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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/470/2021_2022__E9_87_91_E8_9E_8D_E8_8B_B1_E8_c67_470952.htm 英文：Who "My Struggle" should the royalty give BERLIN (Reuters) - German historian Werner Maser said Sunday that a distant relative of Adolf Hitler could sue the state of Bavaria for royalties from the Nazi dictators book MeinKampf, but the retired Austrian engineer said he wants no part of it .Maser told the newspaper BildamSonntag that Peter Raubal, whose father Leo Raubal was a nephew of Hitler, would have a strong chance of winning the copyright from Bavaria, which was given the German rights to the book by the post-war occupying powers. "Peter Raubal is the only heir of Hitler that I know of," Maser said. Hitler died with no offspring of his own, but Leo Raubal was one of the children of his half-sister Angela Raubal. Maser said Leo Raubal long considered such a lawsuit before his death in 1979. According to BildamSonntag, the royalties could be worth millions of euros."Yes I know the whole story about Hitlers inheritance," Peter Raubal told the newspaper in what it said were his first public comments on the issue. "But I dont want to have anything to do with it... I only want to be left alone."In Germany, it is illegal to distribute MeinKampf except in limited circumstances. The book, which Hitler dictated while in prison following the failed Munich "Beer Hall putsch" of 1923, is available online and in most countries, including Israel. It outlines a doctrine of German racial supremacy and ambitions to annex vast areas of the Soviet Union. Published in

1925, it became a school textbook after Hitler won power in 1933, and all German newlyweds also received a copy. 中文：《我的奋斗》版税该给谁 柏林:德国历史学家威尔纳马泽近日说道,希特勒的一个远房亲戚可以为纳粹独裁者写的《我的奋斗》一书的版权起诉巴伐利亚州。但是这位远方亲戚已经退休的奥地利工程师佩特劳巴尔说他对此毫无兴趣。马泽对《星期日画报》说,佩特劳巴尔他的爸爸雷欧劳巴尔是希特勒的外甥,极有可能从巴伐利亚州赢得版权。这本书的德文版版权是二战之后由盟军占领委员会赋予巴伐利亚州的。"佩特劳巴尔是我所知的希特勒的唯一继承人,"马泽说道。希特勒死时没有自己的亲生子女,但雷欧劳巴尔是他同母异父的姐姐安戈拉劳巴尔的孩子。马泽说,雷欧劳巴尔于1979年去世,此前他一直在考虑就此事提起诉讼。据《星期日画报》报道,该书版税可能高达几百万欧元。"是的,我知道希特勒遗产继承的全部故事,"佩特劳巴尔对该报说道,这是他首次对此问题的公开表态,"但我不想为此做任何事.....我只想清静地生活。"在德国,除了在很有限的范围内,发行《我的奋斗》是非法的。这本书是希特勒于1923年在慕尼黑发动"啤酒馆政变"失败后被困狱中所写,在网上以及大多数国家(包括以色列)都能看到。该书描述了德国种族至上的信条以及吞并前苏联领土的野心。该书于1925年出版,希特勒于1933年取得政权后该书成为学校的教科书,每一对新婚夫妇也都会收到一本。 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com