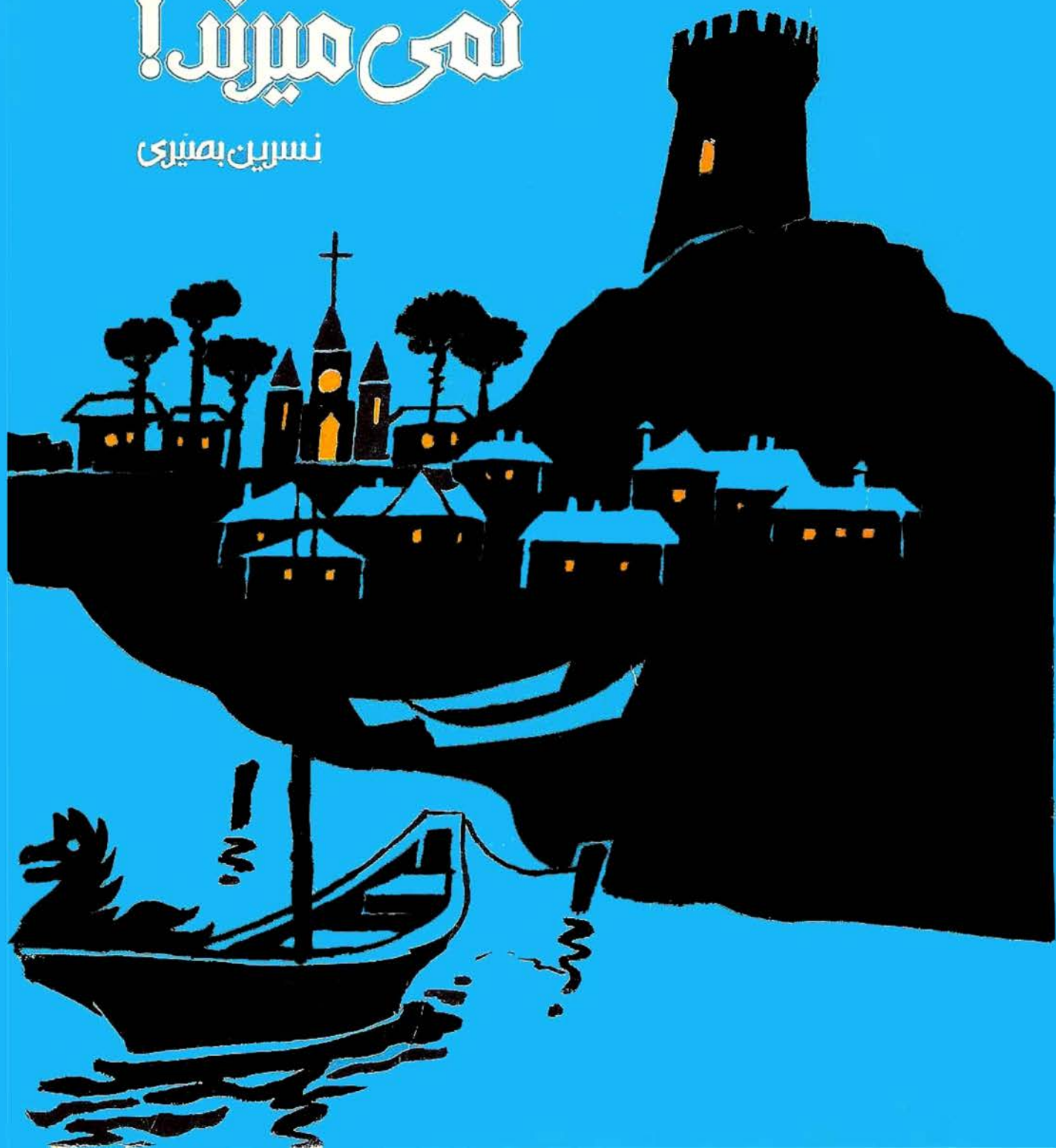


كورت ھلد

# اۆزگۈل ھا نەى مېرىندا!

نسرېن بىئىرى



کورت هلد به سال ۱۸۹۷ درینا زاده شد. پدرش درکارخانجات زایس آن شهر سرکارگر بود. کورت تا چهارده سالگی به مدرسه رفت و پس از آن مدرسه را ترک گفت و به کارگری پرداخت. در جست و جوی کار سفر طولانی اش را به سرزمین های گوناگون اروپایی آغاز کرد؛ یوگسلاوی و ایتالیا را شهر به شهر پیمود و خاطرات و یاد داشت های این سفر، بعدها به شکل داستان، شعر و رمان درآمد. پس از چند سال کار و کارآموزی در شغل شاگرد مکانیکی، در سال ۱۹۱۴ به آلمان بازگشت و به سربازی رفت و تا سال ۱۹۱۸ - پایان نخستین جنگ جهانی - سرباز بود. با شعله ور شدن آتش انقلاب ۱۹۱۸ آلمان فعالانه در آن شرکت کرد و در جبهه های هاله و هامبورگ جنگید.

کورت هلد در سال ۱۹۲۳ به امریکا رفت و پس از یک سال به آلمان بازگشت و با شغل کارگر ساده در معادن منطقه ی رور به کار پرداخت.

کورت هلد در سال ۱۹۳۳ با روی کار آمدن نازی ها دستگیر و زندانی شد و کلیه ی آثارش در شمار کتاب های ممنوعه درآمد. پس آزادی از زندان به کشور سوئیس گریخت و در آنجا برای نشریه های ادبی و ضد فاشیست مقاله نوشت.

کورت هلد از سال ۱۹۳۴ در شهری کارونای سوئیس اقامت گزید و از آن پس گاه در برلن و گاه در کارونا به سر می برد و سرگرم نوشتن بود.

the first 1000 h of the experiment, the mean number of eggs per female was 1.6 (95% CI 1.2–2.0).

The mean number of eggs per female in the second 1000 h of the experiment was 2.8 (95% CI 2.3–3.3), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 10.2$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the third 1000 h of the experiment was 3.7 (95% CI 3.2–4.2), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 14.2$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the fourth 1000 h of the experiment was 4.9 (95% CI 4.4–5.4), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 18.7$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the fifth 1000 h of the experiment was 6.0 (95% CI 5.5–6.5), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 24.1$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the sixth 1000 h of the experiment was 7.2 (95% CI 6.7–7.7), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 30.5$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the seventh 1000 h of the experiment was 8.5 (95% CI 8.0–9.0), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 37.9$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the eighth 1000 h of the experiment was 9.8 (95% CI 9.3–10.3), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 46.2$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the ninth 1000 h of the experiment was 11.2 (95% CI 10.7–11.7), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 55.5$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the tenth 1000 h of the experiment was 12.7 (95% CI 12.2–13.2), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 65.7$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the eleventh 1000 h of the experiment was 14.3 (95% CI 13.8–14.8), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 77.0$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the twelfth 1000 h of the experiment was 16.0 (95% CI 15.5–16.5), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 89.3$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the thirteenth 1000 h of the experiment was 17.8 (95% CI 17.3–18.3), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 102.7$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the fourteenth 1000 h of the experiment was 19.7 (95% CI 19.2–20.2), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 117.2$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the fifteenth 1000 h of the experiment was 21.7 (95% CI 21.2–22.2), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 132.9$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the sixteenth 1000 h of the experiment was 23.8 (95% CI 23.3–24.3), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 150.0$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the seventeenth 1000 h of the experiment was 26.0 (95% CI 25.5–26.5), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 168.3$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the eighteenth 1000 h of the experiment was 28.3 (95% CI 27.8–28.8), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 187.7$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the nineteenth 1000 h of the experiment was 30.7 (95% CI 30.2–31.2), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 209.0$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the twentieth 1000 h of the experiment was 33.2 (95% CI 32.7–33.7), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 232.3$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the twenty-first 1000 h of the experiment was 35.8 (95% CI 35.3–36.3), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 257.6$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the twenty-second 1000 h of the experiment was 38.5 (95% CI 38.0–39.0), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 294.9$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the twenty-third 1000 h of the experiment was 41.3 (95% CI 40.8–41.8), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 345.1$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the twenty-fourth 1000 h of the experiment was 44.2 (95% CI 43.7–44.7), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 409.3$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ). The mean number of eggs per female in the twenty-fifth 1000 h of the experiment was 47.3 (95% CI 46.8–47.8), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 487.5$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

The mean number of eggs per female in the twenty-sixth 1000 h of the experiment was 50.5 (95% CI 50.0–51.0), which is significantly higher than the mean number of eggs per female in the first 1000 h ( $F_{1,18} = 580.7$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).