted**: niedergedrückt, -geschlagen (dispirited, downcast) — **ponder over**: nachdenken über — **glimpse**: Schimmer, flüchtiger Blick — **catch a glimpse of**: flüchtig zu sehen bekommen — **Bow bells** (bou) benannt nach St. Mary le Bow.

Merke: in the hope of ... ing — leave faced with — something better than — to be had — in those days — tour on foot — part of — catch a glimpse of.

feed, fed: füttern; mit Nahrung versorgen — **clothe**: mit Kleidung versorgen — **Jack-of-all-trades**: Tausendkünstler, „Faktotum“ — **beat, beat, beaten**: schlagen — **mouse, mice**: Maus, Mäuse — **invest**: anlegen — **trifle**: Kleinigkeit — **oversea**: überseeisch (foreign) **venture**: Wagnis, Unternehmen — **Levant** (livənt) Levante — **tearful** (iə) tränenvoll — **lad**: Knabe, Junge — **pet**: Liebling; Lieblingstier.

1) Vgl. „Streifzüge durch die Grammatik“ im Juliheft.
2) Vgl. „Streifzüge durch die Grammatik“ im Augustheft.
3) Vgl. „Streifzüge durch die Grammatik“ im Sept.-Heft.

Now the master was a good man at heart, and felt sorry for the poor lad,* so he let him send his pet* as ship's cat.

The Captain of the ship sailed around awhile, and finally did some business with the wealthy Sultan* of the Saracens,* who invited the whole ship's crew* to dinner. Apart from other barbaric* splendours* which arrested* the eye of the sailors, they were struck* by the fact that a dusky* slave stood behind each chair, and had a long stick in his hand. As soon as the food appeared, the reason was clear. The palace* was full of mice, which constituted a sort of Eleventh Plague. They were very bold,* and even tried to spring on the table to seize* the morsels* placed before the Sultan and his guests. The black slaves had to prevent* this by hitting* the mice with their sticks!

Much surprised, the Captain asked why the potentate* did not keep a cat, and was informed that no such animal was to be found in the whole length and breadth of the land. He added that he would give a fortune for such an invaluable creature.

Overjoyed,* the Captain sent for Dick's cat, and, as the mice had never seen a specimen of the feline* race before, they made no attempt to run away, and the floors of the palace were soon strewn* with the bodies of the troublesome creatures.

The Sultan kept his word, and gave the Captain and his crew enough gold and jewels to make them all rich for life. When the ship reached port, Dick naturally had a double share, as it had been his cat. With this money, he purchased* a vessel* of his own,* soon became a wealthy and popular merchant, married the daughter of

his former master, and was elected Lord Mayor of London three times in succession.*

He figures* in history, for, when Henry V returned victorious from the Battle of Agincourt,* where he thoroughly beat England's traditional foes,* the French, it was Dick who, as Lord Mayor, arranged the banquet to welcome him. He was then knighted,* and a statue* of Sir Richard Wittington actually* stood near Bow Church for a long time.

The present* Lord Mayor is also wealthy—he must be to foot* the bill before him. But most Lord Mayors hold office* for but* one year. Then they rest on their laurels,* and count their losses. They take office on the 9th of November, which is called Lord Mayor's Day, and a procession takes place in the Ancient City of London. The Lord Mayor rides* in a golden chariot,* and is awaited by tens of thousands, who line the streets as he passes along. A banquet follows in the Guildhall, that old, historic building which was one of the few to survive the Great Fire of 1666, and both Lord Mayor and aldermen* are said to be blessed with extremely good appetites.

There is even an expression "as fat as an alderman" and another "a stomach like an alderman" in the English language. Formerly, the banquets were regarded as failures* unless all the guests fell asleep across or under the table; but now-a-days things are somewhat less trying,* although one must admit that a slender alderman is seldom, if ever, to be seen!

At every dinner and banquet, and on every possible and impossible occasion, the Lord Mayor has to make a speech, and it has been calculated that he speaks no less than eleven hundred times in the course of his year of office.

Schiff — a vessel of his own: ein eigenes Schiff
in succession: hintereinander — figure (fi:gə) eine Rolle spielen — Agincourt (ä'dzinkö:it) — foe: Feind — knight: zum Ritter schlagen — statue (stät'ju:) Bildsäule — actual: wirklich (real); tatsächlich.

Merke: send for — for life — reach port — of his own — three times in succession — return from — for a long time.

présent: derzeitig — to foot the bill—to pay the bill — office: Amt — but: nur (only) — laurel (lö:rəl) Lorbeeren, Ruhm — ride, rode, ridden fahren — chariot (tʃä'riöt) Wagen — alderman (ä'ldəmən) Ratsherr — stomach (stä'mək) Magen — failure (feiljə) Fehlschlag — trying: mißlich, schwierig — slender: schlank.

Merke: to foot the bill — the bill before him — most L. M. (ohne: the) — hold office — for but one year — to rest on o.'s laurels — take office — to survive — both . . . and — they are said to be — if ever — is to be seen.

Merke: was taking a walk — illtreating (=illtreat) — which he had been given by — in a good humour — troubled with — sailing for — at heart — feel sorry for.

sultan (säl'tən) — Saracen (sä'rəsin) — crew: Mannschaft — barbaric (bä:bä'rik) — splendour: Pracht — arrést: fesseln (catch) — strike, struck: einen tiefen Eindruck machen — dusky: schwärzlich — palace (pä'lis) — bold (ou) unerschrocken; dreist — seize (si:z) ergreifen, erschnappen — morsel (mä:sl) Bissen; Stück; Leckerbissen — prevent: hindern — hit: schlagen — potentate (pou'tanteit) Fürst (sovereign) — inváluable: unschätzbar.

Merke: finally — invite to dinner — apart from — struck by — by hitting — no such animal — was to be found.

overjoyed: entzückt — specimen (spe'simən) Muster — feline (firlain, firlin) Katzen . . . — strew, strewed, strewed (od.) strewn (stru:m) streuen — purchase (pö:rtʃəs) kaufen — vessel:

In Dick Wittington's days, speechifying* was probably not so much indulged in.* One can well imagine that eating was more important, while Dick must have felt a little strange as he sat before the overladen table, and thought of the days when he had hardly a crust* to eat! But other Lord Mayors have also risen from humble* positions.

An interesting custom is that the King of England and Emperor of India, despite* all his power, must beg the Lord Mayor of London for permission to enter the City of London every

year. This is then given "on condition* His Majesty enters without soldiers or gunpowder."*

speechify: Reden halten — **indulge in:** frö-
nen — **crust:** Brotrinde — **humble:** niedrig —
despite: trotz — **on condition that:** unter der Be-
dingung daß — **gunpowder:** Schießpulver.

Merke: at every dinner — at every ban-
quet — on every occasion — he has to make —
no less than — in the course of his year of office
— to think of — rise from humble positions —
beg for permission — on condition that.

Material for Exercise

Equal to the Occasion

A lecturer was making some rather disparaging remarks about Russia, when he was interrupted by the vicar, who rose in the audience and asked, "Have you ever been to Russia, sir?" "No," said the lecturer. "Then how do you know what it is like if you have never been there?" the vicar asked. "Well," said the lecturer, "I feel sure that you talk very confidently every Sunday in your church about two places y o u have never seen."

Just the Contrary

Mistress (to new maid): "My last servant was too fond of policemen. I trust you do not err in the same way."

Maid: "Me, mum? Don't you worry. I 'ates 'em. My young man's a burglar."

The Next Size

"Did you hear the latest about Newrich?" "No, what now?" "He bought a Louis XIV bed, but it was too small for him, so he sent it back, and asked for a Louis XV."

His Counterpart

"Now, children," said the teacher, "Let us see what you remember about the animal kingdom, and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell me what that one is? It has bristly hair, likes dirt, and is fond of getting into mud." Miss Clara looked expectantly round the room. "Can't you think, Tommy?" she asked encouragingly.

"Yes'm," was the shameful reply. "It's me."

Malicious

Artist: "This is one of my finest pictures, but you shall have it at half the catalogue price."

Prospective Purchaser: "All right. What did the catalogue cost?"

Business is Business

Our American visitors are usually pretty shrewd, but our currency often beats them, and lays them open to impositions. One of them took a taxi for a short distance, and on arriving, was told that the fare was a "bob." "How much is a 'bob'?" he asked. "A 'bob'? Why, a 'bob' is half a crown," said the cabby. "And what's half a crown?" "A half a crown, sir," replied the cabby, rising to the occasion, "is five shillings." And this was paid.

He Knew the Ins and Outs

A politician putting up for Congress in Ohio, speaking of his early struggles and humble origin: "I got my start in life by serving in a grocery store at three dollars a week, and yet I managed to save." Whereupon a voice from the audience: "Was that before the invention of cash registers?"

Exact Time of Day

Reveller: "We're getting home awfully late last night this morning."

His Companion: "That's all right. We'll sleep until this evening to-morrow."

The "Polite" Boy

Pett Ridge tells the story of a lad who entered a business establishment, and took off his cap.

"I observe, sir," he said, quietly, to the manager, with a bow, "in passing by, sir, that you are in want of a respectable, well-spoken boy, and I should like to suggest to you, sir, that I am particularly well fitted, and specially qualified, for the vacant situation, sir."

"Oh," said the manager, "that berth was filled yesterday."

"Then, you silly old josser," shouted the respectable, well-spoken lad, heatedly, "why the blazes don't you take the blasted care out of the blooming window?"

Streifzüge durch die Grammatik

(Zur Ausmerzung von Fehlern, die immer wieder gemacht werden)

III

(Vgl. im Jahrgang 1933 dieser Zeitschrift die im „Lehrgang der englischen Umgangssprache für Kaufleute“ (In an English Office) gegebenen Beispiele und Erläuterungen in den Lernstücken 1 B 20, 3 B 14, 4 B 9, 4 B 15, 6 B 8.)

Die sogenannte progressive Form „Sprichst du Englisch?“ Diese Frage kann sich an jemand richten, der in dem Augenblick, da sie gestellt wird, gerade dabei ist, die englische Sprache zu sprechen. Sie kann aber auch jemandem gestellt werden, wenn er nicht gerade die englische Sprache benutzt. In diesem zweiten Falle will man wissen, ob er überhaupt Englisch spricht; man will nicht wissen, ob er es gerade jetzt tut.

Im Deutschen können wir nur eine Frage stellen — trotz verschiedener Bedeutung. Weil wir für verschiedene Sprachinhalte nur eine Sprachform benutzen, kommt uns die Verschiedenheit des Sprachinhalts nicht zum Bewußtsein! Ehe man also eine „Regel“ anwenden lernt, muß einem klar geworden sein, was ihr eigentlicher Inhalt ist. In unserem Falle müssen wir die Verschiedenheit der Sprachinhalte oder Bedeutungen der einen deutschen Sprachform erkennen, ehe wir verstehen, daß der Engländer zwei Sprachformen benutzt, wo wir mit einer auskommen. Erkennen und verstehen wir den Grund der verschiedenen Sprachformen in den verschiedenen Sprachinhalten oder Bedeutungen, dann wird uns die Anwendung einer Regel selbstverständlich! Und — wir brauchen sie dann nicht mehr zu lernen!

Man kann natürlich die Frage „Sprichst du Englisch?“ irrtümlicherweise an jemand richten

in dem Sinne, ob er im Augenblick der Fragestellung englisch spricht, obgleich er etwas ganz anderes tut. Umgekehrt kann man wissen wollen, ob der andere überhaupt Englisch spricht, während er gerade diese Sprache benutzt.

Der äußere Sachverhalt allein macht noch nicht die Bedeutung der Frage „Sprichst du Englisch?“ klar. Es kommt darauf an, was der Fragesteller sich für einen Sachverhalt vorstellt. Je nach dem Sinn dessen, was ihm vorschwebt, wird er entweder fragen „Are you speaking English?“ oder „Do you speak English?“

Immer kommt es auf die Absicht des Sprechers an! Natürlich muß der Sprecher wissen, was er sagen will. Sonst können ihm alle Regeln der Welt nichts nützen.

Ob man im Deutschen „Englisch“ oder „englisch“ schreibt, hängt auch davon ab, was man meint. „Sprichst du Englisch?“ bedeutet: „Beherrscht du die englische Sprache?“ — „Sprichst du englisch?“ bedeutet: „Benutzest du die englische Sprache?“. Man kann nicht „englisch“ schreiben, wenn man gar nicht weiß, ob der andere überhaupt Englisch spricht. Weiß man, daß er es beherrscht, darf man nicht „Englisch“ schreiben.

Unterstreichen Sie die in diesem Heft vorkommenden progressiven Formen! Nur durch deren ständige Beobachtung kann man in deren Gebrauch heimisch werden.

Im nächsten Heft werden wir uns weiter über sie unterhalten.

Vom nächsten Heft an werden die „Streifzüge durch die Grammatik“ auch auf die französische Sprache ausgedehnt werden.

Beispiele der Übersetzungskunst

Sehnsucht

Um bei dir zu sein,
Trüg' ich Not und Fährde,
Lief' ich Freund und Haus
Und die Fülle der Erde.

Mich verlangt nach dir,
Wie die Flut nach dem Strande,
Wie die Schwalbe im Herbst
Nach dem südlichen Lande.

Wie den Alpsohn heim,
Wenn er denkt, nachts alleine,
An die Berge voll Schnee
Im Mondenscheine.

Longing

To be ever with thee
I'd bear danger and dearth;
Friends and home would I leave,
And the pleasures of earth.

My heart longs for thee,
As the tide for the sands,
As in autumn the birds
For the warm southern lands;

As a lad from the Alps,
When he thinks, in the night,
Of the mountains of snow
In the moon's pale light.

RICARDA HUCH

Translated by EILEEN NEWTON

Clair de Lune

Votre âme est un paysage choisi
Que vont charmants masques et bergamasques,
Jouant du luth et dansant et quasi
Tristes sous leurs déguisements fantasques.

Tout en chantant sur le mode mineur
L'amour vainqueur et la vie opportune,
Ils n'ont pas l'air de croire à la bonheur
Et leur chanson se mêle au clair de lune,

Au calme clair de lune triste et beau,
Qui fait rêver les oiseaux dans les arbres
Et sangloter d'extase les jets d'eau,
Les grands jets d'eau sveltes parmi les marbres.

PAUL VERLAINE

(Aus dem Roman „Das Sklavenschiff“ von Emilio Salgari — Deutsche Ausgabe von Fr. M. von Siegroth — Phönix-Verlag, Carl Siwinna, Berlin SW 11.)

Le tenebre piombarono sulla superficie del mare. Dagli abissi incommensurabili dell'oceano salivano a galla dei punti luminosi che parevano stelle filanti. Erano meduse, actinie, le une dalla forma d'ombrello con fiocchi smaglianti, le altre a forma di cilindro, coronato di innumeri tentacoli colore azzurro con riflessi sanguigni, come quelli di un rubino.

Il capitano gridava: „Ammainate tutto!“

„Che brutta notte ci si prepara!“ esclamò Wijnmalen.

Il mare pareva di bronzo fuso. Stormi di isitus lanciavano dei bagliori verdastri. Poi dal cielo scrosciò un diavolo di rumori infernali. Fischi, ululati, brontolii, stridori, scoppi. Una raffica terribile si abbattè sull'oceano, dove, povero guscio di noce, in balia del furore degli elementi, si dondolava la goletta...

Mondenschein

Dein herz ist ein erlesenes gefild
Bezaubert von dem takt der bergamasken
Von lautenspielen und von tanz — ein bild
Fast traurig trotz der ausgelassenen masken.

Wenn sie in sanften tönen auch besingen
Der liebe siege und das leichte sein:
Will ihnen rechte freude nicht gelingen
Und ihr gesang verschmilzt im mondenschein —

Im stillen mondenscheine schön und fahl
Vor dem die vögel träumen in den hecken
Und in verzückung schluchzt der wasserstrahl
Der große schlanke strahl im marmorbecken.

Übersetzung von STEFAN GEORGE

Die weite Meeresfläche war in dichte Finsternis gehüllt. Aus der unermeßlichen Tiefe des Ozeans stiegen Lichter auf, die gesponnenen Sternen glichen. Es waren Medusen, Aktinien. Einige ähnelten leuchtenden Schirmen mit glänzenden Quasten. Andere, zylinderförmige waren mit unzähligen blauen Fühlhörnern gekrönt, die rubinrote Reflexe warfen.

Der Kapitän schrie: „Alle Segel streichen!“

„Wird eine schreckliche Nacht werden!“ rief Wijnmalen.

Das Meer glich flüssiger Bronze. Schwärme von Isitusfischen warfen grünlichen Schimmer hinüber. Dann brach das Unwetter los. Ein Höllenschrei. Ein teuflisches Pfeifen, Heulen, Grollen, Kreischen und Krachen. Ein furchtbarer Windstoß fegte über das Meer. Er warf das der Wut der Elemente preisgegebene Schiff wie eine Nußschale hin und her...

Le monde artistique français et étranger en deuil: la mort de Marie-Thérèse Piérat

Dans le courant artistique français de notre époque dont la marche s'affirme à chaque saison théâtrale de plus en plus brillante, il n'est pas vain de rappeler ici la cruelle disparition d'une des plus grandes comédiennes de notre siècle: M^{me} Marie-Thérèse Piérat. Sa mort récente, en plein apogée de gloire, a été douloureusement ressentie par le théâtre français et étranger.

Depuis le départ de M^{me} Cécile Sorel, M^{me} Piérat était la jeune doyenne de la «Comédie-française». Ses grandes tournées dans le monde lui avaient fait justement mériter l'épithète de «missionnaire de la France» et lui avaient consacré la valeur d'une Sarah Bernhardt ou d'une Réjane.

Fille et petite-fille d'artistes, sa vocation se dessina de bonne heure. Dès quinze ans et sans que ses parents en fussent avertis, elle se présentait au Conservatoire. Reçue brillamment, elle obtenait, l'année suivante, le premier prix. C'est alors qu'elle créa les «Noces corinthiennes» d'Anatole France au théâtre de l'Odéon. En 1902, Jules Claretie l'engageait à la Comédie-française où elle débuta merveilleusement. Depuis ce temps, elle avait incarné au cours d'une période de trente-deux années plus de soixante héroïnes et fait une vingtaine de créations. Elle devint tour à tour Junie de la pièce «Britannicus»; Phèdre, Angélique, de la célèbre comédie de Racine, le «Malade imaginaire»; Henriette,

des «Femmes savantes». Elle remporta un immense succès dans les pièces de Paul Gérauld telles que: «Amoureuse», «l'Indiscret», «la Marche nuptiale». Elle avait été récemment très applaudie dans «l'Embuscade» d'Henry Kistmaeckers.

Intelligente et sensible, elle se prêtait admirablement à tous les rôles: celui de la jeune fille, de l'amoureuse ou de la coquette. Artiste remarquable, elle préférerait en dehors du théâtre se tenir un peu à l'écart comme si sa vie privée se fût volontiers accommodée de la solitude et de la méditation.

Elle aimait à se retrouver, au milieu de ses livres ou dans sa propriété de Sauveterre, dans

cette Provence lumineuse qu'elle affectionnait ou en Normandie où elle aimait aussi à se reposer en philosophant. Elle se plaisait à citer Montaigne. «Notre mal nous tient en l'âme; la vraie solitude peut se jouir au milieu des villes et des cours des rois mais elle peut se jouir bien plus commodément à part.»

Mariée au peintre Guirand de Scevola, elle partageait ses idées sur la beauté des choses et son existence témoignait d'un rare souci de raffinement.

Le talent plein de vie et d'humanité de M^{me} Piérat sera rappelé bien souvent dans le monde artistique où son souvenir demeurera éternellement vivant.

Philippe M. Vulin

Versuchen Sie es mal!

Wir wundern uns über die natürliche Selbstverständlichkeit, mit der Kinder und einfache Leute ihre Sprache in den ihnen gesteckten Grenzen fließend sprechen, während man beim Gebrauch der fremden Sprache selbst dann mit Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen hat, wenn man mehr von der fremden Sprache weiß, als man eigentlich braucht. Die Lösung des Rätsels liegt darin, daß man in der Muttersprache immer wieder die gleichen Wendungen hört und benutzt — in der fremden Sprache jedoch nicht! In der fremden Sprache leben heißt nicht: sie nur lernen, sondern: immer wieder die gleichen Wendungen aufnehmen und benutzen!

Sie „verstehen“ z. B. ohne weiteres den folgenden Text einer Postkarte. Hätten Sie aber solch eine Karte selber schreiben können? Vielleicht nicht. Warum nicht? Weil Sie viel zu selten Gelegenheit haben, solche Karten zu erhalten und abzusenden!

Greifen wir also zu einem „Ersatz“ — nehmen Sie täglich oder alle zwei bis drei Tage die folgende Karte „in Empfang“ und lesen Sie sie — schreiben Sie auch selber hin und wieder solch eine Karte, und Sie werden an diesem kleinen Beispiel erfahren, worin eigentlich das Wesen der Erlernung und Beherrschung fremder Sprachen besteht. — Also:

Monsieur,

Mille fois merci de bien vouloir m'envoyer régulièrement le «Fremdsprachler», que j'apprécie toujours beaucoup.

Puis-je vous prier de me faire parvenir deux exemplaires du mois de mai, destinés à des élèves, et que je pourrai vous payer à la première occasion?

En vous remerciant d'avance, et en espérant que vous passez un bon été, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Accounts of Books

Basic German for Science Students by M. L. Barker, M.A., Ph.B. (Heffer & Sons, Cambridge, 6/-net.)

Now that we have Basic English, a start is being made with Basic German. In this book, Mr. Barker gives in the "introduction" and Part I, the material necessary for getting a knowledge of the first 650 German basic words, that is "those words most used by persons of German birth."

This great value of this book to the German learner is in the fact that it has a number of pages of English and German, which have to do with science of all sorts, side by side. These pages may be taken as examples of putting one language into another.

In all there are 1650 German basic words. It is of interest that out of the first 1000 most used English and German words, 700 are common to the two languages.

This Unknown Island by S. P. B. Mais (Putnam), 7/6 net.

This book has in it accounts of seventeen journeys made by the writer to all parts of England. He was away every time for three days, then came back and put together an account of what he had seen, what had been said to him by all sorts of persons, the walks he had taken and the things of interest he had come across in his journeys. He did not go to those parts of England which have a great name because they are beautiful, his theory was that all parts are beautiful and interesting in one way or another, and this view was fully supported by his journeys. If you have a desire to get out-of-the-common knowledge of England, put in an interesting way by an Englishman with a deep love for his mother country, this is the right book for you.

Das Ausland in seiner Presse

England of To-day

Holiday-makers in London

There can be no doubt about the popularity of London as a holiday centre. French and German visitors form a larger proportion of the sight-seers* than usual, but most of the countries of Europe seem to be well represented. Americans are coming to this country in greater numbers, and from within the Empire Australians and South Africans form strong contingents.* Official* interpreters* at Charing Cross and the Haymarket are making travel easy for the stranger. The Tower of London undergoes a daily siege,* the queues* for tickets to see the Crown Jewels stretching* far along Tower Hill. At Westminster Abbey one conducted* party presses hard upon the heels of the next by the monuments of Kings and Queens. The Royal Academy Exhibition, which closed on Saturday, was visited by over 3,000 more people than last year.

sight-seer: Schaulustiger — contingent: Anteil — official: amtlich; Amts...; Beamter — intérpreter: Dolmetscher siege (sídʒ) Belagerung — queue (kju:) Reihe (wartender Menschen) — stretch: sich erstrecken (extend) — conduct: führen.

Merke: there can be no doubt about — most of the countries of Europe — Americans are coming (immer noch) — from within the Empire — strong contingents — at Charing Cross — are making — the queues stretching — at Westminster Abbey — press hard upon the heels of — by the monuments — on Saturday — visited by — over 3000 more ... than.

Get away from those Old Phrases

Better phraseology in business letters was urged by Mr. C. R. B. Chiesman, of London, in an address to the Drapers' Chamber of Trade Summer School at Oxford yesterday.

He said that when a salesman wrote it was perhaps considered clever to continue the old-time business letter containing stereotyped phrases, giving an impression of efficiency.

But that created a cool and distant atmosphere with the customer.

Such phrases as "re yours of the 25th ultimo," "adverting to your letter," and "yours to hand" should be relegated to the past.

phraseology (freizió'lədʒi) Stil, Ausdrucksweise — urge: dringend fordern — address: Ansprache, Rede — draper: Tuchhändler — Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade: Handelskammer — salesman: Verkäufer — stereotyped (stio'riətaipt) gleich bleibend, sich gleichmäßig wiederholend — efficiency: Tüchtigkeit; Leistungsfähigkeit — distant: zurückhaltend — atmosphere (ä'tmɔsfiə) — advért to: anspielen auf — rélegate: verweisen, verbannen.

Merke: urged by — at Oxford — a distant atmosphere with.

A Novel Punishment

A New York magistrate* has hit on* a new way of enforcing* the by-laws* against leaving litter* in the parks, according to a correspondent of the New York "Times." He imposes a fine,* with the option* of picking up litter for a stated period. This treatment* has been devised* to meet* a particular case—that of destitute* men who sleep out with newspapers for ground-sheets* and leave their beds behind them when they get up. This puts the magistrates in a dilemma;* they can hardly send men to prison for so trivial* an offence,* yet these men are probably unable to pay even a small fine. The "punishment in kind"* appears to be a happy way out. One is surprised, however, to find that it is a legal one. In this country the range* of punishments which a magistrate (or a higher court for that matter) can inflict* is prosaically* limited to capital* or corporal* punishment, fines, and imprisonment with or without hard labour. One would expect the same limits to exist in the United States, especially as there is an article in the Constitution specifically prohibiting* "cruel and unusual punishments."

magistrate (mä'dʒistrit) richterlicher Beamter — hit on: kommen auf, verfallen auf — enforce: Nachdruck verleihen — by-law: Satzung, Statut — litter (frz. litière, lt. lectus=Bett) Streu; unordtl. umherlieg. Dinge, Reste — fine: Geldbuße — option: Wahl (Möglichkeit) — treatment: Behandlung — devise (divai'z) ersinnen — meet: begegnen, meistern — destitute: bettelarm — ground-sheet: Unterlage (sheet=Leintuch, Laken) — dilemma (dile'mə) Verlegenheit — trivial: geringfügig (trifling); unbedeutend (insignificant) — offence: Verstoß, Vergehen in kind: in Natura — range: Umfang; Bereich — inflict: auferlegen (impose) — prosaic (prouzei'ik) prosaisch, nüchtern — capital punishment: Todesstrafe — corporal: körperlich — prohibit: verbieten.

Merke: a way of ...ing — against leaving litter — according to — with the option of ...ing — sleep out — leave s.th. behind o.s. — put in a dilemma — so trivial an offence — in kind — a happy way out (way home; Heimweg) — a legal one — in this country — limited to — one would expect the same limits to exist — there is an article in the Constitution — specifically prohibiting.

To Make Next War Gentlemanly

The Belgian Government has decided to send to all foreign countries an invitation to attend a Conference for the Regulation of Armed Conflicts, to be held in Brussels in June, 1935.

The aim of the Conference is to draw up an international war code governing the ways and means of conducting war.

gentlemanly (gentlemanlike) fein, gebildet (vornehm, gesittet) — regulation: Ordnung, Regulierung — aim: Ziel draw up: aufsetzen — code: Gesetz(buch) — govern: bestimmen — conduct: führen.

Merke: to be held — the ways and means of ...ing.

The Price of Bread

The price of bread has been raised to* 8d. the quartern* loaf in London and it is expected that bakers in the rest of the country will follow suit . . .*

The high price of bread is due, of course, to the rising price of wheat . . .

Two things have hitherto* kept the price of wheat down. The first is that the wheat-exporting countries have, until 1934, continued to grow more wheat than the wheat-importing countries will buy. The second is that the stocks of unsold wheat have been steadily mounting* and still further increasing* the supply* of wheat offered for sale on the world's markets.

This year, for the first time since 1928, the circumstances* have changed. Drought* has produced a short crop* in many countries, particularly in the United States and in South-Eastern Europe.

This is the chief explanation of the rise in the price of bread. It is really a sign of a return to balance in the world's economy and not a matter for indignation,* though the housewife will not feel very much better for that.

raise to: erhöhen auf — quartern loaf: Vierpfundbrot — loaf: Laib (pl. loaves) — follow suit (sju:t) sich anschließen
hitherto (hi'ðətu:*) bisher — wheat: Weizen — stock: Bestand — mount: steigen — increase (inkri:'s) vermehren — supply: Vorrat — circumstance: Umstand — drought (draut) Trockenheit, Dürre — short: knapp — crop: Ernte
indignation: Unwille.

Merke: raise to — follow suit — due to — offer for sale — on the world's markets — for the first time — the rise in price.

Education for Democracy

We forget that in the last fifty years or so we have transferred* power to a vast electorate* of men and women to a large proportion of whom the exercise of political decisions* is a new thing in life. Anyone who contrasts* the temperature of political interest in the seventies and eighties of last century, as shown in the literature and press of that time, with conditions at the present day must be struck* by the contrast;* it is as though a can of hot water had been diffused* in a barrel* of cold. What we have to do is systematically and in the schools, as well as in the universities, to encourage* the habit of independent thinking and at the same time to spread* a much wider and more precise* knowledge of the conditions of modern citizenship and of the world which the citizen has to manage.

transfér: übertragen — electorate (ile'ktərit) Wählerschaft
decision (disi'ʒən) Entscheidung — contrast: gegenüberstellen — contrast: Gegensatz — strike: treffen — diffuse: verbreiten (vermengen) — barrel: Faß — encourage: unterstützen — spread (e) verbreiten — precise (prisai's) genau — citizenship: Bürgerrecht — manage: verwalten, führen, leiten.

Merke: or so — to be a new thing in life to — anyone who — as shown — of that time — at the present day — struck by the contrast — as well as — the habit of . . . ing — at the same time.

Von Hindenburg

After Sir Ian Hamilton brought back the drums of the 2nd Battalion, The Gordon Highlanders from Germany last January I wrote a letter to the late Field-Marshal von Hindenburg to give my thanks (as my late husband had so earnestly desired their return). I did this as an act of gratitude, and never expected any answer to my letter from this greatly burdened old President. But very shortly afterwards I received a most kind letter.

The following is a translation of the letter:—

Berlin, Feb. 12, 1934.

Very esteemed Madam,

I have received with great interest your friendly letter of February 5 and I thank you for your kind words. It was a pleasure to me to give its drums back to the sterling regiment of Gordon Highlanders, and I learn with satisfaction from your letter that in doing so I have been able to fulfil the wish of your husband, who fell on the field of honour.

With an expression of my esteem,

von Hindenburg.

Ian (ai'ən) — drum: Trommel — late: jüngst verstorben — gratitude: Dankbarkeit — burden: belasten — sterling: echt, bewährt — learn: erfahren; ersehen.

Merke: last January — to do this as an act of gratitude — never expect any answer to — I learn from the letter that.

Broadcasts to School

With regard to modern languages, the special committee concerned* express* the belief that broadcasting* can fulfil* an important function* by giving pupils a gradual* initiation* into the business* of understanding foreign speech* by the ear alone. Week by week it can provide pupils with an opportunity of putting their growing store* of knowledge to the test.* "The committee's experience suggests* that these broadcasts to schools are most effective when pupils are able to take an active share* in them. They enjoy repeating phrases and sentences after the broadcaster, and they particularly like singing. Thus the success of broadcast lessons does not lie in the hands of the broadcaster alone; a very great deal depends upon the willingness* of the

broadcast: durch Rundfunk verbreiten; Rundfunksendung
concerned: betreffend, beteiligt — fulfil: ausführen; erfüllen — function: Verrichtung, Tätigkeit — gradual: stufenweise, allmählich — initiation: Einführung; erster Unterricht — business: Aufgabe, Sache — speech: Rede; Sprache — store: Vorrat — put to the test: auf die Probe stellen — suggest: hindeuten auf — share: Anteil — wil-

Merke: with regard to — the committee express (Mehrzahl) — by giving — business of understanding foreign speech — by the ear — week by week — opportunity of . . . ing — put to the test — most effective — broadcasts to schools — take an active share in — enjoy repeating — like singing — depend upon — at the microphone — both . . . and.

teacher in the classroom to co-operate with his colleague* at the microphone* both* during and after the lesson."

lingness: Bereitwilligkeit — colleague (kɔ'liŋ) — microphone (mai'krəfoun) — both... and: sowohl... als (auch).

La France d'aujourd'hui

L'infiltration germanique en Belgique

Dans un article publié dans la «Nation belge», le lieutenant-colonel Roquette attire l'attention sur le danger de «l'infiltration* germanique en Belgique».

Il rappelle que, au début de la guerre, Liège fut surprise par une petite troupe d'Allemands habilement camouflés* et souligne qu'il y a plus de 100.000 Allemands en Belgique.

Tout en rappelant que celle-ci s'honore* de ses traditions d'hospitalité envers les réfugiés* politiques, quelle que soit leur nationalité, il ajoute:

C'est une noble tradition qui honore notre petit pays, mais cette attitude* généreuse* ne doit exclure ni la prudence ni la prévoyance* et, en ce moment, nous manquons à la fois* de l'une et de l'autre.

infiltration: Einsickern, Eindringen — **camoufler:** maskieren — s'honorer de: Ehre suchen in — **réfugié:** Flüchtling; Vertriebener — **attitude:** Haltung; Verhalten — **généreux:** hochherzig — **prévoyance:** Voraussicht — **à la fois:** auf einmal, zugleich.

Merke: attirer l'attention sur — en Belgique — au début de la guerre — fut surpris par — habilement camouflé — il y a plus de 100 000 — tout en rappelant — s'honorer de — hospitalité envers — quelle que soit leur nationalité — en ce moment — à la fois — manquer de.

Mon film

La scène se passe à la mairie* de Chinon.

L'officier* de l'état civil.* — Philomène Joussin, acceptez-vous de prendre pour époux Auguste Pottier, ici présent?

Philomène (d'une voix forte). — Non!

Auguste, le magistrat* municipal et les gens de la noce.* — Oh!...

Philomène. — Il ne peut pas me nourrir! (Puis, sans même accorder un regard à son futur... passé, elle sort.)

Philomène a eu tort d'attendre ainsi le dernier moment pour faire connaître son «non possumus». Mais je trouve que ce refus* est parfaitement justifié: si nous ne vivions pas à une époque paradoxale,* tous, et toutes surtout, devraient l'approuver.*

mairie: Standesamt — **officier:** Beamter — **état civil:** Personenstand — **magistrat:** Verwaltungsbeamter — **municipal:** Gemeinde... — **la noce:** Hochzeitsgesellschaft — non possumus (lat.) wir können nicht — **refus:** abschlägige Antwort, Weigerung; Korb — **paradoxal:** seltsam, widersinnig — **approuver:** gutheißen, billigen.

Merke: la scène se passe — à la mairie — prendre pour époux — d'une voix forte — faire connaître — à une époque paradoxale.

Le plus jeune couple de France

A l'instar* du mariage qui fut célébré à Gatillon, dans l'Oise, au mois d'octobre dernier, aura lieu aujourd'hui à 16 heures, à Provins, l'union d'un jeune couple* dont on peut dire qu'il est actuellement sans nul doute, le plus jeune couple de France. La mariée, Mlle Madeleine Picq, maman depuis le 18 janvier dernier d'un bébé prénommé* Jean-Emile, est presque encore une fillette, puisqu'elle a seulement quatorze ans et demi, et son fiancé, Emile Besson, un robuste* gaillard,* originaire* d'Eglise-neuve-d'Entraigues (Puy-de-Dôme) a atteint seize ans en mars dernier. Il fait partie* d'une famille de dix orphelins.*

Tous deux travaillent dans une ferme des environs de Provins, et leur enfant, un fort et beau poupon,* est élevé par la mère de Madeleine Picq, qui habite Provins et qui est restée veuve voilà deux ans avec sept filles, dont Madeleine est la troisième. En raison* des lourdes charges* de famille qui incombaient* à sa mère, Madeleine avait été placée dans une ferme alors qu'elle avait à peine treize ans.

Le mariage fut décidé à la naissance du petit Jean-Emile, mais la jeunesse des futurs conjoints* empêcha naturellement la célébration de ce mariage, et il fallut solliciter* la bienveillance* du président de la République, qui a donné tout récemment son autorisation* spéciale.

couple: Paar — **à l'instar de:** gerade so wie, nach Art von — **prénom:** Vorname — **prénommé:** mit dem Vornamen — **robuste:** stark, stämmig, kräftig — **gaillard:** starke Person, fider Kerl — **originaire de:** stammend aus — **faire partie de:** gehören zu — **orphelin:** Waisenkind — **poupon:** Pausbäckchen — **en raison de:** mit Rücksicht auf — **charge:** Bürde, Last — **incomber:** obliegen — **les conjoints:** die Eheleute — **solliciter:** nachsuchen um — **bienveillance:** Gunst, Wohlwollen — **autorisation:** Genehmigung.

Merke: dans l'Oise — au mois d'octobre dernier — avoir lieu — sans nul doute — originaire de — en mars dernier — faire partie de — en raison de — à la naissance.

Hindenburg, par Th. Couture

En 1870, Hindenburg n'était encore qu'un obscur* petit officier. Le hasard voulut qu'il reçût un billet de logement qui le fit l'hôte forcé, à Paris, de Thomas Couture, le maître de Manet et l'auteur des «Romains de la Décadence». Couture, à cette époque, traça* d'Hindenburg en tenue de campagne un croquis* au pastel.* Le maréchal le conservait* encore en 1927 et l'avait accroché au mur de son cabinet,* dans sa propriété de Hanovre.

obscur: unbekannt; ruhmlos — **tracer:** zeichnen — **tenue:** Uniform — **en tenue de campagne:** feldmarschmäßig — **croquis:** Skizze — **pastel:** Farbstift — **au pastel:** Pastell... — **conservé:** aufbewahren — **cabinet:** Arbeitszimmer — **propriété:** Besitztum.

Merke: à cette époque — en tenue de campagne — un croquis au pastel — en 1927 — accrocher au mur — dans sa propriété.

Quelques films heureux

Combien rapporte* un film? se demande parfois le public. Il est bien difficile de le dire pour tous. Tant de raisons dictent le silence ou le vague* devant une pareille question. En Amérique, on est aussi réservé dans la circonstance.* Voici cependant quelques chiffres pour quelques films, ceux-ci, choisis parmi les plus célèbres. Un des premiers qui aient marqué* l'avènement de l'écran* parlé, le «Fou chantant», avec Aal Johnson a fait cinq millions de dollars de location.* Précédemment* le record était détenu,* aux temps muets, par les «Quatre cavaliers de l'Apocalypse», de Rex Ingram, avec Rudolph Valentino comme star: quatre millions cinq cent mille dollars après sa carrière dans le monde entier. «La naissance d'une nation» de Griffith vient en troisième: trois millions cinq cent mille dollars. Depuis il y a eu «Ben Hur», dont le chiffre de location est formidable.

Chez nous, «les Misérables»* tant dans leur première que dans leur seconde version,* celle de R. Bernard dont le succès n'est pas près de s'achever* — ont assurément réalisé* les plus fortes recettes* de tous les grands films français. Il paraît bien que les œuvres de René Clair «Sous les toits de Paris», «Le Million», «A nous la liberté!» pourraient s'inscrire* sinon en seconde ligne, du moins en bonne place, au point de vue "booking office," sur cette liste des productions heureuses et fructueuses de notre cinéma national.

rapporter: einbringen, abwerfen — **le vague:** das Unbestimmte — **circonstance:** Umstand — **marquer:** bezeichnen; anzeigen; bestimmen — **écran:** (Film-)Leinwand — **location:** Mietgeld — **précédent:** vorhergehend — **précédemment:** vorher, zuvor — **détenir:** (fest)halten — **misérable:** Unglücklicher — **version:** Fassung — **s'achever:** zu Ende gehen, ablaufen — **réaliser:** zu Gelde machen, einbringen — **recette:** Einnahme — **s'inscrire:** seinen Namen einschreiben lassen.

Merke: tant de raisons — en Amérique — dans la circonstance — un des premiers qui (+ subj.) — faire ... de location — précédent, précédemment — le monde entier (tout le monde = jedermann) — venir en troisième — dont le chiffre — tant ... que (sowohl ... als auch) — n'être pas près de (+ inf.) — s'inscrire en seconde ligne, en bonne place — du moins — au point de vue.

Constantine

Rue Abdallah-Bey, rue du Troisième-Zouaves: dans l'une, la maison Attali; dans l'autre la maison Halimi; deux familles juives dont 14 membres ont été égorgés,* dimanche, sur le coup de midi. Les deux immeubles* sont saccagés,* les portes ont été enfoncées* et le mobilier brisé à coups* de hache. L'agent qui m'accompagne — casque et uniforme de toile kaki — évoque* en quelques mots la scène tragique:

Les Attali commençaient de déjeuner quand ils perçurent les cris de leurs voisins, les Halimi, égorgés: den Hals abschneiden; erwürgen — **immeuble:** Grundstück — **saccager:** plündern — **enfoncer:** einstoßen, einschlagen — **coup:** Hieb, Schlag — **la hache:** Axt, Beil **le casque:** Helm — **évoquer:** wachrufen — **irruption:** Ein-

bruch — **sage-femme:** Hebamme — **pas:** Schwelle — **holocauste** (ɔləkɔ'st) Opfer — **forcené:** Rasender — **se ruer sur:** sich stürzen auf — **seuil:** Türschwelle — **meute:** Meute; Schwarm (von Menschen) — **renverser:** umwerfen, umstoßen — **escalader:** stürmen — **surgir:** auftauchen, erscheinen — **pièce:** Zimmer — **refouler:** zurückstauen; zusammenpressen — **populace:** Pöbel — **entasser:** ansammeln, anhäufen — **émeutier:** Unruhestifter, Aufwiegler — **benjamin** (bɛ̃zɑ̃mɛ̃') — **blondinet:** hellblonde Person.

Merke: sur le coup de midi — à coups de hache — en quelques mots — venir de faire — s'offrir en holocauste — tout le monde — aux cris de la populace — dans la ruelle — l'un après l'autre — tous les membres — parvenir à s'enfuir.

Serrons les coudes!

M. Gaston Doumergue, socieux* de prendre un repos véritable, avait fermé à tout visiteur la porte de sa maison champêtre.* Il a fait pourtant une exception en faveur des délégués de l'Association de Croix de guerre, et leur a dit quelques mots simples, mais qui valent d'être médités:* «Dans le chaos* des événements internationaux, il est plus que jamais nécessaire que les Français, faisant la trêve* des partis, se serrent les coudes.»

L'union serait en effet indispensable déjà pour résoudre nos difficultés intérieures, pour lutter contre la crise, pour redresser l'État, pour nous assurer une vie sans traces.* Mais elle devient un devoir impérieux lorsque le monde est troublé comme il l'est présentement. Pour que la France remplisse sa mission séculaire,* qui est une mission de paix et de fraternité, il faut qu'elle garde tout son prestige.* Or, pas de prestige sans force, et pas de force sans union. Si nous nous querellons, non seulement nous nous affaiblissons, mais nous privons le monde d'un élément d'ordre et de sécurité. Ainsi nous manquons* à notre devoir patriotique et par surcroît à notre devoir humain.

serrer: zs.-drängen, dichter zusammenfügen — **coude:** Ellenbogen — **serrer les coudes:** sich zs.-schließen — **socieux de:** besorgt — **champêtre:** Land... — **méditer:** überdenken — **chaos** (kɑɔ') Wirrwarr — **trêve:** Waffenstillstand — **trêve entre les partis:** Burgfrieden — **tracas:** Unordnung; Plackerei, Verdrießlichkeiten — **séculaire:** hundertjährig — **prestige:** Einfluß, Ansehen — **manquer à:** verfehlen, versäumen; es fehlen lassen an — **par surcroît:** obenein.

Merke: se serrer les coudes — socieux de prendre — fermer la porte à tout visiteur — en faveur de — valoir d'être — plus que jamais — faire la trêve des partis — tout son prestige — pas de prestige — sans force — pas de force sans union.

Après mon record du monde

Par Hélène Boucher

Devenir aviatrice* fut mon rêve de toujours, longtemps même avant que d'être jeune fille. J'ai, si je puis me servir de cette expression, sucé* cet espoir avec mon biberon,* et si trop jeune encore je n'ai pu pendant la grande guerre me rendre complètement compte des exploits* désormais* légendaires de nos «as»,* du moins ai-je appris à ce moment, au sein* de ma famille, tout ce que nous leur devons.

J'ai su, par la suite,* en grandissant,* que d'autres, et parmi ceux-ci des femmes, avaient donné l'exemple à l'époque préhistorique de l'aviation. Pourquoi ne ferais-je pas aussi bien que les Raymonde de Laroche, que les Hélène Durieu, que les Marvingt! Cette idée, chez moi, devint obsession.* — Devenir aviatrice!

Quelles difficultés, hélas!* devais-je surmonter,* dès que, mes examens* passés, je tentais de pénétrer dans l'ambiance.* Un ami de ma famille m'avait fait donner le baptême* de l'air à Orly. Dès* cet instant, je fis l'impossible pour réaliser mes espoirs. J'obtins de passer mon brevet* de pilote, et pour cela m'en fus* à Mont-de-Marsan. Je l'obtins en juillet 1931. De cet instant, ma carrière se dessinait.*

aviatrice: Fliegerin — sucer: saugen — biberon: Saugfläschchen — exploit: Heldentat — désormais: hinfort, künftighin — as (as): tüchtiger Kerl (Bezeichnung für erfolgreiche Kriegsflieger) — sein: Schoß — par la suite: in der Folge, später — grandir: größer werden — obsession: Besessenheit — hélas (elars): ach! leider! — surmonter: überwinden — dès que: sobald — examen (ägzamã'): — ambiance: Umwelt, Lebenskreis — baptême (batã'm): — dès: von ... an — brevet: Diplom — en être: dabei sein se dessiner: eine bestimmte Gestalt annehmen; sich abzeichnen, sichtbar werden.

Merke: avant que d'être — à ce moment — au sein de ma famille — par la suite — en grandissant — d'autres — mes examens passés — en juillet.

La España de hoy

Ha llegado a Vigo el presidente de la República

Después de los saludos de rigor* y presentación* de las autoridades* el presidente ocupó* el landó* del Ayuntamiento* en unión del alcalde* y del general jefe de la octava división.

El público que llenaba aquellos lugares prorumpió* en vítores* a la República y ovaciones,* que se repitieron a lo largo* de todo el trayecto.

En la calle de Galán, donde existe un círculo fascista, al pasar el presidente un grupo de diez muchachos saludó en la forma por ellos acostumbrada.*

de rigor: unerlässlich — presentación: Vorstellung — autoridades: Behörde — ocupar: einnehmen, Platz nehmen in — landó: Landauer — ayuntamiento: Rathaus, Gemeinderat — alcalde: Bürgermeister — prorumpir: ausbrechen vítor: hurrah! — ovación: öffentliche Huldigung — a lo largo de: längs — trayecto: Strecke, Weg — acostumbrar:

Apercibido el público increpó* a los fascistas, teniendo que intervenir los guardias de Seguridad, pues los grupos pretendían* asaltar el centro.

pflegen — increpar: schelten — pretender: streben zu, wollen — asaltar: angreifen.

Merke: después de — en unión de — prorumpir en vítores a — a lo largo de — al pasar el presidente — la forma por ellos acostumbrada — teniendo que intervenir los guardias.

Divagaciones veraniegas

Cuando algún aficionado,* no hace muchos años todavía, se marchaba de veraneo* al campo o a la playa, huyendo de los rigores* estivales,* y quería seguir* oyendo radio tenía que cargar* con aquellos aparatos de maleta,* en los que se incluían,* además de receptor* y altavoz,* las pilas* de alta* y baja* y su correspondiente antena de cuadro,* resultando* un conjunto* enormemente voluminoso y pesado, que representaba una molestia, a la que no se encontraba tampoco* compensación* en el rendimiento,* bastante defectuoso.

Hoy las cosas han variado. El receptor de radio se puede llevar en el equipaje* lo mismo que una máquina fotográfica: y si es verdad que las condiciones atmosféricas de esta época del año son poco favorables, también lo es que, instalados los receptores en casas de campo, que, naturalmente, están alejadas* de los núcleos* de perturbación* urbana,* su rendimiento resulta bastante mejorado, siendo ya esto una ventaja indudable.

divagación: Abschweifung — veraniego: sommerlich — aficionado: Liebhaber, ...freund — veraneo: Sommerfrische — rigor: Strenge, Härte — estival: sommerlich — seguir oyendo: fortfahren zu hören, weiter hören — cargar con: sich beladen mit — maleta: Handkoffer — incluir: einschließen — además de: außer — receptor: Empfänger — altavoz: Lautsprecher — pila: Element — alta (corriente): Starkstrom — baja (corriente): Schwachstrom — antena de cuadro: Rahmenantenne — resultar: sich ergeben — conjunto: Zusammenstellung, Ganzes — tampoco: auch nicht — compensación: Ersatz, Ausgleich rendimiento: Ertrag; Wiedergabe — equipaje: Reisegepäck alejar: entfernen — núcleo: Kern, Zentrum — perturbación: Störung, Unruhe — urbano: städtisch — ventaja: Vorteil.

Merke: algún aficionado — no hace muchos años todavía — marcharse de veraneo — huir de — seguir oyendo radio — tener que — cargar con — siendo.

Fallece el escritor alemán Ernst von Wolzogen

Después de haber sufrido* en la cabeza una delicada* intervención quirúrgica ha fallecido,* a la edad de setenta y nueve años, el conocido escritor alemán Ernst barón von Wolzogen. El difunto* había sido el fundador del cabaret artístico de Alemania, obteniendo ruidosos* éxitos* a principios de este siglo.

fallecer: sterben — sufrir: leiden; dulden; ertragen — delicado: zart, schwierig — intervención: Eingriff — difunto: Verstorbener — ruidoso: geräuschvoll, Aufsehen erregend — éxito: Erfolg.

Merke: después de (+ inf.) — a la edad de — a principios de este siglo.

Menos política y más patria

Oviedo. — Ha llegado el doctor Marañón. Visitó la catedral y el claustro* de San Vicente.

Los periodistas* acudieron* a visitarle, y el doctor Marañón manifestó* que, a su juicio,* la situación era buena y que no existen motivos para tantas zozobras* ni temores* por la actitud* de las derechas o de las izquierdas.

Se mostró partidario de la tolerancia, por estimar* que es la única manera de acabar con* las fobias.*

Respecto* a la actitud del Sr. Gil Robles, dijo que no cree necesario que el jefe de Acción Popular tenga que salir por las calles gritando* que es republicano para actuar* dentro de la República.

Consideró* acertada* la actitud del Sr. Lerroux esforzándose* por que los grupos de todos los matices* colaboren en la República.

Se mostró optimista acerca* del porvenir* de España y declaró que para acabar con los rabiosos* antagonismos* es necesario hacer menos política y más patria.

claustro: Kreuzgang — periodista: Zeitungsschreiber — acudir: herbeieilen — manifestar: bekunden — juicio: Urteil(skraft); Meinung — zozobra: Unruhe — temor: Furcht — actitud: Haltung — estimar: meinen — acabar con: ein Ende machen mit — fobia: Voreingenommenheit respecto a: bezüglich — gritar: schreien, zurufen — actuar: sich betätigen — considerar: betrachten als — acertado: geschickt, klug — esforzarse: sich anstrengen — matiz: Färbung — acerca de: in Bezug auf — porvenir: Zukunft rabioso: zornwütig — antagonismo: Widerstreit.

Merke: acudir a (+ inf.) — a su juicio — por estimar que — acabar con — respecto a — tener que — salir por las calles — dentro de la República — acerca de.

Encierra en la cámara frigorífica al amante de su mujer

Se tiene conocimiento de un suceso* desarrollado* días pasados en una carnicería* de la calle de Salmerón.

La mujer del carnicero,* que se encontraba con su amante en el interior del establecimiento,* al darse cuenta* de que había llegado su marido hizo esconderse* al primero en la cámara frigorífica. Parece que el carnicero se dió cuenta de lo que ocurría* y obligó* a su mujer a que saliera* con él de paseo,* pues iban a realizar* unas compras.* Antes de salir del establecimiento cerró con llave* la cámara frigorífica.

Al regresar,* pasadas unas horas, abrió la cámara y halló al amante en estado comatoso.*

encerrar: einschließen — cámara frigorífica: Kühlraum — suceso: Ereignis — desarrollar: entrollen — desarrollarse: sich abspielen — carnicería: Schlächterladen — carnicero: Fleischer, Schlächter — establecimiento: Geschäftslokal darse cuenta de que: dessen gewahr werden, daß — esconder: verstecken — ocurrir: sich ereignen, vorgehen — obligar: nötigen — salir: ausgehen — paseo: Spaziergang realizar: verwirklichen; tätigen, machen — compras: Einkäufe — la llave: Schlüssel — regresar: zurückkehren — comatoso: todesschlafähnlich — fallecer: sterben — ingre:

Falleció* a los pocos momentos de ingresar* en la Casa de Socorro,* a consecuencia* de una pulmonía.

sar: eintreten, eingeliefert werden — socorro: Hilfe — Casa de Socorro: Rettungswache — consecuencia: Folge pulmonía: Lungenentzündung.

Merke: se tiene conocimiento de — días pasados — en una carnicería de la calle de S. — al darse cuenta de que — hacer esconderse — obligar a que — salir de paseo — antes de salir — al regresar — pasadas unas horas — a los pocos momentos de (+ inf.) — a consecuencia de.

Abd-el-Krim pide volver a Marruecos

El cabecilla* rebelde* que hostigado* por España pidió el «amán»* a Francia se muestra ya harto* del previsor* confinamiento* a que está sometido* en la isla de la Reunión. Quiere volver a Marruecos. Humana* aspiración,* para cuyo logro* no repara* en protestas* de lealtad y sumisión a los intereses de Francia.

No es de esperar que las zalemas* del beniuirriaguel* convengan a nuestros vecinos, que saben por dolorosa experiencia cómo las gasta* el moro* y cuáles fueron sus relaciones con Alemania.

Pero además es que a la hora de la decisión España no debe estar ausente.

Abd-el-Krim, prisionero de Francia. Exacto. Pero a esa forzada sumisión le llevó una acción militar conjunta francoespañola. Antes de decidir hay que oír nuestra voz. Porque ¿quién garantiza la pureza de sus intenciones, que su historia desmiente?*

En principio, la isla de la Reunión no es lugar intolerable para residencia del insurrecto,* si su abandono puede perturbar una paz que tan cara hemos pagado.

cabecilla: Rebellenführer — rebelde: aufrührerisch; Auführer — hostigar: züchtigen, in die Enge treiben — amán (arab.): Asyl — harto: satt — previsor: vorhersehend, vorsorglich — confinamiento: Verbannung, Haft someter: unterwerfen — humano: menschlich — aspiración: Trachten, Sehnen — logro: Erlangung — reparar en: Anstand nehmen — protesta: Beteuerung — zalema: tiefer Bückling — beniuirriaguel=maurischer Stamm — gatarlas: es treiben — el moro: der Maure — desmentir: Lügen strafen — insurrecto: Aufrührer — abandono: Aufgabe, Aufgeben, Verlassen.

Merke: hostigado por — reparar en — no es de esperar que (+ subj.) — por experiencia — antes de (+ inf.) — hay que (+ inf.).

L'Italia d'oggi

All' aperto

Gli spettacoli cinematografici all' aperto, indetti dal Governatorato di Roma, in accordo con l'Istituto Luce, hanno avuto luogo nei rioni Esquilino e Trastevere, rispettivamente nelle piazze S. Croce in Gerusalemme ed in piazza Piscinula.

all' aperto: im Freien — indire: ansagen — governatorato: Stadtverwaltung — rione: Stadtviertel.

Nuova via romana

I lavori, occorsi per arricchire l'Urbe Mussoliniana di una nuova arteria che dovrà unire la Via del Mare con la Via dei Trionfi, non hanno sosta. E' un ritmo febbrile intenso, di circa seicento operai, volenterosi e pazienti. E' la zona dell'Aventino con la valle Murcia, dove, da circa tre mesi, si vanno eseguendo dei lavori, che, progettati dapprima alla maniera più semplice, hanno in seguito mutata la loro piega. Non perchè vi si fossero incontrate difficoltà d'incole tecnica non previste. Tutt'altro essi sono diventati veri e propri lavori di esplorazione. E' un quadro incantevole, quassù. Da un lato, gli spalti meridionali del Palatino, Via dei Cerchi, come un nastro al vento, si snoda in basso. Recinti di mura come quelli di conventi o di castelli medioevali. Tra queste mura è la via di Santa Sabina, incassata. Si susseguono numerose le fabbriche imperiali. Più in giù, le Chiese di S. Gregorio e dei Ss. Giovanni e Paolo. Alle spalle della Villa Celimontana, in uno sfondo di verde meraviglioso, sono i colli dei Castelli, come un ventaglio semiaperto.

urbe, urbs: Stadt — **costa:** Rast — **febbrile:** fieberhaft — **intenso:** intensiv — **piega:** Biegung — **esplorazione:** Forschung — **incantevole:** bezaubernd — **spalto:** Vorsprung — **nastro:** Band — **snodare:** auflösen — **recinta:** Einfriedung — **medioevale:** mittelalterlich — **incassato:** eingeschlossen — **fabbrica:** Gebäude — **ventaglio:** Fächer — **semiaperto:** halboffen.

L'Autotreno del Vino

L'inaugurazione dell'Autotreno nazionale del vino sarà effettuata il 28 ottobre XII in Padova. Con l'appoggio del Ministero della Agricoltura e delle Foreste e delle Federazioni Nazionali competenti un apposito comitato sta provvedendo alla organizzazione dell'Autotreno Nazionale del Vino, che ha il fine di presentare i vini italiani nella loro originalità e purezza, onde farne meglio conoscere le caratteristiche di pregio e di qualità. In dette città saranno costituite comitive di interessati, i quali visiteranno la rassegna nazionale corporativa dei vini d'Italia — che riunirà ed esporrà in un tutto organico ed omogeneo le caratteristiche enologiche delle varie provincie.

appoggio: Unterstützung — **opposito:** besonders — **pregio:** Wert — **rassegna:** Musterung — **esporre:** ausstellen — **omogeneo:** gleichartig — **enologico:** weinverständlich.

Coppie di sposi

In totale, dall'inizio della concessione, e cioè da due anni, hanno fruito delle speciali facilitazioni stabilite dalle Ferrovie dello Stato n. 51 359 coppie di sposi, delle quali 2245 provenienti dall'estero e da località di confine.

inizio: Anfang — **fruire:** genießen — **facilitazione:** Erleichterung — **coppia:** Paar — **sposi:** junge Eheleute — **provenire:** herkommen — **estero:** Ausland — **confine:** Grenze.

Falsificazioni

Tempo fa veniva offerto al professor Rocco Carlucci, noto e appassionato intenditore d'arte, un blocco di quadri dell'ottocento, italiani e francesi. Siccome questi quadri erano controfirmati, secondo le dichiarazioni dell'offerent, da nomi illustri, il professor Carlucci prese in considerazione l'affare che si presentava eccezionalmente allettante, perchè con poco danaro avrebbe potuto acquistare delle tele di Corot, Segantini, De Nittis, Delleani, Fattori, Fontanesi, Dalbono, ed altri; nonchè un pezzo d'arte antica, che era attribuito nientemeno che a Paolo Veronese.

Senonchè, qualche mese dopo aver acquistato i quadri, il prof. Carlucci, desiderando di esitarne parte, si rivolse ad un perito milanese, il quale, non appena presa visione di quelle tele, dichiarò che le riteneva tutte false, trattandosi solo di copie.

Giunte le cose a questo punto, siccome il venditore ed il suo perito insistono nell'affermare che, qualora risultasse che essi sono stati vittima di un grossolano errore, avendo agito in perfetta buona fede, non sono tenuti a sopportare le conseguenze di quello che fu un... equivoco collettivo, il professor Carlucci ha portato la vertenza davanti all'Autorità giudiziaria; la quale ha affidato l'incarico di dare un giudizio sui quadri in questione al prof. Vittorio Viale, direttore della Pinacoteca Municipale di Torino.

falsificazione: Fälschung — **intenditore:** Kenner — **ottocento:** 19. Jahrhundert — **siccome:** da — **allettante:** verlockend — **tela:** Leinwand, Gemälde — **attribuito:** zugeschrieben — **senonchè:** nur daß — **esitare:** verkaufen — **rivolgersi:** sich wenden, sich richten — **perito:** Sachverständiger — **equivoco:** Versehen — **collettivo:** gemeinschaftlich — **vertenza:** Streitfrage — **affidare:** anvertrauen — **incarico:** Auftrag.

Ospiti in patria

Quest'anno ben 14 mila figli d'Italians all'estero sono stati ammessi nelle varie colonie marine e montane, che la direzione dei Fasci all'estero ha istituite in tutta l'Italia per i figli dei nostri lavoratori, che tengono alto per il mondo il nome della Patria. Avanguardisti, Balilla, Giovani e Piccole Italiane, tutti accomunati nel palpito dell'Italia e del Duce, sono stati ammirati e salutati dalla numerosa folla di viaggiatori che si trovavano nella Stazione Termini al loro arrivo. Ancora più numerosi e più entusiasti sono stati quelli in arrivo. Sia che dovevano fermarsi a Roma per raggiungere le Colonie di Anzio, Formia e Frascati; sia che dovevano proseguire per i campeggi e le Colonie dell'Alta Italia, tutti — ragazzi e ragazze, novizi e veterani — hanno fatto a gara per dimostrare la loro gioia e la loro gratitudine di trovarsi in Italia.

amettere: zulassen — **accomunare:** verbrüdern — **palpito:** Herzschlag — **raggiungere:** erreichen — **campeggio:** Lager — **fare a gara:** um die Wette tun — **gratitudine:** Dankbarkeit.

Biennale veneziana

A questa seconda biennale del cinema hanno partecipato ben 19 nazioni, tutte quelle cioè che producono film. La Germania ha debuttato coi „Fuggiaschi“ dell'Ufa, un bellissimo film artistico che presenta una serie di episodi intorno alle evasioni al confine russo-cinese.

Fra le grandi personalità del mondo cinematografico giunte a Venezia abbiamo notato Mr. Winfield Sheehan, Vice Presidente e Direttore Generale della produzione della Fox Film Corporation. Winfield Sheehan si tratterrà qualche tempo in Italia, oltre alle olimpiadi veneziane, per constatare personalmente quali siano i films che piacciono di più al pubblico, e ciò per produrne qualche nuovo con questo indirizzo. Inoltre, se se ne presenterà l'occasione, cercherà di scoprire in Italia qualche nuovo astro da lanciare sugli schermi di tutto il mondo.

biennio: Zeitraum von 2 Jahren — **fuggiaschi:** Flüchtlinge
evasione: Flucht — **trattenersi:** sich aufhalten — **scoprire:** entdecken — **astro:** Gestirn.

„Romolo“ alla Basilica di Massenzio

Il grande successo della rappresentazione dello spettacolo organizzato dal Dopolavoro nella Basilica di Massenzio ha confermato la bontà dell'iniziativa e l'eccellenza dei mezzi artistici e tecnici realizzato per inquadrare in maniera degna della cornice superba della Basilica e del Palatino la rappresentazione di „Romolo“. La rievocazione di questo mito storico fatta nel suo magnifico luogo naturale che lo rende ancora più reale e che gli dona un fascino particolare, è stata organizzata dall'Istituzione per avvicinare sempre più il popolo alle migliori tradizioni di nostra gloria e per offrirgli il modo di trascorrere alcune ore in uno dei luoghi maggiormente suggestivi della Roma Imperiale.

Massenzio: Kaiser Maxentius — **Dopolavoro:** Nach der Arbeit = Kraft durch Freude — **confermare:** bestätigen
inquadrare: einrahmen — **cornice:** Rahmen — **la rievocazione:** das Zurückrufen — **fascino:** Zauber.

L'idrocicletta

L'ing. Romolo Tarquini, dimorante a Roma, da molto tempo studia un nuovo sistema di bicicletta, l'idrocicletta. Un giorno egli pensò di fare la prova recandosi a Monterosi con l'idrocicletta. I preparativi furono lunghi e meticolosi e finalmente la macchina fu pronta per la traversata. L'idrocicletta, dopo la spintone del meccanico, si rovesciava, e il povero inventore cadeva in acqua in un punto dove il lago è molto profondo. Un pescatore saltò in barca e con due bracciate ai remi arrivò sul luogo della sciagura. L'idrocicletta galleggiava riposando su di un lato, l'ing.

idrocicletta: Wasserfahrrad — **meticoloso:** peinvoll — **spintone:** Anstoß — **rovesciare:** umstürzen — **inventore:** Erfinder — **sciagura:** Unglück — **galleggiare:** obenauf

Tarquini era scomparso, ma, per sua fortuna, ad un certo momento risommò. Il pescatore, mastro Pietro da Monterosi, lo agguantò per un braccio e lo trasse sulla barca riguadagnando in breve la riva.

schwimmen — risommare: sich wieder sammeln — **agguantare:** packen — **riguadagnare:** wieder gewinnen.

Zur Bildtext-Lektion Seite 167

Un viaje a España — En el tren y en el barco (cont.)

y lleva las señas del viajero. — 30. Una báscula para pesar los equipajes. Tiene esfera, aguja indicadora y plataforma. — 31. Etiquetas o marbetes con el nombre y las señas del viajero. — 32. Revistas y periódicos en el quiosco de la estación. — 33. Un mozo lleva el equipaje en una carretilla. — 34. Carretilla de mano. — 35. Una carretilla automóvil cargada de equipajes. — 36. Los compañeros de viaje. — 37. Una gorra de viaje, a cuadros.

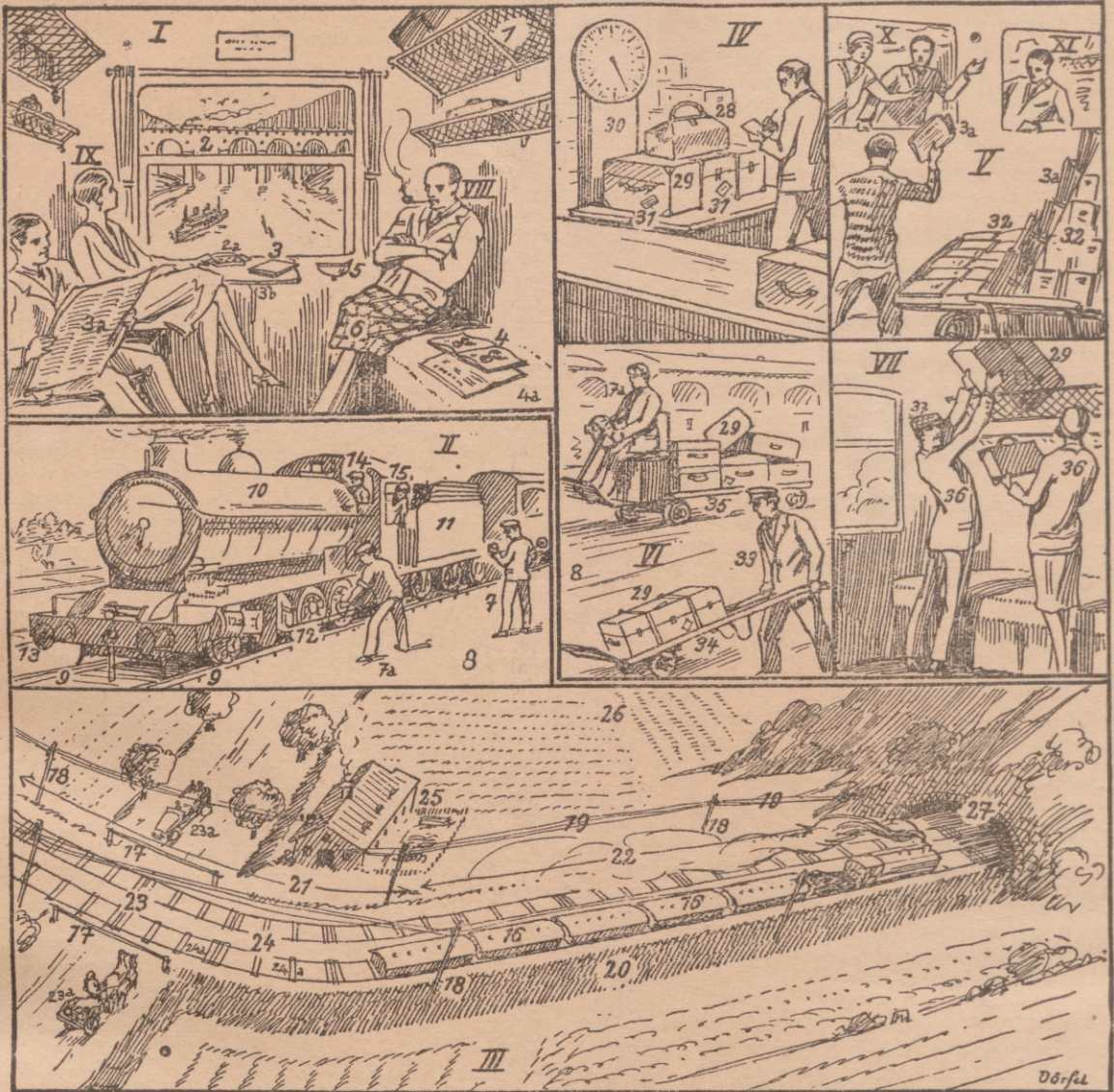
I. De viaje. Los viajeros están sentados en un compartimiento de 2ª clase para fumadores. La ventanilla está medio abierta y el tren pasa por un puente sobre un puente sobre río. — **II.** La locomotora está parada en un cruce. Un empleado del ferrocarril se agacha para examinar las ruedas. El tren está a punto de arrancar, salir, partir. — **III.** Este dibujo representa a vista de pájaro la vía del ferrocarril, con sus alrededores, tal como se ve desde una aeroplano. El tren marcha a toda velocidad. — **IV.** Un empleado del ferrocarril facturando los equipajes para sus puntos de destino. Escribe el peso en el talón correspondiente que entregará al viajero a guisa de recibo. Los bultos de mano se llevan en el compartimiento, en la red. En España todo viajero tiene derecho a facturar gratis, hasta el punto de destino de su billete, un baúl hasta de 30 kilos de peso. El exceso de peso (sobre 30 kilos) se paga a tanto por kilo. — **V.** Los viajeros comprando periódicos y revistas para leer durante el viaje. El vendedor de periódicos lleva un «pullover» de colorines. — **VI.** Empleados del ferrocarril transportando los equipajes al furgón. Uno de ellos conduce una carretilla eléctrica y el otro una carretilla de mano. — **VII.** Un señor bien educado ayuda a una señora que debe cambiar de tren. Ya le ha bajado una maleta de la red y está cogiendo otra. — **VIII.** Un viajero está confortablemente sentado en un rincón del compartimiento: fuma voluptuosamente, cruzado de brazos; y estará soñando, tal vez, con el encanto de Sevilla, término de su viaje, que sólo conoce de fotografía. — **IX.** Una viajera mira por la ventanilla del compartimiento; admira el paisaje y exclama: «¡Qué bonito, parece pintado!» — **X.** Unos viajeros españoles gritan al chico de los periódicos que les traigan revistas y diarios. Están un poco nerviosos porque el tren va a arrancar. Otro viajero, un inglés, les observa con asombro.

„Das Ausland in seiner Presse“

Neben dem Gesichtspunkte, allmählich ein Bild vom fremden Lande entstehen zu lassen, besteht die Absicht, durch möglichst vielseitigen und reichhaltigen Stoff zur Vervollständigung und Abrundung des Wortschatzes der Leser beizutragen.

Unsere Erläuterungen

zu den Sprachstücken dienen nicht Übersetzungszwecken, sondern der Deutlichmachung des fremden Sprachinhalts, und werden so knapp wie möglich gehalten.



A trip to London town — The railway journey: In the train

1. (Luggage-)rack. — 2. Viaduct and arches (with train crossing; top of window-sash.) — 2a. Chocolate(s), "refreshment". — 3. Book (guide-book): novel? railway timetable? — 3a. Newspaper. — 3b. Collapsible side-table. 4. Magazine and newspaper. — 4a. Seat. — 5. Ash-tray. 6. Travelling-rug (well tucked in over lap). — 7. Station-master (with signal-staff) looking at his watch. — 7a. Railwayman, railway-employee. — 8. Platform. — 9. Rails, (railway-)line. — 10. Engine; boiler of the engine (with funnel, safety-valve, and steam-whistle). — 11. Tender. 12. Driving-wheels (connected by connecting-rod with cylinder. — 12a. Cylinder. — 13. Buffer. — 14. Engine-driver (standing at the starting-lever awaiting signal). — 15. Stoker (looking out of driver's cab). — 16. (Express-)train rushing along (about to enter tunnel). — 17. Barrier (it is down). — 18. Telegraph-pole, -post. — 19. Telegraph-wires. — 20. (Railway-)embankment, slope. — 21. Down-hill. — 22. Uphill. — 23. Level crossing. — 23a. Traffic waiting to cross as soon as barrier is up. — 24. Railway-line or track (with steel rails laid on wooden sleepers). 24a. Sleepers. — 25. (Railwayman's) cottage. — 26. Plain, level stretch; field, meadow. — 27. (Arch of) tunnel. — 28. Kit-bag. — 29. Trunk (labelled and addressed) being weighed. — 30. Weighing-machine (with dial and weigh-plate). — 31. (Luggage-)labels (giving name and destination of passengers). — 32. Periodicals (magazines and

newspapers) on travelling bookstall. — 33. Porter wheeling luggage. — 34. (Porter's) barrow. — 35. (Electric) trolley loaded with luggage. — 36. Fellow-passengers (travelling in same compartment). — 37. Travelling-cap.

I. "On the journey." Travellers sitting in smoking-compartment ("smoker") of second-class carriage. The window is half-open. The train is just passing over a bridge across a river. — II. Locomotive, engine, waiting or stopping at junction. A railwayman is bending down to examine the wheels of the locomotive. Steam is up and the train is ready to start. — III. Bird's-eye view of the railway, as seen from an aeroplane. The train is travelling along the track at full speed. — IV. Railway official registering luggage ("your traps") through to destination. He is noting the weight on the luggage-ticket, which he will give to the passenger as a receipt. Hand-luggage is free; larger pieces are charged for by the kilo. V. Travellers buying literature to read by the way. The bookstall-keeper is wearing a gay-coloured pullover. — VI. Railway employees taking luggage to the luggage-van. One is driving an electric trolley, the other is pushing a hand-trolley. — VII. Gentleman helping a lady-passenger down with her luggage. He is lifting her trunk down from the rack. She is holding a light valise. She has to change into another train. — VIII. Passenger settled down in corner seat, smoking. He sits with arms folded, thinking over what he will do in England. — IX. Lady traveller looking out of the carriage-window, watching the passing landscape. She is admiring the view up the river. — X. Ex-

cited passengers calling to bookstall attendant to bring them a newspaper, when the train is already moving. — XI. Another passenger looks on enjoying the fun!

Un voyage de Londres à Paris — En bateau et en chemin de fer

1. Le filet à bagages. — 2. Un viaduc, les arches (un train passe sur le viaduc; la fenêtre du compartiment est ouverte aux trois quarts. — 2a. Une boîte de chocolats. 3. Un livre (un guide, un roman ou un indicateur de chemin de fer). — 4. Un magazine et des journaux. — 4a. La banquette rembourrée. — 5. Un cendrier. — 6. Une couverture de voyage. — 7. Le chef de gare, portant une palette de signalisation, regarde l'heure à sa montre. — 7a. Un employé de chemin de fer. — 8. Un quai de chemin de fer. — 9. Les rails, la voie. — 10. La locomotive; la chaudière avec cheminée, soupape de sûreté et sifflet à vapeur. — 11. Le tender. — 12. Les roues motrices (reliées au cylindre par la bielle). — 12a. Le cylindre. — 13. Les tampons de choc. — 14. Le mécanicien. Il est debout près du levier de départ et il attend le signal du chef de gare. — 15. Le chauffeur; il regarde par l'œil de la cabine. — 16. Un train express roulé à toute vitesse. (Il va entrer dans un tunnel.) — 17. Une barrière (elle est baissée). — 18. Un poteau télégraphique. — 19. Des fils télégraphiques. — 20. Le remblai. — 21. Une descente. — 22. Une montée. — 23. Un palier. — 23a. Des véhicules attendant que le passage à niveau soit libre. — 24. La voie du chemin de fer (les rails d'acier sont posés sur des traverses en bois). — 24a. Les traverses. — 25. La maisonnette du garde-barrière. — 26. La plaine, les champs, les prairies. — 27. Un tunnel. — 28. Un sac de voyage. — 29. On est en train de peser une malle. Elle est étiquetée et elle porte l'adresse du voyageur. — 30. Une bascule (avec cadran et plate-forme). — 31. Des étiquettes pour les bagages, portant le nom et la destination du voyageur. — 32. Des magazines et des journaux au kiosque de la gare. — 33. Un facteur porte les bagages sur une brouette. — 34. La brouette. — 35. Un trolley électrique, chargé de bagages. — 36. Des compagnons de voyage. — 37. Une casquette de voyage.

I. En voyage. Les voyageurs sont assis dans un compartiment pour fumeurs d'un wagon de 2^e classe. La fenêtre est ouverte aux trois quarts. Le train passe sur un pont au-dessus d'une rivière. — II. La locomotive est arrêtée à un croisement. Un employé du chemin de fer se penche pour examiner les roues. Le train est sur le point de partir. — III. Cette illustration représente la vue qu'on a, à vol d'oiseau, de la voie du chemin de fer quand on est en aéroplane. Le train roule à toute vitesse. IV. Un employé du chemin de fer enregistre les bagages pour leur destination. Il inscrit le poids sur le bulletin de bagages, qu'il remettra au voyageur en guise de reçu.

Travelling by land and sea: a trip to England

Let us today do in imagination what you will one day do in reality, and in fancy take a trip to London. We will suppose that you have already written to London in your best English and secured rooms. You have studied guide-books and time-tables, and have decided you will go by the Hook of Holland route. Your trunk is packed and labelled and addressed. You have a light kit-bag to hold the things you need on the journey, and having said farewell to your family and shaken hands all round, you have taken a taxi to the station whence you are to set out.

Your through ticket you have already obtained from the Travel Bureau, so you do not have to stand in the cue at the ticket-office, but just have your ticket punched by the ticket-inspector at the barrier. Your trunk has been registered through to London. Your kit-bag and travelling rug have been placed on the rack, the

Voyage par terre et par mer

Faisons aujourd'hui, en imagination, ce que vous ferez un jour en réalité: un voyage à Paris. Nous supposons que vous avez déjà écrit à Paris, en faisant usage de votre meilleur français, et que vous avez réservé des chambres. Vous avez étudié les guides et l'indicateur des chemins de fer et vous avez décidé d'aller de Londres à Paris par la voie Douvres-Calais. Votre malle est faite, étiquetée, adressée. Vous avez aussi un léger sac de voyage contenant les choses dont vous aurez besoin pendant le voyage. Après avoir dit adieu aux vôtres, serré la main à vos amis, vous avez pris un taxi pour la station d'où vous devez partir.

Vous avez pris votre billet d'avance au bureau de voyages; par conséquent, vous n'avez pas à faire la queue au guichet. Vous devez simplement laisser perforer votre billet par l'employé qui se trouve à la barrière. Votre malle a été enregistrée directement pour Paris. Le porteur a placé votre valise et

Il n'y a rien à payer pour les bagages à main. Pour le transport des gros colis on paie selon leur poids. — V. Les voyageurs achètent des journaux et des magazines pour lire pendant le voyage. Le marchand de journaux porte un maillot de couleur gaie. — VI. Des employés du chemin de fer transportent les bagages au fourgon. L'un deux conduit un trolley électrique et l'autre pousse une brouette. — VII. Un monsieur aide une dame qui doit changer de train. Il lui a déjà remis une petite valise et il lui prend un coffre du filet. — VIII. Un voyageur s'est assis confortablement dans un coin du compartiment; il fume, les bras croisés, et il pense (réfléchit) probablement à ce qu'il fera à Paris. — IX. Une voyageuse regarde par la fenêtre du compartiment; elle admire le paysage; elle trouve la vue de la rivière très jolie. — X. Les voyageurs crient au marchand de journaux de leur apporter des magazines. Ils montrent une certaine surexcitation parce que le train est prêt à partir. Un autre voyageur s'amuse de cette scène.

Un viaje a España — En el tren y en el barco

1. La red para maletas. — 2. Un viaducto, un puente con varios arcos (un tren atraviesa el viaducto; la ventanilla del compartimiento está medio abierta). — 2a. Una caja de chocolatinas, bombones o caramelos de los Alpes. — 3. Un libro. Una guía de ferrocarriles. Una novela. — 4. Una revista ilustrada y periódicos. — 4a. El asiento acolchado. — 5. Un cenicero. — 6. Una manta de viaje. — 7. El jefe de estación, con el disco de señales en la mano, mira la hora en su reloj. — 7a. Un empleado del ferrocarril. — 8. El andén. — 9. Los rieles, los carriles, la vía. — 10. La locomotora, la máquina: la caldera con su chimenea, valvula de seguridad y el pito de vapor. — 11. El tender (lleva el carbón necesario para la máquina). — 12. Las ruedas de la locomotora. (Están unidas al cilindro por medio de una biela.) — 12a. El cilindro. — 13. Los topes de la locomotora. — 14. El maquinista. Está de pie junto a la palanca esperando la señal de partida que dará el jefe de la estación. — 15. El fogonero. Está asomado a la ventanilla. — 16. Un tren rápido o expreso marcha a gran velocidad. Va a entrar en un túnel. — 17. La barrera. La cadena está echada. — 18. Un poste del telegrafo. — 19. Los hilos del telegrafo. — 20. El terraplén. — 21. Una bajada, una cuesta abajo. — 22. Una subida, una cuesta arriba. — 23. El paso a nivel. — 23a. Vehículos, esperando que el paso a nivel quede libre. — 24. La vía del ferrocarril (los carriles de acero están fijados sobre traviesas de madera). — 24a. Las traviesas. — 25. La caseta del guardabarrera. — 26. La llanura. Los campos. Las praderas. — 27. Un túnel. — 28. Un saco de viaje. — 29. Pesando una maleta. Está provista de un marbete o etiqueta (Fortsetzung auf Seite 165)

Un viaje a España

Hagamos, hoy, lector amigo, un viaje a España. Sólo con la imaginación, por ahora, si bien con el firme propósito de realizarlo en breve, de verdad.

Supongamos que ya están hechos todos los preparativos: que has escrito, haciendo uso de un español digno de Cervantes, a Madrid, Barcelona, Sevilla etc. encargando habitación; que has hecho un presupuesto y plan de viaje, después de consultar las guías de ferrocarriles; y que tu baúl, provisto de su marbete con tus señas, y tu saco de manos están ya listos. Después de despedirte de tus parientes y de estrechar la mano a los amigos has tomado un taxi que te conduce a la estación. De antemano, habrás tomado el billete del ferrocarril para evitarte, así, hacer cola.

Pasas al andén después de haberte taladado el billete un empleado. Facturado tu baúl directamente a Madrid y colocada tu maleta en la red, por un mozo de estación, ya te encuentras

porter has been tipped, the guard has given the signal to start, and now you are settled down comfortably in a corner seat of a smoking-compartment of the corridor express, glad of a smoke and a rest after the rush of your departure.

The train is already travelling at full speed, and you watch with interest the flying landscape... Mile after mile passes: across plains, uphill, downhill, along viaducts, round curves, through cuttings, into tunnels, through and out again, over and under bridges, past level crossings—and always the telegraph poles and wires rising and falling at the side of the line, and the roar of the wheels over the rails... Tired of looking out of the window, you try to read the magazine you bought at the bookstall on the platform before you started, or get into conversation with your fellow-passengers. At a junction the train stops for ten minutes. Some passengers have to change. You get out to stretch your legs and take a cup of coffee at the refreshment-stall. "Take your seats!" shouts the guard, and you are off once more...

It is late in the evening when the train slows down alongside the quay at the embarkation station to the steamer. A steward tells you where your cabin is, and you carry your traps down to your berth. Meanwhile the steam-cranes are getting the luggage and the mails on board. You stand leaning over the rail watching the busy scene. Soon the steam siren gives a deafening blast, the mooring-ropes are cast off, the captain gives an order to the engine-room, and the boat steams out of the harbour. At last you are bound for England!

"What sort of a passage shall we have?" you ask a sailor. So far the sea is smooth, and you take a brisk walk up and down the deck past the funnels in company with a friendly Englishman who is sharing the same cabin. But soon the wind freshens, the sea gets rougher, and the boat begins to pitch and toss. As you are not a good sailor, you think it prudent to go below, and are soon sound asleep in your bunk, in spite of the vibration of the screw! You do not even dream of being sea-sick.

When you awake, you can see through the port-hole, quite close, the harbour and the shores of England. You make a hurried toilet, and line up with the other passengers and cross the gangway to the landing-stage. Your passport is examined by an official and found in order. You open your trunk and bag and the customs officer looks through your things. You have nothing dutiable, so you are allowed to pass. A minute or two later you are seated at a neatly laid table in the breakfast car of the boat train, preparing to attack your first English breakfast. You have a hearty appetite, and are able to do it justice! Afterwards your English companion helps you to while away the time pleasantly by pointing out interesting features of the landscape. A good opportunity to practise your English! At length the roofs of London come in sight. Liverpool Street! "All change!"

vosre couverture de voyage dans le filet de votre compartiment et vous lui avez donné un pourboire. Un conducteur de train a donné le signal du départ et vous voilà parti, assis confortablement dans un compartiment pour fumeurs de l'express à couloirs qui vous mènera au port d'embarquement; vous êtes heureux de pouvoir fumer et vous reposez après la tension nerveuse causée par la précipitation de votre départ. Le train roule déjà à toute vitesse et vous contemplez avec intérêt le paysage qui se déroule. Les kilomètres succèdent aux kilomètres, à travers plaines, montées, descentes, le long de viaducs, faisant des courbes prononcées, à travers des passages, des tunnels, sur des ponts et sous des ponts, par des passages à niveau. Vous voyez toujours des poteaux télégraphiques et des fils qui montent et qui descendent le long de la voie, et vous vous êtes habitué au bruit monotone que font les roues sur les rails. Fatigué de regarder par la fenêtre, vous essayez de lire le magazine que vous avez acheté au marchand du quai, avant votre départ, ou bien vous tentez d'entrer en conversation avec vos compagnons de voyage. A une bifurcation, le train s'arrête pendant dix minutes. Des voyageurs s'apprentent à changer de train. Vous descendez de voiture pour vous dégourdir les jambes et prendre une tasse de café au buffet. «En voiture!», s'écrie le chef de train, et vous voilà de nouveau parti. Il est tard dans la soirée quand le train ralentit peu à peu, le long du quai de la station d'embarquement. Vous traversez la passerelle communiquant avec le bateau. Un steward (garçon de cabine) vous indique où se trouve votre cabine; il y porte vos bagages et vous désigne votre couchette. Pendant ce temps, les grues du bateau font leur travail d'embarquement, avec des grincements et des bruits de chaînes. Vous regardez la scène animée en vous penchant par-dessus le parapet. Bientôt la sirène à vapeur mugit d'une façon assourdissante; les amarres sont détachées, le capitaine donne un ordre à la chambre des machines et le bateau quitte lentement le port; vous voilà parti pour la France! «Quel genre de traversée aurons-nous?», demandez-vous à un marin; il répond vaguement. La mer est tranquille et vous faites d'un pas vif une promenade de long en large sur le pont en compagnie d'un Français très sympathique qui partage votre cabine. Bientôt le vent fraîchit, la mer devient plus forte et le bateau commence à tanguer. Comme vous n'êtes pas bon marin, vous pensez qu'il est plus prudent d'aller vous coucher et bientôt vous dormez profondément dans votre couchette, malgré les vibrations des turbines. Vous ne rêvez même pas que vous avez le mal de mer. En vous réveillant, vous apercevez par le hublot le port tout proche et les côtes françaises. Vous faites rapidement votre toilette, puis vous suivez les autres passagers et vous passez sur la planche qui donne sur le quai de débarquement. Votre passeport est examiné par un fonctionnaire; il le trouve en règle. Vous ouvrez vos malles et vos valises; les officiers de la douane les examinent. «Vous n'avez rien à déclarer», vous dit-on.

comódamente instalado en un compartimento de fumadores que te conducirá desde Berlín, Maguncia, Tréveris, Aquisgrán, ... donde te halles, a Hamburgo para embarcarte allí con rumbo a España. El tren corre vertiginosamente por los campos de Alemania, mientras tú contemplas entusiasmado los paisajes pintorescos que desfilan ante tu vista.

Los kilómetros se suceden unos a otros en loca carrera, a través de llanuras, subidas y bajadas; a lo largo de viaductos con curvas atrevidas; perforando las montañas con túneles interminables y dejando atrás los pasos a nivel donde coches y autos esperan el paso del tren, para continuar su camino.

Verás cómo huyen ante ti los hilos y los postes del telégrafo, y acabarás por acostumbrarte al ruido monótono de las ruedas sobre los rieles. Fatigado de mirar por la ventanilla, intentarás leer en rato la revista que compraste al vendedor de periódicos en el andén.

En una bifurcación, el tren para durante diez minutos. Unos viajeros se preparan a cambiar de tren. Tú también te bajas para estirar un poco las piernas y tomar una taza de café en la cantina de la estación. «Señores viajeros al tren!» gritaría el jefe de estación si estuvieses en España. Pero como estás todavía en Alemania no oyes esa invitación pintoresca. El tren arranca, y nuevamente se pone a devorar kilómetros y más kilómetros. En fin el tren para bruscamente en Hamburgo junto al muelle del embarcadero. Atraviesas la pasarela y entras en el transatlántico.

Un camarero del vapor te indica donde está tu camarote, te lleva a él tus maletas y te muestra tu litera. Entretanto, las grúas efectúan la carga de mercancías con un estrépito de cien mil demonios. Observas esta animada escena apoyado en la borda. Pronto la sirena del vapor muge ensordecedora, se sueltan las amarras, el capitán da una orden y el buque zarpa majestuosamente para Nueva York, previa escala en Vigo, donde desembarcarás, para proseguir tu viaje a Madrid. La travesía es magnífica, el cielo está sin nubes y azul está la mar. Tu te paseas sobre cubierta con varios compañeros de viaje. Pero, de pronto, el viento arrecia y el vapor comienza a tangear. Como no eres un gran marino te retiras a tu camarote y te echas en la cama donde duermes como un bendito a pesar del ruido de las turbinas. Al día siguiente miras por claraboya y ves que la mar está de nuevo como un espejo.

La navegación dura tres días que pasan rápidamente entre paseos sobre cubierta, bailes, comidas suculentas y animadas charlas.

Finalmente, aparecen las costas de España. Saltas al muelle con otros pasajeros, y ... ya estás en la Península Ibérica.

Vous répondez négativement et on vous laisse passer. Quelques instants après, vous êtes assis à une table propre et accueillante, dans le wagon-restaurant de l'express pour Paris et vous prenez votre premier repas français. Vous avez un appétit excellent et vous êtes à même de le satisfaire.