



THE BRITISH SOCIETY
IN URUGUAY
FOUNDED 1918

CONTACT

OCTOBER 2021



The British Society in Uruguay
Lecture in the Rural del Prado

Medical Column
Adapting to the New Normal

Back in Time
The King of Tango

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Montevideo, Uruguay

Birthdays

in October

01 ~ Richard A. Empson	16 ~ Gordon M. Yorston
01 ~ Pilar Arocena	16 ~ Álvaro Cuenca
01 ~ Lisa Biddulph	16 ~ Kenneth I. Prevett
02 ~ Alexander E. Beare	17 ~ Antonia Bridal
02 ~ Charlotte Johnson	18 ~ Juan J. Castillos
03 ~ Marcela Dutra	18 ~ Christine A. Sarkis
05 ~ Raúl A. González	20 ~ Peter R. Wells
06 ~ Vanessa Magnani	21 ~ Sally A. Cooper
07 ~ Teresita Crespi	22 ~ Maureen Pierce de Pereira
07 ~ Jorge Marizcurrena	22 ~ Diane Budd
07 ~ Jorge A. Stanham	23 ~ John F. Hubber
08 ~ Leslie Waring	23 ~ José A. Guelfi
09 ~ Silvina Moor- Davie	24 ~ Susana P. Medina
10 ~ Christopher B. Pool	24 ~ Nicholas D. Gordon-Firing
10 ~ Morgan Fairless	26 ~ Mary G. Fenwick
12 ~ Pilar Ellis	27 ~ Emma M. Prevett
13 ~ Charlotte S. Northwood	28 ~ Isabel M. Beare
15 ~ Malcolm H. MacCormack	29 ~ John J. Hyland
15 ~ John R. Castleton	29 ~ Facundo Salvo
15 ~ Stella Mazzucchelli	30 ~ Francis J. Raquet
15 ~ Juan Zumarán	30 ~ Elizabeth I. Mountford
16 ~ James A. Coubrough	30 ~ Andrew T. Empson

Happy
October
Birthdays!





Sir Walter Scott has been one of Scotland's most famous writers and this is the second tallest monument to a writer all around the entire world, standing 61m tall! This is especially fitting, given that Edinburgh is a UNESCO City of Literature, having been home to many notable writers, such as Scott, Burns, Stevenson, Conan Doyle and many more!

With its staggering height, you can also enjoy sweeping views over Edinburgh from the top of the monument. You have to climb the narrow stairs to reach the top, all 288 of them, but the ascent is worth it if you can manage it!

Inside the monument, you can visit the Museum Room, which has an exhibition on Scott's life and legacy. He is credited as having invented historic romance novels, which he wrote several of in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Stay safe,

Geoffrey W Deakin
Editor

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Remember you can get up to date with your membership fees easily from the comfort of your own home using any local debit card and most credit cards through the [RedTickets](#) platform.

And if you forgot to pay last year's fee (or any previous unpaid dues), you can simply pay two or more at the same RedTickets link or by visiting our [Website](#).

Else you can make a bank transfer (or direct deposit) to the **British Society** account at **Banque Heritage** Uruguay number 62582-03, or pay our Treasurer (in copy) directly. If done by bank transfer/deposit, please send our Treasurer a copy of the transfer/deposit slip.



2021



Once this is done, your membership will be updated.



Lecture in the Rural del Prado

The British Society in Uruguay was invited to the lecture on the preservation and dissemination project of **HMS Agamemnon**, Lord Nelson's favourite ship, held by OCEANIDS at the Rural del Prado.

OCEANIDS is a group of professionals specialized in Consulting and Project Management related to Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, together with the British Royal Marine and the United Kingdom Nautical Archeology Policy Committee are working on a Project to preserve the HMS Agamemnon which is grounded in the mouth of the River Plate since 1809.

A bit of history:

Despite Nelson's fondness she was constantly in need of repair.

Her worn-out and poor condition contributed to her being wrecked when in June 1809 she grounded on an uncharted shoal in the mouth of the River Plate, whilst seeking shelter with the rest of her squadron from a storm.



All hands and most of the ship's stores were saved, but the condition of the ship's timbers made it impossible to free the ship; her captain was cleared of responsibility for the ship's loss thanks to documents detailing her defects. In 1993, the wreck of Agamemnon was located, and several artefacts have since been recovered, including one of her cannons.





The History of Humanity through Cartography

On Wednesday 22nd September at the Soro Hotel, Professor Alberto Marquez in his presentation "The History of Mankind through the History of Cartography" displayed an incredible number of maps.

From the Renaissance to different Religious and Mythological views. From Fantastic Creatures to Ideological Maps.

A very interesting presentation, full of personal anecdotes that made the presentation even more fascinating.



Upcoming Events

Lecture

Save the Last Bullet

Afghanistan, 1842 and the Nemesis of a British imperial army.

by Prof. Alberto Márquez

Date and place to be confirmed



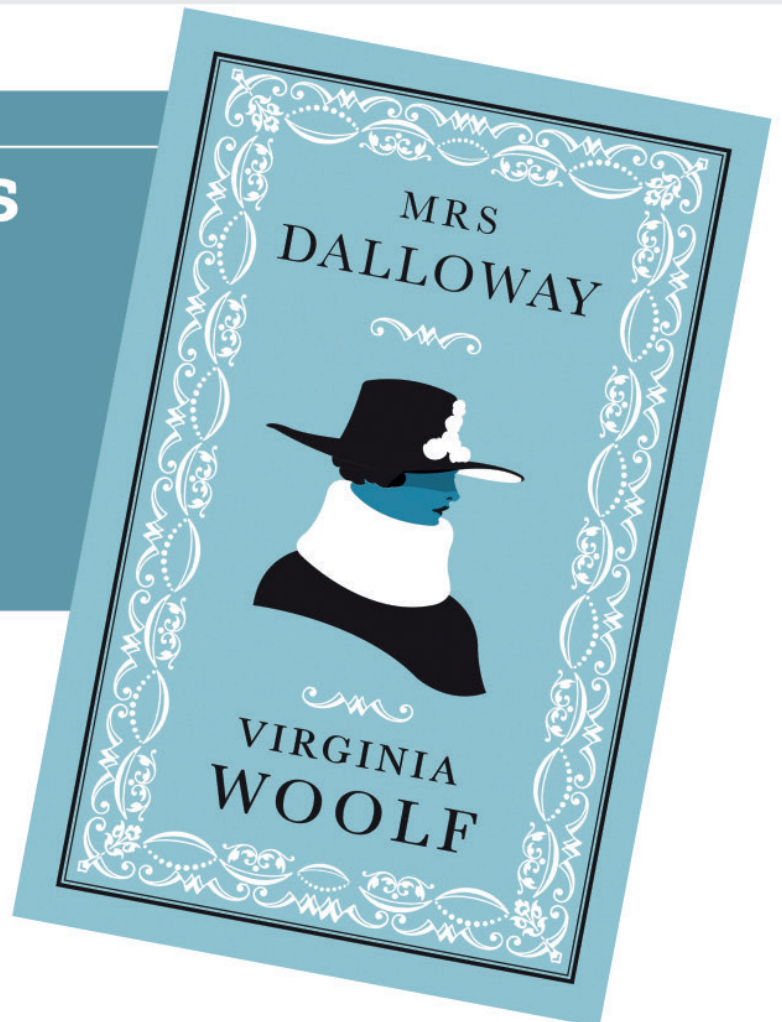
Literary Tea

Virginia Woolf's Mrs Dalloway

by Prof. Lindsay Cordery

Taking place at the British Residency

Date and place to be confirmed





An 8th Successful Year at Expo Prado

64,000 people visited the British Pavilion from 10-19 September at its brand-new prominent location in Expo Prado. This year's theme was "Green and Blue", with a message about the importance of caring for our climate. At our "climate school", groups of children learned and made pledges for the future, visitors participated in interactive climate trivia to win sustainable prizes, and bikes converted peddle power to electricity to generate green energy,

powering music for the Pavilion. UK businesses sold their products, and a range of conferences were held, including one on sustainable agritech showcasing British expertise and the possibilities for collaboration.

Over 5000 enjoyed a virtual visit through the website. If you haven't, we invite you to do it now, to get a glimpse of what it was all about, and we hope to see you there next year!

Collaboration Towards Climate Conference



Ahead of the United Nations Climate Conference. COP26, which takes place in Glasgow in November, COP26 Regional Ambassador for Latin America and the Caribbean, Fiona Clouder, came to Uruguay during Expo Prado. Ambassador Clouder was a guest speaker at the agritech conference, focused on the importance of sustainable and efficient

agriculture, met with government authorities, including Environment Minister Adrian Peña, as well as with youth representatives from climate NGOs. During her visit, she emphasized the Conference objectives to achieve ambitious goals in order to tackle climate change. You can read a press interview she gave to La Diaria [here](#).



Ministerial Visit

Minister for International Trade Ranil Jayawardena came to Montevideo, accompanied by Her Majesty's Trade Commissioner Jonathan Knott. The Minister met with the Uruguayan Foreign Minister Francisco Bustillo, where they announced the creation of a permanent bilateral forum between the two Governments, the 'Uruguay – United Kingdom Joint Commission', in order to promote dialogue on trade issues and boost, promote and develop trade and investment. The Minister also joined GlaxoSmithKline to launch their new cold-chain logistics operation at Montevideo Airport from where they will distribute throughout Mercosur through Uruguay's airport Free Port.

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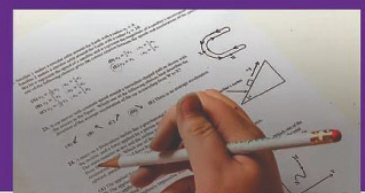
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LUNCH INVITATION

WEDNESDAY
6TH OF OCTOBER
AT 12:15 HRS

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION OF EXPERTS ON SOCIAL SECURITY

DR RODOLFO SALDAIN

THREE LONG-TERM MEGATRENDS AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY REFORM

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\$ 1,200 MEMBERS
\$ 1,500 NON-MEMBERS
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MORE INFORMATION





At Christ Church we feel privileged to connect both online and onsite. You are welcome and invited to visit, investigate, participate any Sunday at 11am.

I'll send you the necessary link for online, but I also recommend the visit in person where you can and will meet amazing people over tea or coffee.

Come and practice your English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, Mandarin, Afrikaans, Telegu, Kannada, Urdu, Tamil, Lingala, Asante Twi, Krio, Yoruba...

I am sure there are more languages, especially if you bring your own to share.

Enjoy October!

John Hamilton
Pastor of Christ Church



Arocena 1907
Esq. Lieja, Carrasco
Tel 2601 0300
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www.christchurchmvd.org

Beautiful spring
brings new life,
energy, and hope
for the days
ahead!



The Anglo took great pleasure in being part of 'The Climate School', located in the British Pavilion in the 2021 Expo Prado.

"The Climate School" was a local initiative of the British Embassy in Uruguay to contribute to the use of "Together for Our Planet," a schools pack launched by the UN Climate Change Conference 26 (COP26) last June to engage young students on climate action, encourage conversations about tackling climate change, and help students learn more about the COP26 summit in Glasgow this year.

One of the aims of the Climate School was to encourage local climate leaders to come forward as an inspiration to others. Several government institutions, NGO's and remarkable people who are already contributing to climate action in Uruguay, were invited to inspire our young audience by sharing their green success stories.

The Anglo and the Embassy's Climate School's teachers used the School Pack's fun and inspiring educational activities to help our young visitors find their inner climate leader.



Photo: NGO 'Vida Silvestre' presenting at the Climate School



At the Climate School, visitors had the chance to enter an online raffle to win a free Anglo Course and a Cambridge English international exam, read environment books for children while waiting for the upcoming events, and enjoy a brief performance of '20.000 Thousand Leagues Under the Sea' by 'The Company', Educational Theatre.



Whether it's by recycling, walking to school, using a reusable water bottle or turning the lights off when leaving a room, our young visitors committed themselves to taking positive climate actions that would help inspire others to follow their lead.


JIM
SCRIVENER+
ADRIAN
UNDERHILL

Sponsored by



On Saturday 4th September, the Anglo organised an event for teachers that gathered about 500 participants from Uruguay and abroad.

Our two keynote speakers were Jim Scrivener and Adrian Underhill, sponsored by Richmond and Macmillan Education respectively.

Registration for the event was free of charge and participants had the unique opportunity to meet and listen to two of the most renowned names in the world of ELT. Jim and Adrian talked about different aspects of teaching in the present days and circumstances. After each of their talks, they led a panel discussion in which they answered questions from their audience on teaching, learning, classroom management and ways to improve our teaching.

We are grateful to our speakers and sponsors and above all, to the almost 500 teachers who joined us for this online event that, following the event organised in 2020, aimed at supporting teachers at a distance.



THE ANGLO INSTITUTE VISITS EL MUSEO DE ARTE PRECOLOMBINO E INDÍGENA

In the first two articles in the series “The Anglo Institute Visits. . . .” which looks back at some of my previous talks and locations in which they took place, I reviewed the visits to Teatro Victoria and Peñarol. The British connection with these two locations is pretty clear. This month I look at a visit to the Museo de Arte Precolombino e Indígena (MAPI) in Montevideo where the British link is much less clear, but hopefully just as interesting.

The talk was called “How Uruguay caused the first global financial crisis in 1890” and took place at the museum in May 2018.

The story begins in Uruguay the 1880’s when the modernizing government of Máximo Santos wanted to create a central bank to assist in the economic development of the country. To assist in the process, the government turned to Emilio Reus, a Spanish-born businessman based in Buenos Aires who was closely associated with Eduardo Casey, a wealthy financier of Irish descent. The central bank was duly established in 1887.

However, Emilio Reus had much bigger plans that just participating in a project to establish a new central bank. As such he established Compañía Nacional de Crédito y Obras Públicas” which soon began some large scale speculative construction projects in Montevideo including El Gran Hotel Nacional as well as a grandiose medical /spar complex in calle 25 de mayo - which over a 100 years later would become the location of the museum MAPI.

The problem was that whilst any central bank should perform a stabilizing role in the economy, the new institution in Uruguay began to get involved in financing of many of speculative



construction projects of Compañía Nacional. It is not surprising, therefore, that by 1890 investors began to lose confidence in the new central bank which in turn spread to the private banks in the country with depositors demanding the withdrawal of their money. Uruguay was in a banking crisis.

Enter the British connection. . . . During this time, Barings Bank, based in London, was one of the world’s leading financial institutions. It was also heavily involved in South America, including here in Uruguay with the new central bank and Compañía Nacional. When the financial markets in London began to hear of the problems in Uruguay, investors began to have doubts about the stability of Barings and refused to lend to it. The fact that a bank of Barings prestige had significant problems began to impact banks not just in London but in other financial centers around the world. Put another way, a crisis which had started in Uruguay had now gone world-wide creating the first ever global financial crisis. The consequences of a collapse of Barings bank were too high and as such the Bank of England arranged a “rescue package” for the bank.

For the audience who attended the talk, it was an opportunity to hear about an intriguing part of Uruguay history in a location which formed part of the story. The building itself never opened as a spar and spent many years empty and in decay until 2000 when a renovation program began and it became the location for MAPI. After the talk participants had the opportunity to tour the beautifully restored interior which shows how the building would have looked when originally completed in about 1890.

Derek Tyler,
Regular Anglo Presenter and Contributor



Derek was born in Britain and subsequently worked in many countries around the world, including those in South America. For more than 5 years, he has been a regular presenter at the Anglo Institute giving talks to students and the general public on British related subjects.

As you will most probably know, the Anglo is present all over the country, with more than 48 centres. Today we want to tell you about two of the smallest ones. Soon you will understand why we are so particularly fond of and really proud of Conchillas and Sarandí del Yí.

A DREAM COME TRUE AT THE LOCAL LICEO IN CONCHILLAS

Three years ago we shared this story with you . . .

"The story we are about to tell takes place in Conchillas, a charming small town in Colonia with very strong ties with the British culture. Founded over 130 years ago when the British company C.H. Walker & Co. based itself there to extract sand from the local dunes for the construction of the port of Buenos Aires, the town owes its name to the large amounts of shells found in the quarries along the coast.

In 2018 Instituto Cultural Anglo-Uruguayo (Anglo), Montes del Plata and the community in Conchillas started a joint venture to teach English to the students at the local Liceo. The main aim of the project is to contribute to the development and continuing education of the young in order to maximise their opportunities in the future."



Today we are very happy and proud to tell you that the project has been running for four years now, two more teachers have joined in, and the students in the 4th year will sit for the Cambridge Assessment English B1 Preliminary for Schools exam in December. We would like to wish them all the best and every success in their exams!

ANOTHER DREAM COME TRUE AT INSTITUTO PAIVA – SARANDÍ DEL YÍ

This story started more or less in the same way: a group of people getting together and talking about their passions (education and the countryside) and what brings us together - British Culture. It was then that people from the British Embassy, Sociedad Criadores de Shorthorn and Instituto Anglo started shaping a dream: to provide Instituto Paiva students with English lessons.

This year, in spite of the pandemic, the time constraints (students at Paiva work very hard and have very little free time), the technological problems and the distance, we finally succeeded.

With the help of Father Juan Gastón Dubourdieu S.D.B. or just "Padre Pingüino," as he prefers to be called and the Anglo Teacher Leticia Andregnette, Paiva is another dream come true: a group of 10 boys have been attending lessons since May (at first online, from home, now from Paiva).

This is what Leticia thinks about the project: The Anglo Institute contributes to the proposal by offering virtual classes once a week to the students interested in learning English. This has proven to be an enriching experience for the whole Anglo team reinforcing the Institute's values and mission in the country.

This is what Juan Gastón thinks: The "gurises" are used to working the land and need to be motivated to study. They have been living together for 3, 4, or 5 years, except for Juan, who has been in the house for one year. That's why they know each other very well and we trust each other. They feel "chosen" because they have been picked to be part of this project, and as a matter of fact they were: only students who do well in high school were invited to join the group.





Last year we should have celebrated our 125th Anniversary with all “the pomp and circumstance” the situation deserved.

Finally, after two years of putting festivities on hold due to the pandemic, the current sanitary state of our country allows us to share with you some excellent news!

The moment has arrived, and we are delighted to inform you that our annual Caledonian Ball will be held on November 27th.

Furthermore, it will also be a great opportunity to celebrate St. Andrew's Day, meet old friends and make new ones, revive old times, and share an enjoyable evening with a splendid dinner plus Scottish music and dancing!

You will not need an Eightsome to join us on the dance floor however, complying with the sanitary protocols, face masks and the certificate with both vaccines will be required.

To allow for public health guidelines we are restricted in the number of attendants, so if you are interested in coming email us to assure your place:

contact.st.andrews.uruguay@gmail.com



VISIT OF HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ASSOCIATE CENTRES

MERCEDES

On 2nd September, Mrs Faye O'Connor, HMB Ambassador visited Mercedes English House.

The Director, Mrs Carla Francia, has been working in a close relationship with Dickens Institute for 16 years. Mercedes English House teaches English to a wide range of students from children to advanced years with great results.

The Ambassador's visit was a great success, everyone asking questions and wanting to know about Mrs O'Connor's job and life in the UK. Faye received a present made by local artisans at the end of a very enjoyable visit, which left the Director, teachers and students feeling very happy and asking Faye to return!



FRAY BENTOS

On 1st September Mrs Faye O'CONNOR, accompanied by the Mayor of Rio Negro Mr Omar Lafluf, visited Prince William Institute in Fray Bentos. Dickens Institute has a 10 year close relationship with Prince William Institute.



Mrs Carolina Dominguez, the Director, was thrilled with Faye! She got on so well with the students, sat with them, chatted with the advanced students, gave them advice. All in all, the visit was a great success! As Carolina and the students remarked in wonder *"we never imagined the British Ambassador would be so easy to talk with. She's a lovely person!"*



Two delightful and most inspiring visits! Thank you Faye!



CERTIFICATE AWARDS CEREMONY IN FRAY BENTOS

On the evening of 17th September at the Young Theater in Fray Bentos, the capital of Rio Negro, the Certificate Awards Ceremony of Prince William Institute was held.

Carolina Dominguez, Director, invited members of the Dickens Institute to come to the Ceremony and hand out the certificates. The Dickens Institute is the Centre of Trinity College London and a Centre of Cambridge Assessment English in Uruguay.

Sofia Scherschener, Academic Coordinator, Board of Directors, and Manuel Rodriguez, General Manager, represented Dickens Institute on this very important occasion.

The Ceremony was very moving. The students received their Trinity Certificates and Cambridge Certificates: A2 Key, B1 Preliminary, B2 First and C1 Advanced. Their parents and friends clapped and took photos. 50 certificates were handed out.

Congratulations Prince William Institute, Director Carolina Dominguez, Teachers and students for the excellent results!



Sofia Scherschener, Carolina Dominguez and Manuel Rodriguez



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in Teaching English to Speakers
of Other Languages



The Trinity Diploma in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (DipTESOL) is a Level 7 qualification, on Ofqual's Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF).

<https://www.trinitycollege.com/qualifications/teaching-english/diptesol>

This internationally recognized qualification provides experienced teachers with the knowledge and skills required to advance in their careers and hold positions in management and teacher education.

At Dickens, we are delighted to announce the launch of our next 2022-2023 Trinity College DIP TESOL Course.

Lessons will be delivered face-to-face and via Zoom and experienced tutors will guide participants to reflect critically over their own practice and to undertake independent research. Above all, as in all teacher education courses delivered at Dickens, they will feel valued members of the Dickens teaching community.

It is the third time a Diploma course will be held in Uruguay at Dickens:

- First Diploma course: 1999
- Second Diploma course: 2013-2014

Both the above with Excellent Results



Contact sofia@dickens.edu.uy for entry requirements and further information.

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FUTURE

Adapting to the new normal

We're seeing it happen every day in the evening news and our Coronavirus.uy app: the number of cases had a small uptick after the Noche de la Nostalgia, to resume its downward trend over the last fortnight, together with a positivity rate of less than 2% on nearly all days. Green-coloured departments of the Interior are gradually spreading across the map. Mobility is at an all-time high. Bars and restaurants are open closer to dawn, public events like stadiums are back and public transportation is approaching full capacity. Deferred surgical operations are in a steady catch-up mode both in the public and private sectors. Primary and secondary education is back. Our borders will be open to travellers and tourists, if they are vaccinated or have tested negative, by November and this may signal the recovery of the badly hit hospitality industry.

But the pandemic isn't over and many uncertainties remain.

The main issue is what the Delta (India) variant will cause. Theories abound and forecasts range from predicting a virtual end or stabilisation to a freefall with an exponential surge in cases, which may significantly affect unvaccinated children below age 12. Although unvaccinated adults are vulnerable to both the old (dubbed 'ancestral') and to the newer variants, fortunately they are a small fraction of the population. There may be some 'breakthrough' cases in vaccinated adults, but severity, hospitalisation and deaths are less frequent in this group, thanks to their enhanced immunity.

On the favourable side of the forecasts, the number of cases will continue to peter out and limited to isolated small and controlled outbreaks, with the virus changing from a pandemic to an endemic status, analogous to influenza, with the need for yearly vaccinations. What won't go away will be masking, at least during the cold season, especially when indoors with others who belong to different

bubbles, as will happen in public transportation, schools, supermarkets, lifts, queues and whenever close exposure to others is likely. Air conditioning and ventilation will need to be redesigned as their present mode of use makes transmission of all respiratory viruses (not only SARS-CoV-2) more efficient. Since my last post, I have resumed travelling by bus using my STM card, as long as they're not packed to the brim and I can stand or sit adjacent to an open window. Students will need to mask indoors, especially in winter. Masking will be standard for all who have even minimal respiratory symptoms, even inside their homes. We've seen this in prepandemic times in far eastern countries like Japan and Korea, where it has been standard behaviour. The effects on the workplace will be dramatic. Although the pressure to return to in-person work is on the increase, flexibility is here to stay.

Is there a chance that we may have a return to an unmasked and maybe an unvaccinated prepandemic reality? Although not impossible, I don't think it's desirable. It may be an indication that we haven't learnt our lesson, especially with the hovering risk of a new pandemic happening anytime in this present decade. The United Nations has issued a warning message about global warming, as the goal of limiting it to 1.5C will surely be broken with an overshoot between 2.0 and 3.0C in the coming decades. Droughts, fires, flooding and hurricanes will be accompanied by new biologic threats of viruses, bacteria and fungi.

A final effect of the present pandemic will be on politics and the role of and open, free and democratic society. For the time-being, in Uruguay we've had strong, science-guided and reliable leadership. We've kept clear of the political mess that has affected our immediate neighbours and hopefully we'll be considered an example of the favourable scenarios that have emerged after the pandemic.



The King of Tango

by Tony Beckwith
tony@tonybeckwith.com

Most people think of tango as a dance. That sensuous coupling of bodies moving in a sultry choreography of intricate steps that envelops the dancers in an intimate space of their own. But for true fans, it is also a song.

Tango was born in Buenos Aires and Montevideo in the late 1800s. It was a fusion of European musical styles, local folk music, and African rhythms that was originally played as instrumental dance music in low dives and bordellos in port cities on the Río de la Plata. In the early years of the twentieth century an ambitious young musician earned his living singing opera arias and Spanish *zarzuelas* in bars and restaurants in Buenos Aires. He then started singing tangos and, in 1917, recorded *Mi noche triste* (My Sad Night). That was the beginning of a musical revolution that paired poetic lyrics with tango music and moved the genre out of the slums and into respectable living rooms and dance halls in Argentina and Uruguay and, eventually, all over the world. The young man's name was Carlos Gardel.

He was born Charles Romuald Gardès in Toulouse, France on December 11, 1890. Shortly thereafter, his unwed mother set sail for Buenos Aires where she and her son arrived in March 1893. They settled in the Abasto neighbourhood, where Berthe took in ironing to support them. The boy grew up speaking Spanish and his friends called him Carlos. Once he got his start as a singer, he changed his surname to Gardel and took to wearing his trademark fedora. His first recording was a huge success, and he went on to become the most famous tango singer of all time.

He started touring Latin America and performing in New York, Paris, Barcelona, and Madrid in the 1920s. Parisians, especially, went wild over tango, which struck a chord with post-war Europeans and was soon all the rage in nightclubs everywhere. Gardel was known for his warm

baritone and his dramatic phrasing which, together with his matinée idol good looks, made him one of the most popular celebrities in the world. Like many other stars, he was a sex symbol and, to avoid disappointing his adoring fans, he and his handlers took pains to keep his personal life private. He was close to one particular girlfriend for about ten years, but they were rarely seen in public together and their relationship was a closely guarded secret.

Gardel soon began making movies, working for Paramount Pictures while living in Paris in the early 1930s. It was there that he met the writer and lyricist Alfredo Le Pera, who would become his full-time collaborator. Together they created some of the tango classics that endure to this day. Le Pera wrote the script and lyrics for the movie and song *El día que me quieras* (The Day You Love Me), a megahit thought by some to be one of the most beautiful melodies ever composed. Gardel and Le Pera were nearing the end of a promotional tour for the movie when their plane crashed into another aircraft on the runway at Medellín airport in Colombia and they and their entourage were killed. On June 24, 1935, the King of Tango's golden voice was stilled forever.

Gardel's millions of fans went into deep mourning for the loss of the man who had voiced their deepest emotions in poignant songs about life, love, and the human drama. Massive farewell parades were organized in New York, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo, where his mother was living at the time. Finally, in Buenos Aires, his coffin was borne on a horse-drawn carriage through streets packed with grief-stricken mourners and laid to rest in La Chacarita cemetery. Eighty-six years have passed since that sad day, but his popularity has never waned, and new generations of his fans remain as devoted as their parents ever were. They like to say that "Gardel sings better every day," meaning that his music improves with age, like fine wine.

Stalin's Daughter

By Rosemary Sullivan

Rosemary Sullivan (b.1947) is an award-winning Canadian writer, a poet, biographer, journalist, activist, and expert on creative non-fiction and biographical studies.

I recently read her biography of Stalin's daughter, *Stalin's Daughter. The Extraordinary and Tumultuous Life of Svetlana Alliluyeva*, published in 2015, which gained numerous awards and prizes, and was named best book of the year by the Daily Mail. It's an account of an amazing woman and her complex, complicated life. Although Sullivan tells the story of a woman's private, domestic life, the fact that she is the daughter of one of the key figures of international politics, makes it impossible to exclude the public figures, the social and political situation in the USSR and indeed the rest of the world, the Cold War - all of which shaped and left their indelible mark on Alliluyeva's long life. She was born in 1926 and died in 2011.

The book opens half-way into Svetlana's life, at the moment of her scandalous defection to the West. She had been allowed to travel to India to scatter her Indian common-law husband's ashes, as he had requested, and it was in New Delhi that she walked up the steps of the American embassy: "Once she crossed this threshold, she knew that her old life would be irrevocably lost to her. She had no doubt that the wrath of the Kremlin would soon fall upon her head. She felt defiant... terrified".

This then is the remarkable account of a woman who spent her life attempting to emerge from the long shadow cast by her infamous father. "What fascinated me about Svetlana," explains Sullivan, "was how it would be possible to live always with the projection of others that you were Stalin's daughter. You could never be yourself." Svetlana, who received an excellent education, graduated from Moscow University where she taught Soviet literature and English language before joining the Progress publishing house as a translator of Russian literature into English. Sullivan tells us that Svetlana didn't learn the truth of her father's brutal regime until after his death. In horror, she left her two children and defected to the United States in 1967, but in the years that followed, she found little peace. "She was, in a way, batted between two of the most potent power

structures, America and the Soviet Union, during the Cold War," says Sullivan. "What's amazing is how she managed to keep a sense of herself."

As a child, she had lived the life of a princess, surrounded by loving relatives in an ancient palace. Her father called her his "little sparrow", and they spent wonderful summers at the family dacha. But her life soon became unimaginably painful. Her mother committed suicide when Svetlana was only six, and her father, Stalin, didn't spare her family in the purges of the Great Terror of the 1930s. And other tragedies were to follow, throughout her life.

Having defected to the U.S. 14 years after Stalin's death, she decided to return to the Soviet Union in 1984, then run away again in 1986, each escape taut with cloak-and-dagger suspense worthy of any spy thriller. This was a woman who fell in love disastrously and often, had three children from three of her four failed marriages, published several books, made a million dollars, lost a million dollars, moved from home to home with the restlessness of a nomad, abandoning the past again and again, driven by eternal disquiet, "always leaving things all over the globe," in the words of her younger daughter, Olga.

Olga was her American daughter, the child of her very fraught marriage to the architect Frank Lloyd Wright's widower son-in-law, Wesley Peters, with whom she lived for a short time in Taliesin West, in the utopian desert commune Lloyd Wright had created. From the time of their marriage, she went by the name of Lana Peters, and it was as Lana Peters and not "Stalin's daughter" that at the age of 85 she died, nearly destitute, in Wisconsin.

This rich, hugely interesting book brings a helpful and quite fascinating "List of Characters" section, featuring Svetlana's relatives, husbands in the USSR, children, lovers in the USSR, friends, Stalin's ministers, husbands and lovers in the U.S., and in England, among others. There are plenty of photographs too, of Svetlana as a beautiful young woman and of her many relatives.





Flying to the UK During Covid Times

I have been asked to write about my experience of getting into the UK from Uruguay. I am now 8 days into the 10 day quarantine period (which is actually 11 days, because your first day counts as day 0) in a hotel just outside Heathrow's Terminal 5. So far the experience has been much better than I was expecting.

The most difficult and stressful part of the process was completing all the forms needed to be able to get on the plane. I was sure that as a British passport holder once I got to London, I would be allowed in, but I was seriously concerned that one of the airlines would not let me on the plane either at Montevideo or Madrid.

When booking my ticket with Iberia I was bombarded with warnings about entry restrictions and pages of forms to read. At first I thought that I also had to complete forms to get into Spain, but on closer inspection I saw that transit passengers were exempt. So just the UK forms to do and on the good side the plane ticket itself was the cheapest I have ever had.

The first step was to book a covid test for 72 hours or less before arrival. The British Hospital sorted me out promptly (as we have come to expect). I had my test Friday 5pm and got the result by Whatsapp on Saturday afternoon. Second I reserved a place in an authorised hotel. That was pretty easy and I was assigned to the Sofitel by Terminal 5. For this privilege I had to pay 1750 UK pounds.

The final step was the Passenger Locator form. You can only complete this once you have your negative test result, so necessarily it has to be done at the last minute. The information it asks for is all pretty basic, save for 2 problems: i) it asked for a seat number. I just made one up. ii) GB or UK are not on the list of countries! I found it eventually listed as "GBR". After that I completed the form

in less than 5 minutes and got a confirmation and QR code.

I had no problems with my papers at any airport. On arrival at Heathrow we had to wait around for a few hours whilst they sorted out transport to the hotels, but immigration itself was quick. None of the terrible queues I had heard about.

My hotel has been comparative luxury, although for the amount paid I suppose that should be expected. All meals are brought to your room. You have to get used to UK meal times - eating your evening meal at 6pm is particularly difficult. Fortunately I have a friend who lives quite close by who brought me a big bag of essential supplies on day 1 – tea bags, fresh milk, chocolate and salt and vinegar crisps, so I have survived fine so far.

You have to self-test for covid on days 2 and 8. My day 2 test came back negative and I have just completed the day 8 test and praying the result will come back the same. Self-testing has been an experience. My main worry was not getting a positive result, but not doing it right and getting a "void" result which is essentially the same thing. Having had no previous experience on this and no one to consult with, I opted for the route of going for the maximum pain level without actually throwing up or sneezing. This worked the first time.

I also get to exercise in a large car park, which is quite a luxury. It would have been nice if the sun had come out, but I have only been here 8 days after all.

As for time in my room, I am not saying it has flown by, but I have been able to work pretty much as normal – although the hotel's wifi connection leaves a lot to be desired. Family and friends both in the UK and Uruguay have been very good about checking in on me.

How many regional dialects of American English are there? Americans themselves respond

What speakers think about the way they and others speak is essential for a complete theory of spoken language. There is a growing field, called sociophonetics, which draws on experimental methods to investigate the role of how speakers perceive the language they use.

The United States of America hosts various English dialects, but as usual with these matters, it is very hard to draw a line between them. In trying to do so, several studies have used speech samples produced by talkers from different regions of the United States to examine listeners' identification and categorization of different American English varieties.

Indiana University researchers, Clopper and Pisoni, carried out an experiment on perception, in which they made people listen to representatives of six regional varieties of American English. The first studies to report to speakers' perception on language varieties had the limitation of providing listeners with response labels. In plain English, they made them listen to different speech samples and made them choose between a list of dialects. However, these researchers did not impose labels with a closed-set forced-choice task, instead, they proposed a free classification procedure. This allowed the participants to create groups based on their own opinions, making the results less biased. Findings showed that three main dialect categories were identified: Northeast, South, and Midwest/West.

The Northeastern Corridor of the United States (consisting of New England, Greater New York City, and Greater Philadelphia, and often classified as extending to Greater Baltimore and Washington D.C.) is home to many dialects, and comprises a huge linguistic area. It has a distinguishable lexicon and phonetic repertoire that participants of the study classified as belonging to the Northeast group.

The Southern English category is also a collection of dialects, however, Americans roughly identify it as a whole, as they have many commonalities. Linguists have

found that the variety known as "Southern dialect" has the most distinct perceptual features, and is the dialect most frequently identified as "the American dialect". Interestingly, the myth that Southern talkers speak at a slower rate than speakers of other American English varieties has been debunked. However, experiments have shown that even though Southern speakers do not have slower speech, they do make more pauses than speakers from other dialects.

The Midwest/West English group includes General American (the widely perceived "mainstream" American English); Inland Northern American English (generally recognized as a western New York State, Cleveland, Chicago, and Detroit dialects); Midland American English (which includes Columbus, Indianapolis, and Kansas City dialects); and North-Central American English (spoken in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Dakota). For many of these speakers "soda" is "pop", "sneakers" are "gym shoes", and they might informally say "you betcha!" just to mean "yes". Amongst a myriad of other lexical, syntactic and phonetic idiosyncrasies.

When listeners were asked to propose labels for the groups of talkers, they typically provided a list of geographic regions, suggesting that they had created groups based on their perception of regional varieties of American English. Some of them divided the speech samples into as many as 30 groups. Unfortunately, Clopper and Pisoni only selected white regional varieties of American English. If the set of dialects were expanded to include other American varieties (e.g., African American Vernacular English), non-North American varieties, or foreign accented Englishes, the results might provide additional insights. In other words, there are certainly many more Englishes spoken in the States!

Indiana University linguists concluded that speakers are able to make fine-grained distinctions between regional dialects of American English, as they probably can of whichever language they use. No surprise for non-linguists



Exploring New Destinations for Tourists

Normality, if that should be the right word, is returning. Slowly but at an increasing pace. The basic limitation to live as we were used to before the declaration of a health emergency, is whether we have received our shots: the vaccination which is effectively reducing the spread of the disease.

The new procedures applied by the government for a relative opening of our borders will bring back visitors and tourists. Tourism was perhaps the activity most affected by the pandemic and has had an impact on jobs. Though tourism, as in many other areas, has adopted modern technology and many services can be delivered without the need of specialized staff, it still requires a lot of personal contact. Travellers like to know they are well attended, properly guided, wisely advised and no computer can do that.

The return of tourists should provide a good opportunity for Uruguay to expand its offer. Obviously the summer season is and will always be our major asset. Punta del Este has developed into a very sophisticated holiday resort and the rest of the coast has always been appealing for visitors from all over Argentina and will remain so.

But other places should be promoted. Colonia is a very attractive place, and as such is being discovered by people from different countries. Those of us that live in Montevideo may not be aware of what is going on, because in normal times visitors coming from Europe or the United States, simply cross over from Buenos Aires without even touching Montevideo. Colonia is an extension to their trip to Argentina. And as a result, a profitable one for Uruguay,

Young people come for a single day, sometimes bringing their own bicycles on board the ferry. They can choose whether to return in the afternoon or after dinner.

A return to normality should be used as a chance to bolster these possibilities. In very recent years, there have been investments from Argentina that verify that Colonia will become a far more fashionable place to visit, and even to live in.

It also offers visits to Carmelo, the ruins of Calera de las Huerfanas, Punta Gorda and Conchillas (a small town built by a British company more than a century ago, with its very peculiar houses and a cemetery worth visiting).

Many Argentines own apartments, country houses and even farms in the region. For them Colonia is easy to reach, just an hour away by ferry and for those that have a higher standard of living, can come in their yachts to Riachuelo, Colonia or Carmelo.

Thermal Baths in Salto and Paysandú are also popular destinations. In recent years the infrastructure for such activities has become quite sophisticated though at the same time, a growing competition on the other side of the river, in Entre Ríos, is challenging services on this side.

Fray Bentos should also become another required destination. Its old Frigorífico Anglo, built in the beginnings of the 19th Century has become a fantastic museum that exhibits impressive machinery, typical of the industrial development of meat packing plants 100 years ago. The place is very near to the General Manager's house (the CEO as we would say today), a beautiful mansion built right beside the river. Also, very near is the old neighbourhood where the workers lived, the "Barrio Anglo", a charming area that has been properly kept and that should be an attraction for visitors in the same way the colonial quarters of Colonia del Sacramento have.

For the last 80 years Uruguay has evolved its tourism along its beaches, from Montevideo to the border with Brazil, and has been quite successful in doing so. Maybe now that a new time is about to start with this relative but necessary "normalization", it should open up to other regions of the country. It would attract more visitors and it would stretch the somewhat constricted summer season towards autumn and spring. It would mean more money coming in, more jobs, and a possibility of making our country better known around the world.



Dust to Dust

Drama and death were ever present in the colonies. Strange lands, different cultures, hazardous climates, alien illnesses, dangerous natives, business rivalries, and myriad other reasons made the red lands on the XIX and XX Centuries' maps prone to tragedy for Britons. Hundreds of cemeteries where the Sun never sets are respectful and silent witnesses to the end of dreams, promises, suffering and pain. South America and Uruguay in particular, were not an exception.

Henry Greene, born in 1880 in Salta (Argentina) had a successful professional career in the South American railways. He worked in Chile and Northern Argentina to settle finally in the Uruguayan Central Railway where he is Human Resources Manager. Married in Argentina, Henry has a daughter, Lilian "Lily" Greene born in 1911, who is brought up to have a university education in England.

It is January 1926 at the railways works in Peñarol. It is an extremely hot summer that does not favour human relations and Henry Greene has a discussion with a local employee he has suspended the day before. Tempers get volatile, rage takes over and Henry Greene is shot dead at his office. The worst nightmare in the colonies, the devious attack by locals has happened in peaceful and provincial Uruguay. Not only Henry Greene's body is buried next day at the British Cemetery, but Lily's carefully planned education and future vanish forever.

But the railway company takes care of its own and Lily Greene will be trained to be an executive secretary and in due time she will be the private secretary of Hugh Grindley, the General Manager. The railways will be nationalised in 1947 and Grindley and his family will leave Uruguay a year later. Some unfinished paperwork or important personal matters make Lily Greene travel to England summoned by Grindley. The reason of the trip is inconsequential, what matters for our story is the means, because Lily Greene travels to London by aeroplane.

The ship has been the principal means of European migration. Practically all Uruguayan population descend from migrants who came by ship. Shipping lines, nautical engineering, routes, ports, captains, everything concerning the colonial passage is part of the imperial progress. But the Atlantic crossing takes time.

Nearly a month with the inevitable stops at Brazilian ports. Some new quicker means is necessary, and the aeroplane is the obvious answer.

The war has been a great proving ground for many aeroplanes. The Avro Lancaster has been the working horse of Bomber Command during the conflict. It is the plane that flew the Uruguayan volunteer Charles Surgey, when he was shot down over the Netherlands in 1943. Without anti-aircraft fire to evade and filling the bomb-bay with seats a good and reliable transport airplane may be made of the Lancaster, thus the Lancastrian passenger aeroplane is born. With the need and the means present, the business is possible and in 1947 the British South American Airlines company [BSAA] is founded.

The Lancastrians make weekly trips from England to/from Chile, stopping at Lisbon, Dakar, Natal, Rio, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Santiago, changing of plane on many of these stops. In Montevideo they have offices downtown and at the Carrasco Airport where one of the ground attendants is June Macadam. The BSAA aeroplanes are christened as if they were ships, always having the prefix "Star". We do not know which plane took Lily Greene on her uneventful London trip, but we will follow the BSAA aeroplanes of the July/August 1947 trip to Santiago.

The six passengers and five crew members leave London in the "Star Mist" on 29 of July, in Dakar they will change to the "Star Venture" to make the big leap across the Atlantic Ocean to Natal. Strangely the company foresees the need to change aeroplane but not the crew. The crewmembers are expected to fly the three-day trip, with only the stops and rest allotted to the passengers. On August 2, the usual stop in Montevideo for refreshments and rest goes uneventful and in Buenos Aires two hours later they'll take the "Star Dust" for their last leg to Santiago.

At 17.41 Captain Reginald Cook, a decorated veteran of Bomber Command where he flew Lancaster bombers on missions over Germany communicates with Santiago Airport announcing his arrival in four minutes. Nothing more will be heard or seen of them until 1998, when the remains of the "Star Dust" are found in the Andes. Tragedy was expected, an uninvited companion that was part of life in the colonies.

The Universe

What I will do is share my personal view of some aspects of the universe, its origin, evolution and general characteristics as I conceive them, that may differ from what many of the experts who deal these subjects write, but that is the interpretation that I find the most convincing.

At the moment all points to an origin of our visible universe as emerging from something called 'the big bang', about fourteen billion years ago.

The nature of this phenomenon is unclear, according to many it was like an act of spontaneous creation from which our huge local universe arose in all its immense diversity. Nobody can say what was there before that big bang because from it time, space, matter and energy emerged.

Such a conception, even when shared by scientists, sounds more like a religious belief because you would only have to place something called god there to enter the realm of metaphysics and irrational ideas.

Besides, it contradicts one of the fundamental principles of science, that nothing is created or destroyed, only transformed, a principle that arises from centuries of scientific observation in which nobody has been able to perceive any spontaneous creation or destruction of anything anywhere in the universe.

Without that principle science would be a chaos in which no calculation would be reliable since we could always be in the presence of creations or destructions that would capriciously distort reality.

Therefore, I share the view of those who think that the so-called big-bang could be the beginning of our present reality, but only as the result of certain conditions that led to such a result, not as any absolute beginning of everything, but rather as just another episode of the eternity of the universe.

What assurance do we have that our visible, local universe, with a radius of about fourteen billion light years, seeing it as a sphere, is all there is?

If we were to find one day by using our more modern telescopes a celestial body at the end of our universe moving

in a direction different from our current expansion, as if it came from another part of the universe, it would expand our views of what really is the universe in its true dimension.

But if the real universe is that macro-universe I conceive, infinitely large, integrated by a multiplicity of local universes in different degrees of evolution, then the galaxies of our own universe would gradually become integrated to those developments that would lead to new conglomerates and local big-bangs.

What seems to be the fate of our own local universe? If the current expansion continues for many more billions of years, the hot stars and other celestial bodies will be consuming their fuel and will end up as cold, dark bodies, unable to support life, moving in space, the heat death of a universe.

Big-bangs could very well be a common phenomenon in that macro-universe in which the remains of cold and dead local universes, the result of previous expansions, recharge their batteries, so to speak, converging in a common center and through gravity generating such huge temperatures that matter could only exist as a sort of plasma, a huge mass of particles that could generate new stars as the whole explodes in a new big-bang.

This is very likely what happens after every big-bang, in which the convergence of parts of cold, dead local universes, leads to renewed expanding ones.

Not being a professional astronomer, I submitted this new interpretation of the universe to a local expert, Prof. Julio Fernández, of the Faculty of Sciences of the state University of Uruguay, one of those who somehow became involved with the demotion of Pluto as a planet and who is also a Member of the United States Academy of Sciences, who replied the following, which was a great encouragement:

"Having read the text you sent me about the universe, you deal with very respectable personal conceptions and your astronomical thoughts are to the best of my understanding, correct, and within what we know about current cosmology"



Chicken Tikka Masala

Chicken Tikka Masala is a dish of chicken pieces marinated in yogurt and spices, charred and simmered in a rich, creamy tomato-based, spiced sauce. Tikka is a Hindu term for small chunks and Masala means spice blend.

Chicken Tikka Masala is now a highly popular British dish and is a perfect illustration of the way Britain absorbs and adapts external influences.

In 2001 Britain's foreign secretary, Robert Cook, referred to Chicken Tikka Masala as "a true British national dish" and referred to it as a symbol of modern, multicultural Britain. The origin of the dish is debated, but some believe it was first created in Glasgow in the 1970's by a Bangladeshi chef.

Ingredients

- 1 kg skinless chicken breast cut in 2/3 cm cube

For the marinade:

- 250 ml yogurt (with no sugar or artificial sweetener) *
- The juice of one lemon
- 1Tbsp finely chopped fresh ginger
- 4 finely chopped garlic cloves
- 1 tsp red chilli powder **
- 2 tsp Garam Masala spice mix ***
- Salt and freshly ground pepper

For the sauce:

- 3 Tbsp vegetable oil
- 1 smallish finely chopped onion
- 1 Tbsp finely chopped fresh ginger
- 4 finely chopped garlic cloves
- 2 tsp Garam Masala
- 1 tsp turmeric
- 1 tsp chilli powder
- 1 x 400 g tin tomatoes, chopped
- 250 ml chicken stock or water
- 1 tsp brown sugar
- 200 ml double cream
- Salt to taste

*It can be difficult to find yogurt without sugar or artificial sweeteners in Uruguay. Conaprole and Clady do make a low-fat yogurt in 500 ml cartons without any added sugar or sweeteners.

**Choose a chilli powder to your liking. Different makes have different levels of spiciness, so the amount used in the recipe depends entirely

Method

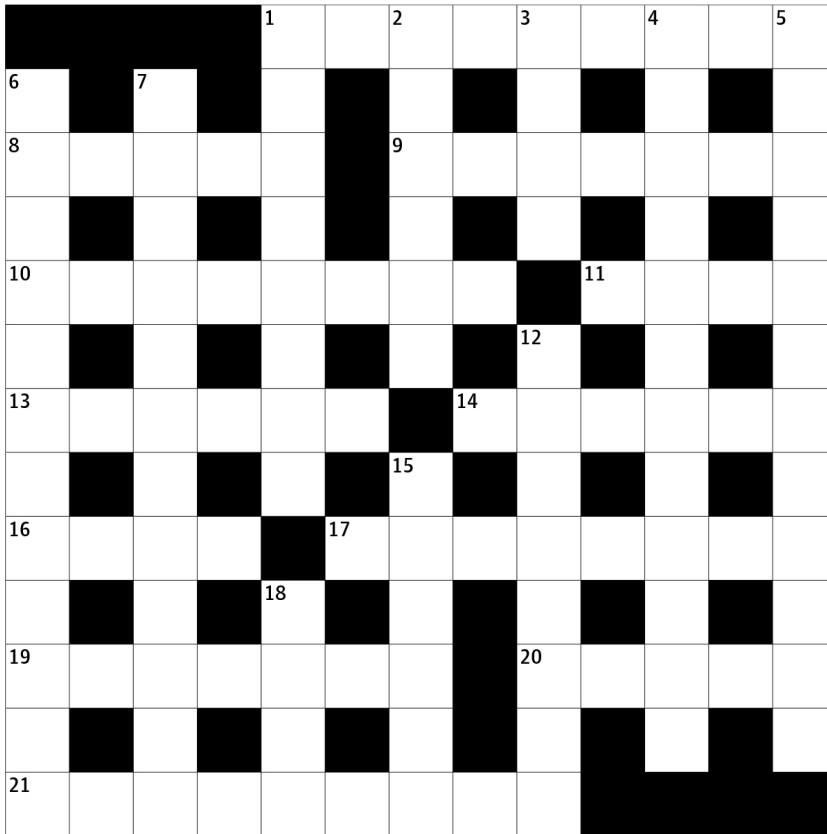
1. Mix the ingredients for the marinade and add the chicken pieces. Marinate for minimum one hour and maximum eight hours.
2. Remove from marinade and brown nicely in a heavy bottomed pan together with the cooking oil. Cook in batches and sauté until half cooked reserving chicken in a bowl ready to be added to the sauce. Reserve any excess marinade.
3. To make the sauce, fry the chopped onion in a little oil for 2-3 minutes. Add the ginger and garlic and fry for a further minute. Add the Garam Masala, Turmeric and chilli powder and fry carefully for a minute longer. Add the tomatoes, chicken stock and brown sugar and simmer for 10-15 minutes to reduce and concentrate the flavour. Add any remaining juices from the marinade and the cream. Continue cooking down until slightly thickened. Season with more salt if necessary. Add the chicken pieces and cook for 10 minutes until the chicken is fully cooked. Do not overcook the chicken or it will become tough.
4. Serve with Urumati or Basmati rice, chopped fresh coriander leaves, and if you are feeling adventurous, make some Naan Bread.

NOTES:

- a. Mercado Ferrando, in the Cordón neighbourhood of Montevideo, has a small, well-stocked spice store, where you can find a vast array of spices and spice mixes.
- b. Garam Masala and curry are similar spice mixes, but curry has a more earthy flavour due to the turmeric and cumin. Garam Masala, on the other hand, is a more warming, aromatic blend due to the presence of cinnamon, black pepper, coriander seeds and cardamom.

on your personal taste, bearing in mind that Chicken Tikka Masala is a hot, spicy dish.

***If you do not have any Garam Masala, it may be replaced by curry powder. The dish will still have amazing flavours, although strictly speaking, it will not be Chicken Tikka Masala.



Print this page and start playing!
Solution in our next Contact issue.

September solution:



Across

- 1 Not more than (2,3,4)
- 8 Comes into contact with (5)
- 9 Large aquatic mammal — sea cow (7)
- 10 Pleasure-seeker (8)
- 11 Platform (4)
- 13 Have a craving for (6)
- 14 The scenic route? (6)
- 16 Injure, causing permanent disability (4)
- 17 Carried out completely and carefully (8)
- 19 Raise petty objections (7)
- 20 Rhone (anag) — bird (5)
- 21 Process of becoming smaller (9)

Down

- 1 Pyromaniac (8)
- 2 Most domesticated (6)
- 3 Sicilian volcano (4)
- 4 Surpass by superior strategy (12)
- 5 Game where players try to find things by following a series of clues (8,4)
- 6 Speed is one of them (12)
- 7 Sign of bastardy on a coat of arms (4,8)
- 12 I haven't a clue (6,2)
- 15 Period of play in a polo match (6)
- 18 Dignified manner (4)

LAMB CHOPS

by Jonathan Lamb
vozinglesa@gmail.com

After The Pandemic

- | | |
|--|---|
| It will be nice
To see people again | Shaking their hands
Or giving them a hug |
| Wining
Dining
And lunching them | Instead of just
Punching them |





Pearly Kings Harvest Festival

The Pearly Kings and Queens originated in the year of 1875 and have continued up to our present day. Henry Croft (1862 to 1930) the founder of the organisation was born in 1862 and was raised in a Victorian workhouse orphanage in Charles Street, Somerstown, St, Pancras. At the age of thirteen he left the orphanage and became a road sweeper and rat catcher. Henry soon felt at home in his new position and became akin to the Costermongers (apple sellers) in their "flash boy outfits," on the stalls in the markets.

The succession of a Pearly is by inheritance. As London grew so did the pearly Monarchy and the work spread to many different charities that needed help. In 1975 the Original Pearly Kings and Queens Association was Reformed and hold their meetings in St Martins in the Fields. Links with the Church and the Pearlies is extremely strong.

Two very colourful events in the year are the Pearly Memorial service held on the third Sunday in May and the harvest Festival service held on the first Sunday in October. Both events are held at St Martins in the Fields Trafalgar Square in London here you will see Pearly Kings and Queens, Princes and Princesses young and old in their wonderfully decorated suits coming together dedicated to voluntary charity work and to preserve one of London's most colourful traditions.



REEL OF THE MONTH



The art of mashing up words to invent new ones

Etymologist and broadcaster Susie Dent investigates the art of word blending, otherwise globally known as 'portmanteau' and shines a light on some impressive and very relevant examples from across the English language.

So, 'chillax' and don't worry about any 'anticipointment' before watching this.

BBC
REEL



FILMS TO WATCH IN OCTOBER

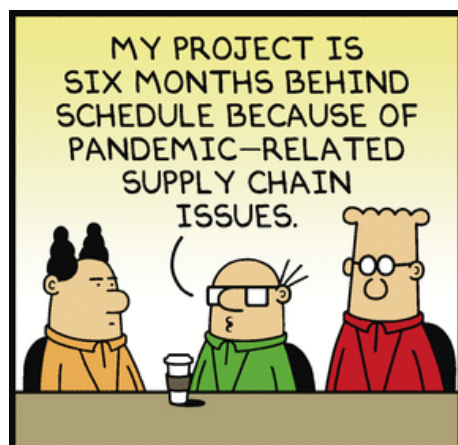
Nicholas Barber picks this month's must-see releases, including sci-fi epic *Dune*, a *Velvet Underground* documentary and Wes Anderson's latest offering.

**CLICK HERE TO SEE
THE LIST OF FILMS**



DILBERT

by Scott Adams
<https://dilbert.com/>



London Halloween

