

Kampf gegen Drogen: Verrat oder Vorbeugung?

Fighting drug abuse at schools

UNITED STATES. — Schools in the US are cracking down on drug use. Fifty-one per cent of Americans want pupils to be tested for drugs. They think this will reduce violence and improve schoolwork. Some schools in the US state of Oregon are even offering their pupils rewards of up to \$1000 to grass on classmates who take drugs. Maybe Americans should take a look at England: in a school in Greater Manchester, the headmaster has brought a dog into school to sniff out drugs. Will these programmes help? Perhaps, but many people believe that trust between staff and pupils, or amongst classmates, will go up in smoke. 🇬🇧

drug abuse [ə'bjʊ:s]	Drogenmissbrauch
to crack down	hart durchgreifen; Wortspiel mit „crack“, einer in den USA weit verbreiteten Droge
reward [rə'wɔ:d]	Belohnung
to grass on somebody	☞ jemanden verpfeifen; Wortspiel mit „grass“ (umgangssprachlich für Marihuana)
classmate	Mitschüler (in derselben Klasse)
to sniff something out	etwas durch Schnüffeln auffinden
staff [stɔ:f]	(Lehr-)Personal
to go up in smoke	☞ in Rauch aufgehen, flöten gehen

Newspapers for kids only

FRANCE. — In France not only dads disappear behind the morning paper. A daily newspaper for young people aged 10 to 15, Mon Quotidien, started up in January 1995. Now, four years and 1000 issues later, it has 55,000 subscribers. It is so successful that two more have followed. Le Petit Quotidien aims at 6 to 9-year-old readers, and l'Actu is for readers aged 14 to 18.

These daily teen papers present stories about what is happening in the everyday world. The topics vary with the age groups: Le Petit Quotidien has a large number of stories about animals and nature, while Mon Quotidien deals more with the environment, sport and science. l'Actu focuses on immigration, entertainment and social issues like AIDS. And the children themselves often take part in the daily editorial meetings to help plan and develop ideas.

These newspapers are delivered by post from Tuesday to Saturday. And they are cheap: each issue costs 1.80 francs (55 Pf.), which includes postage. 🇬🇧

aged ['eɪdʒd]	im Alter von
to start up	hier: erstmals erscheinen
issue ['ɪʃu:]	Ausgabe
subscriber	Abonnent(in)
to focus on something ['fəʊkəs]	das Hauptaugenmerk auf etwas richten
immigration	Einwanderung
editorial meeting [ˌedɪ'tɔ:riəl]	Redaktionskonferenz
to deliver [dɪ'lɪvə]	liefern, zustellen
postage	Zustellgebühr, Porto



Gäh! Warum macht Schule bloß so müde?

Wake me up when class is over



Tony Stone

UNITED STATES. – Have you ever fallen asleep at school? A sleep researcher at Brown University in the US says that puberty changes the inner “sleep-wake clock” in teenagers. Many adolescents are not ready to fall asleep until about 11 at night. That means they have not had enough sleep in the morning when it is time to go to school. This might explain why 60 per cent of children under 18 say they are tired during the day, and 15 per cent say they have fallen asleep at school during the past year. A US Congressional Representative wants schools to start later so that teenagers can get enough sleep. ■

researcher [rɪˈsɜːtʃə]	Forscher(in)
puberty ['pjuːbətɪ]	Pubertät
adolescent [ædəˈlesnt]	Jugendliche(r)
Congressional Representative [ˌreprɪˈzɛntətɪv]	Kongressabgeordnete(r)

Mehr Spaß in der Bahn – nur ein Scherz?

GAME BOYS IN TRAINS?



Nintendo

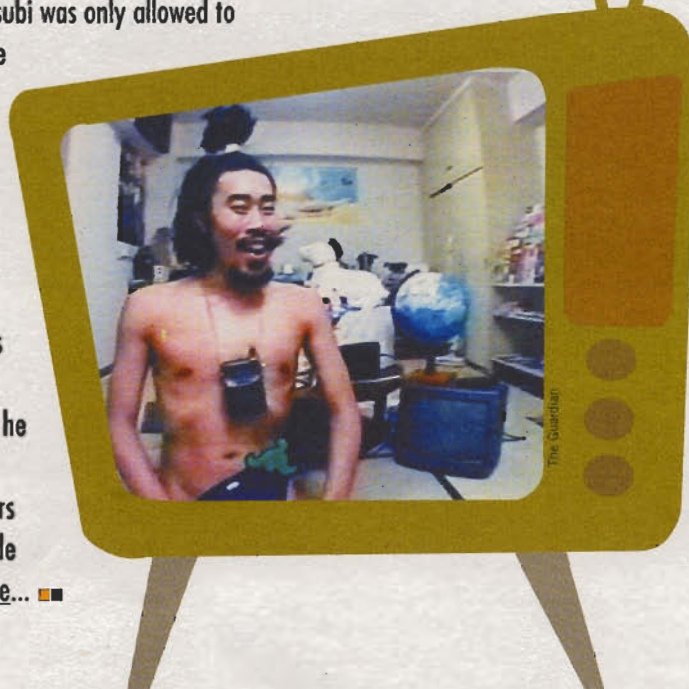
BRITAIN. – The picture shows Game Boys installed in a London underground train. Are boring tube rides a thing of the past? Unfortunately not. The photo was part of an advertising campaign for Nintendo. London Transport did not think the idea was funny and complained to the advertising agency. But Virgin Trains, a private British railway, liked the idea so much they are now thinking about putting the electronic games in their long-distance trains. So who knows? Next time you travel in Britain, you might be able to pass the time more quickly with a Game Boy. ■

tube ['tjuːb]	(Londoner) U-Bahn
advertising ['ædvərtaɪzɪŋ]	Werbe-
London Transport	Londoner Verkehrsunternehmen
agency ['eɪdʒənsɪ]	Agentur

Nackt und ahnungslos: Ein Japaner war ein Jahr im Fernsehen, ohne es zu wissen

Cheap sensation

JAPAN. — Crazy, just crazy! For over a year, a Japanese comedian was secretly shown on TV. The programme, *Susunu Denpa Shonen!* ("Let's go, electric boy!") is very popular in Japan. The programme producers told the comedian, Nasubi, he would become famous, but they didn't tell him how. And Nasubi had a challenge: he had to stay in a flat until he had won one million yen (DM 15,000) worth of prizes in magazine competitions. What he didn't know: all over the flat were tiny cameras hidden in the walls — even in the loo. Nasubi was only allowed to have things that he had won, including clothes. Because the only clothes that he won was a pair of women's trousers (which didn't fit), he was naked — and on television. After ten months he was very happy to visit the loo: he had finally won rolls of toilet paper. In March Nasubi finally met his goal. Without telling him anything, the producers just led him to a "waiting room". Nasubi was sitting there, naked, when the walls of the room fell down. The audience greeted him with roaring applause, which confused him. He had no idea he had become a national celebrity. "I suffered mentally every day," Nasubi said later. The programme producers would not let Nasubi talk to the press until doctors made sure he was okay. There must be an easier way to fame... ■■



comedian [kə'mi:diən]

Komiker(in)

challenge

Herausforderung, schwierige Aufgabe

flat

(UK) Wohnung

magazine competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn]

hier: Preisausschreiben in Zeitschriften

loo

↳ Klo

to meet one's goal

sein Ziel erreichen

audience [ˈɔ:diəns]

Zuschauer, Publikum

roaring

donnernd, tosend

celebrity [sə'lebrəti]

berühmte Persönlichkeit, Prominente(r)

to suffer

leiden

mentally

geistig, seelisch

fame

Ruhm