It's too darn hot

Climate change is one of the biggest threats we face. Two environmental activists embarked on a translation project to get the message across



Herbert Eppel is a chartered engineer and chartered environmentalist with a degree in building physics. He is originally from Heidelberg but has been living and working in the UK since 1988. He has been operating as HE Translations since 1995. with a team that deals with texts from a wide range of technical and scientific subjects, with a particular focus on energy the environment and sustainable development. See www.HETranslation.



Matthias Hiittmann is a freelance journalist, technical author and the chief editor of Sonneneneraie, the membership magazine of DGS, the German arm of the International Solar Energy Society. He tweets as @_solarpapst.

wo years ago, Columbia University Press published a book that tackles climate change in a rather new and refreshing way. We decided to translate it; not primarily as a commercial project but because we felt it was very important to reach new audiences.

The Madhouse Effect

The Madhouse Effect: how climate change denial is threatening our planet, destroying our politics, and driving us crazy (Columbia University Press), by Michael E. Mann, Distinguished Professor of Meteorology and Director of the Earth System Science Center at Pennsylvania State University, and Tom Toles, the Pulitzer Prize-winning political cartoonist for The Washington Post, was first published in 2016 and reissued and expanded in 2018 for the rising temperatures of the Trump era. The authors wanted to clear the fog of manufactured and self-interested climate scepticism around climate change by informing and motivating lay readers.

While numerous other factual books on climate change have been published in recent years, The Madhouse Effect is characterised by its uncomplicated language combined with a satirical undertone. In just 150 pages the text succeeds in being clear, concise, complete and, thanks to the sharp cartoons, even illuminatingly funny. It also looks at how language itself has been altered by shadowy paid lobbyists and professional 'astroturfers' (paid lobbyists who present themselves as grass-roots activists). As Mann points out, 'Unfortunately the term

"sceptic" has been hijacked,

especially in the climate change debate, to mean something entirely different. It is used as a way to dodge evidence one simply doesn't like.'

Unfortunately, however, the book was only available in English. We wanted to bring it to the attention of the German-reading public. Although many German speakers can read English, many do not particularly want to - especially in a book of this type. Books which seem to be 'academic' are almost never taken up by the general public. We felt this was particularly unfortunate for a book which might be written by a self-proclaimed 'pointy-headed,

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lab-coat wearing, left-brained scientist' but which deliberately avoids being overly scientific. especially in its collaboration with a 'laid-back, artistic, right-brained editorial cartoonist-satirist'.

The German context One might be forgiven for thinking that a book of this nature would be unnecessary in Germany in any case. The country is, after all, seen as one of the pioneers of action to combat climate change, as evidenced by its forward-looking Energiewende (energy transition). Sadly, just as in the USA, over recent years the German

Energiewende has come under increasing pressure from Klimaskeptiker (German climate sceptics) and industry interests. So how did the two of us get

involved? The project was the brainchild of Matthias Hüttmann, one half of our duo and the longstanding chief editor of Sonnenenergie (the membership magazine of DGS, the German arm of the International Solar Energy Society), meaning that he has plenty of experience in dealing with Energiewende sceptics. The other half of our team, Herbert Eppel, is a long-standing environmental and energy campaigner (co-founding the Pro Wind Alliance in 2008, and joining DGS around the same time). When Matthias approached him about the book translation, he was immediately hooked, despite the fact that it quickly became clear that this wasn't a conventional translation project. Rather, the idea was for the book to be self-financed and essentially selfpublished. In other words, it was more of an environmental campaigning project than a commercial one.

The teamwork that we developed during the course of the project was exemplary, and was a key part of its success. It's fair to say that neither of us would have had the motivation to tackle the challenge on our own.

Translation challenges

We intended the German version to be a faithful translation of the original, and we did hold to that as far as possible. Clearly, the original text and indeed the cartoons are very US-centred, both in terms of the politics and associated shenanigans as well as in terms of the (quite possibly climate change-related) weather events. One of the reviewers suggested that the book could have been made more relevant for German readers by including examples of recent extreme weather events from Germany and neighbouring countries. But where to draw the line? Should we also have included examples of German energy politics? We had to make our

Bericht: Ein Drittel aller Arten könnte in 50 Jahren Ende Gelände

decisions about what would work best for this particular translation.

One key challenge was deciding on a German title for the book. We fairly soon decided on Der Tollhauseffekt. The German adjective toll actually means 'splendid' or 'super'. The compound word Tollhaus can indeed describe a madhouse. both in the colloquial sense of a 'locus of lunacy', and in the technical sense of a psychiatric hospital, but these days some businesses are using this word as a name for a themed safe-play area or a film and music venue, such as Kulturzentrum Tollhaus Karlsruhe. While that could suggest something more like the innocuous English 'funhouse', the book's cover illustration provides a clue as to what sort of madness the book concerns.

Another challenge came with the chapter on geoengineering, which is subtitled 'What could possibly go wrong?'. It starts with the lyrics to the song 'The Old Lady Who Swallowed a Fly', which many Americans grew up with - she swallows a spider to catch the fly, and then goes on till she swallows a horse ('she's dead, of course'). The lazy option would have been to simply omit the poem. However, this would have been a shame, since it is a perfect parable for the risks of geoengineering. Thankfully Matthias has a poetic streak, and decided to rise to the challenge with: 'Es war mal eine alte Frau. Sie verschluckte



Translating

cartoon captions

was challenging

but worthwhile

eine Fliege, warum weiß man nicht so genau' etc.

Looking at the pictures



Many of the cartoons did present

The song "The Old Lady Who Swallowed a Fly" could have been omitted but it is a perfect parable for the risks of geoengineering

linguistic and/or cultural challenges. How does one adequately convey the meaning of 'off-road kill', for example? Thankfully, translator colleague Margit Röntgen came to the rescue in this instance with Ende Gelände. And the cartoon entitled 'The Persistence of Procrastination' obviously draws inspiration from Salvador Dalí. The original English title of Dalí's painting is The Persistence of Memory, or Die Beständigkeit der Erinnerung in German. It has been suggested that our German title, 'Das Forbestehen des Aufschubs'. doesn't quite cut it and that 'Die Beständigkeit der Leugnung' would

be better. Perhaps. But then again, many of the cartoons would lend themselves to caption competitions!

A US readership is also very familiar with the iconography of the Democratic donkey and the Republican elephant, which originated in the mid-19th century. Not entirely surprisingly, elephants are a recurring theme in Tom Toles' cartoons, and Michael Mann uses elephants to illustrate the weight of the 30 billion tons of CO₂ currently emitted by humans every year. Rather than elaborating at length on the subject, we decided to simply include a footnote with a link to an article under the heading: 'Warum sind Demokraten Esel und Republikaner Elefanten?', giving interested readers the option to explore the matter further.

A long hot summer

The publication of Der Tollhauseffekt in July 2018 was timed to coincide with the publication of the paperback version of The Madhouse Effect, which included a new chapter to account for the fact that, just a few months after the original 2016 edition had come out, the US, as Mann put it, 'for the first time ever elected a climate change denier to the highest office in the land'. It was probably fate that the UK launch of the second edition also coincided with President Trump's visit to the UK, not to mention the record global heatwave that followed during the summer. The book has been well received, and is accumulating enthusiastic reviews. A second print run has already been produced, and there may well be a further edition.

We translated The Madhouse Effect because more people need to heed its messages. The Club of Rome, which was founded in 1968, stimulated considerable public attention in 1972 with its *Limits to Growth* report. In its 50th anniversary year, Club of Rome co-president Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker called for a New Enlightenment balancing human development and environmental sustainability. With Der Tollhauseffekt, the translators hope to make their own small contribution to this New Enlightenment and, in particular, to help bring the Energiewende - the transformation of our energy supply back on track.

Further information in English

- http://www.michaelmann.net/books/madhouse-effect
- http://www.michaelmann.net/content/return-madhouse
- **Further information in German**

https://www.dgs-franken.de/medien/tollhauseffekt/

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