

BERND SEBASTIAN KAMPS

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ENGLISCH  
FÜR  
MOLLIS & MÜSLIS

Zeichnungen: Leonardo Rivera

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## Vorwort

Seit der Erstveröffentlichung des Französisch-Bandes im August des letzten Jahres haben wir zahlreiche Leserzuschriften erhalten. Im Grundtenor positiv und angetan von unserem Unternehmen, waren die erfreulichsten sicher jene, die uns dazu gratulierten, "eine neue Ära des Sprachunterrichts eingeläutet zu haben" oder "von wesentlichen Beiträgen zur Völkerverständigung" sprachen. So schmeichelhaft und so erbauend diese Kommentare auch sind, so wäre es doch ungerecht, unseren kleinen Beitrag über Gebühr zu loben. Ausschlaggebend für die weite Verbreitung unserer Lehrbücher war weniger unser Lehrkonzept als vielmehr der Umstand, daß es glücklich auf einen Zeitgeist stieß, der bereit war, sich die Aneignung nützlichen Wissens Schweiß und gestresste Nerven kosten zu lassen. Ein paar Jahre früher, und unsere Ermunterung zu "Pauken und Büffeln" wäre wahrscheinlich auf wenig Resonanz gestoßen. Natürlich freuen wir uns, daß diese Resonanz nun vorhanden ist; wer in der Minderheit ist, muß ohnehin besser sein als die anderen!

Aufgrund der weiten Verbreitung des Englischen durch unser Schulsystem haben wir diesem Band keinen Grammatikteil beigelegt. Er zielt in seinem pädagogischen Anliegen daher ganz auf die Vermittlung eines Vokabulars, in dem sich eine junge Generation (wobei wir den Begriff "jung" nach oben hin gern ausdehnen...) wiedererkennen kann und dessen Begriffe die eigene Denkweise so getreu wie möglich in eine fremde Sprache übersetzen. Als Arbeitsweise empfehlen wir das bewährte Vorgehen: die Texte werden zunächst im ersten, möglichst schnellen Durchgang gelesen und anhand der Vokabellisten verstanden. Erst danach, im zweiten und intensiven Studium der Texte werden die Wortbedeutungen definitiv erlernt.

Auch hier möchten wir noch einmal betonen, daß nichts die Lernfähigkeit so fördert wie arbeits- und studienlose Zeit. Ein zwei- bis dreistündiges Arbeitspensum täglich wird angestrebt. Über die Art und Weise, sich die idealen Lernbedingungen zu schaffen, sind an anderer Stelle brillante Abhandlungen erschienen. Hier sei nur auf die hervorragende Einführung von A. Narcho und Mari Huana hingewiesen: "Lieber krankfeiern als gesundschaften."

Viel Spaß und viel Erfolg

Die Autoren

Cagliari, im März 1984

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"Teil A"

1. Kapitel

Die Kenntnis der nachfolgend aufgeführten Vokabeln wird für das Verständnis der Lehrbuchtexte vorausgesetzt.

A

after	nach
again	wieder
against	gegen
all	alles, alle
almost	beinahe, fast
alone	allein
already	schon
also	auch
although	obwohl
always	immer
and	und
another	noch ein
answer	antworten
arrive	ankommen
ask	fragen
at least	wenigstens, mindestens
at last	schließlich
away	weg, fort

B

be (was, been)	sein
be able to	können
beautiful	schön
because	weil
before	vorher; vor
begin (began, begun)	beginnen
besides	außerdem
besiege	belagern
better	besser
between	zwischen
blockade	Blockade
boy	Junge
break out	ausbrechen
bring (brought, brought)	bringen
brother	Bruder
but	aber; sondern
buy (bought, bought)	kaufen
by the way	übrigens

C

car	Auto
cheap	billig
child (Pl: children)	Kind
come (came, come)	kommen
conscientious objector	Kriegsdienstverweigerer
crowd	Menschenmenge

	<b>D</b>
daughter	Tochter
day	Tag
demonstrator	Demonstrant
dictatorship	Diktatur
discrimination	Diskriminierung
dissident	andersdenkend
do (did, done)	tun
drink (drank, drunk)	trinken
drive (drove, driven)	fahren
during	während
	<b>E</b>
eat (ate, eaten)	essen
enough	genug
escape	entkommen
evening	Abend
every	alle, jede(s,r)
everyone	jede(r,s)
except	außer
	<b>F</b>
fast	schnell
father	Vater
feel (felt, felt)	fühlen
few	wenige
find (found, found)	finden
first	erster
forget (forgot, forgotten)	vergessen
from	von (her)
	<b>G</b>
girl	Mädchen
give (gave, given)	geben
go (went, gone)	gehen
great	groß
	<b>H</b>
have to	müssen
have (had, had)	haben
he	er
help	helfen
her	ihr
here	hier
him	ihn, ihn
his	sein
hour	Stunde
house	Haus
how are you?	wie geht es dir (euch)?
how	wie

	<b>I, J, K</b>
if	falls, wenn
immigrant	Gastarbeiter
in order to	um zu
inside	drinnen
into	in (hinein)
it	es
just	gerade, einfach
know (knew, known)	kennen
	<b>L</b>
last	letzter
late	spät
like	wie
like	gern haben, mögen
listen	(zu-)hören
live	leben
long	lang
look	sehen, anschauen
lose (lost, lost)	verlieren
	<b>M</b>
make (made, made)	machen
man (Pl.: men)	Mann
many	viele
me	mir, mich
meet (met, met)	treffen
missile deployment	Raketenstationierung
month	Monat
morning	Morgen
mother	Mutter
much	viel
my	mein
	<b>N</b>
never	nie
next	nächste(r)
nobody	niemand
not ... yet	noch nicht
not	nicht
now	jetzt
	<b>O</b>
o'clock	Uhr (bei Zeitangaben)
of	von
old	alt
on	auf
once	einmal, einst
only	nur
oppose s.th.	gegen etw. sein
other	anderer
our	unser

	P, Q
parents	Eltern
peace movement	Friedensbewegung
perhaps	vielleicht
phone	anrufen
please	bitte
popular uprising	Volksaufstand
put (put, put)	setzen, stellen, legen
quite	ziemlich
	R
rare(ly)	selten
read (read, read)	lesen
ready	fertig
red	rot
remember	sich erinnern
reunification	Wiedervereinigung
right	richtig
	S
say (said, said)	sagen
school	Schule
second	zweiter
see (saw, seen)	sehen
self-defense	Notwehr
she	sie
short	kurz
since	seit
sister	Schwester
sleep (slept, slept)	schlafen
slow	langsam
small	klein
smile	lächeln
smoke	rauchen
some	einige
someone (s.o.)	jemand
something (s.th.)	etwas
son	Sohn
still	(immer) noch
stone-throwing	steinewerfend
struggle	kämpfen
study	studieren
	T
take (took, taken)	nehmen
that	das
that	jenes
the	der, die, das
their	ihr (Pl.)
them	sie (Akk. + Dat. Pl.)
then	dann
there	dort
these	diese (Pl.)

they	sie (Pl.)
think (thought, thought)	denken
third	dritter
this	dies
those	jene (Pl.)
though	obwohl
today	heute
tomorrow	morgen
too	auch
	U
undermine	unterwandern, unterminieren
understand (-stood, -stood)	verstehen
unless	es sei denn; wenn nicht
until	bis
us	uns
	V, W
very	sehr
want	wollen
water	Wasser
we	wir
week	Woche
what	was
when	wann
where	wo
whether	ob
which	welches (-e, -er)
who	wer
whose	deren, dessen
why	warum
with	mit
woman (Pl.: women)	Frau
work	arbeiten
wrong	falsch
	Y
year	Jahr
yesterday	gestern
you	du; ihr
you	dir, dich; euch
your	dein, euer



2. Kapitel

Drugs

- People don't realize that cigarettes are a real drug.
- As a matter of fact, they do cause a lot of illnesses.
- I don't understand why the government doesn't prohibit them like hashish and marijuana. Especially if you consider that these drugs are less dangerous to your health than alcohol and cigarettes. This has been proven pharmacologically.
- There is an explanation: the state can't control the drug market. Raising marijuana is too easy: all you need is a couple of seeds, some water, not even very much sun, and you get enough to last a year.
- So that's why the government lets people damage their health with cigarettes and alcohol (cirrhosis of the liver, heart attacks, lung cancer) while prohibiting the drugs that cause fewer problems?
- No, there is obviously another reason. The government is more interested in repressing the consumers than the drug itself. Since it is a well-known fact that most of these people are highly critical of society, prohibiting these substances is a political rather than a logical choice. Accepting these drugs would mean accepting another way of thinking and living.

people	die Leute
to realize	bemerken; sich klar werden über
real	wirklich
drug	Droge
as a matter of fact	in der Tat
to cause	verursachen
illness	Krankheit
to understand (-stood,-stood)	verstehen
government	Regierung
to prohibit	verbieten
like	wie
especially	vor allem
if	wenn
to consider	überlegen; denken; betrachten
less	weniger
dangerous	gefährlich

health	Gesundheit
less ... than	weniger ... als
to prove	beweisen
this has been proven	dies ist pharmakologisch bewiesen
pharmacologically	Erklärung
explanation	Staat
state	kontrollieren
to control	Drogenmarkt
drug market	aufziehen, züchten
to raise	zu einfach
too easy	alles, was du brauchst
all you need	ein paar
a couple of	Samen
seed	etwas
some	nicht einmal
not even	sehr viel Sonne
very much sun	genug
enough	dauern; hier: auskommen
to last	deshalb
that's why	lassen
to let (let, let)	zerstören
to damage	Leberzirrhose
cirrhosis of the liver	Herzinfarkt
heart attack	Lungenkrebs
lung cancer	während
while	weniger
fewer	offensichtlich
obviously	Grund; Vernunft
reason	interessiert an
interested in	unterdrücken
to repress	Verbraucher
consumer	die Droge selbst
the drug itself	da ja; seit
since	eine altbekannte Tatsache
a well-known fact	die meisten
most of	höchst kritisch gegenüber
highly critical of	Gesellschaft
society	Substanz
substance	ist eher eine politische als eine
is a political rather than	logische Wahl
a logical choice	annehmen, akzeptieren
to accept	meinen, bedeuten
to mean (meant, meant)	Denk- und Lebensart
way of thinking and living	

B-Text

1. - Hello. Hans. How are you?
- Fine, and you?
- Not bad, thanks.
- Have you already met my friend Marianne?
- No, but you've talked about her a lot.
- Excuse me a minute. I'll be right back.



- Hi. I'm Willi. Hans has told me a lot about you. He said you're from Berlin.  
 - Yes, I'm from Berlin.  
 - What's Berlin like?  
 - It's a rather pretty city. Have you ever been there?  
 - No, I've never been to Berlin. What do you do there?  
 - 1. I go to high school.  
 2. I am (a teacher, a nurse, a student, an actor, unemployed).  
 3. I'm on the dole.  
 - Have you been here long?  
 - No, I arrived last night.  
 - How long are you going to stay?  
 - I don't know yet. It depends on the people. If they all spoil me like Hans does, I could stay a month...

- You're a lot different than before. You've changed a great deal. You're not the same girl I met two years ago.  
 - I know. I feel different. I've led a very busy life, you know. I got married but it didn't work out so, we separated practically right after the wedding. Last week we got divorced. Good thing I got an abortion one month after the wedding!

- I don't know who I am anymore. I've lost all sense of reality! I get the feeling nobody loves me. I feel alone and I don't want to do anything anymore. I hate my job, my co-workers are idiots. They live to work, buy a house and watch television. They believe everything that is said on television and in the newspapers. There's a wall between us. Why did Maria leave me? Now that she's gone, life doesn't make any sense. Why do I go on living? Why don't I kill myself?

not bad	nicht schlecht
thanks	danke
to meet (met,met)	treffen
to talk	reden, sprechen
about	über
a lot	viel; eine Menge
to excuse	entschuldigen
I'll be right back	ich komme gleich wieder
I'm from Berlin	ich bin aus Berlin
what's Berlin like?	wie ist Berlin?
rather	ziemlich
a rather pretty city	eine ziemlich schöne Stadt
have you ever been there?	bist du schon mal dagewesen?
teacher	Lehrer
nurse	Krankenschwester
actor	Schauspieler
unemployed	arbeitslos; Arbeitsloser
to be on the dole	von der Sozialhilfe leben
long	hier: seit langem
last night	gestern abend
how long	wie lange
are you going to	wirst du

Drogen

to stay	bleiben
not ... yet	noch nicht
to depend on	abhängen von
people	Leute
to spoil	verwöhnen
I could	ich könnte
month	Monat

a lot	hier: sehr
different	verschieden
than	nach Vergleichen: als;
	hier: im Vergleich zu
to change	ändern; sich verändern
a great deal	eine Menge
same	gleiche, selbe
to feel (felt, felt)	sich fühlen, fühlen
I feel different	ich fühle mich anders
to lead (led, led) a busy life	ein bewegtes Leben führen
to get married	heiraten
it didn't work out	es ging nicht gut
so	daher
to separate	sich trennen; trennen
practically	praktisch
right after	sofort nach
wedding	Hochzeit
last week	letzte Woche
to get divorced	sich scheiden lassen
good thing ...	ein Glück, daß
to get an abortion	abtreiben lassen

I don't know who I am anymore	ich weiß nicht mehr, wer ich bin
to loose (lost, lost)	verlieren
sense of reality	Gefühl für die Wirklichkeit
to get the feeling	das Gefühl haben
nobody	niemand
to feel alone	sich einsam fühlen
I don't want to do anything	
anymore	ich habe zu nichts mehr Lust
to hate	hassen
co-worker	Mitarbeiter
to live to work	leben um zu arbeiten
to watch television	fernsehen
to believe	glauben
everything	alles
on television	im Fernsehen
newspaper	Zeitung
wall	Mauer
between	zwischen
to leave (left, left)	verlassen
now that	jetzt, da
life doesn't make any sense	das Leben hat keinen Sinn
to go on doing s.th.	etwas weiterhin tun
to kill oneself	sich umbringen

Die Nacht von Stammheim

3. Kapitel

The night of Stammheim

Do you know what happened to me last night? I went to see DIE BLEIERNE ZEIT by von Trotta. It was a terrifying movie that really reproduced the atmosphere of the Seventies in Germany. When I came out of the theater I was a wreck and I felt a deep hatred for the system. So, to calm down, I wandered around the town and the cold was good for me. I happened to run into Alice. She had seen the movie two days earlier. She told me that the night Baader and Ensslin died, they burnt German cars in Sardinia. Evidently, no one ever believed the official version of suicide, especially in France and Italy. Everyone is convinced that they were killed. We got home very late. Just before saying goodnight, do you know what happened? Alice kissed me! I think I'm falling in love.

to happen	geschehen, passieren
last night	gestern abend
terrifying	schrecklich
really	wirklich
to reproduce	wiedergeben
the Seventies	die 70er Jahre
to come out	herauskommen
theater	hier: Kino
wreck	Wrack
to be a wreck	hier: total erschlagen sein
deep	tief
hatred	Haß
to calm down	sich beruhigen
to wander	hier: umherschweifen
around the town	durch die Stadt
cold	Kälte
I happened to run into Alice	zufällig traf ich Alice
earlier	zuvor, früher
to die (died, died)	sterben
to burn	verbrennen
evidently	offensichtlich
no one	keiner
no one ever believed	keiner hat je geglaubt
suicide	Selbstmord
especially	besonders
France	Frankreich
Italy	Italien

Die Nacht von Stammheim

everyone	jeder, alle
convinced	überzeugt
to kill	umbringen, töten
to get home	nach Hause kommen
late	spät
to say goodnight	sich eine gute Nacht wünschen
just before	kurz bevor
to fall in love	sich verlieben

B-Text

- So what shall we eat tonight?
- I don't know, but I feel like eating something good. We've eaten only bread and jam for days!
- What about grilling a steak?
- That's a great idea! We can invite Susan and Paul, too.
- Sure! It'll be a fun evening with them.
  
- Shall we go to the supermarket?
- Yes, that way we won't have to go to three different stores.
- I'll go buy the meat while you get the vegetables.
- Wait a minute! Maybe we should make a list. There's hardly anything to eat at home. The fridge has been empty for a week. This morning there wasn't even any sugar for the coffee.
- Alright. Then I'll go get the meat, the milk, the cheese and the yogurt.
- Listen, which vegetables should I get?
- Get some lettuce, a pound of tomatoes and a pound and a half of potatoes.
- And what about fruit?
- Whatever they have. Peaches aren't very expensive right now and watermelon is alright, too.
- O.K. Is there any oil, vinegar and garlic at home?
- Yes, there's still some. But remind me to get bread!
- And wine!
- Oh. I knew something was missing. I would have forgotten half the stuff without you. Shall we get a rosé?

what shall we eat tonight	was essen wir heute abend
to feel like doing s.th.	gern etwas tun
something good	etwas Gutes
bread	Brot
jam	Marmelade
for days	tagelang
what about	was hältst du (hältst ihr) von
a great idea	eine tolle Idee
to invite	einladen
sure	sicher
it'll be	es wird
fun evening	spaßiger Abend

Die Nacht von Stammheim

shall we go	sollen wir gehen
that way	auf diese Weise
we won't have to	wir müssen nicht
store	Laden
I'll go buy the meat	ich gehe das Fleisch kaufen
while	während
to get	hier: kaufen, besorgen
vegetables	Gemüse
to wait	warten
maybe	vielleicht
we should	wir sollten
to make a list	einen Einkaufszettel machen
there's hardly anything	es ist kaum noch etwas
at home	zu Hause
fridge	Kühlschrank
has been empty for a week	ist schon seit einer Woche leer
this morning	heute morgen
sugar	Zucker
alright	in Ordnung
milk	Milch
cheese	Käse
lettuce	Salat
tomato	Tomate
a pound and a half	anderthalb Pfund
potato	Kartoffel
fruit	Obst
whatever they have	was es gerade gibt
peach	Pfirsich
expensive	teuer
right now	im Augenblick
watermelon	Wassermelone
oil	Öl
vinegar	Essig
garlic	Knoblauch
there's still some	davon ist noch da
to remind	erinnern
wine	Wein
to miss	fehlen
I would have forgotten	ich hätte vergessen
half the stuff	die Hälfte der Sachen
without	ohne

## 4. Kapitel

## Love

Hi! You look happy. What's up?

Maybe I shouldn't tell you. Something incredible has happened. I've fallen in love.

Really? I must say I'm not totally surprised. You've been strange, even slightly depressed, for a couple of weeks. You were ripe for falling in love. Is he goodlooking?

I don't know if she's goodlooking or not. It depends on your taste. I like her a lot; she's really fascinating.

What do you mean, she? You don't mean to tell me that...

You got me right. It's a woman.

But you never told me you were a lesbian!

I never knew either. It's the first time that it has happened to me.

Why do you think it happened?

I don't know. I didn't even realize it was happening. You know who she is, by the way. Her name is Eve.

Eve, the Greek?

Yes, that's her. I liked her from the start but in the last few weeks we became inseparable. And last night I took her to the airport. I don't quite know how it happened but suddenly she was in my arms. She started crying without saying a word while trying to kiss me.

And what was your reaction?

I was very upset. Suddenly, I realized that her contact gave me an enormous pleasure. My head was spinning and I melted. I would have liked to kiss her back but I ran away instead.

What are you going to do now?

I don't know. I don't even know if she's coming back. But that's not what's worrying me now. I'm just crazy about her and this is something new for me. I must say I enjoy thinking about her, dreaming about her. I never imagined having such an intense relationship with a woman!

happy	glücklich
incredible	unglaublich
to fall (fell, fallen) in love	sich verlieben
I must say	ich muß sagen
surprised	überrascht
strange	komisch, seltsam
slightly	leicht
depressed	depressiv
for a couple of weeks	ein paar Wochen lang
ripe	reif
good-looking	gutaussehend
taste	Geschmack
to like	mögen
fascinating	faszinierend
you don't mean to tell me	du willst mir doch nicht etwa sagen
you got me right	du hast schon richtig verstanden
I never knew either	ich wußte es selber nicht
to realize	bemerken; sich etwas bewußt machen
by the way	übrigens
that's her	sie ist es
from the start	von Anfang an
to become (became, become)	werden
inseparable	unzer trennlich
to take (took, taken) s.o. to airport	jemand nach ... bringen
I don't quite know	Flughafen
suddenly	ich weiß gar nicht genau
to cry	plötzlich
word	weinen
to try (tried, tried)	Wort
upset	versuchen
contact	durcheinander
enormous	hier: körperlicher Kontakt
pleasure	sehr groß
to melt	Vergnügen, Lust
I would have liked to	dahinschmelzen, zerfließen
to kiss her back	ich hätte (wäre) so gern
to run (ran, run) away	ihre Küsse erwidern
instead	davonlaufen
to worry	statt dessen
to be crazy about s.o.	beunruhigen
to enjoy	nach jemandem verrückt sein
to think about s.o.	genießen
to dream about s.o.	an jn denken
to imagine	von jm träumen
relationship	sich vorstellen
	Beziehung

## B-Text

- Good morning, Miss.
- Good morning. May I help you?
- Yes, I'd like three pounds of beef.
- For a roast?
- Yes.

- Is this alright? It weighs a little more.
- That's fine. How much is it?
- \$9.50 (nine-fifty; nine dollars and fifty cents).
- Thanks.
- Good morning. How much are the peaches?
- \$1.50 (one-fifty; a dollar-fifty; one dollar and fifty cents) a pound. How many pounds would you like?
- Two pounds are enough. Do you have corn, too?
- Certainly. How many would you like?
- Six, please.

Can you give me a hand?  
 Sure, I'm not doing anything.  
 I'll show you how to roast a pig.  
 Does it take long?  
 Yes, a couple of hours, because you cook it on the bar-be-cue.  
 Where did you learn how to cook?  
 From my grandmother. Don't you know how to cook?  
 No, in Germany we don't cook much.

Thank heavens there are Turks in Berlin. At least they bring in a little culinary culture. In their neighbourhood, at the market along the Landwehrkanal, you can find everything: fresh olives, eggplants, green peppers, zucchinis, excellent Romano cheese. We've discovered new recipes, like peperonata, for example, and yogurt sauce, which free us some from our usual boiled potatoes. I always look forward to shopping in the Turkish market. The atmosphere is so pleasant that you forget all the ugliness around you, even the wall.

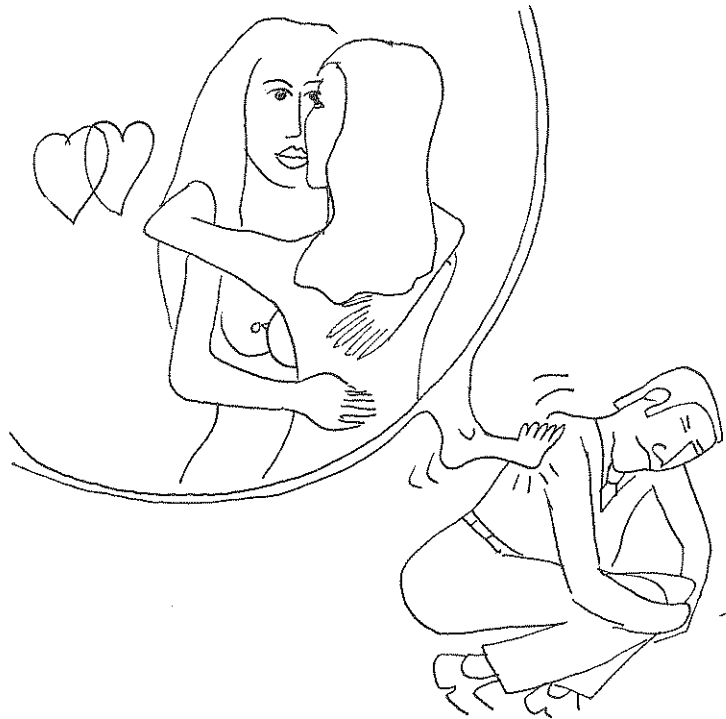
Oh! Finally a little rest!  
 I was dying of hunger! Did you see how much I ate?  
 You drank a lot, too.  
 You noticed?  
 Sure, after a half hour you were already drunk.  
 I still am! My head's spinning. I want to go to bed.  
 Not right away though. First we have to wash the dishes.  
 Are you crazy? Wash dishes at this hour?  
 Yes, we'd better wash them now. Tomorrow we are going out and in a few days the kitchen will be full of cockroaches.  
 Oh shit! I hate to wash dishes! That's why I never cook!

may I help you?	im Laden: bitte schön?
I'd like	ich hätte gern
roast	Braten
is this alright	geht das so?
to weigh	wiegen
a little more	ein wenig mehr
fine	hier: gut
how much is it?	wieviel kostet es?
how many + Substantiv	wieviel
corn	Mais
certainly	sicher

to give (gave, given) a hand	helfen
anything	nichts
to show (showed, shown)	zeigen
pig	Schwein
to take (took, taken) long	lange dauern
a couple of	ein paar
to cook	kochen
bar-be-cue	Bratrost
to learn (learnt, learnt)	lernen
from	von
grandmother	Großmutter

thank heavens	Gottseidank!
Turk	Türke
at least	wenigstens
a little	ein wenig
culinary culture	Kochkultur
in their neighbourhood	hier: bei ihnen
market	Markt
along	längs, entlang
fresh	frisch
eggplant	Aubergine
green pepper	Paprika
Romano cheese	Schafskäse
to discover	entdecken
new	neu
recipe	Rezept
like ... for example	wie zum Beispiel
sauce	Soße
to free from	befreien von
some	hier: ein wenig
usual	gewöhnlich
boiled potatoes	in Wasser gekochten Kartoffel
to look forward to doing	sich darauf freuen, zu tun
to shop	einkaufen gehen
pleasant	angenehm
to forget (forgot, forgotten)	vergessen
all the ugliness	die ganze Häßlichkeit
around you	um dich herum
even	selbst

finally	endlich
rest	Ruhe
to die (died, died) of	sterben vor
a lot	eine Menge
to notice	bemerkten
after a half hour	nach einer halben Stunde
drunk	betrunken
I still am!	ich bin es immer noch
head	Kopf
to spin	sich drehen
bed	Bett
not right away though	aber nicht sofort
first	zuerst



to wash dishes  
crazy  
at this hour  
we'd better wash them now  
to go out  
kitchen  
full of  
cockroach  
shit!  
to hate  
never

abwaschen  
verrückt  
um diese Zeit  
am besten würden wir sofort spülen  
ausgehen  
Küche  
voll von  
Küchenschabe  
Scheiße!  
hassen  
nie

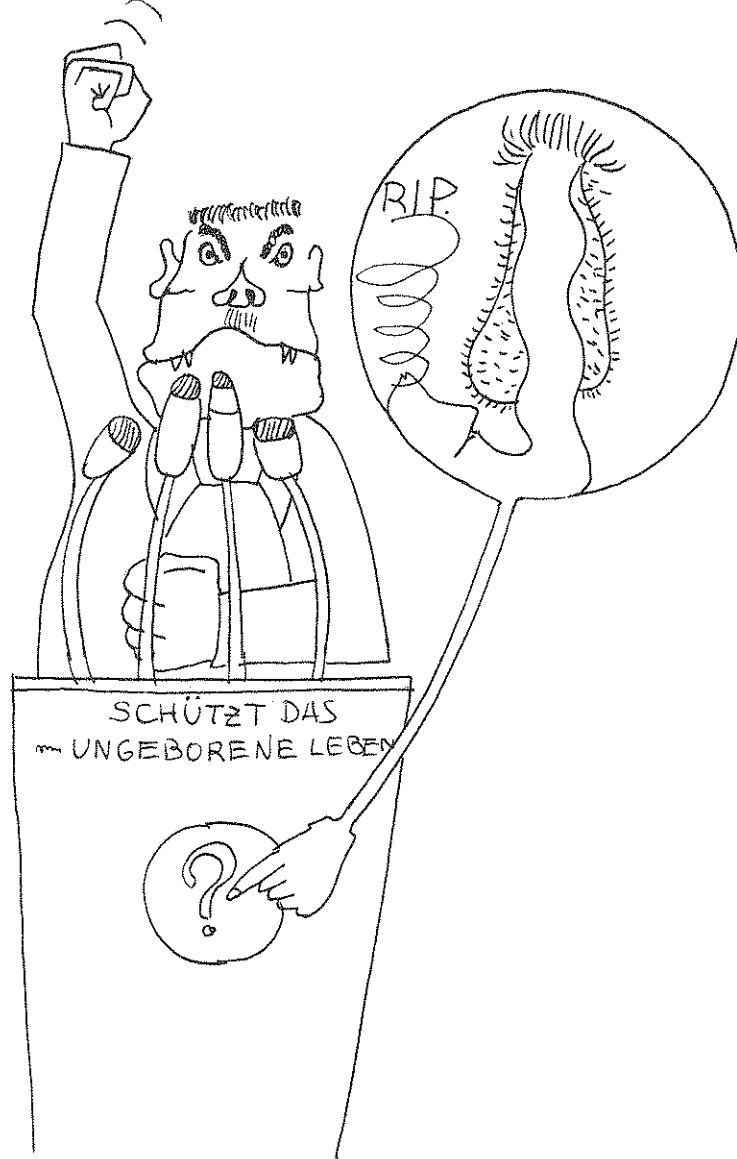
5. Kapitel

The Impotent

- They are talking about a new abortion law. Have you heard?
- Yes, since the right wing has been in power they've been wanting to "amend" it, as they say.
- Will an amendment change much?
- It depends. In some Länder in Germany, enforcement of the existing law ran into trouble from the start. In Bavaria, for example, women have always had a hard time aborting. A governing class with all the characteristics of underdevelopment still exists today.
- What if they changed the law altogether?
- Well, that would really be shitty! Think of those old farts in Bundestag with their fat bellies and bald heads who decide our fate. It's enough to make you want to throw up.

abortion  
law  
to hear (heard, heard)  
right wing  
to be in power  
to amend  
as they say  
amendment  
enforcement  
existing  
to run into trouble  
from the start  
Bavaria  
to have a hard time  
doing s.th.  
to abort  
governing class  
characteristic  
underdevelopment  
it still exists today  
what if  
altogether  
shitty  
fart  
fat  
belly  
bald heads

Abtreibung  
Gesetz  
hören  
hier: die Christdemokraten  
an der Macht sein  
abändern; verbessern  
wie sie sagen  
hier: Gesetzesänderung  
Durchführung  
bestehend  
Schwierigkeiten haben  
von Anfang an  
Bayern  
  
Schwierigkeiten haben, etwas zu tun  
abtreiben  
regierende Klasse  
Kennzeichen  
Unterentwicklung  
es gibt es heute immer noch  
und wenn  
ganz und gar; gänzlich  
beschissen  
etwa: Arschloch  
fett  
Bauch  
Glatzköpfe



to decide	beschließen
fate	Schicksal
to throw (threw, thrown) up	sich übergeben

B-Text

- How can you stand to live in such a climate? I've been here in Frankfurt for two weeks and I still haven't seen the sun. Is the sky always this grey?  
 - Unfortunately, yes. We almost always have bad weather in the fall. You know good and well we rarely see the sun around here. Now do you see why people have such sad faces?  
 - At least you get snow in the winter.  
 - It depends. In the mountains, yes. But on the plain it snows very little- two or three weeks at the most.  
 - And for the rest of the winter?  
 - Grey skies and rain. Often for weeks at a time.  
 - And what do you do all that time? Don't you ever go out?  
 - Only on sunny days. Otherwise we stay home or we go to the movies or out for a drink. It's too cold outside!

how can you stand	wie haltet ihr aus
climate	Klima
I've been here for two weeks	ich bin hier seit zwei Wochen
sky	Himmel
this grey	so grau
unfortunately	unglücklicherweise; hier: leider
almost always	fast immer
bad weather	schlechtes Wetter
fall	Herbst
rarely	selten
sad	traurig
face	Gesicht
snow	Schnee
mountain	Berg
on the plain	in der Ebene
to snow	schneien
very little	sehr wenig
at the most	höchstens
rain	Regen
at a time	an einem Stück
all that time	die ganze Zeit
on sunny days	an sonnigen Tagen
otherwise	sonst
to stay home	zu Hause bleiben
to go to the movies	ins Kino gehen
outside	draußen



6. Kapitel

The Sandwich

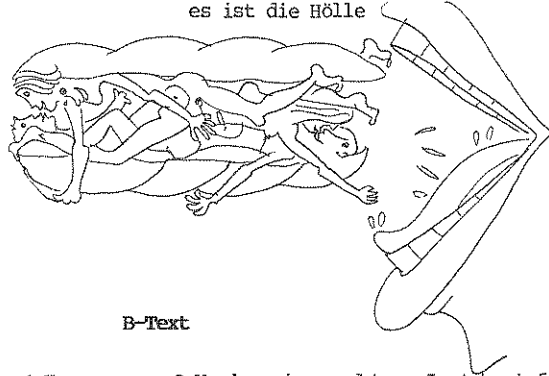
- What's happening to you, Birgit? I've never seen you so pale. Are you staying out nights?  
 - No, but I didn't sleep a wink all night. Klaus and I are having trouble, you know.  
 - This isn't the first time!  
 - No, but yesterday Klaus told me that he's met another woman.  
 - Is that right? Isn't he the one who swore he saw no one but you? I'm surprised, but I have to admit it's understandable. If I recall correctly, you had an affair with another man, too, didn't you?  
 - I still do. I broke up with Peter for a short time but then we decided to see each other again regularly. Since then he has been coming to Köln once a week and he spends the day with me.  
 - So why are you complaining? Because Klaus is doing what you do?  
 - I know you're right. I told him to go out myself, hoping he'd fall for another woman and understand me better. But now that he has, I can't stand the thought of him being with her.  
 - What did you say? You pushed him into another woman's arms? You must be crazy!  
 Think whatever you want. I just couldn't take his jealous fits anymore. When I met Peter, Klaus changed completely. He wouldn't talk to me anymore, he was no longer affectionate. Or he would create terrible scenes. Even blackmail: he threatened to kill himself.  
 - He's not talking about suicide anymore, is he?  
 - No, he seems quite happy.  
 - That's good, don't you think? Better in love than dead, right?  
 - Of course, but it still hurts. I can't understand myself. I was sure I wasn't the jealous type. I was prepared for this to happen one day and I wasn't worried about it. But now that I'm going through it -no longer in my imagination but in

reality- I am finding out that I had a false image of myself. I can't sleep anymore. I'm not hungry. I don't feel like doing anything. It's hell!

what's happening to you?	was ist los mit dir?
pale	blaß
to stay out nights	nächtelang durchfeiern
I didn't sleep a wink	ich habe kein Auge zugetan
all night	die ganze Nacht
to have trouble	Probleme haben
to meet (met, met)	treffen
the one	hier: derjenige
to swear (swore, sworn)	schwören
no one but you	niemand außer dir
to admit	zugeben
understandable	verständlich
to recall	sich erinnern
correctly	richtig
affair	hier: Beziehung
to break (broke, broken) up	Schluß machen
for a short time	für kurze Zeit
regularly	regelmäßig
since then	seit jener Zeit
he has been coming	kommt er
once a week	einmal in der Woche
to spend the day	den Tag verbringen
to complain	sich beklagen
you're right	du hast recht
to fall (fell, fallen) for s.o.	sich in jn verlieben
I can't stand the thought	ich kann den Gedanken nicht ertragen
the thought of him being	
with her	der Gedanke, daß er mit ihr
	zusammen ist
to push	drängen, stoßen
whatever	was auch immer
I couldn't take anymore	ich konnte nicht mehr ertragen
jealous fit	Eifersuchtsanfall
affectionate	zärtlich
to create terrible scenes	fürchtliche Szenen machen
blackmail	Erpressung
to threaten	drohen, androhen
to kill oneself	sich umbringen
quite happy	ziemlich glücklich
better in love than dead	besser verliebt als tot
of course	sicher, selbstverständlich
to hurt (hurt, hurt)	verletzen
to be the jealous type	leicht eifersüchtig sein
I was prepared for this to	
happen one day	ich war darauf vorbereitet, daß
	dies eines Tages geschehen würde
to be worried about s.th	sich wegen etw. Sorgen machen

Beziehungssandwich

to go through s.th hier: durch etwas hindurchmüssen  
 no longer hier: nicht mehr  
 in my imagination in meiner Einbildung  
 in reality in der Wirklichkeit  
 to have a false image of oneself von sich ein falsches Bild haben  
 I don't fell like doing anything ich habe zu nichts mehr Lust  
 it's hell es ist die Hölle



B-Text

z.: Hi, you guys! How are you? You're nice and tan. Just back from vacation?  
 x.: Yes, we got back the night before last.  
 z.: And did you have fun?  
 y.: Not exactly. We were a bit unlucky.  
 x.: Right from the start, as soon as we took of.  
 y.: The night we took the ferry there was a terrible storm.  
 z.: Where did you go to need a ferry?  
 x.: To Sardinia, didn't you know?  
 z.: Oh yes, now I remember.  
 y.: Well, the sea was wild. The ship seemed about to break in two.  
 x.: And everyone was getting sick. We didn't sleep a wink all night.  
 y.: And when we got there we were sick for two days.  
 x.: Inside the tent at 100 in the shade.  
 z.: Good grief! Didn't you go swimming? I hear the sea is marvelous.  
 x.: That's true. Only we made the mistake of starting our trip on the Emerald Coast. We never should have done that. The countryside is beautiful but, other than that, the places to stay are very expensive and you wouldn't believe the people!  
 z.: And then where did you go?  
 x.: Just about everywhere. But since it was August, the island was full of tourists.  
 z.: But you were tourists, too, weren't you?  
 y.: (hüstel, hüstel) Hmm ... alright. I guess so, but...  
 x.: You haven't heard the best part yet. When we got to Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia in the south of the island, they stole all our stuff.

(Fortsetzung folgt)

Beziehungssandwich

nice and tan schön braungebrannt  
 just back from gerade zurück von  
 vacation Ferien  
 the night before last vorletzte Nacht  
 to have fun sich amüsieren  
 not exactly nicht ganz  
 a bit ein wenig  
 to be unlucky Pech haben  
 as soon as sobald  
 to take off losfahren  
 ferry Fähre  
 terrible fürchterlich  
 storm Sturm  
 to need brauchen, benötigen  
 to remember sich erinnern  
 sea Meer  
 wild hier: stürmisch  
 ship Schiff  
 to seem scheinen  
 to be about to im Begriff sein zu tun  
 to break in two auseinanderbrechen  
 to get sick krank werden  
 to get there ankommen  
 inside the tent im Zelt  
 at 100 in the shade bei 100 Grad im Schatten  
 good grief meine Güte  
 marvelous wunderschön  
 to make the mistake of den Fehler machen, zu  
 trip Reise  
 Emerald Coast Costa Smeralda  
 countryside Landschaft  
 beautiful schön  
 other than that darüber hinaus  
 expensive teuer  
 and you wouldn't believe the people  
 und von den Leuten will ich gar  
 nicht erst reden  
 ein wenig überall  
 da  
 Insel  
 voll von  
 na ja, stimmt schon...  
 not ... yet noch nicht  
 the best part das Beste  
 to get to ankommen  
 capital Hauptstadt  
 in the south of im Süden  
 to steal (stole, stolen) stehlen  
 stuff Zeug

7. Kapitel

Love-crazed

I gave Benjamin my telephone number hoping he'd call me but he hasn't. Not even a letter. I feel like I'm slipping into a void. I'm desperate. It was too good to last but for him it was probably just a fling,... fun, but nothing more. I started dreaming again like I did as a girl. I imagined going to Berlin to pay him a visit. I know you can't understand why I need to love in such an unrealistic way but it's the only way I know of to overcome my problems. Unfortunately, I'm always doing the wrong thing. I didn't just make up my love for Benjamin - it's so overpowering I can't think about anything else. Please don't hide anything from me. Even if it hurts, I prefer knowing the truth. Wait, you say? What a horrible word! And hoping is even worse. I was afraid there was no way out of it but I didn't want to believe it. Living alone doesn't seem like the best solution- I couldn't do it. I need love- to love and be loved- so badly that I must frighten away the men I meet on the street. I look at all the men around me and I find them ugly, insignificant. Benjamin was exactly what I was looking for.

to call s.o.	jn anrufen
not even	nicht einmal
letter	Brief
to slip	ausrutschen, wegrutschen
void	Leere
desperate	verzweifelt
too good to last	zu schön, um anzudauern
fling	hier: Abenteuer
to pay a visit	besuchen
to need	benötigen, nötig haben
unrealistic	wirklichkeitsfremd, unrealistisch
way	hier: Art und Weise
to overcome (overcame, overcome)	hier: lösen
unfortunately	unglücklicherweise
to do the wrong thing	das Falsche tun
to make up	erfinden
overpowering	überwältigend
to think (thought, thought)	

about s.th.	an etw. denken
to hide (hid, hidden)	
s.th from s.o	etw. vor jm verstecken
to hurt (hurt, hurt)	verletzen
truth	Wahrheit
to wait	warten
horrible	gräßlich
even worse	noch schlimmer
to be afraid	Angst haben
to believe	glauben
alone	allein
to seem	aussehen, scheinen
solution	Lösung
so badly	hier: unbedingt
to frighten away	abschrecken
on the street	auf der Straße
to look at s.o.	jn ansehen
ugly	häßlich
insignificant	unbedeutend
to look for s.th.	etw. erwarten

B-Text

(Fortsetzung von Kapitel 6)

z.: Really, all your stuff? How come?  
x.: We left it in the car which was parked near the port. We were away just two hours to visit Castello, the historical center of Cagliari.  
z.: And you left all your stuff in the car?  
y.: Of course. The car was really full.  
z.: Then don't complain. It's your own darn fault. You never leave anything in a car, especially when it's parked in a big city.  
x.: We weren't even insured!  
z.: Tough luck! You didn't follow the rules of the game. You enticed the thieves.  
y.: (hüstel) Hmm ... you may be right. But that's not all. Driving back the car broke down.  
x.: And fixing it took all the money we had for the boat. Without Paolo, our Sardinian friend, we never would have made it.  
z.: So you didn't have such a great time?  
y.: Oh, a great time, sure! But now we have to rest up from our vacation.

how come?	fan.: wie ist denn das passiert?
to leave (left, left)	lassen
near	nahe bei
port	Hafen
to be away	weggehen
to visit	besichtigen
historical center	Altstadt
from the outside	von draußen
to complain	sich beklagen

it's your own darn fault  
 especially  
 to be insured  
 tough luck  
 to follow  
 rule  
 game  
 to entice

etwa: das ist euer Bier  
 besonders  
 versichert sein  
 Pech gehabt  
 folgen; respektieren  
 Regel  
 Spiel  
 verlocken, verführen



thief (Pl: thieves)  
 you may be right  
 to break down  
 to fix  
 boat  
 we never would have made it  
 to have a great time  
 to rest up

Dieb  
 du hast vielleicht recht  
 kaputtgehen  
 reparieren  
 Schiff, Boot  
 wir hätten es nie geschafft  
 sich toll amüsieren  
 sich erholen

8. Kapitel

Midlife-Crisis

- Happy Birthday, Ulli.
- (no answer)
- What's the matter? Isn't today your birthday?
- (Ulli is really depressed. He's been crying over his 30th birthday for days)
- Really! I don't understand you, Ulli. Don't tell me you feel old at 30!
- Not old, but you know...
- Come on! Don't get carried away. Life begins at thirty. You're at the best age.
- You're wrong, my dear. Maybe it was that way once, but times have changed.
- Don't be ridiculous!
- I'm not being ridiculous. You're right, once social life began at around 30, at least for men. By then they had managed to get a job, a house, they had "tied the knot", as they used to say, and they were full of prospects.
- Try to be clearer, Ulli. I can't understand what you're trying to say.
- It's not hard. Times have simply changed. In the old days our parents and grandparents didn't live before they were 30. Only at that age they began to live as if the future belonged to them.
- What are you trying to get at?
- All I know is that I've just turned 30 and I have no hope of making something of my life, there are no job prospects. On the other hand, in my youth I had all the privileges my parents' salaries could afford. At twenty, I had everything I desired. Our generation lacked nothing in the way of material goods and we're going to have a hard time putting up with less.
- And what does this have to do with the crisis you were talking about?
- That's the problem in a nutshell: ending up without prospects after having led a rather interesting life, full of

hope. This problem never used to come up till you were forty-five -it was what they called the mid-life crisis. Now everything has to be thought out all over and changes must be made...

birthday	Geburtstag
answer	Antwort
what's the matter?	was ist denn los?
depressed	erschlagen, depressiv
to cry over	wegen ... weinen
for days	seit Tagen
come on!	los, los!
to get carried away	hier: übertreiben
life	Leben
at the best age	im besten Alter
to be wrong	sich täuschen
dear	Lieber
once	früher
times have changed	die Zeiten haben sich geändert
ridiculous	lächerlich
by then	bis dahin
to manage to do s.th.	es schaffen, etw. zu tun
to tie (tied, tied) the knot	hier: heiraten
as they used to say	wie sie zu sagen pflegten
prospect	Perspektive, Aussicht
clear	klar
hard	hier: schwierig
simply	einfach
in the old days	hier: früher
grandparents	Großeltern
to belong	gehören
to try to get at	auf etwas hinauswollen
to turn	hier: werden
hope	Hoffnung
on the other hand	auf der anderen Seite
youth	Jugend
salary	Gehalt
to afford	gewähren
to desire	wünschen
to lack s.th.	etwas nicht haben
in the way of material goods	hier: auf materiellem Gebiet
to put up with less	mit weniger auskommen
to have a hard time	Schwierigkeiten haben
the problem in a nutshell	hier: kurz ausgedrückt
to end up without	am Ende ohne ... dastehen
to lead (led, led)	führen
to come (came, come) up	hier: sich stellen
till	bis
to think out all over	alles noch einmal überdenken

BText

Hi! What are you doing around here?  
 I live nearby. Didn't you know?  
 You live near here? Since when?  
 A little over three months. My house is right near the market. Can you see that house down there, to the left of that big tree? Well, my apartment is on the second (2nd) floor. Look! From here you can even see the window of my room. You can see I've planted lots of pretty flowers. You know, the flowers that Fritz likes so much.  
 Oh yes, I know. So how do you like it here?  
 It depends. The house is much nicer than the old one. Do you remember where I used to live? In that damp flat with practically no light? I worked on it a lot and completely remodelled it, but it was still a hole. It didn't even have a bathroom! On the other hand, I was much more relaxed in the old house. No one bothered me like they do here.  
 What do you mean?  
 It isn't easy. You know, the landlord lives downstairs and he is a real bugger. All I wanted was to live in peace but as it turns out I have to put up with this guy who has nothing to do but count his money, spy on the tenants and gossip about them behind their backs. If you make a little noise, the next day you get a note reminding you of the apartment regulations. The same thing happens when friends come and spend the night with me. Can you imagine?  
 Doesn't this guy work?  
 No, he doesn't do anything. Even though he's still rather young. He lives on apartment rentals. A real parasite!

around here	hier in der Gegend
nearby	in der Nähe
since when	seit wann
a little over	ein wenig mehr als
right near	direkt neben
down there	da hinten
to the left of	links von
big	groß
tree	Baum
apartment	Wohnung
on the second floor	im zweiten Stock
from here	von hier aus
even	sogar
window	Fenster
room	Zimmer
to plant	anpflanzen
lots of	eine Menge
pretty	schön
flower	Blume, Pflanze
to like	mögen
how do you like it here?	wie gefällt es dir hier?
it depends	das kommt darauf an
nice	hübsch
much nicer	viel hübscher
than the old one	als das alte

## Midlife-Crisis

to remember	sich erinnern
where I used to live	wo ich früher wohnte
damp	feucht
flat	Mietwohnung
light	Licht
to work on	an etwas arbeiten
a lot	eine Menge
completely	völlig
to remodel	renovieren
still	immer noch
hole	Loch
bathroom	Bad
on the other hand	auf der anderen Seite
much more relaxed	viel entspannter
no one	niemand
to bother	belästigen
like they do here	wie sie es hier tun
to mean (meant, meant)	meinen
easy	leicht
landlord	Hausbesitzer
downstairs	unten ein
bugger	etwa: Nervensäge
all I wanted	alles, was ich wollte
to live in peace	in Frieden leben
as it turns out	wie sich herausstellt
to put up	sich gefallen lassen; sich abfinden mit
guy	Typ
to count	zählen
to spy	ausspionieren
tenant	Mieter
to gossip about	tratschen über
behind their backs	hinter ihrem Rücken
noise	Lärm
note	hier: Brief
to remind of	erinnern an
apartment regulation	Hausordnung
the same thing	das gleiche
to spend (spent, spent)	verbringen
to imagine	sich vorstellen
he doesn't do anything	er tut nichts
even though	selbst wenn
still	noch
young	jung
to live on	leben von
apartment rentals	Mieteinnahmen
parasite	Parasit

## Mitgliedschaft in einer terroristischen Vereinigung

### 9. Kapitel

#### Armed gang...

- By the way, have you already done your military service?
- No, and I don't intend to. In five months I'm going to Berlin.
- Is it that easy to go there? Can't they get you anyway?
- Not if you're smart. You must not make the mistake of leaving without notifying them. You just send them a letter saying that you've taken up residence in Berlin and that you hope they have no objections. That way they can't do anything to you.
- Not so dumb! I did my time as a civil servant. Really dull, but better than playing the fool with a gun.
- You bet! I'd go wild in the service. I'd probably spend half the time in the pen. Whenever I see a soldier I feel sick. They are the impersonification of imbecility!
- Right! Wherever the hierarchy is as rigid as it is in the army, human stupidity knows no bounds.
- And that's not the only problem. Soldiers are dangerous people. Just remember history: every time they started playing their strange games people suffered greatly. Mankind has always been divided into those who make war and those who suffer its consequences. This is true of soldiers of all political colours. Soldiers are the scum of the earth!
- They should be prosecuted for belonging to an armed gang.
- Certainly. Criminals used to hide in armies just as fascists from all over do nowadays. Armies are a constant danger. They can overthrow the legal government of their country at any time, they can torture, destroy, rape. This behavior, if you think about it a little, is quite understandable: since they are trained in violence, conquering, destruction and maiming, occasionally they like to practice the "know-how" they have sacrificed their lives for.
- The situation in Germany today is still pretty calm, isn't it?
- For now it is. But who can say it will always be that way?

## Mitgliedschaft in einer terroristischen Vereinigung

Since no one can guarantee that the German army won't some day behave like the armies of all the world, they must be considered potential criminals. Members of an armed gang, as you said before. In any case, they are much more dangerous for the common man than the ones they used to call terrorists.



by the way  
military service  
to intend  
to get (got, got)  
anyway

übrigens  
Kriegsdienst  
beabsichtigen  
hier: holen  
trotzdem

## Mitgliedschaft in einer terroristischen Vereinigung

smart  
mistake  
to leave (left, left)  
to notify  
to send (sent, sent)  
to take up residence  
objection  
dumb  
I did my time  
civil servant  
dull  
to play the fool  
gun  
you bet!  
I'd go wild  
probably  
half the time  
pen  
whenever  
soldier  
to feel sick  
impersonification  
imbecility  
hierarchy  
as rigid as  
human  
stupidity  
to know no bounds  
dangerous people  
history  
to start  
strange games  
to suffer  
mankind  
to be divided  
to make war  
to suffer its consequences  
this is true of  
colour  
scum  
earth  
to prosecute  
to belong to  
armed gang  
criminal  
they used to hide  
just as  
fascist  
from all over  
nowadays  
to overthrow  
legal government  
country  
at any time  
to torture  
to destroy  
to rape

schlau  
Fehler  
weggehen (aus Westdeutschland)  
benachrichtigen  
schicken  
Wohnsitz nehmen  
Einwand  
dumm  
hier: seine Zeit abfeisten  
Zivildienstleistender  
stumpfsinnig, langweilig  
den Clown spielen  
Gewehr  
das kannst du wohl sagen!  
ich würde verrückt  
wahrscheinlich  
die Hälfte der Zeit  
Knast  
jedesmal, wenn  
Soldat  
sich krank, elend fühlen  
Verkörperung  
Blödsinn  
Hierarchie  
so starr wie  
menschlich  
Dummheit  
keine Grenzen kennen  
gefährliche Leute  
Geschichte  
anfangen  
komische Spielchen  
leiden  
Menschheit  
geteilt sein  
Krieg führen  
seine Konsequenzen ertragen  
dies gilt für  
hier: Orientierung  
Abschaum  
Erde  
verfolgen, verklagen  
gehören zu  
hier: terroristische Vereinigung  
Verbrecher  
sie versteckten sich gewöhnlich  
genauso wie  
Faschist  
von überall  
heutzutage  
stürzen  
hier: gewählte Regierung  
Land  
jederzeit  
foltern  
zerstören  
vergewaltigen

Mitgliedschaft in einer terroristischen Vereinigung

behavior	Verhalten
quite	ziemlich
understandable	verständlich
since	da ja
to be trained in	ausgebildet werden in
violence	Gewalttätigkeit
to conquer	erobern
destruction	Zerstörung
to maim	verstümmeln
occasionally	von Zeit zu Zeit
to practise	praktizieren, in die Tat umsetzen
to sacrifice	opfern
pretty calm	schön ruhig
for now	im Augenblick
it will always be that way	es wird immer so bleiben
no one	niemand
to guarantee	garantieren
some day	eines Tages
to behave	sich verhalten
to consider	betrachten
potential	möglich, in der Anlage vorhanden
member	Mitglied
in any case	auf jeden Fall
the common man	der einfache Mann
the ones	jene
to call	nennen

B-Text

- What can I put on for Marina's party?
- I told you to wash your stuff. Have you seen the pile of dirty clothes in the bathroom? It's sickening!
- But it's too late now to wash my pants. With this rain they will never be dry by tonight.
- Of course they won't. I really don't understand you. We have a washing machine but you go around as dirty as a pig. It's useless to cover it up with perfume or to try to look elegant. The stink gives you away!
- Even if I wear make-up?
- What do you mean by that? Do you want to go to Marina's party as a transvestite?
- No, I just wanted to make up my eyes.
- Do whatever you want, but I'm telling you if you stink like a pig no one will come near you, make-up or no make-up. Go in my room. There's a pair of John's pants that are a little out of style, but they should be alright for the occasion. Take off these overalls and put on those pants.
- I know what I'm going to do tomorrow. I'm going downtown and I'm going to buy two new pairs of pants. The old ones have just about had it.
- They just look that way because they are stiff with filth. You aren't going to buy anything tomorrow. You are going to wash your clothes or I'll let you have it.

Mitgliedschaft in einer terroristischen Vereinigung

to put (put, put) on	anziehen
to wash	waschen
pile	Stapel
dirty	schmutzig
clothes	Kleidung
bathroom	Badezimmer
sickening	hier: ekelerregend
too late	zu spät
pants (Pl.)	Hosen
rain	Regen
dry	trocken
by tonight	bis heute abend
washing machine	Waschmaschine
to go around	herumlaufen
pig	Schwein
useless	zwecklos
to cover up	verdecken, verstecken
perfume	Parfum
to try	versuchen
to look elegant	elegant aussehen
stink	Gestank
to give away s.o.	jn. enttarnen, aufdecken
to wear make-up	geschminkt sein
what do you mean by that?	was willst du denn damit sagen?!
to put on	auftragen
to stink (stank, stunk)	stinken
a pair of pants	eine Hose
out of style	altmodisch
occasion	Anlaß
to take (took, taken) off	ausziehen
to go downtown	in die Stadt gehen
they have just about had it	hier: sie haben ausgedient
stiff	steif
filth	Schmutz
I'll let you have it	etwa: dann kannst du was erleben



## 10. Kapitel

## Alternative Pleasures

- Hi, Lothar. How are you?
- Fine, thanks. You're not bad yourself. Wasn't that you I saw last night in the Kiez-Disko, kissing some guy? You were rather passionate. By the way, who was it? I couldn't see his face.
- You don't know him. His name is Bernhard.
- A new one?
- Of course. You know all about that.
- O.K. I forgot. You get depressed if you don't have an affair once a week.
- What can I do about it? That's the way I am. I like sex better that way. What about you? The same old life?
- Yes, I'm still the faithful housewife.
- Haven't you ever had an affair with another man?
- Not yet.
- Wow! True love that has lasted three years. Tell me the truth -are you afraid of catching something?
- Catching what?
- Hepatitis, AIDS, gonorrhoea,...
- That's stupid. You can get hepatitis on vacation, gonorrhoea is easily cured with medicine, and that AIDS story is all made up, if you ask me.
- They say that we homosexuals are particularly prone to getting it. They say we are the "pioneers" of contagion.
- Where does this news come from?
- From the United States.
- See, that means you don't have to worry. What can you expect from America these days? It's just a new discrimination campaign against us, in my opinion. Just because most of us have more frequent and freer sex, they treat us like we had the plague. It's not the first time. Remember that the World Health Organization defines us sick people.
- Research hasn't demonstrated...
- Research! What crap! Do you know who the researchers are?

What they've become after years in the scientific career? They've been flattened by the hierarchy. They're mostly neurotics and often reactionaries like the hierarchy they live in. What's more, you never can be sure that a researcher working on homosexuality isn't trying to defend himself from his own latent homosexual impulses, exorcizing his fear of it by making it out to be something devilish. What Einstein used to say takes place: it's the theory that determines what you discover in an experiment.

- What about the panic that is spreading around the world? The fear of contagion that so-called normal people have when they have to deal with homosexuals?
- That can be interpreted in the general context. You know how they use scapegoats during economical crises. Hatred for homosexuals has always been related to fascist tendencies.
- So you say I shouldn't be afraid of getting this terrible disease?
- Of course not. Keep on living as you have till now. Once a week...

passionate	leidenschaftlich
what can I do about it	was kann ich dagegen tun
faithful	treu
housewife	Hausfrau
true	wahr
to last	dauern
truth	Wahrheit
to catch (caught, caught)s.th.	hier: sich etwas fangen
stupid	dumm
on vacation	in den Ferien
easily	leicht
to cure	heilen
medicine	hier: Medikamente
to make up	aufgemacht, aufgebauscht
prone to	geneigt zu
contagion	Ansteckung
news	Nachrichten
to worry	sich Sorgen machen
to expect	erwarten
these days	hier: heutzutage
in my opinion	meiner Meinung nach
just because	nur weil
most of us	die meisten von uns
frequent	häufig
to treat	behandeln
plague	Pest
to define	definieren

research	Forschung
to demonstrate	belegen, beweisen
crap	Scheiße
researcher	Forscher
scientific career	wissenschaftliche Karriere
to be flattened	hier: verdünnen
mostly	meistenteils
neurotic	neurotisch
reactionary	reaktionär
what's more	außerdem
to work on	arbeiten über
to defend from	verteidigen gegen
latent	verborgen, latent
homosexual impulses	homosexuelle Neigungen
to exorcize	austreiben
fear	Angst
to make s.th. out	etwas erscheinen lassen
devilish	teuflisch
to take place	Gültigkeit haben
to determine	bestimmen
to discover	entdecken
to spread (spread, spread)	sich verbreiten
so-called	sogenannte
to deal (dealt, dealt) with	zu tun haben mit
to interpret	übersetzen
context	Zusammenhang
scapegoat	Sündenbock
hatred	Haß
to relate	in Zusammenhang bringen
tendency	Neigung, Tendenz
disease	Krankheit
to keep (kept, kept) on	
doing s.th.	weiterhin etw. tun

## BText

Say, is it true you got fired?  
 Yes, five weeks ago. Didn't you know?  
 No, I found out yesterday. Your mother told me. How are you doing?  
 Are you looking for another job?  
 Me? Looking for another job? You must be kidding!  
 What?  
 Why should I look for work when I can live comfortably on welfare?  
 I couldn't take that fast and frenetic life any longer: getting up  
 at six, spending an hour on the subway to work form seven to four.  
 And I didn't care much for my coworkers. No, thanks, I prefer being  
 unemployed. It was a crazy life. You know, man wasn't made for  
 getting up early and working so hard. And when the job gives you no  
 autonomy, it's too alienating! I've paid my taxes for years. Now  
 it's the government's turn to pay me. If it has enough money to  
 throw away on military expenditures...  
 - So what do you do all day? Don't you get bored?  
 - Me? Get bored? Absolutely not! I finally have time to do

everything I couldn't do when I was working. I was always too  
 tired. This evening I'm going to a reunion of the neighbourhood  
 committee which is opposing a building ordinance proposed by the  
 city. Tomorrow I'm going to Krefeld for the arrival of the American  
 Vice President. So, as you see, I'm busy all day and if you add the  
 time spent finding housing and work for political refugees, you'll  
 understand why I don't have a free moment. I have to say that, for  
 all I do, welfare doesn't pay very well...

true	wahr
to get fired	gefeuert werden
to find (found, found) out	erfahren, herausfinden
how are you doing	was machst du nun
to look for	sich umsehen nach
me?	betont: ich?
you must be kidding	du machst wohl Witze
comfortably	bequem
to live on welfare	von der Sozialhilfe leben
I couldn't take any longer	ich konnte nicht mehr länger ertragen
fast	schnell
frenetic	hektisch
to get up	aufstehen
subway	U-Bahn
I didn't care much for	ich machte mir nicht viel aus
to prefer	vorziehen
unemployed	arbeitslos
man wasn't made	hier: der Mensch ist nicht geschaffen
autonomy	Selbstständigkeit
alienating	entfremdend
taxes	Steuern
for years	jahrelang
it's the government's turn	jetzt ist der Staat an der Reihe
to throw (threw, thrown) away	zum Fenster hinauswerfen
military expenditures	Militärausgaben
all day	den ganzen Tag
to get bored	sich langweilen
finally	endlich; schließlich
too tired	zu müde
reunion	Versammlung
neighbourhood committee	Stadtteilversammlung
to oppose	sich widersetzen
building ordinance	Bebauungsplan
to propose	vorschlagen
city	hier: Stadtverwaltung
arrival	Ankunft
busy	beschäftigt
to add	hinzuzählen, hinzufügen
housing	Unterbringung, Obdach
political refugee	politischer Flüchtling
free	frei

11. Kapitel

Public Enemy No.1

- It's a phenomenon of the last few years: Germans are becoming more and more anti-American.
- Especially the young.
- And the old?
- The old have kept up their good opinion of America.
- With all the crimes the Americans commit in the world? How's that possible?
- There are various reasons. The older Germans say they owe their freedom to the Americans; thanks to them they aren't living under a communist regime. But I think the reasons for their attitude are more complex. First of all, we must not forget that their adoration of America is partially a looser's admiration for the victor, a well-known mechanism in psychoanalysis. What's more, the Americans allowed the Germans to salvage at least some of the values that were rooted in them during the Nazi period: their hatred for Russians and the so-called "inferior races". With American approval, the Germans continue to be the most hysterical of all Europeans in their feelings about Russia. They feel a terrible fear and they cultivate an absurd aggressiveness toward that country.
- But it's true, isn't it, that the Americans did everything they could to keep Germany from becoming communist?
- Even if that was exactly what the old Nazis deserved, you shouldn't over-estimate the altruism of the Americans. Don't forget they took the war seriously only when they saw that the Russian army was about to push back the Germans all along the line. Russia alone could probably have freed Germany of the Nazis. The Americans simply didn't want a Russian hegemony in Europe.
- So the young hate the Americans because they know they only do what's in their best interest.
- That's right. First of all, the young no longer subscribe to the post-war logic with its shame for being German and the feeling of guilt that it brought. They are Germans born after

the war, with a clean conscience, who judge the dirty deeds of others: Vietnam, Afghanistan etc. And they know that the Americans are allies only up to a certain point, only as long as it is convenient to be on the European side. As soon as the alliance becomes difficult, America won't hesitate to sacrifice the old continent. That isn't very amazing. Americans as a rule are ignorant about Europe, just as we are about Africa. They could care less about what happens over here, even an atomic war, as long as their "beautiful America" doesn't get touched.

- What are the motives that could cause an outbreak of war in Europe?

- The usual, the one that's at the bottom of all wars - economic expansionism. If someday Europe becomes too dangerous as a rival, it will be sacrificed.

- Don't you think you are exaggerating a bit?

- Look what the Americans did in Vietnam, in Chile, and what they are doing in El Salvador and in Nicaragua. Without mentioning their support of all the dictatorships in South America. This attitude of theirs isn't new, either. You know how they behaved with the Indians and the Blacks, don't you? The beautiful "American democracy" has always been an extremely racist system. Anything that wasn't white could be exploited and killed with impunity. America shows its true face in its foreign policy. It's clearly a fascistoid country and the Americans are the Nazis of the Eighties. Just look at the image they have of themselves. From every point of view they show the same mass psychosis that we saw in the Germans of the Thirties. They are convinced they are the most beautiful, the most intelligent - the best. All they need is the national anthem "America, America über alles".

- So?

- It's obvious: America is Europe's number one public enemy.

phenomenon  
 especially  
 to keep (kept, kept) up  
 opinion  
 crime  
 to commit  
 possible  
 various  
 reason  
 to owe  
 freedom  
 thanks to  
 attitude  
 first of all  
 adoration  
 partially  
 looser  
 admiration  
 victor  
 well-known  
 what's more  
 to allow  
 to salvage  
 at least  
 value  
 to be rooted  
 period  
 inferior  
 race  
 approval  
 to continue to do s.th.  
 hysterical  
 European  
 feeling  
 to cultivate  
 absurd  
 aggressiveness  
 toward  
 to keep (kept, kept)  
 exactly  
 to deserve  
 to over-estimate  
 altruism  
 war  
 to be about to do s.th.  
 to push back  
 all along the line  
 to free (freed, freed)  
 hegemony  
 to hate  
 to subscribe  
 shame  
 guilt  
 to bring (brought, brought)  
 born  
 clean  
 conscience

Phänomen  
 vor allem  
 hier: bewahren  
 Meinung  
 Verbrechen  
 begehen  
 möglich  
 verschieden  
 Grund  
 schulden  
 Freiheit  
 dank + Gen.  
 Haltung  
 in erster Linie  
 Verehrung  
 teilweise  
 Verlierer  
 Bewunderung  
 Gewinner  
 wohlbekannt  
 darüber hinaus  
 erlauben  
 retten  
 wenigstens  
 Wert  
 verwurzelt sein  
 hier: Zeit  
 hier: minderwertig  
 Rasse  
 Zustimmung  
 weiterhin etwas tun  
 hysterisch  
 Europäer  
 Gefühle  
 züchten  
 irrsinnig, absurd  
 Aggressivität  
 gegenüber  
 hier: bewahren  
 genau  
 verdienen  
 überschätzen  
 etwa: Nächstenliebe ...  
 Krieg  
 dabei sein, etw. zu tun  
 zurücktreiben  
 auf der gesamten Front  
 befreien  
 Alleinherrschaft, Hegemonie  
 hassen  
 hier: anerkennen  
 Scham, Schande  
 Schuld  
 hier: mit sich bringen  
 geboren  
 sauber  
 Bewußtsein

to judge  
 dirty  
 deed  
 ally  
 only up to a certain point  
 as long as  
 convenient  
 on the side of  
 as soon as  
 alliance  
 to hesitate  
 to sacrifice  
 amazing  
 as a rule  
 ignorant  
 to care about  
 over here  
 to touch

motive  
 to cause  
 outbreak  
 usual  
 at the bottom  
 someday  
 dangerous  
 to exaggerate  
 to mention  
 without mentioning  
 support  
 dictatorship  
 attitude  
 to behave  
 Indian  
 Black  
 extremely  
 racist  
 white  
 to exploit  
 with impunity  
 face  
 foreign policy  
 fascistoid  
 the Eighties  
 from every point of view  
 to show  
 mass psychosis  
 the Thirties  
 to be convinced  
 beautiful  
 to need  
 national anthem  
 obvious  
 enemy

beurteilen, verurteilen  
 schmutzig  
 Tat  
 Verbündeter  
 nur bis zu einem gewissen Punkt  
 so lange, bis  
 bequem  
 auf Seiten von  
 sobald  
 Bündnis  
 zögern  
 aufopfern  
 überraschend  
 in der Regel  
 dumm, ignorant  
 sich Sorgen machen über  
 hier: hier  
 berühren  
 hier: in Mitleidenschaft ziehen  
 Beweggrund, Motiv  
 veranlassen, verursachen  
 Ausbruch  
 gewöhnlich  
 hier: hinter; im Grunde  
 eines Tages  
 gefährlich  
 übertreiben  
 erwähnen  
 um gar nicht zu reden  
 Unterstützung  
 Diktatur  
 Haltung  
 sich verhalten  
 Indianer  
 Schwarzer  
 äußerst  
 rassistisch  
 weiß  
 ausbeuten  
 straflos  
 Gesicht  
 Außenpolitik  
 faschistoid  
 die 80er Jahre  
 in jeder Hinsicht  
 hier: aufweisen  
 Massenpsychose  
 die 30er Jahre  
 überzeugt sein  
 schön  
 brauchen, benötigen  
 Nationalhymne  
 völlig klar  
 Feind

## 12. Kapitel

## Rascism

- So it's true that Germany is becoming more and more racist, isn't it?

- Let's say that more and more people are becoming openly hostile to immigrants. They say they take jobs away from Germans, that they are the cause of delinquency, and that they are ruining the country.

- What shit!

- Of course. But that's what always happens when a country is in a critical situation. They blame everything on the foreigners. Since the German economy is going through a serious crisis, a foreign enemy is created to ease the internal turmoil. Rascism has always been used by governments to cover up social injustice: the government and the ruling class use immigrants to make the poor German feel important. Today the Turks are the scapegoat, just as the Jews were during the Fascist regime. What would Germany be without its "Jews"...

- You mean nothing has changed since the days of Nazism?

- Let's just say that certain problems have never been solved. After the war, the Germans erased their history, transforming their hatred for Jews into a sort of love/admiration for the state of Israel. We've seen that every time there has been a war between Israel and one of the Arab nations. The same country that exterminated millions of Jews has now taken up their cause in a very disconcerting way. Isn't it absurd?

- What did you mean by "erasing their history"?

- I meant that they tried to cancel the Fascist period from the mass conscience. In Germany, about ten years ago, nobody talked about the war nor Nazism -neither at school nor in the family. Personally, I got to be seventeen without knowing exactly what had happened. Back then, only a few groups were seriously trying to analyze the Fascist period. All the others refused to talk about it.

- Could the fact that they wiped out their unpleasant

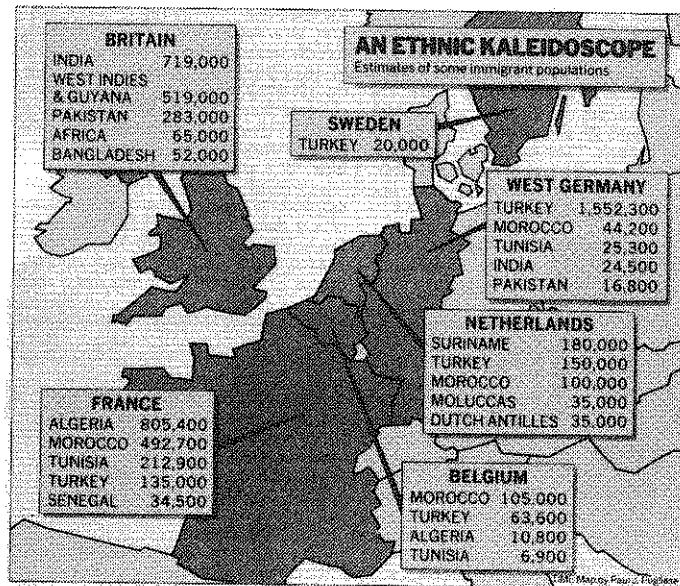
memories be dangerous for the present, in your opinion?

- We'll see!

racist	rassistisch
openly	offen
hostile	feindlich
immigrant	Gastarbeiter
to take (took, taken) away	wegnehmen
cause	Grund
delinquency	Delinquenz
to ruin	ruinieren
shit	hier etwa: Schwachsinn
of course	natürlich
critical	kritisch
to blame s.o on s.th.	jm die Schuld für etw. geben
foreigner	Fremder, Ausländer
through	durch ... hindurch
serious	ernst
foreign	fremd
enemy	Feind
to create	schaffen, künstlich aufbauen
to ease	lindern; hier: entspannen
internal	innere
turmoil	Aufruhr, Unruhe
racism	Rassismus
to use	gebrauchen, einsetzen
to cover up	verschleiern, verbergen
ruling class	die herrschende Klasse
to make s.o. feel important	jn sich wichtig fühlen lassen
Turk	Türke
scapegoat	Sündenbock
what would Germany be without its Jews	was wäre Deutschland ohne seine Juden
to solve	lösen
to erase	auslöschen
history	Geschichte
to transform	verwandeln
a sort of	eine Art
state	Staat
every time	jedesmal
to exterminate	ausrotten
to take up	hier: Partei ergreifen für
cause	hier: Sache
disconcerting	hier: völlig unverständlich
to cancel	streichen
mass conscience	Kollektivbewusstsein
about	hier: etwa
nor	nach vorausgehender Verneinung: noch
neither ... nor	weder ... noch
to get to be 17	17 Jahre alt werden
back then	damals
left-wing group	linksgerichtete Gruppe

seriously  
to analyze  
to refuse  
fact  
to wipe out  
unpleasant  
memory  
present  
in your opinion  
we'll see

ernsthaft  
analysieren  
sich weigern  
Tatsache  
auswischen  
unbequem  
Erinnerung  
Gegenwart  
deiner Meinung nach  
wir werden sehen



13. Kapitel

Maternity

(Alice has returned to her home town after a long absence. She meets an old high school friend who is now the mother of a family)

- So how come you haven't had any children yet?
- I can't make up my mind. I really don't feel the need yet.
- Don't you feel a little self-centered?
- No, even if people try to make me feel guilty. I'm simply afraid of being isolated socially. Maternity is becoming more and more a social choice. The woman disappears and the mother is born with the child.
- You're kind of right. Accepting my role as the mother dedicated to her child, I hoped to conform, to become a real woman. Before the baby's birth I felt incomplete. Then I got to know the terrible dilemma all women know. I had no one to take care of the baby while I was out. Outside the family, there's no structure that looks after small children during working hours. We all know there aren't enough kindergartens. Nothing has been done to solve the problem of living actively and having children at the same time. And the responsibility for the child we both wanted is mine alone.
- That's exactly what makes me hesitate. Wanting a child and maternity are two different things. A man and a woman can dream about the former together, but in the latter, the woman is totally alone. It's absolutely shocking to see the male determination to concieve children they don't take responsibility for. The near-general opposition of doctors to abortion is the same thing.
- Excuse me if I interrupt, but I have to go to school now to get the baby. If you want, we can go together. You'll see what a gem she has become since we've been living in a commune with lots of other children.

## Mutterschaft

maternity	Mutterschaft
to return	zurückkehren
absence	Abwesenheit
high school	etwa: Gymnasium
not ... yet	noch nicht
to make up one's mind	sich entscheiden
need	Bedürfnis
self-centered	egozentrisch
even if	selbst wenn
guilty	schuldig
to make s.o. feel guilty	jm Schuldgefühle geben
to isolate	isolieren
choice	Wahl
to disappear	verschwinden
to be born	geboren werden
to be kind of right	hier: das stimmt in etwa
role	Rolle
to dedicate	sich widmen
to conform	hier: der Norm entsprechen
birth	Geburt
incomplete	unvollständig
to get to know	erfahren
to take care of	sich um jn kümmern
outside	außerhalb
to look after	hier: auf jn aufpassen
to solve a problem	ein Problem lösen
at the same time	zur gleichen Zeit
responsability	Verantwortung
mine	meine
to hesitate	zögern
to dream about s.th.	von etw. träumen
the former	hier: das erstere
in the latter	im letzteren
shocking	schockierend
male determination	die Entschlossenheit der Männer
to conceive	zeugen
to take responsibility for	für ... die Verantwortung übernehmen
near-general	nahezu allgemein
to interrupt	unterbrechen
to get	hier: abholen
gem	hier: Goldstück
since we've been living	seitdem wir leben
commune	WG

## Die Selbstmordgeneration

### 14. Kapitel

#### The Suicide Generation

- What a surprise. I come back to Germany only to discover the government is seriously thinking of responding to a Russian attack with nuclear arms. I certainly have no desire to live under the Russian regime, which is only slightly less idiotic than the American system, but rather than die, I'd settle for it. I could at least fight against injustice if I were alive. As a dead man, I'm pretty passive. Can you explain how anyone can seriously consider an atomic war? Has Germany really started a new phase of mass hysteria?
- Not all Germans are for atomic warfare. It's a certain age group that's playing with the idea.
- A certain age group?
- Yes I'm thinking about the people born around the First World War. They are the ones that are running the parties and politics and so they decide for everyone. They are the ones playing atomic warfare.
- Why people of that age group?
- There are lots of reasons, unconscious for the most part. Think about the life they've led. First of all they were taught discipline and obedience in their youth. After the war, their values no longer made sense and they had to work like crazy. But just when they started expecting some recompense for their work, their children began to disobey, fouling up their plans. So, in a couple of years they lost all the authority that parents of preceding generations had over their children. So they consoled themselves with the idea of a comfortable old age. But here, too, they had to realize that their dreams were just illusions. With this crisis, who knows what they can expect in their last years.
- Anyway, they've suffered disappointment after disappointment and who can blame them for their ambiguous feelings toward the younger generations who've grown up in total luxury in their opinion.
- What's this got to do with atomic warfare?
- It's simple. They refuse to consider the interests of the

## Die Selbstmordgeneration

young. They only think about themselves. And, for them, it would be more glorious to die in an atomic war -against the Russians, a great come-back for the defeat of '45- than to die in an old people's home.

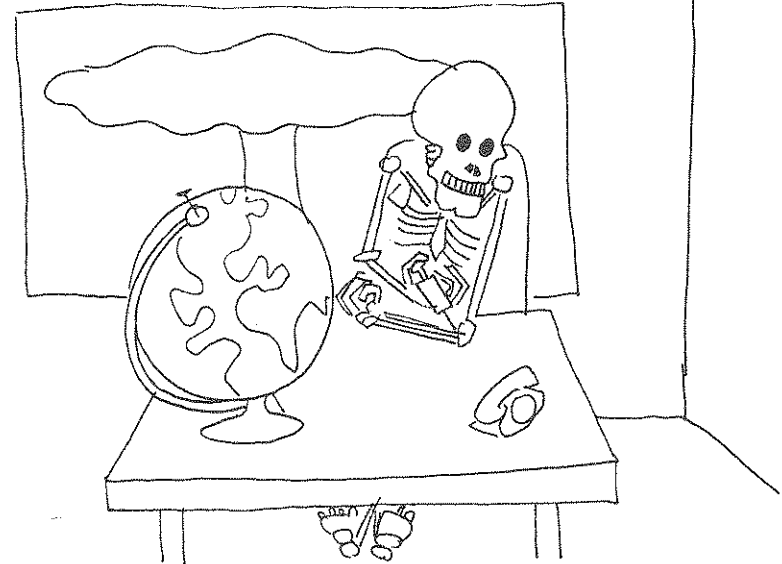
- So what can we do?
- Almost nothing. Wait.
- Wait for what?
- Wait till they die.

surprise	Überraschung
to discover	entdecken
seriously	ernsthaft
to think of doing s.th.	daran denken, etwas zu tun
to respond	antworten
attack	Angriff
nuclear arms	Atomwaffen
to desire	wünschen
Russian	russisch
slightly	leicht
to settle for	sich mit etw. zufrieden geben
to fight (fought, fought)	kämpfen
injustice	Ungerechtigkeit
to be alive	leben
dead	tot
pretty	hier: ziemlich
to explain	erklären
to consider	hier: in Erwägung ziehen
atomic warfare	Atomkrieg
certain	gewiß
age group	Älterklasse
to play	spielen
idea	Idee, Gedanke
First World War	erster Weltkrieg
party	Partei
so	hier: daher
unconscious	unbewußt
for the most part	größtenteils
the life they've led	das Leben, das sie gehabt haben
first of all	zuallererst
to teach (taught, taught)	lehren
obbedience	Gehorsamkeit
youth	Jugend
to work like crazy	wie verrückt arbeiten
to expect	erwarten
recompense	Belohnung
to disobey	nicht gehorchen
to foul up one's plans	durch js Pläne einen Strich machen
in a couple of years	innerhalb weniger Jahre
to loose (lost,lost)	verlieren
preceding	vorhergehend

## Die Selbstmordgeneration

to console oneself  
comfortable  
old age  
to realize  
dream  
just  
anyway  
to suffer  
disappointment

sich trösten  
bequem  
Alter  
sich bewußt werden  
Traum  
nur  
hier: wie dem auch sei  
erleiden; leiden  
Enttäuschung



to blame  
ambiguous  
feeling  
toward  
to grow up (grew, grown)  
luxury  
in their opinion  
what's this got to do with  
to refuse  
interest  
glorious  
defeat  
old's people home  
almost nothing  
to wait for s.th  
till

tadeln  
zweideutig  
Gefühl  
gegenüber  
aufwachsen  
Luxus  
ihrer Meinung nach  
was hat dies mit ... zu tun  
sich weigern  
Interesse  
glorreich  
Niederlage  
hier: Altersheim  
fast nichts  
auf etw. warten  
bis



"Teil B"

15. Kapitel

**A Neutral, Unified Germany Could Help**

WASHINGTON - Chancellor Helmut Kohl apparently is not impressed by his parliamentary majority in favor of missile deployment. After denouncing the opposition for weakness in the face of the Soviet Union, he now seeks to take not as many but as few of the weapons as possible. A 19th-century statesman declared that one can do everything with bayonets except sit on them. The same, Mr. Kohl is discovering, is true of missiles. The argument between the government and opposition, to be sure, is not about missiles; it is about Germany's future, and the lines are far more blurred than the government's arithmetic victory suggests.

At one with its Soviet counterpart, the American foreign policy elite denies that anything could or should change in Central Europe. However, the West German peace movement and its increasingly audible East German echo are slowly undermining the superpowers' certainties. In both Germanys, the peace movements voice national goals that, sooner or later, governments will have to espouse - or they will disappear.

In "The Day After", the television drama depicting the effects of nuclear war in the Kansas City area, troubles in East Germany triggered the superpower confrontation. The danger is not confined to TV: in 1953, the Soviet Army suppressed a popular uprising. Recently, the regime has exiled some dissident writers and Protestant peace activists. It cannot, of course, exile a substantial segment of its population.

Astonishingly, its official party newspaper, Neues Deutschland, recently published two letters from Protestant clergymen warning against stationing Soviet missiles in East Germany. This unprecedented gesture suggests that some Communist leaders also think nationally.

Just what thinking nationally entails is a matter of debate in both Germanys. In Bonn, the governing Christian Democrats

and the opposition Social Democrats both profess loyalty to the Atlantic alliance. Their interpretations of loyalty, however, diverge. Americans -bureaucrats, foreign policy experts and journalists- have been obsessed with the Green party and the young in the peace movement. But they overlook the fundamental force of actual and potential opposition in both Germanys, the body of German Protestantism. Protestants, with their sense of guarding both ethical principles and national traditions, are a slight majority in the Federal Republic, a very large one in the Democratic Republic. Formal and informal ties between the churches are extremely close.

The Christian Democrats cannot govern if they lose Protestant votes. They will lose them if they appear to subordinate ultimate national interests to a rigid conception of military obligation. The party's leading Protestant, Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker of West Berlin, recently said that the Federal Republic's values are Western but that its geopolitical interests place it between the superpowers. Mr. Weizsäcker is likely to be the next West German president. The party's most respected thinker, its former general secretary Kurt Biedenkopf, a Roman Catholic, has declared that deterrence cannot in the long run serve a democratic society as a defense policy. At least half of the Christian Democratic voters, according to the polls, oppose the missile deployment. These voices suggest that on subsequent issues the Christian Democrats will move toward the Social Democrats. They already have on questions of enlarging contacts with East Germany.

The vote in Bonn, then, can reassure only those who adamantly refuse to read beyond the headlines. A generation ago, the United States made a bargain with the West Germans, who were then in no strong position to argue. If the Germans supplied soldiers, and deferred their national aspirations for reunification, in the end Washington would assist them to that distant goal. The goal is as distant as ever, and common defense causes more problems than it solves.

As the Germans struggle toward a redefinition of their national interests, Americans might reflect that they too

have much to gain from the process. Controlled and gradual steps toward neutralization of the two Germanys would reduce the dangers of superpower confrontation. A Germany rent by political conflict is, in the long run, of use only as a forward base; the very phrase suggests how morally and politically tenuous the situation is about to become.

If the superpowers insist on remaining in Central Europe, catastrophe will ensue as their positions in the Germanys grow increasingly insecure. Much is changing. It is in the U.S. interest (and in the Soviet Union's) to begin to think of the very large gains a neutralized and reunified Germany can bring about.

(aus: International Herald Tribune, 3.12.1983)

chancellor	Kanzler
apparently	offensichtlich
to be impressed	beeindruckt sein
parliamentary majority	Parlamentsmehrheit
in favor of	zugunsten
missile deployment	Raketenstationierung
to denounce	anprangern
weakness	Schwäche
in the face of	gegenüber
to seek (sought, sought) to	versuchen, zu
as many as	so viel wie
as few as possible	so wenig wie möglich
weapon	Waffe
statesman	Staatsmann
to declare	verkünden
except	außer
to sit (sat, sat)	sitzen
argument	hier: Streitfrage
to be sure	sicher
blurred	verwischt, verschleiert
victory	Sieg
to suggest	annehmen lassen
at one	einig
counterpart	Gegenstück
foreign policy	außenpolitisch
to deny	verneinen
however	jedoch
peace movement	Friedensbewegung
increasingly	zunehmend
audible	hörbar
East German	ostdeutsch
slowly	langsam
to undermine	unterwandern, unterlaufen

Ein neutrales, vereintes Deutschland

superpower Supermacht  
 certainty Gewisheit  
 to voice äußern, ausdrücken  
 goal Ziel  
 sooner or later früher oder später  
 to espouse sich (einer Sache) annehmen  
 to disappear verschwinden  
 to depict schildern, (aus-)malen  
 effect Auswirkung  
 area hier: Gebiet, Gegend  
 troubles Unruhen  
 to trigger auslösen  
 to be confined to begrenzt sein auf  
 to suppress unterdrücken  
 popular uprising Volksaufstand  
 recently kürzlich  
 to exile ausbürgern  
 writer Schriftsteller  
 substantial wesentlich  
 segment hier: Teil  
 astonishingly erstaunlicherweise  
 official offiziell  
 party newspaper Parteizeitung  
 to publish veröffentlichen  
 clergyman Priester  
 to warn against warnen vor  
 to station stationieren  
 unprecedented nie vorgekommen  
 gesture Geste  
 to suggest hier: denken lassen  
 to entail zur Folge haben  
 matter of debate Diskussionsgegenstand  
 to govern regieren  
 to profess sich bekennen zu; erklären  
 loyalty Treue  
 interpretation Auslegung; Übersetzung  
 to diverge auseinandergehen, -klaffen  
 to be obsessed with hier: eine panische Angst haben vor  
 the young die jungen Leute  
 to overlook übersehen  
 fundamental grundlegend  
 force Kraft; Stärke  
 actual gegenwärtig, aktuell  
 potential möglich, in der Anlage vorhanden  
 body Körper; Masse  
 sense Sinn  
 to guard bewahren  
 slight leicht  
 Federal Republic Bundesrepublik  
 tie Verbindung, Band  
 extremely äußerst  
 close eng  
 votes Stimmen  
 to subordinate unterordnen  
 ultimate letzt  
 rigid starr  
 conception Vorstellung, Begriff

Ein neutrales, vereintes Deutschland

obligation Verpflichtung  
 leading führend  
 mayor Bürgermeister  
 value Wert  
 to place stellen  
 to be likely to be wahrscheinlich sein werden  
 respected anerkannt  
 thinker Denker  
 deterrence Abschreckung  
 in the long run auf die Dauer  
 to serve dienen  
 defense policy Verteidigungspolitik  
 half of die Hälfte der  
 according to gemäß  
 poll hier: Meinungsumfrage  
 to oppose s.th. gegen etw. sein  
 subsequent später  
 issue Streitfrage  
 to move toward sich bewegen auf  
 to enlarge (sich) ausdehnen  
 vote Abstimmung  
 to reassure beruhigen  
 adamantly felsenfest  
 to refuse sich weigern  
 to read beyond the headlines hier: zwischen den Zeilen lesen  
 bargain Handel; (hier wohl eher Kuhhandel)  
 then hier: damals  
 to argue erörtern; einwenden  
 to supply besorgen, liefern  
 to defer verschieben  
 aspiration for Verlangen nach  
 in the end am Ende  
 to assist s.o. jm helfen  
 goal Ziel  
 as distant as ever so weit wie eh und je  
 common defense gemeinsame Verteidigung  
 to cause verursachen  
 to solve lösen  
 struggle Kampf  
 redefinition Neudefinition  
 to reflect denken, bedenken  
 to gain verdienen  
 gradual allmählich  
 step Schritt  
 to reduce mindern, geringer machen  
 danger Gefahr  
 to rent hier: zerreißen  
 to be of use as von Nutzen sein als  
 forward base Vorposten  
 tenuous dünn; hier: kritisch  
 to be about to become im Begriff sein, zu werden  
 to insist on bestehen auf  
 to remain bleiben  
 to ensue nachfolgen, sich ergeben  
 insecure unsicher

## 16. Kapitel

## A Rash of Conscientious Objectors

"At least no one can accuse us of being militarist."

The rush is on. In Bonn, an entire high school class has applied. In Frankfurt, an attorney has put his one-year-old son on the list. In Hess, eight childless members of the Green party have made request on behalf of their "sons and daughters who may be born in the future." What was a trickle two decades ago has become a flood: instead of heeding the call to the colors for 15 months of compulsory military service, West Germans by the thousands are demanding conscientious-objector status. "Refusing to serve in the military in the nuclear age is an obvious moral duty," says Social Democratic Peace Activist Oskar Lafontaine, and nearly a third of all draft-age West-Germans seem to agree. The upshot: an increasingly critical draining of the manpower pool available to Western Europe's largest standing military force, a cornerstone of NATO's defense.

Under West Germany's constitution, "no one may be compelled against his conscience to render war service involving the use of arms." Thus the Federal Republic has until now granted C.O.s a 16-month alternative-service option to work in hospitals, old-age homes and institutions for the handicapped. Government regulations do not recognize such statements as "I loathe the military" or "We are a divided country" or "I am against mass destructive weapons" as grounds for refusing military service; only "personal conscience" and "value attached to life" are acceptable reasons to plead for an exemption. Nonetheless, West Germany has generally had a higher percentage of C.O.s than other NATO countries, in part no doubt a backlash against a long history of militarism and the bitter defeat suffered in World War II.

In 1982 some 60,000 West Germans applied to be registered as C.O.s, a hefty 17% of the 354,000 eligible for the draft.

From January through July this year, the figure of those requesting alternative service swelled to 51,300; at that rate, the total for the year could reach nearly 100,000, or about 30 % of all draftable youths. By comparison, the C.O. rates for Denmark and The Netherlands, countries in which pacifist sentiment is at least as strong as in West Germany, stand at 3 % and 2.5% respectively. Conscientious objectors are rarer still in Italy and France.

(aus: TIME, 19.9.1983)

rush	hier: Flut
conscientious objector	Kriegsdienstverweigerer
rush	Sturm, Andrang, Hochbetrieb
entire	vollständig
to apply	sich bewerben; nachsuchen
attorney	Anwalt
childless	kinderlos
to make request	einen Antrag stellen
on behalf of	im Namen von
trickle	Tropfen
decade	Jahrzehnt
flood	Flut
instead of	anstatt
to heed	beachten; hier: folgen
the call to the colors	hier: Einberufung (antiqu.)
compulsory	zwingend, Zwangs-
to demand	verlangen, fordern
draft-age	hier: im Wehrpflichtalter
upshot	Ergebnis, Ausgang, Ende
draining	(fig.) Trockenlegung
manpower	(verfügbares) Menschenmaterial
available	verfügbar
cornerstone	Eckpfeiler
to compel	zwingen, nötigen
to render	hier: ableisten
to grant	gewähren, bewilligen
option	Wahl
old-age home	Altersheim
handicapped	Körperbehinderter
to recognize	anerkennen
statement	Erklärung
to loathe s.th.	gegen etwas sein (richtig so!...)
ground	hier: Grund
value	Wert
to plead for	geltend machen
exemption	Befreiung
nonetheless	trotzdem
percentage	Prozentsatz
in part	zum Teil

no doubt	zweifellos
backlash	hier: Reaktion
to suffer a defeat	eine Niederlage erleiden
some	hier: etwa
hefty	stramm
eligible for the draft	Kriegsdienstpflichtiger
figure	hier: Zahl
to request	ersuchen
to swell (swelled, swollen)	anschwellen
by comparison	im Vergleich
respectively	jeweils
rarer still	noch seltener

## 17. Kapitel

## West German Police Battle Anti-Nuclear Protesters

A day after one of the most violent protests against the deployment of the Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany, anti-nuclear demonstrators on Sunday besieged two U.S. Army bases they say are sites for the missiles' assembly.

In a series of confrontations Saturday, police battled stone-throwing demonstrators in several West German cities. Fourteen policemen and an undetermined number of demonstrators were reported injured and more than 200 protesters arrested.

West German police said that a few hundred people joined demonstrations Sunday at a base in the Frankfurt suburb of Hausen, where police had clashed with part of a 9,000-strong crowd Saturday, and at Mutlangen, about 130 miles (210 kilometers) to the south. Because some of the demonstrators at Mutlangen tried to prevent the movement of police vehicles, eight persons were briefly detained, police said. The violence Saturday in West Germany appeared to confirm reports that, after two years of actions by West Germany's anti-nuclear movement that were almost entirely peaceful, advocates of a tougher line may be gaining influence. The worst incidents Saturday occurred in Frankfurt, where protesters fired flare pistols and threw stones at police for two hours outside a U.S. Army maintenance and storage facility. Protesters have claimed that technicians from the Martin Marietta Co. were assembling Pershing-2 components at the base.

Frankfurt police officials said that 13 officers were injured in the running street battle there, one of the most violent incidents of the anti-nuclear campaign. Police used water cannon to disperse the demonstrators and arrested 90 of them. In Stuttgart, one police officer was hurt and 129 protesters detained during an attempted blockade of the U.S. Military European Command Headquarters. The detainees were charged with unlawful assembly and later released.

The largest demonstration Saturday occurred near the U.S.

## Bullenschlacht

Army base in Mutlangen, where hundreds of the estimated 5,000 protesters briefly broke through police barricades but were contained well short of the base's main gates. The small base is believed to be a maintenance and storage depot for Pershing-2 missile components.

(International Herald Tribune, 12.12.1983)

to battle	kämpfen (gegen)
violent	heftig; gewalttätig
deployment	Stationierung
to besiege	belagern; bedrängen
site	(Bau-)Platz
assembly	Zusammenbau
series	Reihe
stone-throwing	steinewerfend (...)
undetermined	unbestimmt
to report	berichten
injured	verletzt
to arrest	festnehmen
to join	hier: stoßen zu, sich vereinigen mit
suburb	Vorort
to clash with	zusammenstoßen mit
crowd	(Menschen-)Menge
south	Süden
to prevent	behindern; verhindern
vehicle	Fahrzeug
briefly	kurz
to detain	in Haft behalten
to appear	scheinen
to confirm	bestätigen
report	Meldung
entirely	völlig
peaceful	friedlich
advocate	hier: Verfechter, Fürsprecher
tough	hier: hart
to gain influence	Einfluß gewinnen (war auch höchste Zeit...)
worst	schlimmste
incident	Zwischenfall
to occur	geschehen, sich ereignen
to fire	abfeuern
flare pistol	Leuchtpistolen
to throw (threw, thrown)	werfen
outside	außerhalb
maintenance	Instandhaltung
storage	Lagerung
facility	Einrichtung
to claim	sich berufen auf
technician	Techniker
component	hier: Teil

## Bullenschlacht

water cannon  
to disperse  
attempted  
detainee  
to charge  
unlawful  
to release  
to break through  
to contain  
main gate

Wasserwerfer  
zerstreuen, auseinandertreiben  
versucht  
etwa: Häftling  
hier: anklagen  
hier: verboten, ungesetzlich  
freilassen  
durchbrechen (...)  
festhalten, in Schach halten  
Haupttor



Foto: Ralf Becker

## 18. Kapitel

**A German Position: Yes to Defense, No to Pershings**

by Rudolf Augstein

HAMBURG - Anyone living here would have trouble finding a preoccupation with reunification. In the unlikely event that Moscow permitted the reunification of West and East Germany, Germans would undoubtedly leap at the chance. But it is not something Germans worry much about, because they know that the Soviet Union could not now afford it. What worries us today is not whether the two surviving parts of Bismarck's Reich continue to be divided but whether they will continue to survive.

Traditional NATO doctrine is being visibly abandoned by Caspar W. Weinberger's Pentagon. The original purpose of the alliance was to deter attack upon the countries of Europe not occupied by the Soviet Union. Within that defensive framework, nuclear weapons have had a strictly limited significance. NATO's guiding concept was one of "crisis management", of containing any emerging conflict in order to keep it from spreading geographically as well as from escalating to the nuclear level.

But the Pentagon no longer seems content with this. Judging by various public comments in the last few years, the West's defensive strategy in NATO, the Middle East and Korea must extend beyond the simple denial of victory to the other side to a recognizable (although perhaps limited) victory for the defender.

NATO's founding principles have been subverted ever since hard-liners began to dominate American strategic thinking after the fall of the shah in Iran in 1979. Instead of "conflict containment" we now have "horizontal escalation"-the notion of striking "the enemy" not just at the initial point of conflict but in other areas and with weapons chosen by the United States.

To quote from the secretary of defense's report to the U.S. Congress for fiscal 1983: "Our counter-offensive ... should

be launched against territory or assets that are of an importance to the enemy comparable to the ones he is attacking." Poland is mentioned as one of the "vulnerabilities on the Soviet side" that "our plans for counteroffensive in war can take account of."

For the two Germanys, the implications of all this are lethal. What is this "war-widening" strategy supposed to mean if not the option -and for us, the nightmare- of NATO mobilization and the opening of a second or third front against the Soviet Union right here in Central Europe in the event of a superpower conflict anywhere between Kamchatka and Beirut? Does it not at the very least imply that America is willing to roll out its Pershings and cruise missiles and threaten the Russians with limited nuclear strikes whenever Washington feels that its "vital interests" are endangered anywhere on the globe by Moscow or its "surrogates"?

The Reagan Administration's obvious intention to use these weapons not just for the defense of Europe but also for its global policy of strength is the overriding reason why we are dismayed by the deployment of Pershing nuclear missiles in West Germany, and why we perversely insist on worrying more about the weapons sent here at great expense by our American friends "to protect" us than we do about the annihilating monsters aimed at us by the "evil empire".

In a strictly European context, the new U.S. missiles make little military sense. Their only discernible peacetime impact is the political havoc they are causing in the alliance. Even in peacetime, let alone in a crisis, such nuclear hardware is self-damaging and suicidal.

So I don't want it on our soil even though I am a friend of America- or at least feel like one.

I want my country to be part of an honestly defensive alliance. I don't want it to be a mindless computer component -to say "hostage" or "pawn" is putting it mildly- in a global game of threat and counterthreat played according to the macho rules of a Pentagon that is clearly running out of control.

No one among us older people in Germany has forgotten or would ever doubt that he or she was truly liberated by the Americans at the end of World War II. When Robinson Crusoe



Rudi meint...

saved Friday from the cannibals, Friday became Crusoe's property to use or dispose of as the white man saw fit. But even though most of our politicians still act like so many Fridays in their subservience to America, Friday's fate cannot forever be the fate of this nation liberated from the horrors of Hitler.

Not for very much longer can the Federal Republic -mainly because of West Berlin's vulnerability- remain the only civilized country to which national instincts and interests are denied. Britain indulges them in the Falklands. France does so with its independent (and destabilizing) nuclear force.

I wish to emphasize that if the Soviet Union, contrary to every expectation, offered authentic unification of the two German states -and not merely a loose confederation- we West Germans, like the Germans of the German Democratic Republic, would respond to our submerged national impulse. The problem, meanwhile, is to survive until we get to that point.

The two German states have a common interest not to be incinerated on the sacrificial altar of the superpowers. Both are aware that the superpowers would, if worse came to worst in a confrontation, instinctively try to use German soil as their battlefield, rather than involve their own homelands more than marginally. And that cannot be in our interest.

(International Herald Tribune, 12.12.83)

to have trouble doing  
preoccupation  
reunification  
in the unlikely event  
to permit  
undoubtedly  
to leap at the chance  
to worry about s.th.  
to afford  
surviving  
to be divided  
to survive  
visibly  
to abandon  
original

Schwierigkeiten haben, zu tun  
hier: Sorge  
Wiedervereinigung  
für den unwahrscheinlichen Fall  
erlauben  
zweifellos  
die Gelegenheit ergreifen  
sich wegen etw. Sorgen machen  
sich leisten  
überlebend  
geteilt sein  
überleben  
sichtlich  
aufgeben  
ursprünglich

Rudi meint...

purpose  
to deter  
occupied  
within  
framework

Zweck; Absicht  
abschrecken  
besetzt  
innerhalb  
Rahmen; System



strictly  
limited  
significance  
guiding concept  
to contain  
to emerge  
in order to  
to keep s.th. from  
to spread (spread, spread)  
to escalate  
level  
no longer  
to judge  
public  
Middle East  
to extend  
beyond  
denial  
recognizable  
although  
defender  
founding principles  
to subvert  
ever since  
hard-liner  
to dominate  
strategic thinking  
fall  
instead of  
conflict containment  
notion  
to strike (struck, struck)  
initial  
area  
to choose (chose, chosen)  
to quote from  
secretary of defense  
  
fiscal 1983  
counteroffensive  
to launch  
asset  
comparable to  
to mention  
vulnerability  
to take account of  
implication  
lethal  
what is it supposed to be  
option  
nightmare  
in the event of  
at the very least  
to imply  
to be willing  
to roll out  
to threaten

eng; genau  
begrenzt  
Bedeutung  
Leitkonzeption  
hier: in Schach halten  
auftauchen, sich zeigen  
um ... zu  
etwas abhalten von  
sich ausbreiten  
eskalieren, sich aufschaukeln  
Niveau  
nicht mehr länger  
urteilen, beurteilen  
öffentlich  
Mittlerer Osten  
hier: reichen, sich erstrecken  
über ... hinaus  
Verneinung; hier: Verhinderung  
erkennbar  
obwohl  
Verteidiger  
Grundprinzipien  
untergraben; umstürzen  
seitdem  
hier: Falke  
den Ton angeben, dominieren  
strategisches Denken  
Sturz  
anstatt  
Konflikteingrenzung  
Begriff  
treffen; schlagen  
Anfangs-; Ursprungs-  
Gebiet  
wählen  
zitieren aus  
Verteidigungsminister  
hier: Kriegsminister  
Haushaltsjahr 83  
Gegenoffensive  
hier: starten  
Aktivposten; Besitz, Eigentum  
vergleichbar mit  
erwähnen  
Verletzlichkeit  
etw. berücksichtigen  
(stillschweigende) Folgerung  
tödlich  
was soll es sein  
Wahl  
Alptraum  
im Falle  
in letzter Konsequenz  
beinhalten, implizieren  
gewillt sein  
herausdonnern  
drohen

strike  
whenever  
to endanger  
globe  
surrogate  
intention  
policy of strength  
overriding  
to dismay  
perverse  
to insist on  
at great expense  
to protect  
annihilating  
to aim at  
evil  
empire  
context  
to make little sense  
discernible  
peacetime  
impact  
havoc  
let alone  
self-damaging  
suicidal  
soil  
honest  
mindless  
hostage  
pawn  
to put it mildly  
rule  
to run out of control  
property  
to dispose of  
as the white man saw fit  
to act  
subservience  
fate  
mainly  
vulnerability  
to deny  
to indulge  
to emphasize  
contrary to  
expectation  
to submerge  
meanwhile  
to incinerate  
sacrificial altar  
to be aware of  
worst  
battlefield  
to involve  
marginally

Schlag  
immer wenn  
gefährden  
Erdball  
Stellvertreter; Satellit  
Absicht  
Machtpolitik  
ausschlaggebend  
erschrecken  
hier: eigensinnig  
bestehen auf  
unter großen Kosten  
beschützen  
vernichtend  
zielen auf  
böse  
Reich  
Rahmen, Kontext  
wenig Sinn haben  
erkennbar, sichtbar  
hier: in Friedenszeiten  
hier: Wirkung  
Verwüstung, Verheerung  
um gar nicht zu reden von  
selbstzerstörerisch  
selbstmörderisch  
Boden  
ehrlich  
geistlos  
Geisel  
Pfand; Bauer (im Schach)  
hier: gelinde gesagt  
Regel  
außer Kontrolle geraten  
Eigentum  
verfügen über  
nach des weißen Manns Gutdünken  
handeln  
Unterwürfigkeit  
Schicksal  
hauptsächlich  
Verletzbarkeit  
verneinen, absprechen  
nachgehen, frönen  
betonen  
entgegen  
Erwartung  
untertauchen  
in der Zwischenzeit  
einäschern  
Opferaltar  
wissen, sich bewusst sein  
Schlimmste  
Schlachtfeld  
hier: hineinziehen, verwickeln  
am Rande

## 19. Kapitel

## The Ugly Germans

The pellet was fired from a neighboring building and hit Nilguen Eksi, 18, as she was sitting by an open window in her parents' flat in West Berlin. "I felt a stab of pain in my right arm and screamed," she says. "They had to take me to the hospital to have the pellet removed." The police caught the culprit, a young German who admitted responsibility. "He fired the gun at me because I was Turkish," said Nilguen. That incident occurred a year ago. More recently, Nilguen's mother Melahab, 39, was accosted in the street by a German youth waving a wooden club and shouting obscenities about foreigners. "He suddenly jumped out from behind a lamppost and threatened me with the stick," she recalls. "He was swearing and saying, 'Get out of Berlin, dirty foreigner. Go back to where you came from!' I was very frightened, but a German factory colleague stood up to him and told him to clear out or she would call the police."

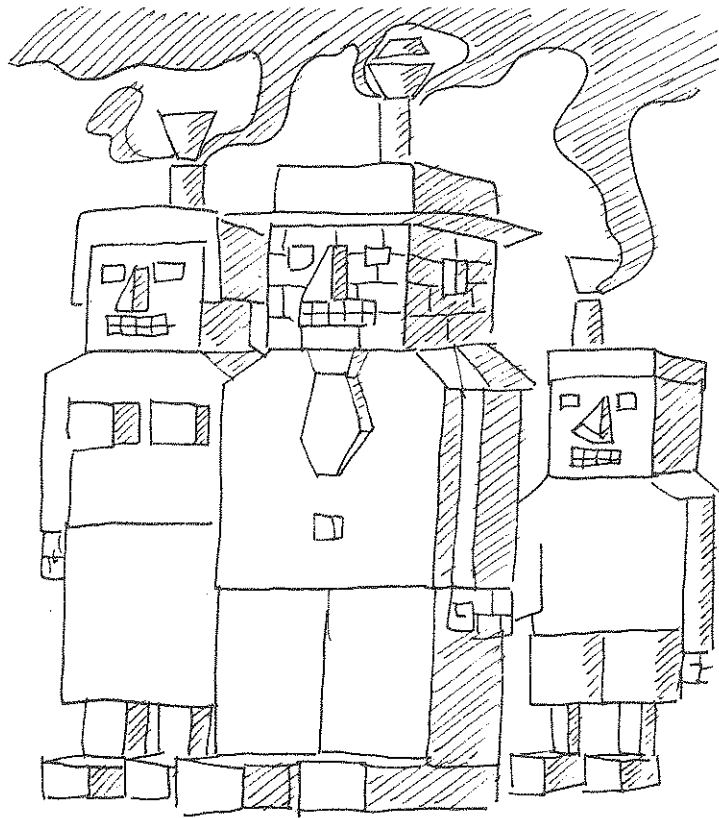
The Eksi family lives in a tenement on Beusselstrasse, a bustling street in the working-class Moabit district. Melahab and her husband Mustafa, 45, share a three-room flat with their three youngest sons. Their daughters Nilguen and Aynur, 21, have a small apartment on the top floor of the same building. Mustafa is a fork-lift operator at the Siemens factory, where he has worked for 15 years. He is a cheerful, gregarious man fond of human contact. The wave of anti-Turkish sentiment has left him puzzled and saddened, and he sees little help from the national government. "I am not political", he says. I don't know what they think. They accept us as workers, but not as MENSCHEN. They asked us to come and work here, but now that things don't go well, they want us out. That's bad."

Bad enough to make his homeland seem doubly attractive. "I am homesick", he says. "It's the same thing each year. I save my money, then I spend it all taking my family to Turkey on holiday. I've been back 13 times in 15 years. I dream sometimes of having a business of my own one day."

Because of the attacks on his wife and daughter - and the fact that the government has refused permission for his mother to immigrate- he is concentrating these days on another dream: a house he is building in his home town of Trabzon, on the Black Sea. "It's large, very large, 300 square meters in size", he says, gesturing expansively. "It will be a home big enough for us all."

(aus: TIME, 12.12.1983)

pellet	Kugel
neighboring building	Nachbarhaus
to hit (hit, hit)	treffen
stab	Stich
pain	Schmerz
to scream	schreien, kreischen
to remove	entfernen
to catch (caught, caught)	fangen
culprit	Schuldige
to admit	zugeben
responsibility	Verantwortlichkeit
incident	Ereignis, Zwischenfall
to accost	anreden
to wave	schwingen
wooden	aus Holz
club	Knüttel
to shout	rufen, schreien
to jump out from behind	hinter ... hervorspringen
lamppost	Laternenpfahl
to threaten	bedrohen
stick	Stock
to recall	sich erinnern
to swear	hier: fluchen
to be frightened	Angst haben
factory colleague	Fabrikkollegin
to stand up to	sich zur Wehr setzen gegen
to clear out	sich verziehen
tenement	Mietwohnung
bustling	geschäftig
to share	teilen
top floor	oberste Etage
fork-lift operator	Gabelstaplerfahrer
cheerful	heiter, fröhlich
gregarious	gesellig
to be fond of	gern haben; lieben
wave	Welle
puzzled	verwirrt
saddened	betrübt
homeland	Heimat
to be homesick	Heimweh haben



to save  
business  
permission  
square meter  
to gesture  
expansively

sparen  
Geschäft  
Genehmigung  
Quadratmeter  
gestikulieren  
hier: ausfahrend

Women's Work or None at All

Europe marches backward in the face of recession

Dominique Sire is a stylist, or fashion designer, in Paris. She is 32, bright, single - and unemployed. Like thousands of other West European women, she has sought a full-time job for more than a year. Dejected, she regards herself as a victim of sexual discrimination. "Women are under a lot of pressure now to return to the home", she says. "There just aren't enough jobs to go around."

According to a new study by the European Parliament, Sire's resentment is justified. Economic stagnation and "regressive" attitudes, the Parliament found, have combined to stymie women financially, politically and socially throughout Western Europe. The study concludes with a warning that "all the progress made over the past ten years in people's attitudes may be coming to an end."

The Parliament's 597-page report, published last month, represents 2 years of research by a two-man, 17-woman Committee of Inquiry into the Situation of Women in the ten member countries of the European Community. Among the committee's main findings was that high unemployment has hit women far harder than men. Between 1970 and 1982, the number of men without jobs doubled, but unemployment among women increased eightfold. Last year the jobless rate for women in the E.C. was 11.3%, compared with 9.3% for men. Meanwhile, salary disparities among people who still have jobs remained fundamentally intact over the past decade. In Great Britain, Ireland, Greece and Luxembourg, a woman earns roughly two-thirds what a man does for performing the same unskilled labor. Female factory workers in France are paid about three-quarters as much as their male counterpart. Also, women continue to have trouble establishing themselves in the professions. In West Germany, no more than 17% of all journalists are female. Only 8.7% of university chairs in France, and 3% in Britain, are held by women.

## Frauenarbeitslosigkeit

The plight of Western Europe's women is likely to worsen if the recession continues. "Women have always been the scapegoats of any period of economic decline," says Cliodhna Dempsey, a parliamentary staff member who serves as an adviser to the committee. The report recommends better legislative protection for women holding part-time and temporary jobs, and calls on E.C members to revamp discriminatory social security laws like Belgium's recent decision to make it more difficult to receive unemployment benefits. Concludes Dempsey: "The Parliament has rejected the notion that the answer to the unemployment problem is for women to go back to the kitchen sink.

(aus: TIME, 13.2.1984)

backward	zurück
in the face of	angesichts
bright	hier: aufgeweckt
to seek (sought, sought)	suchen
dejected	entmutigt, niedergeschlagen
to regard	betrachten
victim	Opfer
pressure	Druck
to go around	hier: für alle
according to	laut; entsprechend
resentment	Ärger, Verstimmung
to justify	rechtfertigen
to combine	sich verbinden, sich vereinigen
to stymie	hier: in Schwierigkeiten bringen
throughout	quer durch; in ganz
to conclude	schließen
progress	Fortschritt
to publish	veröffentlichen
inquiry	Untersuchung
finding	Erkenntnis; Befund
to hit (hit, hit)	hier: treffen
far harder	weit härter
to double	sich verdoppeln
to increase	anwachsen
eightfold	achtfach
jobless rate	Arbeitslosenrate
compared with	verglichen mit
salary disparities	Lohnunterschiede
to remain	bleiben
decade	Jahrzehnt
to earn	verdienen
roughly	hier: ungefähr
to perform	hier: ausführen

## Frauenarbeitslosigkeit

unskilled labor	ungelehrte Arbeit
female	weiblich
factory	Fabrik
male	männlich
counterpart	Gegenüber
plight	Lage
to worsen	sich verschlimmern
decline	Niedergang
staff	Personal; Beamtenkörper
adviser	Berater
to recommend	empfehlen
protection	Schutz
to call on s.o.	jn auffordern
to revamp	ausbessern; reparieren
social security law	Sozialgesetz
to receive	erhalten
unemployment benefits	Arbeitslosengeld
to reject	ablehnen, zurückweisen
notion	Vorstellung, Begriff
kitchen sink	Waschbecken

## The I.R.A.'s "Great Escape"

The arrival of the food van at Northern Ireland's Maze Prison on Sunday afternoon was routine enough. It was carrying the 4:30 meal (corned beef, pork, eggs, cheese, bread and tea) for the prison's in-mates, many of them convicted terrorists of the Irish Republican Army. Passing through two security gates, the van pulled up in front of No.7 H-block of the prison, site of dramatic I.R.A. hunger strikes two years ago. There the routine came to a violent stop. Prisoners armed with smuggled guns and homemade knives had already overpowered their guards; now they commandeered the vehicle. Thirty-eight men, who had been waiting for the van for more than an hour, piled inside; one of them pointed a gun at the driver's stomach. The van gingerly retraced its path toward the prison's main gate. There the escaping in-mates outnumbered the guards 4 to 1. A prison officer, who realized what was happening, swerved his car across the entrance. Another, James Ferris, 43, struggled with the prisoners who had streamed out of the van. Finally the escapees ran off, leaving behind them Ferris, fatally stabbed, and six other guards, wounded.

Thus began what jubilant I.R.A. supporters quickly dubbed the "Great Escape". The 38 men -convicted killers, bomb experts and kidnapers form the I.R.A.'s militant Provisional wing- had broken out of the compound considered until then to be perhaps the most escape proof in Europe.

The investigation will have to answer some potentially damaging questions. How did the prisoners obtain guns? Why was the prison's alarm system so ineffective? How did the escapees avoid so many checks? How was the prison staff deployed? Did some guards contribute to the security lapse? And how could such a thing happen in a fortress like Maze, which has every security device available, including multiple 15-ft. fences and a 18-ft. concrete wall topped with barbed wire around each cell block? All gates around the 144-acre complex are solid steel and electrically operated. The prison is even built on solid concrete to foil tunnel builders.

(aus: TIME, 10.10.1983)

escape	Flucht
food van	Verpflegungswagen
meal	Mahlzeit
pork	Schweinefleisch
egg	Ei
in-mate	Vertrauter; hier: Insasse
to convict	überführen
security gate	Sicherheitstor
to pull up	anhalten
armed	bewaffnet
to smuggle	schmuggeln
gun	Gewehr, Pistole
knife	Messer
homemade	selbstgemacht
to overpower	überwältigen
guard	Wächter
to commandeer	befehlen
to pile	anhäufen; hier: sich zusammendrängen
to point	richten
driver	Fahrer
stomach	Bauch
gingerly	sachte, leise
to retrace its path	hier: den Weg zurückfahren
to outnumber	an Zahl übertreffen
to swerve across	querstellen
entrance	Eingang
to stream out	herausströmen
escapee	Flüchtling
fatally	tödlich
to stab	(er-)stechen
to wound	verwunden
jubilant	frohlockend
to dub	titulieren
wing	Flügel
to break out (broke, broken)	ausbrechen
compound	eingezäuntes Gelände
escape proof	ausbruchssicher
investigation	Untersuchung
damaging questions	hier: kompromittierende Fragen
to obtain	erhalten
ineffective	wirkungslos
to avoid	umgehen, ausweichen
check	Kontrolle
to contribute	beitragen
security lapse	Sicherheitsloch
fortress	Festung
device	Vorrichtung, Erfindung
available	vorhanden; verfügbar
fence	Zaun
concrete	Beton
topped	oben bedeckt
barbed wire	Stacheldraht
steel	Stahl
electrically operated	elektrisch geladen
to foil	vereiteln; hindern an

## 22. Kapitel

## Car bomb

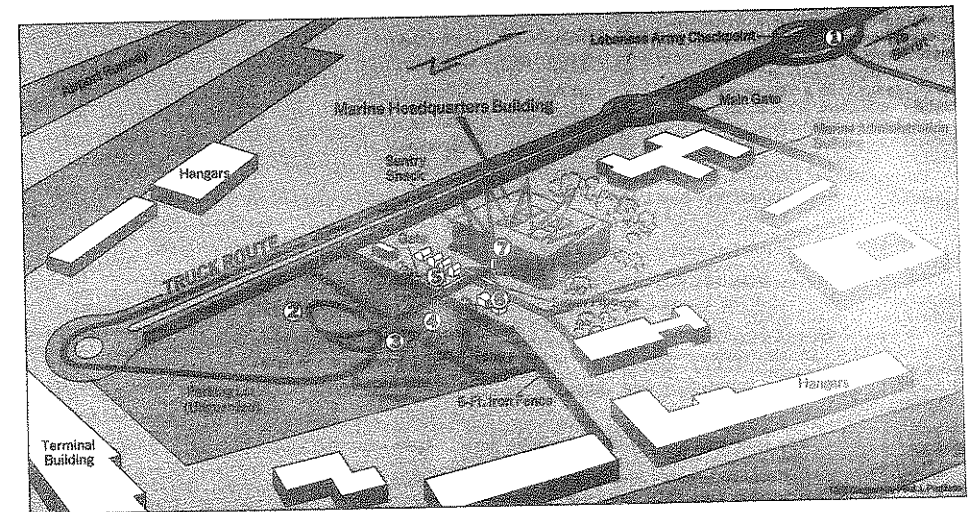
The main questions involve the ease with which the terrorists' Mercedes truck burst through Marine defenses last Sunday. At 6:22 a.m. it rolled through a Lebanese Army checkpoint that guarded access to the Marine base (1), and drove south into the the airport's unguarded civilian parking lot. There it circled once or twice to pick up speed (2), then hurtled through a roll of barbed wire (3) and sped between two guard posts (4). Two sentries were on duty, and under the Marine's standing orders for duty within the compound, their M-16 rifles were unloaded. As they struggled to insert their weapon's magazines, the vehicle crashed through a wrought-iron gate (5) and into the Marine compound. Either bouncing over or thrusting aside a single 18-in. sewer pipe (6) that was supposed to protect the entrance, the truck crashed through or went around a flimsy guardhouse in the doorway (7), perhaps running down the two Marines on duty, and into the lobby. An instant later, the driver detonated his lethal cargo. The dash from the parking lot was over in a matter of seconds.

(aus: TIME, 7.11.1983)

main	Haupt-
to involve	hier: betreffen
ease	Leichtigkeit
truck	Lastwagen
to burst (burst, burst)	platzen; hier: brechen
to roll	rollen
access	Zugang, Zutritt
to drive (drove, driven)	fahren
unguarded	unbewacht
parking lot	Parkplatz
to circle	hier: im Kreis fahren
to pick up speed	auf Geschwindigkeit kommen
to hurtle	fegen; sausen
barbed wire	Stacheldraht
to speed (sped, sped)	schnell fahren

sentry  
to be on duty  
standing order  
compound  
rifle  
unloaded  
to insert  
to crash  
wrought-iron  
to bounce

Wache  
Dienst haben  
hier: Dienstordnung  
eingezäuntes Gelände  
Gewehr  
ungeladen  
einschieben, einfügen  
krachen  
Schiedeeisen  
(hoch-)springen



to thrust aside  
sewer pipe  
flimsy  
doorway  
to run down  
lobby  
to detonate  
lethal  
cargo  
dash  
in a matter of seconds

zur Seite drängen  
Kanalisationsrohr  
schwach; dünn  
Türeingang  
überfahren  
Foyer; Vorraum  
zünden  
tödlich  
Fracht  
hier: Ansturm, Vorstoß  
innerhalb weniger Sekunden

## Grenada

And Chile, South Korea, Haiti, Turkey? Now that Ronald Reagan has won the Grenada primary, here are a few questions: Since the stated purpose of the invasion was to bring law and order to Grenada and give it the gift of democracy, will the United States now invade Chile, where more than 50 people have been shot in the streets in recent months for the crime of asking for free elections? Will it invade Guatemala for the same reasons? How about South Korea? Or Haiti? Or the Philippines or Turkey? Will the United States ever, in any conceivable way, invade, intervene against or fund insurgents against a right-wing dictatorship anywhere on Earth?

**Reminiscent of the Brezhnev Doctrine.** The new "Reagan Doctrine" bodes ill. In effect, President Reagan has proclaimed an entirely new United States doctrine in foreign affairs - an extraordinary precedent that may serve to sanctify American military action elsewhere in the world when he deems that democratic institutions, as he defines them, again must be saved. The Reagan formulation has placed America in the immoral position of taking it upon itself to define democracy abroad - and to act on it if America wishes. This is uncomfortably reminiscent of the Brezhnev Doctrine in Czechoslovakia.

**A Violation of International Law...** Among international law experts there is remarkably broad agreement that the invasion was a flagrant violation of international law. The Charter of the Organization of American States says: "The territory of state is inviolable; it may not be the object, even temporarily, of military occupation or of other measures of force taken by another state, directly or indirectly, on any grounds whatever." The only exception is action taken "in accordance with existing treaties". The treaties referred to - the Rio Treaty and the United Nations Charter - permit the use of force in only two situations: in self-defense against

"armed attack", or when the action is properly authorized by the United Nations or the OAS.

(Herald Tribune, 1.12.1983)

to win (won, won)	gewinnen
Granada primary	Granadavorwahlen
to state	hier: angeben, darlegen
purpose	Absicht
gift	Geschenk
to invade	eindringen in; überfallen
to shoot (shot, shot)	erschießen
free elections	freie Wahlen
conceivable	denkbar
to intervene	einschreiten, intervenieren
to fund	finanzieren
insurgent	Aufständischer
right-wing	rechte
reminiscent of	sich erinnern an
to bode	prophezeien
ill	krank; hier:übles
in effect	in der Tat
to proclaim	ausrufen, proklamieren
entirely	völlig
foreign affairs	Außenpolitik
extraordinary	außergewöhnlich
precedent	Präzedenzfall
to sanctify	absegnen
elsewhere	anderswo
to deem	urteilen; denken
to define	definieren
immoral	unmoralisch
to take s.th upon oneself	etwas auf sich nehmen
abroad	im Ausland
to wish	wünschen
uncomfortably	unangenehm, unbequem
violation	Verletzung
international law	internationales Recht
among	unter, zwischen
remarkable	bemerkenswert
broad	breit
agreement	Übereinstimmung, Einklang
inviolable	unverletztlich
object	Ziel; Gegenstand
temporarily	zeitweise
ground	Grund
exception	Ausnahme
in accordance with	in Übereinstimmung mit
treaty	Vertrag
properly	hier: ausdrücklich
to authorize	genehmigen



24. Kapitel

Voices from America

I heard that long ago there was a time when there were no people in this country except Indians. After that the people began to hear of men that had white skins; they had been seen far to the east. Before I was born they came out to our country and visited us. The man who came was from the Government. He wanted to make a treaty with us, and to give us presents, blankets, and guns, and flint and steel and knives.

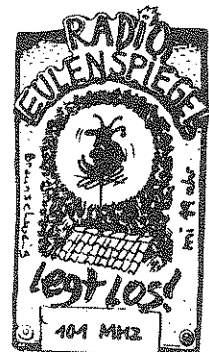
The Head Chief told him that we needed none of these things. He said, "We have our buffalo and our corn. These things the Ruler gave to us, and they are all we need. See this robe. This keeps me warm in winter. I need no blanket."

The white men had with them some cattle, and the Pawnee Chief said, "Lead out a heifer here on the prairie!" They led her out, and the Chief, stepping up to her, shot her through behind the shoulder with his arrow, and she fell down and died. Then the Chief said, "Will not my arrow kill? I do not need your guns." Then he took his stone knife and skinned the heifer, and cut off a piece of fat meat. When he had done this he said, "Why should I take your knives? The Ruler has given me something to cut with."

Then taking the fire sticks, he kindled a fire to roast the meat, and while it was cooking, he spoke again and said, "You see, my brother, that the Ruler has given us all that we need, the buffalo for food and clothing; the corn to eat with our dried meat; bows, arrows, knives and hoes; all the implements which we need for killing meat, or for cultivating the ground. Now go back to the country from whence you came. We do not want your presents, and do not want you to come into our country."

(Tecumseh's speech to Governor W.H.Harrison, Vincennes, August 12, 1810)

except	außer
skin	Haut
east	Osten
treaty	Vertrag
present	Geschenk
blanket	Wolldecke
gun	Gewehr
flint	Kiesel; Feuerstein
steel	Stahl
knife	Messer
chief	Chef; Häuptling
Ruler	hier: Allmächtige
robe	hier: Umhang
cattle	Vieh
heifer	junge Kuh
to step	schreiten, gehen
to shoot (shot, shot)	schießen
shoulder	Schulter
arrow	Pfeil
to fall down (fell, fallen)	niederfallen
stone knife	Steinmesser
to skin	enthäuten
to cut (cut, cut)	schneiden
piece of meat	Stück Fleisch
fire stick	Feuerstab
to kindle	anzünden
food	Nahrung
dried meat	getrocknetes Fleisch
bow	(Pfeil-)Bogen
hoe	Hacke
implement	Werkzeug, Gerät
to cultivate	bebauen
whence	(antik) woher



*UKW 104 MHz  
Frans Radio Kiel  
ab 84 mit Wachs 1900*



## 25. Kapitel

## Hairy Adventure

To Siberia and back

The RAINBOW WARRIOR is a tough old British trawler whose blunt bow has frequently poked into waters where it has not been welcome. It belongs to Greenpeace, an international environmental group that opposes whaling. Last week Greenpeace carried out its most daring protest yet. The ship narrowly escaped being captured, but seven Greenpeace members, six Americans and one Canadian, were detained by Soviet authorities.

The Greenpeace escapade was planned to coincide with the annual meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Brighton, England. With U.S. support, the commission aims to ban commercial whaling completely by 1986. Greenpeace believed that the Soviets were violating the commission's recommendation that only five native groups be allowed to hunt the California gray whale. With 23 men and women aboard, the RAINBOW WARRIOR steamed across the Bering Strait to the Siberian whaling village of Lorino. Six Greenpeace members went ashore to hand out leaflets to workers at the whale-processing plant. Suddenly a contingent of Soviet soldiers arrived and arrested the six. A Greenpeace member who was still aboard the RAINBOW WARRIOR grabbed film that other members had shot and jumped into a motorized rubber boat to rush it back to Alaska. But a Soviet helicopter swooped down and plucked him out of the boat.

Minutes later two Soviet ships appeared and gave chase. "Getting quite hairy", the crew radioed Greenpeace headquarters in San Francisco. "They're playing chicken with us." Only after the RAINBOW WARRIOR was well into international waters did the Soviet ships turn back. U.S. and Canadian officials interceded on behalf of the seven, and at week's end, Moscow released the protesters.

(aus: TIME, 1.8.1983)

hairy	haarig
adventure	Abenteuer
tough	zäh
trawler	Schleppnetzfischerboot
blunt	stumpf; grob
bow	Bug
to poke	stoßen; die Nase stecken
to be welcome	willkommen sein
to belong	gehören
environmental group	Umweltschutzgruppe
to oppose	hier: bekämpfen
whaling	Walfischfang
to carry out	ausführen
daring	verwegen
yet	bisher
narrow	knapp, eng
to escape	entkommen
to capture	gefangen nehmen
member	Mitglied
to detain	in Haft behalten
authorities	Behörden
to coincide	übereinstimmen
annual	jährlich
support	Unterstützung
to aim	(ab-)zielen
to ban	verbieten
by	hier: bis
to violate	verletzen
recommendation	Empfehlung
native	Eingeborenen-
to hunt (hunt, hunt)	jagen
gray	grau
aboard	an Bord
to steam	dampfen
to go ashore	an Land gehen
to hand out	verteilen
leaflet	Flugblatt
whale processing plant	walverarbeitende Fabrik
to grab	an sich reißen; grapsen
to shoot (shot, shot)	(Fotos, Filme) machen
to jump	springen
rubber boat	Schlauchboot
to swoop down	herabstoßen
to pluck	zerren, reißen
chase	Jagd
to radio	funken
headquarter	Hauptquartier
to play chicken	hier: Angst einjagen
to intercede on behalf of	sich einsetzen für
to release	freilassen

## 26. Kapitel

**AIDS Fear Causes Sharp Drop in Tourists Visiting Haiti**

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti - Two years ago, many of Haiti's low-paid workers were still building and staffing new luxury hotels and nightclubs for the widening circle of Americans drawn by the conviviality, art and grace of the people of this preindustrial Caribbean land.

But since the summer of 1982, when U.S. health authorities linked Haiti and the so far incurable disorder known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, this country's tourist industry has collapsed. They said the largest group of AIDS victims consisted of male homosexuals, and the second largest group of victims consisted of Haitians.

Since then, charter flights and cruise ships have stopped docking in Port-au-Prince, the tropical verandas of the hotels stand empty, and maids, waiters, guides and handicraft vendors have been laid off. Hoteliers, local officials and foreign diplomats complain that the whole country has been stigmatized by AIDS.

An American resident of Haiti said that after landing at New York's Kennedy International Airport last month, he was asked by a customs official where he had embarked. "When I said Haiti," the traveler recalled, "the customs lady told me: "Open your passport. I'm not touching it."

Like other Caribbean islands, Haiti began to lose tourists in 1981 as a result of the recession in the United States. But local officials and hotel owners attributed last year's decline to AIDS. The number of American visitors, who make up more than two-thirds of Haiti's tourists, fell from 70,000 in the winter of 1981-82 to 10,000 last winter, including business travelers, according to the government.

In a precarious economy where tourism was the second largest source of foreign income and supported about 25,000 direct and indirect jobs, this setback has brought widespread hardship and despair. The collapse has also provoked angry government charges that U.S. health officials have been racist in singling out Haiti and that AIDS was introduced here by American homosexuals. (Herald Tribune)

low-paid	schlecht bezahlt
worker	Arbeiter
to build	bauen
widening	sich erweitern
circle	Kreis
to draw (drew, drawn)	hier: anziehen
conviviality	Geselligkeit
art	Kunst
grace	Reiz, Anmut
preindustrial	vorindustriell
summer	Sommer
health authority	Gesundheitsbehörde
to link	in Verbindung bringen
so far	bis dahin
incurable	unheilbar
disorder	hier: Krankheit, Störung
acquired	erworben
deficiency	Mangel
to collapse	zusammenbrechen
victim	Opfer
to consist of	bestehen aus
male	männlich
second largest group	zweitgrößte Gruppe
since then	seit dieser Zeit
flight	Flug
cruise	Kreuzfahrt
to stop doing s.th.	aufhören, etw. zu tun
to dock	anlegen
to stand empty	leerstehen
maid	Dienstmädchen
waiter	Kellner
guide	Führer
handicraft	Handwerk
vendor	Verkäufer
to lay off (laid, laid)	entlassen
local	örtlich
foreign	ausländisch
to complain	beklagen
whole	ganz
to stigmatize	brandmarken
resident	wohnhaf, ortsansässig
customs official	Zollbeamter
to embark	hier: das Flugzeug besteigen
to recall	sich erinnern
to touch	berühren
as a result of	als Ergebnis + Gen.
owner	Eigentümer
to attribute to	zuschreiben, erklären mit
decline	Rückgang
visitor	Besucher
to make up (made, made)	ausmachen
to fall (fell, fallen)	fallen
including	eingeschlossen
business traveler	Geschäftsreisender
according to	gemäß, nach Aussagen von
precarious	unsicher
source	Quelle

## AIDS-Schäden

foreign income  
to support  
setback  
widespread  
hardship  
despair  
to provoke  
angry  
charge  
racist  
to single out  
to introduce

Auslandseinnahme  
hier: tragen  
Rückschlag  
weitverbreitet  
Not; Bedrängnis  
Verzweiflung  
hervorrufen  
zornig, böse  
hier: Beschuldigung, Angriff  
rassistisch  
absondern, aussondern  
einführen

## 27. Kapitel

### Kitty Cornered

A lawyer offered his services, a rock group threatened to clobber the prosecutors, and a cat promised to mount a demonstration. Not many prisoners are greeted by such a flood of sympathetic responses. But then few convicts serving life sentences are two years old; fewer still have four legs. Bubu is, in short, no common or garden lawbreaker. A green-eyed tomcat, he was recently found guilty of trespassing on a neighbor's property in the Bavarian town of Passau and sentenced to confinement on his own side of the fence for life. In addition, the local court threatened Bubu's owners with a fine of up to \$200,000 if their charge strays again. As hundreds protested, even the judge was moved to concede that "from the human perspective, this verdict is not fully satisfactory."

Although Bubu landed on his feet, many fellow felines have been less fortunate. Taking the law into their own hands, ailurophobes around West Germany have launched a campaign to kill more cats than curiosity itself. Some have shot the creatures with air pistols or flung them to the ground from sixth-floor balconies. Others have poisoned, strangled, axed or blinded cats. Their rationale: cats gobble up plants, scratch the paint off cars and even startle innocents by peering at them through windows. As a result, an estimated 300,000 cats, perhaps 10 % of West Germany's feline population, were killed last year alone. According to Dr. Erwin Muermann of the Bonn Cat Protection Initiative, the only precedent for the present epidemic of cattiness was a 15th century bull of Pope Innocent VIII. It declared that cats were possessed by the devil and, says Muermann, caused 100,000 women who owned cats to be burned at the stake - accompanied, of course, by their pets.

While some kitties have been tormented, up to 500 others each week have been abducted by teams of efficient criminals. Stealing up on their prey at break of dawn and using either tranquilizers or tantalizing goodies, the catnappers spirit

the animals away to clinical experimenters, who require some 300 specimens each day. At \$20 a cat, a resourceful thief can earn \$50,000 a year. Some cat lovers have tried to discourage torture and thievery by tattooing the ears of their cats. Yet some tattooed cats have already been found dead, with their ears cut off. Other concerned protectionists now advocate supervised spaying or simple incarceration of pets. But even with those precautions, many cats must wish they were leading a dog's life.

(aus: TIME, 22.8.1983)

to corner	in die Ecke treiben
lawyer	Rechtsanwalt
to clobber	hier: schlagen, treffen
prosecutor	Verfolger
to mount a demonstration	eine Demo organisieren
to greet	begrüßen
sympathetic responses	Sympathiebekundungen
convict	Zuchthäusler, Sträfling
to serve life sentence	eine lebenslange Strafe absitzen
leg	Bein
lawbreaker	Gesetzesbrecher
green-eyed	grünäugig
to trespass	unbefugt eindringen
neighbor	Nachbar
property	Eigentum
to sentence	verurteilen
confinement	Beschränkung; Einsperrung
fence	Zaun
in addition	zusätzlich
local	örtlich
court	Gericht
owner	Eigentümer
fine	Geldstrafe
charge	hier: Schützling
to stray	umherschweifen; irgehen
to move	bewegen
to concede	eingestehen
verdict	Urteil
satisfactory	zufriedenstellend
foot (Pl.: feet)	Fuß
fellow feline	Katzenkamarad
to be less fortunate	weniger Glück haben
allurophobe	????????????????????
to launch a campaign	eine Kampagne starten
curiosity kills the cat	(Sprichwort, das vor Neugier warnt)

airpistol  
to fling (flung, flung)  
to poison  
to strangle  
to axe  
to blind  
rationale  
to gobble  
to scratch off  
paint  
to startle  
innocent  
to peer  
precedent  
present  
bull  
Pope  
to declare  
to be possessed  
devil  
to be burned  
stake  
accompanied  
pet  
to torment  
to abduct  
to steal up on s.o.  
prey  
break of dawn  
tantalizing  
goody  
catnaper  
  
to spirit away  
to require  
specimen  
resourceful  
thief  
to discourage  
torture  
thievery  
to tattoo  
ear  
dead  
concerned  
to advocate  
to spay  
incarceration  
precaution  
dog

Luftgewehr  
werfen, schleudern  
vergiften  
erwürgen  
(mit dem Beil) erschlagen  
hier: die Augen ausstechen  
Argumentation  
(gierig) verschlingen  
abkratzen  
Farbe  
erschrecken  
unschuldig  
spähen  
Präzedenzfall  
gegenwärtig  
(päpstliche) Bulle  
Papst  
erklären  
besessen sein  
Teufel  
verbrannt werden  
hier: Scheiterhaufen  
begleitet  
Streicheltier  
quälen, foltern  
entführen  
sich an jn heran schleichen  
Beute  
Tagesanbruch  
hier: verlockend  
Bonbon; Leckerei  
in Analogie zu kidnaper:  
Katzenentführer  
verschwinden lassen  
hier: brauchen  
Exemplar  
findig  
Dieb  
entmutigen  
Quälerei, Folterung  
Dieberei  
tätowieren  
Ohr  
tot  
betroffen  
befürworten  
kastrieren  
Einkerkerung  
Vorsichtsmaßnahme  
Hund

## 28. Kapitel

## U.S Judge Gives Rapists Choice Between Prison, Castration

ANDERSON, South Carolina - A sentence for rape that gave three men a choice between surgical castration and 30 years in prison has become the focus of an emotional debate here. The defense said it would appeal the sentence, pronounced recently after the men pleaded guilty to raping and torturing a woman in this textile-manufacturing town of 28,000 in western South Carolina.

The decision by Judge C. Victor Pyle Jr. in Circuit Court to stipulate surgical castration stunned observers, including the county prosecutor, who said he thought Judge Pyle was only "kidding" when he mentioned that he was considering castration as an option.

Legal scholars say the sentence is the first of its kind in memory. Judge Pyle has been praised by advocates of law and order, and his chambers have been flooded with letters, calls and telegrams.

Civil libertarians and some feminists have condemned the sentence, arguing that it is barbaric, probably unconstitutional and perhaps not even effective in preventing further rapes. It might still be possible for the men to have sexual relations, they said, even after their testicles are removed.

"The idea of castrating rapists does have a certain emotional appeal, and I know a lot of rape victims approve," said Joy Bennett, executive director of the Rape Crisis Center in nearby Greenville. "But the fact is that rape is a crime of violence, not of sex. I'm afraid to have men like this out on the street. In fact, there is the potential that they are going to be even more dangerous after they are castrated."

Judge Pyle's decision has also focused attention on a debate among legal scholars, physicians and others as to whether there are useful alternatives to imprisonment for men found guilty of rape or other sexual crimes.

In the past year, interest has grown in administering female hormones such as Depo-Provera to control and diminish the

sexual drive of men who have a history of sexual abuse. Some have likened the process to chemical castration. It is not yet clear what the defendant's choice will be. At sentencing, they said they were seriously considering accepting the castration, which would free them, although they would remain on probation for five years.

At Johns Hopkins University Hospital in Baltimore, about 150 men convicted of sexual charges have consented to injections of Depo-Provera as part of court-ordered programs of therapy and counseling to help control their sexual drive. The hormone decreases production of testosterone, the male sexual hormone.

Physicians say neither the drug treatment nor surgical castration would make the men unable to have sexual relations at some later point: Testosterone injections could restore some ability to have sex

But surgical castration would eliminate the ability to have children. "It comes down to 30 years in jail or the rest of your life without children", said one of the condemned.

(International Herald Tribune)

judge	Richter
rapist	Vergewaltiger
sentence	Gerichtsurteil
rape	Vergewaltigung
surgical castration	chirurgische Kastration
focus	Brennpunkt
defense	Verteidigung
to appeal the sentence	in die Berufung gehen
to pronounce a sentence	ein Urteil verkünden
to plead guilty	sich für schuldig erklären
to torture	foltern, misshandeln
textile-manufacturing	Textil-verarbeitend
to stipulate	festsetzen; ausbedingen
to stun	betäuben; völlig überraschen
observer	Beobachter
including	einschließlich
county	(Regierungs-)Kreis
prosecutor	Staatsanwalt
to kid	hier: herumlauern
to mention	erwähnen
option	Wahl
legal scholar	Rechtsgelahrter
kind	Art

in memory	hier: seit Menschengedenken
to praise	loben
advocates of law and order	Recht-und-Ordnung-Fanatiker
chambers	hier: Geschäftsräume
to flood	überschwemmen
call	Telefonanruf
to condemn	verurteilen
to argue	argumentieren
effective	wirkungsvoll
to prevent	vorbeugen
further	weitere
testicle	Hoden
to remove	entfernen; abtragen
appeal	hier: Wirkung
to approve	zustimmen
nearby	nahegelegen
potential	hier: Möglichkeit
to focus attention on	die Aufmerksamkeit auf ... lenken
physician	Arzt
useful	nützlich
imprisonment	Einkerkerung; Gefängnis(-strafe)
to grow (grew, grown)	wachsen, anwachsen
to administer	verabreichen
female hormones	weibliche Hormone
such as	wie etwa
to diminish	verringern
sexual drive	Sexualtrieb
history	hier: Vorgeschichte
abuse	Missbrauch
to liken to	vergleichen mit
process	hier: Verfahren
probation	Bewährung
to free	befreien
convicted	für schuldig befunden
to consent	einwilligen
court-ordered	gerichtlich angeordnet
program of therapy and counseling	Therapie- und Beratungsprogramm
to decrease	vermindern, herabsetzen
drug treatment	medikamentöse Behandlung
unable	unfähig
to restore	wiederherstellen
to eliminate	ausschalten
ability	Fähigkeit
it comes down to	es läuft hinaus auf
jail	Gefängnis
troubled	beunruhigt
to allow	erlauben
felon	Verbrecher
mutilation	Verstümmelung
to cut off (cut, cut)	abschneiden
one-armed	einarmig

## 29. Kapitel

## Concentration Camp

Our car halted before a well-guarded gate. "This is Maidenek," Dimitri Kudriavtsev said. I saw a huge, not unattractive, temporary city. There were about 200 trim, grey green barracks, systematically spaced for maximum light, air and sunshine. There were winding roads and patches of vegetables and flowers. I had to blink twice to take in the jarring realities: the 14 machine-gun turrets jutting into the so-blue sky; the 12-ft-high double rows of electrically charged barbed wire; the kennels which once housed hundreds of gaunt, man-eating dogs.

We rode a little distance to some cabbage patches. The big, leafy cabbages were covered with a sooty, grey dust and next to them were high mounds of grey brown stuff. "This", said Kudriavtsev, "is fertilizer. A layer of human bones, a layer of human ashes, a layer of manure. This is German food production. Kill people; fertilize cabbages." The crematorium might have been a big bakeshop or a very small blast furnace. Here the Nazis carted the bodies, straight from the gas chambers. They cut them up scientifically. They could disintegrate 1,900 people a day.

(aus: TIME, Jahrgang 1944)

## A refugee massacre

"The Israeli Defense Forces have taken positions in West Beirut to prevent the danger of violence, bloodshed and anarchy."

--Statement by the Israeli Cabinet--

That was the Israeli government's explanation for its decision to send its armed forces into Muslim-dominated West

## Völkermord

Beirut last week following the assassination of Lebanon's President-elect Bashir Gemayel. The Israeli action alarmed the U.S., which saw it as a violation of a promise the Israelis made this summer to U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib while he was negotiating the withdrawal of Palestine Organization guerrillas from West Beirut. It frightened the Lebanese capital's Muslim population, infuriated the governments of other Arab states, and led to a United Nations Security Council resolution calling on the Israelis to withdraw from Beirut. But no one could have anticipated that before the week was over, the Israeli peace-keeping exercise in West Beirut would lead, whether by complicity or carelessness or outright incompetence, to the massacre of hundreds of men, women and children in two Palestinian refugee camps that the Israelis were supposedly guarding.

First reports were fragmentary but horrifying. A group of armed men had entered the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps south of Beirut and opened fire on everyone they could find. They murdered young men in groups of ten or 20, they killed mothers, babies and old people. They even shot horses. And when it was over, they attempted, in a manner reminiscent of World War II, to destroy the evidence by bulldozing the bodies into makeshift common graves. TIME Correspondent Roberto Suro visited the Sabra camp late Friday afternoon and counted 50 corpses in one place. A Red Cross worker at a nearby hospital estimated that 450 bodies had been removed from the two camps.

What had happened? Practically everybody agreed that the gunmen were right-wing Lebanese Christian militiamen. Said one officer of the Lebanese Forces: "We have been waiting to get in there for years." More baffling was the role the Israelis had played. Certainly Israeli soldiers had not done the shooting, but the Israelis controlled the area, had checkpoints near the camps, and were within earshot of the firing. How and why had they allowed the militiamen to enter the camps?

(aus: TIME, Jahrgang 1982)

temporary	zeitweilig, vorübergehend
trim	schmuck, gepflegt
to space	in Abständen anordnen
winding	sich windend
patch	Stück Land
vegetables	Gemüse
to blink	blinzeln
to jar	unangenehm berühren; erzittern
turret	Türmchen
to jut	hervorragen
row	Reihe
kennel	Hundezwinger
to house	beherbergen
gaunt	finster; hager
to ride (rode, ridden)	fahren
cabbage patch	Kohlfeld
leafy	belaubt; blättrig
to cover	bedecken
sooty	rußig
dust	Staub
mound	Erdbwall
fertilizer	Dünger
layer	Lage, Schicht
bone	Knochen
ashes	Asche
manure	Dünger
food	Nahrungsmittel
bakeshop	Backstube
blast furnace	Hochofen
to cart	karren, fahren
body	Körper
straight from	direkt von
gas chamber	Gaskammer
tu cut up (cut, cut)	aufschneiden, zerlegen

refugee	Flüchtling
to prevent	verhindern, vorbeugen
bloodshed	Blutvergießen
assassination	Ermordung
promise	Versprechen
to negotiate	verhandeln
withdrawal	Rückzug
to frighten	Angst machen
capital	Hauptstadt
population	Bevölkerung
to infuriate	wütend machen
to call	hier: auffordern
to withdraw	sich zurückziehen
to anticipate	vorhersehen; erwarten
peace-keeping	Frieden-erhaltend
complicity	stillschweigendes Einverständnis
carelessness	Fahrlässigkeit
outright	gerade heraus; völlig
refugee camp	Flüchtlingslager
fragmentary	bruchstückhaft



to horrify  
to murder  
horse  
to attempt  
reminiscent of  
evidence  
makeshift  
common grave  
corpse  
to remove  
militiamen  
baffling  
within earshot

entsetzen  
ermorden  
Pferd  
versuchen  
erinnernd an  
Beweis (-material)  
behelfsmäßig  
Massengrab  
Leichnam  
wegschaffen  
Milizen  
che ti lascia senza risposta  
in Hörweite

## 30. Kapitel

**U.S. and Soviet Scientists Agree That Nuclear War Could  
Destroy Mankind**

A group of Soviet and U.S. scientists have agreed that a large-scale nuclear exchange could mean the extinction of the human race. Four Soviet and four American scientists, participating in a forum sponsored by proponents of a nuclear freeze, said they based that assessment on emerging data about the probable climatic, biological and environmental effects of a nuclear war. They also agreed that the new evidence made it clear a nuclear attack would be suicide for the nation that launched it, even if there was no retaliatory strike.

The Soviet scientists said their own studies confirmed recently published American findings that an exchange using only a small fraction of existing warheads would produce a "nuclear winter" in which smoke and soot would obscure sunlight, temperatures would plunge to below freezing level even in summer, crops and other ecological systems would be wiped out, radiation could be several times more intense than previously estimated and, when the pall lifted, ultraviolet rays from the sun would reach untenable levels.

The Russians said their research indicated additional catastrophic consequences, including the creation of a global "toxic smog", unchecked biological epidemics, a substantial depletion of the Earth's oxygen and the probable shattering of the interconnecting web of systems that sustain life on the planet.

All eight scientists said the new evidence made it imperative that the superpowers freeze construction of new nuclear weapons and begin reducing their existing stocks.

Sergei Kapitza, professor of physics at the Moscow Physico-Technical Institute, said that until now the idea of nuclear arsenals as a deterrent to nuclear war made some sense as a "tacit mutual-hostage arrangement between the opposing nuclear powers." "Now", he said, "the whole of the Earth and human civilization itself are held hostage." Any growth of

## Menschheit ausgerottet

nuclear arsenals could only erode security and stability, he added, not only for the nuclear powers but for every country on Earth.

Lewis Thomas, chancellor of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, said the new American findings had been upheld after review by other scientists and "change everything in the world about the prospect of thermonuclear warfare."

In the past, war, including thermonuclear war, was thought of as a way to achieve territorial or ideological dominance, he said. "Now, with the new findings before us, it is clear that any territory gained will be, in the end, a barren wastland. Both the Soviet and American scientists said civil defense measures and technology that envisioned countering nuclear missiles with laser weapons could not conceivably prevent the destruction of a nuclear war and that entertaining such ideas could be dangerously destabilizing.

(International Herald Tribune, 10.12.1983)

scientist  
mankind  
to destroy  
to agree  
large-scale  
nuclear exchange  
to mean (meant, meant)  
extinction  
human  
race  
to participate  
to sponsor  
proponent  
freeze  
to base  
assessment  
to emerge  
data  
environmental effects  
evidence  
suicide  
to launch an attack  
retaliatory strike  
to hold (held, held)  
to call  
study

Wissenschaftler  
Menschheit  
zerstören  
einverstanden sein  
im großen Maßstab; ausgedehnt  
nuklearer Schlagabtausch  
bedeuten  
Auslöschung  
menschlich  
Rasse  
teilnehmen  
hier: finanzieren  
Befürworter  
hier: Einfrieren  
stützen  
Einschätzung, Schätzung  
sich ergeben; hervorheben  
Unterlagen, Tatsachen  
Umweltauswirkungen  
Befund; Beweis(-material)  
Selbstmord  
einen Angriff starten  
Vergeltungsschlag  
abhalten  
hier: einberufen  
hier: Studie

to confirm  
finding  
fraction  
warhead  
smoke  
soot  
to obscure  
to plunge  
freezing level  
to wipe out  
several  
intense  
previously  
to estimate  
pall  
to lift  
ray  
to reach  
untenable  
level  
to indicate  
additional  
to include  
unchecked  
epidemic  
substantial  
depletion  
oxygen  
supply  
shattering  
web  
to interconnect  
to sustain  
imperative  
to freeze  
stock  
until now  
deterrent  
tacit  
mutual  
hostage  
growth  
to erode  
security  
to add  
to uphold (upheld, upheld)  
review  
past  
in the past  
to achieve  
dominance  
barren  
wasteland  
both ... and  
measure  
defense  
to envision

bestätigen  
Befund, Erkenntnis  
Teil  
hier: Atomsprengkopf  
Rauch  
Ruß  
verdunkeln  
stürzen  
Gefrierpunkt  
vernichten  
mehrere  
stark, intensiv  
vorher, früher  
schätzen  
hier: Vorhang  
heben, sich heben  
Strahl  
erreichen  
unhaltbar  
Niveau  
darauf hinweisen  
zusätzlich  
einschließen, beinhalten  
außer Kontrolle  
Epidemie  
wesentlich  
Entleerung, Erschöpfung  
Sauerstoff  
Vorrat  
Zerstörung, Zerschlagung  
hier: Netz  
untereinander verbinden  
stützen, aufrecht erhalten  
dringend erforderlich  
einfrieren  
Vorrat  
bis jetzt  
Abschreckung  
stillschweigend  
gegenseitig  
Geisel  
Anwachsen  
zersetzen, zerfressen  
Sicherheit  
hinzufügen  
stützen, aufrecht erhalten  
hier: Nachprüfung  
Vergangenheit  
früher  
erlangen, zustande bringen  
Herrschaft  
unfruchtbar, tot, dürr  
hier: Einöde, Wüste  
sowohl ... als auch  
Maßnahme  
Verteidigung  
sich vorstellen

Menschheit ausgerottet

to counter  
conceivable  
to prevent  
to entertain

begegnen  
denkbar, begreiflich  
vorbeugen  
aufrechterhalten



A

abort Abtreibung  
 abortion Abtreibung  
 about über  
 absence Abwesenheit  
 absurd irrsinnig, absurd  
 accept akzeptieren  
 actor Schauspieler  
 add hinzuzählen  
 admiration Bewunderung  
 admit zugeben  
 adoration Verehrung  
 affair Beziehung  
 affectionate zärtlich  
 afford gewähren  
 after nach  
 again wieder  
 against gegen  
 age group Altersklasse  
 age Alter  
 aggressiveness Aggressivität  
 ago nach Zeitangaben: vor  
 airport Flughafen  
 alienating entfremdend  
 all night die ganze Nacht  
 all day den ganzen Tag  
 all alles, alle  
 alliance Bündnis  
 allow erlauben  
 ally Verbündeter  
 almost nothing fast nichts  
 almost always fast immer  
 almost beinahe, fast  
 alone allein, einsam  
 along längs, entlang  
 already schon  
 alright in Ordnung  
 also auch  
 although obwohl  
 altogether ganz und gar; gänzlich  
 always immer  
 amazing überraschend  
 ambiguous zweideutig  
 amend abändern; verbessern  
 amendment Gesetzesänderung  
 analyze analysieren  
 and und  
 another noch ein  
 answer antworten  
 answer Antwort  
 anything nichts  
 anyway trotzdem

apartment Wohnung  
 apartment rentals Mieteneinnahmen  
 apartment regulation Hausordnung  
 approval Zustimmung  
 armed gang terrorist. Vereinigung  
 around here hier in der Gegend  
 around you um dich herum  
 arrive ankommen  
 arrival Ankunft  
 ask fragen  
 at any time jederzeit  
 at home zu Hause  
 at least wenigstens, mindestens  
 at last schließlich  
 atomic warfare Atomkrieg  
 attack Angriff  
 attitude Haltung  
 autonomy Selbstständigkeit  
 away weg, fort

B

back then damals  
 bald heads Glatzköpfe  
 bar-be-cue Bratrost  
 bathroom Bad  
 be (was, been) sein  
 be able können  
 be about to do dabei sein, zu tun  
 be afraid Angst haben  
 be convinced überzeugt sein  
 be divided geteilt sein  
 be flattened verdummen  
 be in power an der Macht sein  
 be right recht haben  
 be unlucky Pech haben  
 be wrong sich täuschen  
 beautiful schön  
 because weil  
 become werden  
 bed Bett  
 before vorher; vor  
 begin (began, begun) beginnen  
 behavior Verhalten  
 behave sich verhalten  
 behind hinter  
 believe glauben  
 belly Bauch  
 belong to gehören zu  
 besides außerdem  
 better besser  
 between zwischen  
 big groß







teach	lehren	unfortunately	unglücklicherweise	wine	Wein	
tenant	Mieter	unless	es sei denn;	wipe out	auswischen	
tendency	Neigung, Tendenz		wenn nicht	without mentioning	um gar nicht zu reden	year
tent	Zelt	unpleasant	unbequem	without	ohne	yesterday
terrifying	schrecklich	unrealistic	wirklichkeitsfremd	with	mit	you
terrible	fürchterlich	until	bis	woman (Pl.: women)	Frau	young
than	als	upset	durcheinander	word	Wort	your
thank heavens	Gottseidank!	us	uns	work	arbeiten	youth
thanks to	dank + Gen.	use	gebrauchen, einsetzen	worry	sich Sorgen machen	Jahr
thanks	danke	useless	zwecklos	worse	schlimmer	gestern
that	daß	usual	gewöhnlich	wreck	Wrack	dir, dich; ihr, euch
that way	auf diese Weise			wrong	falsch	jung
that's why	deshalb					dein, euer
that	jenes					Jugend
the	der, die, das					
theater	Kino	vacation	Ferien			
their	ihr (Pl.)	value	Wert			
them	sie (Akk. + Dat. Pl.)	various	verschieden			
then	dann	vegetables	Gemüse			
there	dort	very	sehr			
these days	heutzutage	victor	Gewinner			
these	diese (Pl.)	vinegar	Essig			
they	sie (Pl.)	violence	Gewalttätigkeit			
thief (Pl: thieves)	Dieb	visit	besichtigen			
third	dritter	void	Leere			
this	dies					
those	jene					
though	obwohl					
threaten	drohen, androhen	wait	warten			
throw up	sich übergeben	wall	Mauer			
through	durch ... hindurch	want to	etwas wollen, vorhaben			
till	bis	war	Krieg			
time: at a ...	an einem Stück	wash	waschen			
today	heute	washing machine	Waschmaschine			
tomato	Tomate	wash dishes	abwaschen			
tomorrow	morgen	watch television	fernsehen			
tonight	heute abend	water	Wasser			
too	auch	watermelon	Wassermelone			
torture	foltern	way	Art und Weise			
touch	berühren	way; by the ...	übrigens			
tough luck	Pech gehabt	we	wir			
toward	gegenüber	wear make-up	geschminkt sein			
town	Stadt	weather	Wetter			
transform	verwandeln	wedding	Hochzeit			
treat	behandeln	week	Woche			
tree	Baum	weigh	wiegen			
trip	Reise	well-known	wohlbekannt			
true	wahr	whatever	was auch immer			
truth	Wahrheit	what's more	außerdem			
try (tried, tried)	versuchen	what	was			
turmoil	Aufruhr, Unruhe	whenever	jedesmal, wenn			
turn out	sich herausstellen	when	wann			
		where	wo			
		whether	ob			
		which	welches (-e, -er)			
		while	während			
		white	weiß			
		who	wer?			
		whose	deren, dessen			
		why	warum			
		wild	wild; stürmisch			
		window	Fenster			
ugly	häßlich					
unconscious	unbewußt					
underdevelopment	Unterentwicklung					
understandable	verständlich					
unemployed	Arbeitsloser					
	arbeitslos					

STEINHÄUSER LEHRBÜCHER

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