

Section 3: PARALEL TEXTS IN TO & CS

1—By Nina Hall, from *New Scientist*, 13 July 1991, p.15

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Particle physicists plumb the depths for Roman lead

Nuclear physics and Roman archaeology just don't mix, or so you would think. But researchers at the National Institute of Nuclear Physics in Padua, Italy, and a team of archaeologists have found a common goal: to raise 1500 ingots of lead from a Roman freighter which sank off the coast of Sardinia more than 2000 years ago.

The physicists...want the lead for experiments that are of critical importance in particle physics and cosmology. Donatella Salvi, an archaeologist working with the Italian authority for artistic and historical heritage, wants to know more about the Mediterranean lead trade in the first century BC.

The ship was discovered two years ago near an island called Mal di Ventre, so-named because of the high wind that plagues the area. It was modified to carry lead and is the only one of its type known.

The physicists want the ancient lead for a practical reason. Lead is the best material for shielding delicate instruments which detect minute amounts of radiation, for example from the unusual kinds of radioactivity associated with double beta decay, or from the rare interaction of neutrinos—the ghost-like particles that are emitted from

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2—By Frank Kermode

from *London Review of Books*, 29 august 1991, p.3

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Britten when young

We may nowadays be chary about using the word ‘genius’, but we still have a good idea what is meant by it. For example, there are great numbers of very gifted musicians who are admired but not called geniuses. But there are others manifestly prodigious, performing often at extraordinarily early ages, a variety of feats so complex that the musical layman could hardly imagine, even with the most desperate labour, accomplishing any one of them, while even musicians are astonished: and we then reach for the good, handy, vague Enlightenment word and call them geniuses. The list includes Mozart and Mendelssohn; and, despite all the limiting judgments, it includes Benjamin Britten.

At a time when there was more interest than there is now in deciding what genius was, and what *a* genius was, Fichte argued that ‘where genius is really present, there industry is found spontaneously, and develops with a steady growth...’ Industry, then, is a necessary though clearly not a sufficient condition of genius. Earlier Kant had named taste, no doubt industriously developed, as a necessary quality, and was aware that it might be in conflict with another precondition—that a certain imaginative wildness is also required, indeed is so essential that it is possible to think of it *as* genius

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3—From *The Guardian*, 5 novembr 1991, p.24

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The ivory triumph

The nearer you live to an African elephant, the less attractive that beautiful beast becomes. For tourists on their once-in-a-lifetime safari, the elephant has obvious appeal: noble, strong, and yet extremely gentle and caring of the babes in the herd. But for many peasant farmers on the edge of Africa's national parks, the beast has become a pest. It brings them few rewards. The tourists swirl past in a cloud of dust in their safari vehicles without stopping, while the elephants move in and out of the parks causing widespread damage to trees, soil and crops. Trees are regularly pushed over so they can graze on the leaves. Maize crops are even more attractive. The truth of this unromantic picture is undeniable: but the solution which some have now suggested—the reopening of the ivory trade—must be opposed.

The economists calling for an end to the ivory trade ban—and they include Professor David Pearce, former adviser to the Department of the Environment—believe that it is only by giving the peasant an economic investment in the elephant that the animal will survive. Their argument coincides with moves by six African states to push for the reopening of the ivory trade at next year's meeting of Cites (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species), the UN agency which imposed the ban less than two years ago. Two separate

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4—From The Economist, 9 novembr 1991, p.82

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A matter of definition

Economic groupings come in different forms. A free-trade area has no internal tariffs, but its members are free to set their own tariffs on trade with the rest of the world. A customs union has a common external tariff and no internal customs. A common market is a customs union, but it also has a common system of commercial law permitting freedom of movement of goods, capital, labour and services inside.

A confederation is a group of sovereign states sharing some government tasks. America's 13 colonies in 1781-89 were an example. Their members usually have vetoes. To become law, confederal decisions need ratification by national parliaments.

Switzerland is called a confederation but is really a federation. In a federation, the central power has law-making and executive authority in some areas, the members (cantons, states, republics) in others. Anti-federalists tend to stress the powers yielded to the centre, pro-federalists those kept by the states. Central decisions involve majority voting (no single state has a veto), and are automatically law throughout a federation. A supreme or constitutional court is usually needed to settle conflict of laws between a federation's different bits. Confusingly, the EC shares some of the features of a common market, a

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