MANUAL

OF

STEREOTYPES AND IMAGES

FRANCE

GERMANY

POLAND

PORTUGAL

ROMANIA

SPAIN

SCOTLAND

TURKEY

CREATING AND REFLECTING IMAGES OF THE EUROPEANS IN AN EXPANDED EUROPE

June 2008

Manual of Stereotypes and Images, 2008

Sophienschule Gymnasium, Hannover (Germany)
Collège Hippolyte Rémy, Coulommiers (France)
III LO im. C.K. Norwida, Kielce (Poland)
Escola Secundária de Benavente (Portugal)
Scoala Generalà Nr.43 Dimitrie Sturdza, Iasi (Romania)
I.E.S. Torrellano, Elche (Spain)

Bearsden Academy (Scotland)

IMAGES OF EUROPE

Education and Culture
Lifelong learning programme
COMENIUS

CREATING AND REFLECTING IMAGES OF THE EUROPEANS IN AN EXPANDED EUROPE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN STEREOTYPES 4

EUROPEAN - FRENCH 5

EUROPEAN - GERMAN 29

EUROPEAN - POLISH 49

EUROPEAN - PORTUGUESE 68

EUROPEAN - ROMANIAN 100

EUROPEAN - SCOTTISH 116

EUROPEAN - SPANISH 133

EUROPEAN - TURKISH 154

EUROPEAN – EUROPEAN 163

INDEX 165

INTRODUCTION TO THE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN STEREOTYPES

For many Europeans to connect French people to a "baguette" is very easy, as is, for example, to associate a British to a cup of tea. However, it is also natural to think that French people are born seducers, that English people have a peculiar dry sense of humour and that they are violent when their football team loses a match. Nevertheless, these perceptions, stereotypes, prejudices and symbols which represent other countries, are extremely diverse.

Stereotypes and prejudices exist in all cultures and, in many cases, are reinforced or even established by mass media. As Robyn Quin says: *"To teach the function of the stereotype, how they are formed and how they can limit our world when they become in prejudices, is just the beginning of becoming aware of some elements that many times impede a satisfactory socializing".*[1]

That is the engine that drives us to work on this shared project. We should eradicate the distorted images we have of one another in order to get better knowledge of each other, so we can get a coexistence that will lead us to respect and tolerance.

Taking all this into consideration, the task was divided into the following stages:

First stage: The students in each partner school did research on the internet, made some interviews and collected information on the other countries.

Second stage: The whole information was organised and put together to be sent to the partners.

Third stage: The students in each school reflected upon the information and replied to the images and stereotypes they had received.

Finally, most stereotypes and images were commented on. It was up to the students in each school to accept or to refuse the image or the stereotype and to state their reasons.

[1] Quin, Robyn: "Enfoques sobre el estudio de los medios de información: la enseñanza de los temas de representación de estereotipos". En *Antología del Paquete Multimedia de Educación para los Medios*, México, UPN-ILCE, 1993.

EUROPEAN - FRENCH

FRENCH STEREOTYPES DICTIONNARY

ARROGANCE:

German point of view - French people always constitute themselves as the best and never mention others with only a single word, because they are very bigheaded, egoistic and arrogant.

French people believe that they can do everything; they just have to do it a bit longer to be perfect.

"The wedding night was fantastic! I was very good!! Any more questions?!" *President Sarkozy's next great press conference.*

(source: internet, newspapers) Pupils are 14 years old

Polish point of view - A typical French person is friendly and educated. These are the most common opinions chosen by Poles in a survey by Institute of Public Affairs (*Poland and France, The Mutual Image in the Expanding Europe at www.isp.org.pl*). However, the French politicians are said to be arrogant when dealing with foreign partners. (*www.smieszny.net)*

Portuguese point view - Some stated that the French believe they are better than the others because whenever they visit other countries (probably ours!) they keep on saying that France is better, and so they are conceited. The following group of interviewed people (21-35 years of age) reinforces the idea that the French are conceited. This notion comes, for some, from personal experience in dealing with French people. For others, it comes from reinforced images that the French think they know it all. Finally, some considered them as "not very smart", because they have lots of prejudices.

Spanish point of view - French people are arrogant and domineering, in fact the popular term for this is chauvinist, from French *chauvin* (stiff and arrogant). Their national symbol is the cock, in French *coq*, but comes from *gallus* that in Latin meant both gaul (person from *Galia)* and cock (the animal); this animal is a symbol of arrogance and pride which matches the French character to perfection.

Answer

Everybody agrees on our arrogance. We are chauvinist, conceited, and bigheaded. It's probably true!!!

We are proud to be French and we love to show it to the others. And our symbol is the cock because it is a proud animal too. It's present on the shirt of French team of football. It may also come from our History when France was one of the first world powers of the world or because, forty or fifty years ago, we had a strong economy. Nowadays, if we are still having a big role to play on the international relationships (interventions to solve conflicts between different countries), economically France isn't anymore as important as it used to be because of globalisation and apparition of new competitive countries.

We express our chauvinism mostly in sports. We do love to support our teams and to show which one we support: we think we are the best because once, French football team won the world cup or because of the Tour de France, the most important bicycle race (even if no French has won it since a long time!) or because we have good swimmers who recently beat several times world records, etc.

Perhaps we are arrogant because we are proud of the impact of all the sides of our culture abroad (art museums, architecture, cinema, literature…) or because a lot of French can't speak English or another foreign language or don't want to try. Or because French waiters or waitresses in Paris or big cities are unfriendly because they are busy.
The image is given by our politicians and perhaps our new President trying for example to release Ingrid Betancourt. German cartoons show his difficult relations with Angela Merkel. Haven't we thought that the European Union can't go on without France, one of the founder countries, after the referendum? …)

BAGUETTE:

German point of view – They are also lovers of baguette, that so typical that often people made parodies of this "fact", for example the Renault promotion.
(Source: Internet, own experience, french restaurants in Hannover, tv) Pupils are 14 years old

Spanish point of view - A Frenchman usually has a walk with a beret on his head and a baguette under his arm. *(Source: www.rutmp.fr)*

Portuguese point of view - The French people are a different story: the stereotyped image of the "Béret", baguette, striped shirt and wine still persists today

Polish point of view - frog's legs or snails are the first associations with the culinary habits of the French people, beating the image of a Frenchman in a beret with a baguette and a bottle of red wine.

ANSWER

Yes, we love eating this kind of bread but we don't have a walk with it. But we eat less bread than 50 years ago. A lot of rumours run around the mystery of the baguette. The most famous one is about Napoleon and his army during the campaign of Russia. Napoleon ordered the creation of long but thin bread, the baguette, because he wanted his soldiers to transport it into their trousers. In reality, the baguette arrived with industrial revolution in 1920 and the invention of the steam fire by the Viennese "… with the steam injectors and its ground going down […] essential to create the tradition of French bread…" (Olivier). In 1920, new laws modified the working time of bakers; they couldn't start before four a.m. and it wasn't possible for

them to make the traditional breakfast bread. And because of the very short length of conservation of the baguette, bakers had to make baguettes regularly to attract the consumer who came very regularly to buy this bread. As it was different of the traditional bread, the baguette was consumed by people because the flavour was sweeter than the traditional one. French government voted a law to fix and explain what it is a bakery: it is the place where the baker produces, kneads and cooks the baguette.

BERET:

Polish point of view – …But frog's legs or snails are the first associations with the culinary habits of the French people, beating the image of a Frenchman in a beret with a baguette and a bottle of red wine.
Polish joke: Why were the French against the war in Iraq? Because Saddam hated the USA, loved other men's wives and wore a beret. He must have been a Frenchman.

Portuguese point of view - ... the stereotyped image of the "Béret", baguette, striped shirt and wine still persists today along with an image of elegance and fashion directly related to the Haute Couture industry.

Romanian point of view - The French are usually seen as wearing a beret as a fashion accessory. It is a very French thing and it is associated with the country by many Romanians. It is not considered especially attractive or practical, but it is accepted as a French trademark.

Spanish point of view - A Frenchman usually has a walk with a beret on his head and a baguette under his arm. *(Source: www.rutmp.fr)*

.

ANSWER

Right and wrong. Wearing beret is an element of a strong cultural identity in the South West of France but wearing it is becoming rare, it is still used in the countryside by elder people and the young wear it only during the "ferias" (mostly in Bayonne, Dax and Mont-de-Marsan). Beret is considered as a male head top. But it became an element of female fashion in France in the thirties, wore by stars like Michèle Morgan, Greta Garbo…

CHEESE:

.

German point of view – They often have cheese for desert.

Polish point of view - French food is not unknown in Poland. Different types of cheese had been popular long before French supermarkets entered the Polish market with their products.

Portuguese point of view - When we think of France, some words come immediately to mind: Paris, perfumes, cheese, Eiffel Tower, the wine…

Most of the adult who went through basic school still recall today the cultural side of French lessons regarding the following issues: perfumes, wines, cheese, car industry, Haute Couture….

Romanian point of view - The special types of French cheese are famous worldwide and also in Romania. These types of cheese are very tasty and specific for different regions of France.

Spanish point of view - Eating is the national sport: they love bread, cheese, wine, coffee and butter. (*Source: www.rutmp.fr*)

ANSWER

That's true: the French love cheese. 96% of French consume regularly cheese. In 2005, French people were at the 2nd place as cheese eaters, the first place going to the Greeks. That year, each person ate 23kg of cheese! Today there are more than four hundred different cheeses! Each French region has got its own cheeses, all with different tastes and aspects. The most famous ones are the camembert, the brie and the bleu or Roquefort.

Citations :

« Comment voulez-vous gouverner un pays où il existe 246 variétés de fromage » (Charles de Gaulle in *Les Mots du Général*, Ernest Mignon, 1962)

« Un pays qui compte près de 360 fromages ne peut pas mourir» (Winston Churchill, June 1940) *(A country that counts around 360 different cheeses can't die.)*

FASHION:

.

Polish point of view - France is a country of fine fashion. The phrase "francuski szyk" (the French chic) brings associations of elegant and fashionable Frenchwomen. This expression also applies to cosmetics and furniture. (*http://fotoforum.gazeta.pl)*

A Frenchman. Drawing by Kamila Maciążek, III LO Kielce

Portuguese point of view - The French people are a different story: the stereotyped image of the "Béret", baguette, striped shirt and wine still persists today along with an image of elegance and fashion directly related to the Haute Couture industry.
Most of the adult who went through basic school still recall today the cultural side of French lessons regarding the following issues: perfumes, wines, cheese, car industry, Haute Couture…

Romanian point of view - France is considered the country of fashion, Paris being its capital. It is due to the fact that many famous fashion designers lived and created in France or are French, like the well-known Coco Channel. The French ladies are also seen as being very elegant.

Spanish point of view - French people are considered to be smart and glamorous. Paris is the home of fashion and *haute couture* (Chanel, Dior…)

ANSWER

.

Right, France can be considered as the country of fashion or Haute Couture and its capital is Paris. The most famous designers are French: Christian Lacroix, Christian Dior, Yves Saint-Laurent, Coco Chanel, Givenchy, Hermès, etc or have their studios in Paris (or work for a French trademark): Karl Lagerfeld (the most famous one), John Galiano, Kenzo, Tom Ford, Valentino, Balenciaga… All the fashion trademarks and the super-models want to parade on the stages of Paris: it's the consecration for them to be in Paris. The biggest stars come to Paris to assist to the fashion shows and buy their dresses or suits.

FRENCH WAY OF LIFE:

Spanish point of view – France is a synonym of "good life". Germans say that "you live like God in France" when they mean that someone leads a pleasant, comfortable life.

How Spaniards see us

Portuguese point of view - « La France… La belle France… ». For us, the average French enjoys life: he doesn't work much, he prefers a good meal, good cheese and good wine.

German point of view - « French cuisine ». French eat very luxury and have special dish. Restaurants are arranged nicer. A German sentence: you live like God in France, when they mean that someone leads a pleasant, comfortable life. French have no living room but a dinning room with a character of a living room: it's an illustration in a German French textbook.

Romanian point of view - The country of love.

ANSWER

Love and good food: perhaps this image comes from the typical Parisian revues: some places such as Folies-Bergères, Lido, Moulin Rouge are revues where tourists must go - having a lunch and watching wonderful naked women. It's an image of touristic point of view.

Like the Fouquet's, a luxurious restaurant on « les Champs-Elysées » where President Sarkozy celebrated his victory one year ago.

So, it's true but for French people our way of life is the important role given to lunch: moment of conviviality.

French have no living room but a dinning room with a character of a living room: it's an illustration in a German French textbook. It's true!

Lunch with friends, family or Sunday lunch often goes on 2 or 3 hours or even more!

Most of French families care about meeting for dinner even if the rhythm of everyday life upsets this tradition.

We join to taste a new wine: the Beaujolais nouveau is an example of the pleasure to be together and chat.

We can imagine also the influence of impressionist painting : « Le déjeuner sur l'herbe » of Monet, « le déjeuner sur l'herbe » of Manet, « le déjeuner des canotiers » of Renoir. It's a world rich of pleasures.

FRIENDLY:

Polish point of view - A typical French person is friendly and educated.

Portuguese point of view - The third and last group of interviewed people (36-50 years of age) find French people polite rather than friendly.

ANSWER

Opinions are different from one country to another one. People can be friendly as unfriendly. It may depend on the person and the situation. French people like to be helpful.

FROG'S LEGS:

Polish point of view – …But frog's legs or snails are the first associations with the culinary habits of the French people, beating the image of a Frenchman in a beret with a baguette and a bottle of red wine.

German point of view - Many Germans think that in France people eat frog's legs.

Fremdartig und eingängig für Kinder: Ein Franzose auf Froschjagd, gezeichnet von Hans Traxler. Repro: SZ

The drawing by Hans Traxler, depicting a cook trying to catch a frog with a strainer, is from a children's book, published in connection with an Audio CD by Hans Well und Biermösl Blosn, "Rundumadum.Eine musikalische Reise um die Welt und zurück zum Ammersee" (Kain & Aber Publishers, 2007

The dialogues contain some jokes or satiric remarks that might rather be understood by the parents.

In the Frenchman's case the Bavarian lines are:

"A echter Franzos hockt mitm Seier scho um Fümfe in da Fruah im Froschweiher."

"A genuine Frenchman squats with a strainer early at five in the morning in the frog pond."

ANSWER

Yes and no, French people eat frog's legs but it concerns only a small part of the population. We didn't find to what this tradition was due but it can be on the Middle Ages when kingdom of France started drying its swamps or because of starvation: people ate what they found. During the first half of the 20th century, it was considered like a refined dish and luxurious restaurants bought them to serve them to the high society people or rich people. (See the movie "Les enfants du marais",

where frog hunting takes a big place). But, even if it is still consumed in our country, it is most of the time a festive dish and a lot of our pupils haven't still tasted them and it seems they don't want to try ;-)

HYGIENE

Portuguese point of view - French are known as a people that don't appreciate bathing as frequently as some other countries. A story is told about a hotel manager who sent a plumber to a room to fix the taps as there should be a leaking just because the guest used to bathe everyday. When they clarified the whole issue, the lady guest was accused of wasting water that was a precious gift…. History used to say that perfume tended to replace bathing….

http://tantoscliches.blogspot.com/2007/10/ele-no-sabia-que-dizem-que-francesesno.html

By Filipa Ferreira and Carolina Ruivo 10ºE

Their habits regarding nowadays routine are quite different from ours: there are different concepts regarding clothing and personal hygiene habits, for example.

ANSWER

Wrong! Even if History remembers that Louis XIV took his first bath at 10 year-old, it's no longer the case in France. We have discovered running water too! Perhaps, when Paris was surrounded by industries and shanty towns, there was a big lack of hygiene. It may also concern homeless people because they can't take a bath every day but French people know that the bath and the shower exist and use them often. A lot of people have a shower every day. But what is right is that teenagers can have a big lack of hygiene as a rebellion against adults' authority or because of their bad mood.

LANGUAGES:

German point of view

Merkel: "All the foreigners who come to us first should learn German well!!"

Sarkozy: "Äh, pardon?! I not sadly understand German…!"

(source: internet, newspapers)

Polish point of view - The French language is less popular than English now, both at school and in the cinema, but the Polish student is fairly well acquainted with the French art and literature.

Portuguese point of view - The younger interviewed people (14-20 years of age) stated that the French […] have a funny language with a strange sound that makes some younger smile.

As far as the French are concerned, we have to mention a paper, from the 19th century, from the Portuguese writer Alexandre Herculano, in which he is against the trend of using the French words in Portuguese language as each people have their own ideas and their specific way of expressing those ideas. Each nation has its own way of expressing them. Borrowed words and expressions from other languages aren't always correct.

http://ler.letras.up.pt/uploads/ficheiros/artigo6951.pdf
By Ana Cláudia and Catarina Urbano 10ºE

Alexandre Herculano, a Portuguese writer from the 19th century, reflects upon the influence of the French language. He believed that the frequent reading of French literature had corrupted the Portuguese language, and worse than this, had shaped our creative capacity and our own personal style. This influence was so severe that the access to other cultures and literatures was not easy. The Portuguese who had had a close contact to the French literature were not interested in any other literature: English, German, Italians or any other language.

http://ler.letras.up.pt/uploads/ficheiros/artigo6951.pdf
By Patrícia Costa 10º D

Spanish point of view - They are proud of their language too, so they prefer the tourist to adapt and use French and not the other way round.

ANSWER

French are bad pupils in language classes? Right! They know that French is a cultural language so they think they can be understood in the world and take advantage of it. But now, as English is the worldwide communication language, they have to work harder ;-) to learn English. Nevertheless, French is still the language of love and romance and expressions are used around the world in French or words arre taken from the French and adapted to the language of the country.

MOTTO: LIBERTY- EQUALITY- BROTHERHOOD

Portuguese point of view - the French still cherish liberty, fraternity and equality.

German point of view - French nation longed for equality and a democracy, but again and again plunged into dictatorship, kingship and in the back to empire, for example under Robespierre or Napoleon. When we hear « French », we think of the great French revolution, of great crisis in France and of Napoleon. They constantly changed the constitution. (German history books)

Spanish point of view - France is the symbol of Republic, Democracy and Liberty (Liberty, Equality and Fraternity) next to the painting Liberty guiding its people by Delacroix (Louvre, Paris). France is the country where the Revolution against the powerful, domineering noblemen and despotic monarchs took place (French Revolution).This model with its variations was adapted to other European countries and established the basis for The Declaration of Human rights in USA.

Polish point of view - France has been a symbol of freedom and democracy. A lot of Polish artists and politicians sought inspiration there, which usually led them to seek refuge in this country.

ANSWER

That's right, we still cherish our Republic and its motto and we are proud that our country is considered as the country of freedom and liberty.

But even if we want to believe we are equal, free and brothers, the reality can be very disappointing: the difference of sentences for an average citizen and a politician for the same acts can be very different: an average citizen will be condemned to a heavier sentence than a politician. A homeless or an clandestine hasn't got the same rights as an average citizen or legal people, even if French people demonstrate they want clandestine to be legalized to stay in France or the homeless to be treated better (events of Saint-Bernard Church, in Paris few years ago, or the occupation of a private building by homeless associations, "Don Quichotte" association and its tents…). So, is this motto still current?

LANDSCAPES:

German point of view - a country for travelling. In French textbooks, pupils learn about the regions of France like Bourgogne and Nice. They sent a picture of the mountains Vosges.

Portuguese point of view - its uncountable different landscapes and monuments contribute to our present image.

Polish point of view - While Le Louvre remains a must-see on the itinerary of school trips, more and more travel agencies offer tours of the castles of Loire or holidays on the French Riviera.

ANSWER

Our coasts measure 3120 Km (North, Channel, Atlantic and Mediterranean),the highest summit is the Mont-Blanc (48O7 m) , many rivers (la Loire, la Seine, le Rhône, la Garonne), big forests around Paris (la forêt de Fontainebleau) and three climates (oceanic, temperate and mediterranean) : all contribute to have a country very pleasant

French Riviera (blue Coast or Côte d'azur) is perhaps the most known after Paris because of his climate so nice, Le festival de Cannes, la Promenade des Anglais in Nice, Vallauris y Picasso, Antibes

La Bourgogne is famous for the wine produced and undulating landscapes which house monasteries .

The castles of Loire were built on15th and 16th centuries for the kings and lords. The climate in the « Val de Loire » is mild so many orchards have been planted.

MULTICULTURALISM:

Polish point of view - ...The dividing lines do not run only along the former Iron Curtain but are seen on the streets of French cities, where the burning cars put some light on the problems of integration in this culturally diverse country.

Portuguese point of view - France is a mixture of different races and origins and although there may be some tension between them, different races still manage to live peacefully.

By Ana Manuel 10º E

French seem to be tolerant but in fact they set barriers to the entrance of other people from other countries in their country.

Translation of the entries:

1 ***Globalization Party – Entrance allowed***
2 ***Welcome to the Global world***
3 ***… through the service entrance!!!***

ANSWER

That's right: France is a multicultural country for many reasons: first, each region has its own traditions, culture… Britain is different from Corsica, Pays Basque from South-West or Alsace, all that because of the History of the primitive tribes that lived there (Celtics in Britain, Romans in South of France or Galia…). Then, because of the contemporaneous History of the country: after the Second World War and during the "Trente Glorieuses", the country needed to be rebuilt and there weren't men enough to do it so that's how started the immigration waves, mostly from countries of the South of Europe (Portugal, Spain, Italy) or of the Mediterranean area as Maghreb, Africa (both had common History with our country – Colonisation) and Middle East. Asian immigration wave was later. Nowadays, we can count 1/3 of mix marriages and the classes of our college are a good representation of our multiculturalism. Most of the time, everything is running well but troubles between ethnics can appear: that's a problem of integration and relation toward the other, the foreigner: a good illustration of those problems: burning cars in November 2005 in numerous towns and few months ago in Villiers-le-Bel at sixty kilometres from Paris. We still have a lot to do about integration.

NO HARDWORKER:

Portuguese point of view - For us, the average French enjoys life: he doesn't work much; he prefers good meals, good cheese and good wine.

ANSWER

Wrong! We want to work; the problem is with the bosses: "seniors" (elder people) are only 30% in France who are still working against 60% in the North of Europe or in Portugal. The problem is the bosses' mentality: they don't want to have employees over 50 year-old; it's the case of Virgin (multimedia sector).

PARIS

Portuguese point of view: Paris is the capital of France and a spiritual capital of the world. There, you can find highly thoughts, beautiful women and great cars.

By Ana Manuel 10º E

Romanian point of view: Paris is a very common stereotype about France. When you say « France » you think of Paris. The capital in itself is a trademark of the entire country. Paris is considered to be very romantic and beautiful in an inspirational way.

Spanish point of view: Paris is the home of fashion and haute couture;

ANSWER

Paris was the first touristy destination in the world with 28 million visitors in the year 2007 (tourism office of Paris). The occupation rate of the hotels was 92,3% for the day 22 of march 2OO8.
An exhibition: Romantic Paris could be seen last winter at the tourism office of Paris.
Some movies can explain the romantic image of Paris : Hôtel du Nord (Marcel Carné), La veuve joyeuse (Lubitsch), Un Américain à Paris (Vincente Minelli) A bout de souffle (Godard).
The last movie of Cédric Klapisch is titled « Paris, I love you ». France is also in love of his capital!
Fashion, elegance, perfumes, Chanel, Dior,of course but Paris is also a town where in winter down-and-out sleep on the pavement , under the Seine bridges and sometimes die because of freezing weather.. At the doors of the town, you can see shantytowns.
Monuments most visited in 2007 were the Cathedral Notre-Dame de Paris (1), the church Sacré-Cœur of Montmartre (2), the Eiffel Tower (5)
The Eiffel Tower was built in 1887 until 1889 to commemorate the first centenary of French Revolution in an universal exhibition. The tower is illuminated since 1900, it is 300 m high and from the top, you can see at 50 km around.
The museum Le Louvre has been the most visited one in the world in the year 2007, the second one was Le Centre Pompidou (Le Journal des arts).

POOR MANAGERS:

Portuguese point of view

In heaven, the police are British,
The cooks are French,
The engineers are German
The administrators are Swiss
And the lovers Italian.

In hell, the police are German
The cooks are British
The engineers are Italian
The administrators are French
And the lovers Swiss.

ANSWER

It depends.

ROMANTIC:

Romanian point of view - The French are considered to be very “amoureux”. They are famous lovers and refined men. They are thought to enjoy the joys of life, love being one of the most important of them.

Spanish point of view - French people, especially men, tend to be very gallant and attentive to women; they are quite over-polite when they greet or thank each other.

(Source: www.hku.hk/french)

ANSWER

It depends on the education that they received. This side of our character may be due to the films (love stories, films with Jean Marais, etc) or poetry of the 19th century or works like Prosper Mérimée's Carmen

SEDUCER:

Polish point of view - The French are unfaithful to their spouses (*http://www.adriatyk.com.pl*). However, this online travel agency admits that according to a recent survey this is the case of only 7% of married couples.

Frenchmen are thought to be polite and charming to women. Most women point out on their blogs that they are seducers.

Spanish point of view - French women are considered to be as frivolous as far as sexual relationships are concerned. Sexual matters and nakedness are regarded from a natural point of view, both in art, and cinema, advertising or mass media.

(*Source: www.acgrenoble.fr/heroult/rde/stereotypes_fr.htm*).

ANSWERRight. Even if movies exaggerate the image, French are seducers: it belongs to our way of life. Nowadays, 2 of every 3 marriages end by a divorce, most of the time because one person of the couple has got a lover or met somebody else and want to live a new life. It's not rare to see a couple for ten years get married and divorce six months later.

TOUR DE FRANCE:

German point of view – The Tour de France is the most famous bicycle race in the world. The Tour de France doesn't only take place in France but also in Germany. It has existed since 1903. It's carried out every year. Exceptions were the times during the 1st and the 2nd World Wars. After the soccer World Cup and the Olympic Games, the Tour is the 3rd biggest sport event in the world. Since 1998, the distance has been 3500 km.

At the last Tour de France 2007, there has not been the cycling in the foreground but rather the fact that the athletes took drugs. At the 18th of July, the bicyclist Fabio Casartelli bounced from a cliff and died three hours later in the hospital.

The fact that the Tour de France is the 3rd biggest sport event in the world shows that France is a sporty country.

ANSWER

Right. It's interesting to notice that this year, nobody except Germany alludes to sport in France. In others surveys, it was told about football.
The Tour de France needs a big organization: every day in a different town. As it happens on July, many people are on holidays and stay along the roads to cheer up their favourite team or bicyclist. The daily broadcasting during 3 or 4 hours long allows discovering French landscapes and it's a pleasant geography lesson! French like the atmosphere of this great event wasted unfortunately by problems of drugs.
French people love the Tour de France and a lot of people who can't go to see the athletes in live can see it on TV. But the favourite sport of the French is football or soccer. It represents the biggest audience of TV and channels spend a lot of money in order they can retransmit the matches. There are a lot of clubs and people who practices sport: football, rugby, tennis, athletic, handball, swimming, cycling and skiing are the favourite sports of French.
Are we a sporting country? Do you know Laure Manaudou? Ladji Doukouré? Jo-Wilfried Tsonga? Frédéric Michalak? Franck Ribéry? Thierry Henri?

UNPUNCTUALITY:

Spanish point of view - French people are unpunctual. (*Source: www.hku.hk/french*)

ANSWER

True. Punctuality is kings' quality but we have no king since 1789! French people have problem with deadlines: I want for example the delay for the delivery of the A 380: it's always later than the fid date. Another example: we didn't respect the deadlines to end this brochure, at the dam of our European colleagues; well, we have very good reasons, of course, but we couldn't respect the deadlines! ;-))

WELL EDUCATED:

Polish point of view - A typical French person is friendly and educated. These are the most common opinions chosen by Poles in a survey by Institute of Public Affairs (*Poland and France. The Mutual Image in the Expanding Europe at www.isp.org.pl)*

Portuguese point of view - The younger interviewed people (14-20 years of age) stated that the French are educated and have a funny language with a strange sound that makes some younger smile. [...] On the other hand, some stated that the French are polite.

The third and last group of interviewed people (36-50 years of age) find French people polite rather than friendly.

Spanish point of view - French people, especially men, tend to be very gallant and attentive to women; they are quite over-polite when they greet or thank each other.
(*Source: www.hku.hk/french*)

ANSWER

Right and wrong: We are meant to be well educated because foreign people see us like the actors in movies about the twenties (for example): rich and elegant people and of course, well educated. French people can be well educated but we can also react as not educated people because of our mood or the situation (social o private situation). Like everybody, we can do the contrary of what we have been taught.

WINE:

Portuguese point of view - When we think of France, some words come immediately to mind: Paris, perfumes, cheese, Eiffel Tower, the wine….

Romanian point of view - The French are renowned for their good, special wines and their vineyards. Perhaps the most famous type is "la champagne''. The French are also known as loving wines and drinking them on all too often.

ANSWER

Map of the different type of French vineyards

True. French are producers, sellers and consumers of wine. It's an old history between French people and wine. Romans created the most of the vineyards and imported the different qualities of wine. Nowadays, several French regions produce their own wine: Bordeaux, Bourgogne, Côtes du Rhône, white wines from Alsace, etc. Of course, the most famous one is the Champagne, another French symbol. To consume with moderation, of course!

OTHER STEREOTYPES and IMAGES

FROM GERMANY

Actors

Actors from France are very popular in Germany, like for example Jean Reno and Gerard Depardieu, two of the most famous actors in the world.
French people are very good actors by nature. They mostly act in real blockbusters, like for example "Les Rivières pourpres", "Da Vinci Code" or Léon.
(own experience, cinema) Pupils are 14 years old

Funny accent:

Some people make fun about the language, especially when they try to speak German.

Textbooks – French textbooks
Contained materials which teach grammar, vocabulary and lifestyle. Young pupils are taught the general way of life. The materials refer to a little group of people that lives in Paris. The group of people and place changes in higher-class books every unit. Unit texts try to illustrate grammar and vocabulary for pupils. In order to give pupils the understanding of the French way of life, prejudices are smoothed out. For example: French are arrogant. Pupils find out that French have no living room, but a dining-room with a character of a living room. Everyone has a room for himself with personal stuff. They learn something about the regions of France like Bourgogne and Nice, moreover delicacies like snails or baguettes are presented.

(Source: internet, own experience, schoolbooks, french restaurants in Hannover) Pupils are 14 years old

Gigalomania

French people believe that they can do everything; they only have to do it a bit longer to be perfect.

"Fits perfectly"
"I just have to grow a bit"

(source: internet, newspapers) Pupils are 14 years old

France – A country for travelling

This is a picture of Vosges. You can see a family that fondle a mule. The landscape is mountainous and you can see a forest.

This shows the landscape of the Vosges. You can see a family consisting of a grandmother, a mother and a little child.

This is a picture of Vosges. You can see a church and a family with their car on a journey. The people are in a forest. There are big trees and mountains.

This is a picture of Eiffel Tower. You can see it in its surrounding, which is shown on a postcard. In the background are the Seine and many houses.

In the next picture you can see a man. He is wearing an orange shirt and looks directly into the camera. Behind him is a green field. He has a bald patch.

Recipe

French cuisine

It is said, that the French eat very luxuriously und expensively. We have dealt with this theme and we came to this conclusion:

The French like cheese, also with al lot of fat, they have got a varied diet. In this picture you can see the Speciality “Ratatouille”. In this dish are many vegetables (e.g. Zucchini, tomato, eggplant, pepper and more).

French can´t do without sweet desserts.
In this picture you can see a “Rhubarbtart”. As the name tells us that there are many pieces of rhubarb.

(Source: Internet, own experience, french restaurants in Hannover) Pupils are 14 years old

FROM POLAND

Anti-English

The French are anti-American and do not want to speak English. This is probably due to the linguistic and political rivalry. The French language has lost its position as lingua franca and there is a reluctance of using English words even in technical language.
The French pilots are said to be the most ardent defenders of their native language.

France seen by Poland

France has been a symbol of freedom and democracy. A lot of Polish artists and politicians sought inspiration there, which usually led them to seek refuge in this country. The French language is less popular than English now, both at school and in the cinema, but the Polish student is fairly well acquainted with the French art and literature. While Le Louvre remains a must-see on the itinerary of school trips, more and more travel agencies offer tours of the castles of Loire or holidays on the French Riviera. However, France seen through the eyes of the Polish plumber has lost much of its charm as the work market is still closed to the new members of the United Europe. The dividing lines do not run only along the former Iron Curtain but are seen on the streets of French cities, where the burning cars put some light on the problems of integration in this culturally diverse country.

FROM SPAIN

French people **are individualistic and distant** in their personal relationships. They take too long to feel at ease in a group of people.

(source: www.passepartout.de/content_fr)

French people **love politics** and include this topic in almost any aspect of life

(source Questionnaire to Charles Trompette at www.pagesperso-orange)

Images and Stereotypes of the French by the Portuguese

A Frenchman *In L'Europe expliquée aux Européens Éditions Antilogos*

La France… La belle France…

When we think of France, some words come immediately to mind: Paris, perfumes, cheese, Eiffel Tower, the wine….

These automatic embedded images arise from decades of contacts between our two countries. The flow of immigration to France in the sixties from Portugal and all that they brought back contributed to the current image. The fact that French was the first foreign language learned by students until the eighties left also in this generation some cultural references. Most of the adult who went through basic school still recall today the cultural side of French lessons regarding the following issues: perfumes, wines, cheese, car industry, Haute Couture… The Media made the rest.

For the Portuguese, France was and still is in the center of Europe not only geographical but also as a recognized strong country. Its uncountable different landscapes and monuments along with the multicultural current situation contribute to our present image.

The French people are a different story: the stereotyped image of the "Béret", baguette, striped shirt and wine still persists today along with an image of elegance and fashion directly related to the Haute Couture industry.

For us, the average French enjoys life: he doesn't work much, he prefers a good meal, good cheese and good wine. Their habits regarding nowadays routine are quite different from ours: there are different concepts regarding clothing and personal hygiene habits, for example.

The recent events in France regarding elections and the participation of the Portuguese community, The President's social life and political activity brought back some discussion in Portugal over France again.

From the interviews conducted, we got a wide range of statements that tend to go from architecture to language, from gastronomy to education. We got the following images / stereotypes:

The younger interviewed people (14-20 years of age) stated that the French are educated and have a funny language with a strange sound that makes some younger smile. Some stated that the French believe they are better than the others because whenever they visit other countries (probably ours!) they keep on saying that France is better, and so they are conceited. On the other hand, some stated that the French are polite. They tend to recognize the quality of gastronomy as they repute the French as being good chefs and cooks. As far as architecture is concerned, the younger admire the French architecture for its innovative concept and find that there are some old and new great buildings

The following group of interviewed people (21-35 years of age) reinforces the idea that the French are conceited. This notion comes, for some, from personal experience in dealing with French people. For others, it comes from reinforced images that the French think they know it all. Finally, some considered them as “not very smart”, because they have lots of prejudices.

The third and last group of interviewed people (36-50 years of age) find French people polite rather than friendly. To support this statement, some mention that they say "hello" to everyone even if they don't know the person. Others mentioned that when they visited France, they spoke to them but they could feel that they weren’t accepted. On the other hand, some stated that they love French people, as they are always ahead as far as cultural issues are concerned and that they like French music. Finally, and back to gastronomy some stated that they have some fabulous food and that they tasted some delicious dishes. (You can have access to the FULL text of the interviews in the first text uploaded on the File storage from the Lo-net)

Stereotypes found in the Internet
Text + origin

Most of the stereotypes found on the Internet do recover some of the same already stated images. The following list results from the direct research of students

Typical French

A typical French: Pierre

By Filipa Ferreira and Carolina Ruivo 10ºE
http://www.garrafive.com/2007/05/07/uma-piada-matematica-que-ja-devia-ter-sido-mandada-ha-anos/

Appreciators of Life
The French are romantic and appreciators of life. They still cherish freedom, fraternity and equality, as a Republican way of life.

By Ana Manuel 10º E

FROM SCOTLAND

Results from the interviews

WHAT DO YOU THINK	REASON	GENDER	AGE GROUP
Open, good food, nice people.	Travelled after University met a lot of French kids	Male	21 – 40
Friendly	Responded well when I was friendly to them.	Female	41 – 60
Independent minded High self esteem Fashionable	Sister lived in France and experienced French people like this	Female	11 - 20
Haven't met any but they are human – like me, some good, some bad. They appreciate food, drink and art.	The many programmes of food and art and the few I have met.	Male	21 - 40
I think the French are nice, friendly people who like football and have a wide variety of foods	I think this as they were nice when I went to France and they have great football teams and have some different foods like frog legs and snails.	Male	11 - 20
Eat baguettes, speak funny and fast, berets.	Holiday – newspaper -TV	Male	11 - 20
They are French. Their language is funky.	Cos it's true	Male	11 – 20
I guess the people are okay – don't like the cuisine or the language.	Being made to do French at school really strains your tolerance of such a language.	Male	11 - 20
They are passionate people who enjoy cooking, make nice wine and like garlic and onions. I like football and are very fashion conscious.	Often drink their wine, stereotypical image of French men – onions & beret! Dior one of the most famous fashion houses and is French. Footballers are world class and reached final of the world cup!	Male	11 - 20
I think they are alright. I thought a lot of them were rude when I went to Paris. Actually I think generally I don't like the French, I do like aspects of of their culture.	I have met many nice French people but I think they are unfriendly to strangers but the I guess most people are! I like how it is acceptable to be rude to waiters in France.	Male	21 – 40
I like the French. People tend to say they are rude but I have never experienced this myself.	I have been to France a few times and have known a few French people in Scotland. I have got on well with all of them.	Female	21 - 40
I think they are helpful and friendly. Smartly dressed + image conscious. Like to spend a lot of time with their family and love eating (well)	I have spent a lot of time in France and this has been my experience of French people.	Female	21 – 40
They can speak French better than me.	My French needs improving.	Female	Over 60
Relaxed drinking wine (but not too much of it)	Experience of being in France suggests a more relaxed approach to life and work and less heavy drinking.	Male	41 – 60
Most French people I have met have been friendly and engaging.	Personal experience of visiting France.	Male	41 – 60

Generally speaking, French people appear to be willing to take direct action in support of their views. I have some concerns about popularity of extreme right wing politicians in certain areas of the country.			
Baguettes, Amelie, Berets	Amelie is a French movie, I ate baguettes in my higher French class.	Female	11 - 20
Onions, passionate,(believe me I know) lovers, baguettes,fromage	From experience.	Female	11 - 20
The Eiffel Tower, frogs legs, romance, France	Because the Eiffel Tower is in France. I have been told they are good lovers. This is where they live.	Female	11 - 20
They wear stripes and are apparently very romantic people. Although I have never been in France I have met many French people and they are delightful people.	From people telling me this and because I have spoken to French people.	Female	11 - 20
I don't really like them because they speak so fast and I don't have a clue what they are saying.	When I visited Paris the French were not very friendly to foreigners and I didn't feel welcome.	Female	11 - 20
Jacques Brel (despite the fact he is Belgium) Eiffel Tower, Statue of liberty (gift from France) Culture Lorry drivers/riots	French music, popular culture,iconic landmark, reputation for being warm friendly people, fashion and style, news reports.	Female	21 - 30
A passion for life, good food, good wine, intellectual	My memories of one and only visit to France.	Female	41 - 60
Sophisticated/chic/arrogant.	Media coverage.	Female	Over 60
Chicness, elegance, fashion, food especially foie gras and crossants, cafes and arrogant waiters. More relaxed active life.	Most experience of French people based on holidays. Will always be rosy. How they are portrayed in media obviously affects image. Their media appears less critical and more accepting than UK/US media. Basically think this because I like everything French.	Female	41 - 60
Good food, quality of life, enjoy life, it's for living.	Been there, seen it, done it……. Want to do it again.	Male	41 - 60
Love of good food and wine. Leisurely family meals with everyone eating together in open spaces. Fashion conscious ladies beautifully dressed. Enjoying life in the cities and in the resorts in the South. People in the countryside living life at a leisurely pace among the lush greenery of the vineyards.	Personal experience as a result of trips to France. The media, television and magazines in particular portray such images of French people and their lifestyles.	Female	41 - 60
Stylish. Like food and drink. Sophisticated. Reserved. Suspicious of strangers. Not sociable. Very bad drivers.	Even a French picnic is a large, organised and varied meal. Especially in cities, people clearly have a sense of style in their dress and behaviour.	Male	41 - 60
Assertive. Protective of their French identity. Smart/Fashionable. Wine and food loving.	They take action for their beliefs. Eg blockading channel ports. They try to maintain French traditions despite external market forces eg fast food long lunches.	Female	41 - 60

EUROPEAN - GERMAN

(from Romania – 4th grade)

ARROGANT

Poland:

The phraseological expression in Polish *germańska (niemiecka) buta* (German arrogance) is no less than 200 years old and is still widely used (over 1600 hits in Google.pl) when Poles feel they are unfairly treated as tourists or workers in Germany or when the governments and organisations from the two countries differ in opinion on controversial issues, such as the Baltic gas line or restitution of pre-war property claimed by the Federation of German Expellees.

ANSWER

In an interview with the German weekly "Die Zeit" (May 15, 2008) the German cabaret entertainer Steffen Möller, who has lived in Poland for 14 years, has said that German business men establishing a new branch of their firm in Poland often treat Polish people in a condescending way. He also regrets that Poles who have lived in Germany for almost 25 years often find arrogance in their dealings with German authorities, but he concedes the more Germans and Poles get to know each other, the better their relations become.

- It is correct that many German people are not friendly and polite.
- It could be that the Germans tend to be unfriendly and arrogant."
- Many people aren't too friendly.

BEER

A German. Drawing by Kamila Maciążek, III LO Kielce

Germans are known for drinking a lot of beer. Only the Czechs and the Irish have higher consumption per capita. Every year, Polish TV shows scenes from Oktoberfest where crowds of loud, beer-bellied men with tankards are enjoying their lager. The Polish consumer, attached as he may be to his local types, acknowledges the memorable contribution made by the Bavarian brewers to the taste of pilsner.

(Poland)

Romania:

The German beer is famous worldwide and is considered as an original German product, spreading from this country. The Germans drink a lot of beer.

Spain:

ANSWER

- It is fact that we drink a lot of beer. But this is only because we have the best beer on the entire planet. ;)
- It is sad that the typical German is seen as a fat beer-holiday-man in leather – pants, since nobody ever would wear them and behave like that in everyday life (except for showing humour).
- This picture goes around the world but you can't apply it to all the Germans because of this.

- Like in other countries there are people who like beer more or less.

Additionally the “Oktoberfest” influences the culture in Southern Germany, every year there are a lot of visitors.

- In our opinion you seem to have the idea that the whole German country consists of Bavaria and the “Oktoberfest”. But Germany is more than that! Think about the coastal regions or central or Northern Germany.

- Bavaria – Munich – Oktoberfest - Leather trousers - Beer - and NORTHERN GERMANY:

If you think about the Germans and imagine the Bavarian cliché of the man in leather trousers and the woman in her Dirndl skirt with bodice, blouse and apron (also existing in Austria), then these are items that we as Northern Germans would not wear (unless we lived in Southern Germany). Neither do we identify with the type of beer- drinking German at the Oktoberfest, and though we are impressed by Munich and may have liked to study there – not least because of the skiing possibilities in the near Alps in wintertime – the cities we like to identify with are the old Hanse League cities such as HAMBURG with the rivers Elbe and Alster passing right through it, BREMEN and LÜBECK, or ROSTOCK, STRALSUND and many others in former East Germany that have become accessible after the fall of the Wall. When Bavarians think of the Alps, we think of the Baltic and the North Sea, we wish we could enjoy a sunny holiday on the Baltic islands like Ruegen or on the East Frisian islands or on Sylt at the North Sea or in Mecklenburg’s lake district. Of course we also have a mountain range – the Harz – not too far away from Hannover, but on the whole the Northern German Lowlands region rather consists of marshes, swamps, heather and pastures, outside the cities it is rather an agrarian country as you may still see in Lower Saxony, Schleswig Holstein, Mecklenburg Vorpommern , Northern Brandenburg , and parts of Westphalia. The quiet landscape has its own charm, is good for cycling and (with its rivers and lakes) for all kinds of water sports. The beauties of the Baltic coast may be admired in the paintings of the German Romanticist Caspar David Friedrich.
If Bavaria can boast of magnificent baroque monasteries and churches, the North displays its Brick Gothic churches and townhalls as an architectural feature typical of the Hanseatic League in all the countries around the Baltic coast. The type of person you meet here tends to be reasonable, might be more reserved, more laconic, perhaps more serious than its Southern German counterpart. But if you have once made friends with them, this friendship will last. Some of us might feel we have more in common with Scandinavians than with the boisterous Bavarian at the Oktoberfest. On the other hand, a certain pragmatic sense connects us with the British, with whom we also share a certain sense of the sarcastic, of understatement and of black humour. Hamburg in particular has always felt close to Britain, which is especially true of the Hamburg upper class.
If you look for special food over here – there are some very good fish dishes in the North, perhaps some special sort of lamb in the Lüneburg Heath.

Though you might still find some traditional costumes in rural regions at certain ceremonies, they are no longer worn; some old garment that you still see in Northern Germany is the blue and white striped fisherman's shirt (something similar exists in Norway). -
If Munich and Stuttgart dominate the South, Frankfurt and Cologne the Rhine – Main region, then the North has a double focus: the Metropolitan area of Hamburg and , of course, the German capital of Berlin – just 1h40 mins away from Hanover by train.

BERLIN / BERLIN WALL

Portugal: In Portugal Germany is connected with history; the Berlin Wall, Communism and Nazism obviously are connected with Berlin.

Romania: Berlin Wall- A symbol of Communism, which was also present in Romania. A spot on the face of humankind. Its fall in 1989 represents a sign of freedom and justice. Associated with Germans

(Lupu Denisa, 14 years old)

ANSWER

- The Berlin Wall is a symbol of human rights abuse. But the Berlin Wall was not build by Germans it was built by the USSR to keep out the Western World.
- Germany was divided into two countries after WWII. After the breakdown of the Wall in 1989 the nation was reunited again.

BLOND AND BLUE-EYED

France:

For us, all the Germans are tall, blond-haired, have blue eyes and are very disciplined. Why? Perhaps because of the Aryan politics of Hitler (him once again!!!) – that's what we learn at school.

Portugal:

- All Germans are blond / fair-haired and have light coloured eyes.

http:www.dw-world.de

ANSWER

The more you go North the more blond-haired people you see, for example, in the Scandinavian area. But Germany is not just „North", it is multicultural and so you get very different colours of hair and skin.

CARS

Romania:

The best cars in the world are produced in Germany: Audi, Wolswagen [meant: Volkswagen]. Schumacher- The best Formula 1 driver there is. He won so many prizes.

France:

We do not only have bad images of Germans; we also associate them with luxurious cars (Mercedes, BMW, Porsche…) or reliable cars (Volkswagen).

Portugal:

VOLKSWAGEN. - The Volkswagen characterises the German as it is still a symbol of the German sense of being practical

http://www.sjtalha.net/forum/viewtopic.php?p=33690

DISCIPLINED - RULES AND REGULATIONS

Spain:

Before crossing the road, they almost always wait for the little green man to show even if there is no car in sight.

Breaking these rules will reveal you as a foreigner and make by-standing Germans wrinkle their noses (at least).

Poland:

In the past the phrase *pruska dyscyplina* (Prussian discipline) had a negative connotation and it meant complete submission to orders which killed individualism and free will. With reference to Poles it also implied obedience leading to depravation of national character and personal ill-being, as in a short story by Henryk Sienkiewicz *Bartek the Victor*. The negative image was even more reinforced through war films depicting the cruelty of those times with a German soldier in a Nazi uniform. Nowadays the term begins to take on a more positive meaning. A disciplined, punctual and law-abiding German is set as an example to follow and these attributes are widely understood to be necessary to a democratic order.

Portugal:

There are lots of rules and regulations

Germans are very bureaucratic

http://rcswww.urz.tu-dresden.de/~english3/Jana/stereot.htm#humour

ANSWER

Actually, Germans are not that law-abiding and disciplined as their image. By far not every German pedestrian waits for the green lights to come at a crossing – especially cyclists tend not to do so, but it is common to wait for the green light when there are children at the crossing. And in bigger cities you have to pay a fine if you are getting caught by the police while crossing a red light.
On the other hand, Germans like rules – we rather appreciate things to be ordered and predictable. It gives you a sense of safety when you live in a society where most things are working in a reliable way. For example, schedules and time tables have to be clung to: If the train does not arrive at 8.23, but is announced to arrive at 8.26 the people on the platform start being discontented. Here, there is also a negative point: Germans in such a situation can be rather unfriendly, start making negative comments on the railway system. They also tend to remind the others of rules, they want to keep up order: Sitting on a reserved seat that is not yours you definitely will know about it when the person with the reservation arrives – and often not in a friendly way – even if there are hundreds of spare seats around.
I actually like living in a rather reliable environment. Coming home from holidays in other countries where things are not that reliably organised, I strongly feel this positive side of Germany.
There is also a certain amount of bureaucracy, but talking to people living in other European or non-European countries shows that bureaucracy does exist everywhere – just the fields in which there is more or less bureaucracy differ.

ECONOMY

Portugal:

Their economy is strong because Germany is a developed country and one of the industrialised countries in the world. (*from interview*)

HARD-WORKING

Poland:

The image of a German that we receive from the interviews and other sources (e.g. G. Szymański - *Stereotypes that Divide the Poles and the Germans;* P. Przybysz – *On National Stereotypes in Literature)* is the one of a conscientious person who values his work. The Poles who worked in Germany praise the efficiency and organisation of work. This opinion is also based on the fact that Germany is a leading economy in Europe and German products that can be bought in Poland are of high quality.

ANSWER

Actually, in Germany you don't feel that everyone is hard-working, because people rather moan about work and talk about spare time. We rather seem to be in-between the old saying "Schaffe, schaffe, Häusle baue!" which comes from Baden-Württemberg, the south-west corner of Germany, and reminds you that by working hard you can achieve wealth: "work, work, build a house!" and the characterisation of Germany by our former chancellor Kohl "Freizeitpark Deutschland" – the "leisure park Germany". On the one hand, pressure on the labour market makes people work more in fear of losing their job, which doesn't have anything to do with a national trait. On the other hand, there is a strong demand for spare time, although – as statistics show – Germans give a very high rating to work in their lives, where in other nations you would find family or friends on the scale.

MEN IN LEATHER TROUSERS

France:

They wear lederhosen all year-long.

Spain:

The kind that people have in mind when talking about short trousers (decorated with embroidery, held up by braces) is a part of the traditional Bavarian costume and is not worn anywhere else than in Bavaria .That doesn't mean every Bavarian owns a pair, and even those who do won't wear it every day.

If you've set your heart on seeing a real-life man in real leather trousers, go to one of those small Bavarian villages in the Alps.

(France)

ANSWER

The statement of the Spaniards is true, as leather trousers are part of Bavarian tradition and it's a custom to wear them at the Munich Oktoberfest .

True. But only part of the Bavarians and Germans wear leather trousers, though certainly not every day.

It's also true that not all Germans wear leather trousers, not even in Bavaria. In fact, not everybody owns a pair, and by now they are worn rather seldom in everyday life You can see them in touristic places or see some older people walking around in them.

NAZIS

Romania

Nazis- A frequent stereotype associates Germany with Nazis, although there is no truth in that anymore.

A Joke: During the Second World War, some German soldiers arrive at a Romanian village and enter the house of an old woman. She is forced to feed them. While they are eating, the parrot of the old woman starts screaming: "Death to Hitler! Death to Hitler!'', because people were taught to say that. The Germans get angry, they destroy the table and tell the old woman: "We will be back tomorrow. If your parrot talks nonsense again, you will die."
The old woman, scared, goes to the priest of the village, who has an identical parrot and switches them.
The second day, the German arrive. They start eating and the parrot is quiet. The Germans almost finish the meal, the parrot is quiet. They finish eating, the parrot is quiet. Then, one of them, in order to test the parrot, says: ,"Death to Hitler!" and the parrot answers: ,"May God hear your prayer, son. Amen!" (*http://bancuri.rol.ro/bancuri/animale/page_7.htm*)

Portugal

In Portugal Germany is connected with history; the Berlin Wall, Communism and Nazism obviously are connected with Berlin.

-In a newspaper article, we found a story of a German teacher being greeted in the Nazi way.

France:

The French often associate the Germans with Nazis. It can be painful for them but that's the way it is. Why?

Perhaps because of our duty of remembrance : that means that we have to remember what happened during the Second World War, the Shoah and the assassination of 6 million Jewish people with the help of the French institutions.

Perhaps because of the TV programs that often speak about this period and are also linked with the duty of remembrance. Only for January, a lot of emissions were programmed by national channels (France 2, France 3 and France 5).

It is usual for us that when we see a movie like Star ship troopers, we can't do anything else than think of Hitler when the Commandant or the President makes his speech to the Gestapo when we see Sean Patrick Harris in his uniform!

The Germans may be associated for a long time with the Nazis considering the program that our President wants to install in primary schools.

21.00 The war ★★★

Inédit. Série documentaire de Ken Burns et Lynn Novick (States-Unis, 2007) (5 et 6/14). **Le pire est à venir.** En janvier 1943, les Alliés ont repris la majeure partie de l'Europe de l'Ouest. Les Alliés ne se sont pas encore mis d'accord sur un plan d'action. Et pendant, des troupes américaines, dont fait partie Charles Mann, du Laverne, ont débarqué en Afrique du Nord. **+ 21.50**

Ça commence à barder: A l'annonce de la mort de son grand frère, Earl Burke, de Sacramento, décide à son tour de s'engager. Il est expédié en Angleterre où il travaille mécanicien sur les bombardiers B17. **Notre avis : Une immersion passionnante dans la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Le documentaire volet, avec le témoignage d'Earl Burke, est saisissant.** T.DE.TO.

22.45 A pas de loup ★
Inédit. Comédie dramatique de
policier venu frapper à sa porte, pour
tapage nocturne. Johanna vit un jeu

21.00 Sonderkommando... ★★★

Auschwitz-Birkenau. Inédit. Documentaire d'Emil Weiss (France, 2007). Durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, les membres des Sonderkommandos, les commandos spéciaux, étaient des déportés choisis pour faire fonctionner les fours crématoires dans les camps de la mort. Principaux témoins de la barbarie nazie, seuls quelques-uns d'entre eux ont survécu. Lorsque l'Armée rouge pénètre à Auschwitz en janvier 1945, les quatre fours crématoires ont été dynamités pour dissimuler toute trace. Plus tard, des témoignages écrits par des membres des Sonderkommandos sont retrouvés enfouis dans la terre. Ils découvrent le quotidien effroyable de ces hommes. **Notre avis: Un documentaire poignant et remarquable.** 1749 I

20.50 Black book ★★★

Inédit. Drame de Paul Verhoeven (Pays-Bas, 2006). 2h25. *Avec: Carice Van Houten (Rachel Stein), Sebastian Koch (Ludwig Müntze), Thom Hoffman (Hans Akkermans), Halina Reijn (Ronnie), Waldemar Kobus (Günther Franken).* En 1944, à La Haye, sous l'occupation allemande, Rachel Stein, une chanteuse juive, tente de fuir avec sa famille vers des provinces libérées. Mais le groupe tombe sur une patrouille SS qui les mitraille. Unique rescapée, Rachel rejoint alors la résistance sous le nom d'Ellis De Vries. Sa première mission la conduit à séduire le capitaine Müntze, un des chefs de la Gestapo. **Notre avis : Un drame historique puissant et palpitant. Magistral! Rediffusions : le 8 février à 14.00, le 11 à 10.10 et le 13 à 22.55 (VO).** 5291 2237

ANSWER

- I find it really sad, that the Germans are still associated with Nazis, because my family comes from Turkey and since I was born I never had problems with Nazis or fascist people.
I think we have to keep in mind all the things, which happened during the World War II and the NS-regime and watch out that these things will never happen again. But I think this is not a reason to identify the Germans with Nazis, we have the duty of remembrance, but we also have to save the friendship between the countries and if we want to ensure this connection/ friendship we may not stick to those stereotypes anymore.
- We cannot generalise incidents with a Nazi background to Germany. I know that there are fascist incidents yet, but I also think that these incidents are not only in Germany. In each country we will find fascistic groups or people, we cannot say that these things only happen in Germany and we also have to know that we are not to blame for things which idiots have done.
- I think Germany should never forget what happened in the NS-regime but not just Germany.
I think the whole world should learn from these bad mistakes.
- I think our image in Europe is damaged because of the World War II. We Germans, who live in the present, are compared with the Nazis. But this is not true. Most of the Germans don't like Nazis, so we don't like it if we are compared to these people. – It's not usual that teachers are greeted in the Nazi way. In Germany it's forbidden to greet in the Nazi way. We are not warlike people and we are not aggressive towards our neighbours. World War II was started by an older generation. C.G.

The great majority of the German youth cannot be accused of being Nazis. This label does not fit us. The time of National Socialist rule belongs to the past. Today's youth was born long after World War II, German youth has changed. It cannot be identified with the crimes of the Nazis.
Still, we are often confronted with the Nazi past at school; it is an important topic in several subjects and across all grades. We are reading and discussing books about Nazi crimes and are watching documentaries; most classes visit the former concentration camp of Bergen-Belsen in Lower Saxony while dealing with Nazism in History. So we really concern ourselves a lot with this sensitive subject.

We are aware of our past, but we want to look ahead. Communication and exchange are the most important ways to fight against prejudices.
There are positive developments in Germany such as several initiatives and projects against right wing radicalism that are supported by the German government and German citizens.
It cannot be denied that there is a right-wing party in Germany, but there are right-wing parties in other European countries as well and xenophobia and right-wing violence must be fought everywhere – not only with us.

NO SENSE OF HUMOUR

Poland:

"What is the shortest book in the world?" "1000 Years of German Humour"

Germans are perceived as very stiff and serious people. No German comedies are known in Poland, which stands in contrast to many light-hearted productions from the other neighbour or more distant countries. Older people say that even Communism was taken too seriously by East Germans. On the other hand, a joking German (Harald Schmidt, Stefan Rapp) would be treated with suspicion as the one who is ridiculing Poles or Turks and the verbal reactions "it's in bad taste" or "we are not amused" would be just the mild ones.

In addition, the German language, which sounds harsh and solemn to the Polish ear, can hardly be thought to be the medium of humorous monologue or jocular conversation unless, some might observe, we are talking about black humour, but this, unfortunately, was not mentioned in the interviews either.

No sense of humour?

Steffen Möller, a German who has been living in Poland for some time and who has become a star on Polish TV, defeats the above stereotype in all possible ways. It is often said that he, like his ancestors, has conquered Poland, but this time with wit. For him Europe is a fascinating place because stereotypes about many peoples are a splendid material for his satirical shows. And he continues to make people laugh at the way the Poles and the Germans see each other. He claims that humour is more effective to deal with prejudices than reconciliatory attempts by politicians through official or diplomatic channels.

Portugal:

Germans are seen as bad-tempered, with no sense of humour or politeness.

http:www.dw-world.de

Spain:

(No) Sense of Humour

Germans don't lack a sense of humour, it's just different and expressed at different times. To a foreigner, German humour can seem serious, which may have to do with the incredible bureaucracy, the many rules and regulations and the almost proverbial orderliness in this country.

Spanish people tend to think that the Germans take life too seriously and that they should "let go and have fun" a bit more.

ANSWER
:
- We don't agree with your opinion.
- It was very funny to read but a bit annoying because we can only read about the prejudices you have. You say that we take life too seriously and we should have more fun. We do have fun, sure, but we think realistically and know that the world is no big pink bubble with joy and happiness everywhere. We have to be realistic. Look at our jobless people, we really have to work on ourselves to get a job later, but nevertheless we are ordinary people who have a lot of fun, too.
- The World Cup in 2006 showed that we do have a sense of humour and that we are open for cultural differences.

ORGANISED, PERFECTIONISTS

Portugal:

In Portugal Germans are seen as being conceited and organised, rational and not very sensitive. They tend to be perfectionists, they like to exhibit their skills in science.

http://www.dw-world.org/dw/article/0,2144,1815430,00.html,
www1.folha.uol.com.br/folha/dw/ult1908u329965.html

ANSWER

We do accept that we are organised, which we think is positive. Compared to other countries we might have a touch of perfectionism, but we wouldn't consider ourselves as being close to perfect.

GERMANY AS SEEN BY POLAND

Germany and Poland have a long history of mutual prejudices. Things like language, lifestyle or religion were the dividing factors and the appearance of negative stereotypes of the more powerful neighbour was a necessary means to defend the national identity of the Polish people. But living side by side did not always result in conflicts and a lot of Germans contributed to the development of the Polish industry and culture, Veit Stoss (Wit Stwosz) and his High Altar in Krakow being the best example. That is why there are so many ambivalent attitudes towards the German people. With the younger generation not experienced by war, fear and dislike are giving way to more positive opinions, such as tolerance and friendliness. German pop groups find their followers here on the Anglo-Saxon dominated scene and the knowledge of German music is not limited only to classical

composers. When Gunter Grass, a Nobel Prize winner in literature, visits his native town to discuss his personal and common complicated past, he is welcomed by many people who share his experience and his hope, and whether they are from Danzig or from Gdansk is becoming merely a linguistic question.

ANSWER

Actually, it is logical that there are mutual prejudices between Germany and Poland if one takes a look at the past, but the younger generation shows that, in spite of the war, it is possible to become friends.

The friendly relation between the younger generation of Germany and Poland contributes to the school exchange as an example. The Polish people come to Germany and see that they are welcomed as well as the German feel welcomed in Poland. They realize that most of the prejudices are not facts and experience a lot of positive things which they pass on at home.

All in all one can say that the relationships between the neighbours Poland and Germany have begun difficult and full of hatred and develop more positively with each day.

GERMANY AS SEEN BY THE PORTUGUESE

Germany, Germany…

It's not easy to have an idea… We are still very dependent on historical images that are no longer, hopefully, valid. Modern Germans are seen for their productivity, efficiency and ability to organize and perform. Nowadays Germany for us means wealth, money and subsequently power. The fall of the Berlin Wall contributed largely to this modern image…. **Beer**, big beer bellies, **Bavaria** and **sausages** are some of the images we have.

Those who have been sightseeing in Germany are surprised by German politeness and friendliness (as we, the Portuguese Comenius team, were).

Results of the Interviews:

Young people tended to see Germans as **individualistic**, reserved but **organized** as well as **arrogant** and conceited. Some of the interviewed people also said they were **aggressive**. Adults mostly stated that the German **economy** was strong and that the country was developed and industrialized. They also said Germans were **not very friendly** and were stern. Some of the eating habits were mentioned such as sausages and beer. The images and stereotypes researched on the net somehow match these statements in interviews.

ANSWER

The character traits of German people are very different. We can be friendly, polite and helpful but we can also be unfriendly, stern and aggressive. It depends on the person. But most people are very friendly, helpful, not arrogant, not conceited.

Sometimes we are stern and aggressive.

The Germans are open for other countries and cultures.

Germany is a leader in the economy because we are organised, industrialised and developed.

So you think we have a lot of money, but there are some parts in Germany without a lot of money!

For example the Eastern part of Germany.

Germany is known for their beer and sausages!

But that is not the only meal and drink of Germany; we are also eating Italian, Chinese, and other international kinds of food!!!

- These are things that are traits of every person. Germans are not always dreamers, organized, rational and insensitive or serious. Of course some Germans are, but everybody is different. Many Germans do like to stroll and chat, drink coffee on Sundays and so on.

PUNCTUALITY –ORDERLINESS

Romania: The Germans are very orderly people, they do things meticulously.

Romania: German punctuality is famous. This stereotype talks about how correct the Germans are.

Spain: The Germans are famous for a) their orderliness, b) their cleanliness and c) their punctuality.

Examples:

a) Everything in day-to-day life is done "properly". "Superficiality" is a much despised term.

b) Only Switzerland is cleaner.

c) Public transport is almost always on time (as well as the individual person you're meeting).

ANSWER

Punctuality: These facts are not describing all Germans, but maybe big a lot of them. There are always some people who are not always punctual or correct. But for many Germans it’s important to be punctual and correct.

- Germans are famous for their cleanliness, punctuality and orderliness. But of course, not all Germans are like that. But you can say for the bigger part it’s common practice.

RIGID GERMAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Portugal:

- The school system in Germany is too rigid especially for the immigrants, who find in it a factor towards exclusion.

http:www.dw-world.de

ANSWER

Though German Ministers of Culture and Education often claim that every pupil has access to higher education, it has to be admitted that there are several problems. As Pisa studies pointed out, the division of pupils into different types of school takes place too early (varying between ages of 10 to 12, according to state). We know that in some other European countries pupils stay together until they are 14 years or older.

The secondary school system in Germany consists of a **lower secondary level** (compulsory full time school – comprising school years 5-10 (for 10-16 year-old students) and an **upper secondary level**, for those students who have got a qualified leaving certificate at the end of year 10. The latter is the entry requirement for the upper secondary level (either 2 or 3 years with the school leaving exam **(Abitur)** at the end which gives you access to university.

There are roughly **3 types of school** after elementary level: **Hauptschule (main school)** – (if you've got a leaving certificate for year 10 here, you fulfil the requirements for vocational education and training); **Realschule (Middle School)** with a leaving certificate at the end of year 10 and **High School ("Gymnasium"**), which you leave with the "Abitur" after year 12 or 13. There is also a **comprehensive school**, but in Lower Saxony they do not constitute the bulk of schools. Transfer from one institution to another should be possible, but may be difficult, depending on the type of school before.

Matters become further complicated as culture and education are the domain of the States and not of the federal government so that regulations may differ according to State. Some states grant the Abitur after year 12, others after year 13.

If you've got a qualified certificate of **Middle School** at the end of year **10**, you can pass on to year **11 in High School**. The first problem is that you'll have to learn a **second language** (French or Spanish). Then you'll discover that Mathematics and English are more difficult than before. So you may soon lose some motivation.

At our school the problem has been recognized, and we have started a programme for year 11 that offers private lessons taught by older pupils in these subjects, and there has been a lot of positive response. Transfer into year 11 is not only a hurdle for foreign students, but also for Germans. Some pupils may have to repeat the year, others including pupils from a foreign background pass the Abitur easily.

At **Sophienschule**, which is an inner-city school in a district without many young families, pupils come from all over the city. There are 77 students of other nationalities than German with us, roughly one tenth. It is difficult to tell how many were born in some other country, but might have German citizenship. There are more foreigners at some other schools if they are located in a district with a higher proportion of migrants. On the whole, foreign pupils (who are now increasing in lower forms) seem to be well integrated. The German language is only seldom a problem with our pupils.

In recent years the German federal government and the states have done a lot to improve the knowledge of German before elementary school and have made it an entrance requisite.

Still, problems remain – even apart from transfer between school types. A report in the **Süddeutsche Zeitung** of May 16th, 2008 lists the figures of school leavers without any qualification as 7.9 % per year. This applies to Hauptschule in particular, on the other hand, it is at Hauptschule where you find the largest percentage of migrants. As such pupils cannot start vocational training and education, the government is discussing the possibility of giving them a legal right to pass these certificates later after special promotion in order to give them better chances at the job market.

RUDENESS

Spain:

Foreigners tend to think that the Germans are rude, but actually they're just very direct. A German will almost always let you know what he/she *really* thinks.

SAUERKRAUT/BRATWURST AND OTHER SAUSAGE(S)

Spain:

Sauerkraut (white cabbage, preserved by a special process) may come as the veggie part of a traditional German lunch or dinner, as served in a restaurant.

Bratwurst (roasted sausage), since it's cheap, is mostly sold in so-called "Imbißstuben" (snack stands). The variety of sausages is enormous, but many are German-made.

Portugal:

- They only eat chips, sausages and sauerkraut. (*http:www.dw-world.de*)

Romania:

Sausages- The favourite food of the Germans. A typical dish. They can even be white. Eaten with beer.

France:

They also love to eat sausages and sauerkraut and to drink beer: the reason is the Oktoberfest in Munich.

ANSWER

Sauerkraut and Bratwurst aren't the only meal for Germans.
We normally don't eat so much Sauerkraut but at the Oktoberfest "Schweinsha" or Bratwurst with Sauerkraut are the most famous snacks there.
Not only in Bavaria, do you have multiple types of sausages, but all over Germany.

GERMANY AS SEEN BY SCOTLAND

Results from Interviews

WHAT DO YOU THINK?	REASON	GENDER	Age Group
Sausages, blondes, racism laws, Berlin Wall.	World War II, strict laws.	Female	11 - 20
Nazi's, Berlin Wall - separation, blondes, serious.	Know my history. TV.	Female	11 - 20
Accent - good at English, exchange students. World War II, dark haired, serious.	Had an exchange student, heard accent from TV and student, did a topic on WW2.	Female	11 - 20
WW2, Nazi's, aggressive, serious.	History at school, husky voice serious sense of humour.	Female	11 - 20
I think they are quite creative and trustworthy. They are also serious. They are reliable.	Many of the things that they produce are very well designed and German appliances and cars (engineering in general) are of great standards. They are serious about their work and try to maintain high standards.	Female	21 - 40
They tend to be arrogant and selfish.	Experience on holiday in Europe.	Female	21 - 40
Organised, blue eyes, blonde hair, efficient, liberal.	Good engineers, reputation for organised race, reputation.	Female	21 - 40
Authoritative, dominant, organised. Not always friendly.	Media portrayal. Experience from trips abroad	Female	21 -40
Disciplined, confident, good English, serious.	People that I have met, TV, had exchange student, holiday in Germany.	Female	41 - 60
I really like Germans.	Similar to British, kind people that I have met.	Female	41 - 60
Modern European country, wealthy, interesting to visit, Black Forest, countryside, tall.	Like to go to Berlin, been to Germany, advertising.	Female	41 - 60

Wine (German), blonde, tall, selfish.	It is nice, TV, holiday.	Female	41 - 60
Tall, clean streets, blonde, serious, healthy young people, industry, hard working, crowded motorways.	Stereotype, people had to work hard to rebuild Germany after war to make town better, healthy because they don't go to school in the afternoons so plenty of opportunities to do sport.	Female	41 - 60
Uninhibited, speak their mind (come across as brusque), aren't embarrassed easily, confident.	Personal experience.	Female	Over 60
Beer, sausages - good at making food and drink. WW2 aggressive.	Because I have had German food and drink and it's good! Also History!!!	Male	11 -20
While slightly arrogant they are excellent at everything.	They were not allowed to build an army after WW2 so all of the engineers who would have built tanks, missiles, built cars for Audi, Volkswagen, Mercedes BMW and Porsche.	Male	21 -40
Make good cars. Get the sun beds on holiday and leave their towels on them so that I can't have it.	That's the stereotype.	Male	41 - 60
Siemens - German based. War, German people putting their towels on sun beds early in the morning, efficient.	Work for Siemens, School, and holidays.	Male	41 - 60
World War II, Berlin Wall, checkpoint Charlie, separation, hard working, efficient.	Lived through the war, radio, TV.	Male	Over 60

SOCKS AND SANDALS

Spain:

Many German tourists are easily spotted because in summer they wear socks and sandals, and that is quite awkward for Spaniards.

ANSWER

- Yes it s right that some German tourists wear socks and sandals in summer, but not all Germans!!! The people who wear this are mostly pensioners.

The young don’t wear socks and sandals, and don’t like wearing them.

-This is true, but does not apply to all Germans. There are some who like it and others who dislike wearing socks and sandals.

There may be some Germans who wear white socks and sandals, but most of us don’t, here in Germany it’s not fashionable at all.

SUPER PATRIOTIC

Germans are said to be super-patriotic, [...] drunk by their own arrogance. (**by Portugal**)

ANSWER

- The Germans are not super patriotic.
I think you can find arrogant people in every country, you can't generalise the impression you get from some people
- The impression you have in Germany is rather quite the opposite one: At school you have to go through the darkest period of German history, that of the national socialism several times from different angles, which really doesn't turn you into a patriot, because in Germany we try to deal with history in as objective and constructive a way as possible, because we feel that we have the duty to never let such a history happen again. That is why we rather feel un-patriotic or even anti-patriotic: You can normally see the German flag nowhere apart from official buildings on national days. Carrying a flag without a special occasion would make others think of you being rather backwards if not neo-Nazi. At school you would have to face accusations from other students. During the World Championship in 2006, for me it was the first time to see so many flags everywhere in the streets. But after the World Championship the flags vanished rather fast.

TRAVELLING

Germans are known to travel a lot. This stereotype also holds true for the Americans and the Japanese. Alongside members of these two nations, Germans can be found in every place worth visiting around the world. Families, especially, prefer Mediterranean seaside resorts, where they tend to annoy other holiday-makers by putting out their towels early in the morning to reserve themselves sun beds. This may have to do with the German sense of orderliness. (from **Spain**)

ANSWER

You are right if you say that Germans are travelling a lot. The Germans have the 3rd place in travelling in the world.

OTHER STEREOTYPES AND IMAGES

FROM POLAND

Taken from: http://znze.wsiz.rzeszow.pl/z01/
European Studies at the University of Information Technology and Management in Rzeszow

article: "Stereotypes that Divide the Poles and the Germans"
author: Grzegorz Szymanski
online publication: "Znacznie" - No 1/2006, pp 160-164

Based on a survey carried out by Higher School of Management in Wroclaw

Survey 1 *carried out on 20-50 year old Poles, mostly medium educated, representing various occupations*.

Positive opinions: hard-working, clean, economical, accurate, likes order.
Negative opinions: conceited, intolerant, racist, inclined to prejudice, noisy, mean, with no sense of humour.
A typical German person values hard work, prosperity, their nation, family and beer. He has an oval face, is heavily built, tall or of medium height with fair hair, wearing casual or elegant clothes – rather fashionable.

Survey 2

Results according to age, level of education and gender

Under 35 year olds

High educated: hard-working, accurate, not friendly
College educated: accurate, rude
Medium educated: elegant, well-educated, rich
Low educated: rich, reserved, clean.

Women: educated, hard-working, punctual, elegant
Men: elegant, rich, nationalistic

Other opinions irrespective of level of education or gender: materialism, inclination to exploitation, injustice, insincerity, pride, bigotry, arrogance, possessiveness

Over 35 year olds

Similar opinions plus: intolerant, solid, thin, self-confident and loyal

Best opinions of Germans by believers and church-goers
Quite good opinions by unbelievers
Worst opinions by believers and church non-goers

Conclusion by the authors of the surveys: Opinions formed under the influence of social/traditional media rather than based on personal experience. The results of the surveys are stereotypes.

FROM FRANCE

French students don't use to study German language: they hear it through movies (war movies of course!) and find it too difficult (very long words), too hard to pronounce, too aggressive.

But now, for the young French, the Germans have a new image: Tokio Hotel. This group is very popular among 14-17-year-old pupils. And thanks to their charisma and music, the teachers of German language have seen their students grow up.

FROM PORTUGAL

GERMAN CHARACTER: punctuality / "cold" people, law-abiding

The first comes from the businessmen, cosmopolitan persons, abiding by the rules, extremely punctual and cold. This is the stereotype of Frankfurt, the German Manhattan.
http://Gmitter.blogspot.com

Beer
- The last one is the German with a fat belly holding the big glass of beer in his hands, the symbol of Oktoberfest of Blumenau. Here we are considering Munich.
http://gmitter.blogspot.com/

Sense of responsibility
- They are punctual and zealous.

Rational and organised
- Germans are serious, dreamers, organised, rational and not very sensitive.

We also found this stereotyped image to represent the Germans.

FROM SPAIN

Men with Big Beer Guts
This is actually true - quite a number of men have a beer gut because German men are reputed to love drinking beer.

EUROPEAN - POLISH

POLISH ANSWERS TO THE STEREOTYPES

ANTI-SEMITIC

(from France)

They are anti-Semitic (images and accounts in the movie "Shoah" by Claude Lanzmann – realized between 1974 and 1985- which tell the story of Polish extermination camps during the Second World War)

ANSWER

There are Poles who are anti-Semitic. How many? That depends on the definition of the word "anti-Semitism" and the number of biased documents.

*"(…) the word **anti-Semitism** appears to be infinitely elastic, being applied to everything from the advocacy of genocide to a dislike for bagels. Nowadays in America, it is widely used to condemn any criticism of Jews, or of the Jewish state, Israel, irrespective of the merits of such criticism".* (Prof. Norman Davis in "The New York Review of Books", Vol. 34, No. 6)

"*Though the film ['Shoah'] has generally been highly praised, some Poles have criticized Lanzmann claiming he was selective in his use of Polish subjects, that he mistranslated some dialogue, and that he edited the film to create the impression that Poles willingly co-operated with the Nazis, cutting out anything which contradicted this view.* " (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoah_(film))

"*Polish extermination camps during the Second World War*" were in fact German Nazi extermination camps in occupied Poland, where mainly Jews were killed, along with Poles, Gypsies and other nationals. (see: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Auschwitz)

BEAUTIFUL

(from Romania)

- The Polish are considered to be beautiful people

ANSWER

Beautiful people who are capable of doing beautiful things are everywhere. If Polish people can contribute to the general beauty, they will be proud to have a share in making this planet a better place to live on.

COMMUNISM

(from Romania)

Poland was, just like Romania, under the pressure of Communism. Probably the darkest period in the history of Poland, it is familiar to us because Romania also suffered because of this and the sad experiences left many scars.

(Simona Dulcianu, Cotet Constantin, 14 years old)

DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN

(**from Portugal**)

Dominated by ultraconservative, the Polish government sees women as bearers of children not as human beings.
A woman, repeatedly raped by her husband, only managed to get rid of him when the authorities came to rescue… the dog.

http://fractura.net/?p=653 By Margarida Silva, 10º E

ANSWER

Since the elections in October 2007, the Polish government has been dominated by liberals.
We don't know if the husband was ultraconservative. If he was found guilty, he must have been sentenced as a rapist. The relationship between the man and the dog remains unclear to us.

Women are human beings who are able to bear children. No alternative has been found in Poland yet. However, the abortion law is stricter than in other European countries and is a controversial issue.

Like in all member states, there is still inequality between women and men in the Polish labour market.

Pay gap between women and men in unadjusted form in EU Member States - 2006
(Difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings)

EU (27 countries) – 15 Lowest: Malta – 3 (rank 1); Poland – 12 (rank 7)

Source: Eurostat

Members of single/lower houses of national parliaments in EU Member States - Distribution by sex 2007

Women:

EU (27 countries) – 23% Highest: Sweden – 48% (rank 1); Poland – 20% (rank 14)

Source: European Commission, Employment, Social affairs and Equal opportunities DG, Database on Women and Men in Decision making

Distribution of managers by sex in EU Member States – 2006

Women:

EU (27 countries) – 32,6% Highest: Lithuania – 40,7% (rank 1); Poland – 35,2% (rank 5)

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

Difference in employment rates of women (aged 25-49), depending on whether they have children (under 12) – 2006

EU (27 countries) – -13,6% Lowest: Slovenia – +7.8% (rank 1); Poland – -9.2% (rank 9)

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey

all sources: http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/gender_equality/docs/com_2008_0010_en.pdf

---

EU-CRITICAL

(from Germany)

EU
Picture: Certainly the Polish

Poland does everything for the intention of the EU to fail.

(source: internet, newspapers) Pupils are 14 years old

ANSWER

According to the latest survey (April 2008), over 80% of Poles are pro-European. The politicians in Poland, however, vary in their opinions about the final shape of the European institutions.

FAT FOOD

(from Germany)

About the Polish it is said that they are cooking with a lot of fat. This prejudice has been confirmed also by us!

This meal is called "Piroggi".
As you can see it has been boiled with a lot of fat. Piroggi are dough pockets filled with for example vegetables.

(Sorce: internet) Pupils are 14 years old

ANSWER

Traditional Polish meals are full of fat, but the recipes can be adjusted to personal taste. Visitors to Poland are puzzled with a lot of fatty food here and very few obese people.
The problem is the growing number of junk food eaters. The statistics are getting worse and health experts blame fast foods and lazy lifestyle.
The Polish name for the meal is "pierogi".

POVERTY

(from Portugal)

Poland is reputed as a very poor country.

http://forum.wordreference.com/showthread.php?t=150757

By Andreia Alexandra Simãozinho 10ºE

ANSWER

Poland does not belong to the wealthiest countries and the gap between the rich and the poor people in our country is quite wide. In 2007 Poland ranked 50 by GDP per capita, which means that over 100 countries in the world are even poorer. With the growing economy there is hope that Polish people will be better off, but at the same time Poland will have to get more involved with fighting poverty in the countries which are below on the list.

THIEVES

(from Germany)

http://de.youtube.com/watch?v=yYWmtfY7IZY&feature=related tyre theft

From this source we can conclude that many Germans think particularly badly about Poland. The Polish are regarded as thieves. From the media you can extract that many Germans have a negative opinion of the Polish, they look down on them.

Picture: Thief

Recently in Poland

I have been hardly away for 5 minutes…

The Polish takes every opportunity to steal things from other people.

If you leave your stuff unattended for some minutes it is possible that the stuff is stolen.

(source: internet) Pupils are 14 years old

ANSWER

Car crime is a problem all over the world. Poles have earned a bad reputation stealing cars in Germany and in Poland. Some are in international gangs involved with trafficking cars.

In Polish media, the Poles who steal cars are called thieves. The Poles who get their cars stolen are regarded as victims of theft.

VICTIMS

(from Germany)

The Germans killed a lot of Polish and some of us think that they have to apologise for that and to comfort the Polish to help them. The Germans have a sad image of the Polish, they think that the Polish mourn after a lot of things. The Polish again cherish a deep hatred for the Germans and some denigrate them whenever possible. A lot of Polish think that Germans are National Socialists to this day.

Source: German History textbooks. Pupils are 14 years old

ANSWER

This is partly true with people who lost their close relatives during the war. Deep hatred can't be cherished so long and gives way to less extreme feelings. Germans are not generally thought to be National Socialists unless they are shown in war films. Younger people learn about the war at school and are less emotional about it.

VIOLENCE

(from Germany)

Polish people are sluggers. They are very violent and bash their brothers and fellow men.
They aren't able to defend themselves with words and so they resort to the hardest means.

Polish twins…

(Source: internet, newspapers) Pupils are 14 years old

ANSWER

Violence is still a problem, especially among football hooligans. Politicians banter words although occasional fights would be even more entertaining.
But we think that the message from the picture could be that as long as politicians, twins or not, are not pictured as identical, we will not have to live in totalitarian states. This means fewer wars and less violence.

VODKA

(from France)

Another stereotype is the vodka. Polish people drink vodka and have fun: we rapidly conclude that they are alcoholic. We have two proverbs: "To drink as a Polish do" and "To be as drunk as a Polish".

The first one was pronounced by Napoleon Bonaparte during the campaign of Spain. In 1808, the Emperor was about to fight in the difficult battle of Samosierra with his army in which there were a lot of foreigners. Observing the extraordinary zeal of the Polish soldiers of Kozietulski, perhaps stimulated by the effects of alcohol, he took them as an example and said to his French soldiers: ”Be drunk as the Polish, but be as brave as they are”.

The first meaning of the second sentence was “to drink without being drunk”, in relation again with Napoleon and his campaign in Spain. But now it means to be deeply drunk, in a state nearby the ethylic coma.

ANSWER

The view of a comatose alcoholic who can be encountered in public rather than in a pub may give a foreign visitor the false impression that most Poles are staggering around drunk all the time. However, the latest studies comparing drinking patterns in different countries reveal that alcohol consumption, which has always been high in Poland, has increased due to higher wages and no taxes on strong liquors. Although it is illegal to sell alcohol to those under 18, youth drinking is a growing problem and, unfortunately, the proverb about a drunken Pole may not disappear soon.

http://polandian.wordpress.com/category/polish-food-drink/

WEIRDNESS

(from Portugal)

Their inhabitants are a bit odd as they lived under a dictatorship for many years.

IN Womenage A Trois há 17 dias (ver fonte) Yeeees!

By Sílvia Pereira and Paulo Ferreira 10º E

ANSWER

We never agreed to live under a dictatorship because we were a bit odd.

And now we are a bit normal.

WITCHES

(from Romania)

Some people heard that a symbol of Poland is represented by the witches, which fly on the broomstick.

ANSWER

The symbol of Poland is an eagle, which can fly on its own. The witch on a broomstick is associated with the Kielce region. In other parts of Poland we also have dragons, sirens ... .

WORLD POWER

(from Germany)

http://de.youtube.com/watch?v=rniL3uN-i34 Weltmacht Polen
http://de.youtube.com/watch?v=kXdlGE3z-B0 Deutsche Welle Polen

From these sources we can conclude that a lot of Germans have an exceptionally negative image of the Polish. They are depicted as a people of primitive farmers. The media show us that a lot of Germans disapprove of the Polish and behold them deprecatingly.

Pupils are 14 years old

ANSWER

"Primitive" farmers produce ecological and tasty food. May they stay that way. They are only 16% of all labour force in Poland.
Would it be the right number by which we could measure the objectivity of the media in this case?

POLAND – A BRIDGE BETWEEN TWO WORLDS

(from Germany)

The Image of Poland in: Wolfgang Büscher "Berlin – Moskau : Eine Reise zu Fuß " (2003)
("Berlin-Moscow – A Journey On Foot")

The Polish steal cars, they drink vodka and they are ultraconservative.
At least these are the clichés the average German combines with his Eastern neighbours. In his travel report "Berlin-Moscow: A journey on foot" Wolfgang Büscher develops an image of Poland that does not resemble the common stereotypes.

On the border near Küstrin the traveller first thinks he sees his own country of a hundred years ago reflected across the Oder rather than today's neighbouring country.
The houses remaining from the time after the war are rarely renovated, although the reason for that is not the lack of craftsmanship but the lack of money.
The idyllic melancholic scenery of Polish villages and towns is all too often disturbed by large advertisements, gaudy signs and junk-food restaurants that seem to sprout randomly from the ground.
Hence, Poland is by no means as conservative as it is commonly presented in stereotypes. It wants to adapt to the West; the label "East", however, is passed on to Eastern regions farther away like a name nobody wants.– Büscher constantly realizes this: "Poland came from the opposite direction and aimed west and the emerging draught fleetingly touching me was often our only contact" (p.30)
The people he meets on his way usually encounter him with amiability and helpfulness.
Although he would rather be alone, a Polish teacher of German even organises a network of colleagues who try to help him on the road. Wherever he goes he is received with substantial Polish meals – self-made according to ancient recipes, of course, a reflection of national pride.

For the traveller, **Poland is a bridge between two worlds**: "Poland was the roof of the world, a flat roof. On the left hand side the lowlands of northern Germany tilted against the Atlantic Ocean, on the right hand side the vastness of Russia tilted against infinity."(p.59)
To a large extent the Polish seem to have forgiven the Germans - at least in Büscher's view; the horror of Russian Communism is closer to their minds. Poland has always been exposed to and shaped by its neighbours' invasions.

Text written by Malisa Mahler, assisted by Katharina Witt,12th form. Age:17-18 years.

ANSWER

As we can see, Wolfgang Büscher adopts a reflective view of the Poland he encounters during his journey eastwards, and the two young authors of the article, who decided to follow the traveller across this bridge between two words, show the same determination in trying to understand their eastern neighbours. A Journey On Foot can be slower and tiresome, but it has advantages. No quick answers and … no cars. Nevertheless, Poland needs better roads as well as better diplomatic relations, and it needs to show more sensitivity to other cultures if it is to bridge the cultural, political and geographical gaps between the two worlds.
What saddens us, though, is that Poland can sometimes be a bridge over troubled waters of the Polish politics. If it is impassable, Poland will continue to be seen as a country at the edge of the world.

STEREOTYPES ON POLAND

(from Spain)

Alter making a research among students, parents and teachers of Torrellano Secondary School, we have come to the conclusion that Poland is an unknown country for us.

50% of students in our school declared not to know anything about it; the only thing they know is its capital: Warsaw. Can they state that great figures like F. Chopin, N. Coppernico and M. Curie were Polish?

Anyway, we are not updated about its politics, economy or society. But we know for certain that Polish people who are living at the moment in Spain, are unnoticed and they are completely integrated in our society.

After admitting our ignorance on their reality, we only can comment how we imagine them.

The first stereotype we have from them is that most of them are immigrants, strong physically and excellent workers.

Polish immigration started just after World War II and moved around France and Germany. In those countries they worked in coal mines or in farming. They integrated quickly in both countries and were very appreciated because of their work and friendly personality.

At the moment, this immigration is very outstanding in Spain and, in contrast to other immigrant people, they are well considerate. We think they are excellent workers in construction, but reserved and cold. We also consider that they have a gift for languages, namely the Spanish language.

Another national or racial stereotype is to imagine them as hardened vodka drinkers, however, we can state that they won't drink more than the French, German or Spanish.

If we analyze the results of our surveys, the thing that our students find most striking is the beauty of Polish: Spanish students think they have a good body, they are virile, blond, with blue eyes and attractive. That is the profile of the Polish plumber-model who appeared in posters made by the Tourist Office in France (criticising the attitude of some French who thought plumbers and other jobs were going to invade their territory and get the positions of French). It is also striking a Polish man who works as a model and has recently become famous in Spain, through gossip mass media: Darek Miroslaw.

Mass media are precisely the ones which show us some of the information which arrives in our country in relation to Poland. That is why we have consulted the written press to find out what the view is that they offer us.

Stereotypes that appear may be summarized, according to the Article by Higinio Paterna ("What remains of Polish anti-Semitism?". Source: Aceprensa):
If we asked a European citizen which country comes into his mind when s/he listens to the word "anti-Semitism", s/he would probably ask: Poland. **The stereotype of a Polish is: right-winger-catholic-homophobe-anti-Semitic.**

However, if we continue investigating a little more "the fourth half of the decorated with the "Just among the Nations in the World" medal from the Yad Vashem Institute, because they helped Jews during Holocaust are Polish. And Poland is nowadays the European country which has better diplomatic relations with Israel.

In the same article Mr Paterna adds: The "Resolution of the European Parliament on the increasing of racist and homophobic violence in Europe", passed on the last 15th June, it expresses the deep worry for the general increase of racist, nophobic, anti-Semitic and homophobic intolerance that supposedly takes place in Poland. Sometimes, they are even valued investigators who allow interpretations of this kind: the American historian Tony Judt, in an essay published in the "New York Review of Books", he mentions anti-Semitism as one of the "characteristic traditions" of the Polish nation, next to clericalism and chauvinism.

However, Szewach Weiss, Israeli politician and ambassador in Israel in the years 2000-2003, he declares in the "Rzeczpospolita" newspaper that there is no doubt that diplomatic relations between Polish and Israeli are better and better".

But if we discuss in great detail, other news has a bearing on these stereotypes. For example, the news that appeared in Spanish mass media reporting the polemic morale that the children's series Teletubbies has awoken in Poland.

Let's see an extract appeared in the on-line edition of the Spanish newspaper El Mundo and written by Araceli Viceconte, she is a correspondent in Berlin:

"EUROPE, WORRIED BY THE OBSESSIONS OF THE TWIN CONSERVATIVE KACZYNSKY"

Anti gay campaign of the Polish government: one of the Teletubbies under suspicion. It is namely Tinky-Winky, who wears violet and a handbag in the children's series the BBC created in 1997. They were going to investigate him by his supposedly homosexual influence on children.

Sowinska (former deputy of the Polish Family League, a catholic nationalist party, which is partner in the coalition government of the Prime Minister Jaroslaw Kaczynski) had launched some suspicions on the TInky-Winky character: he is the tallest, he wears violet, he carries a handbag and has an aerial which is a triangle upside down (in pink it was the sign that the Nazis pointed homosexuals).

The investigation, which has now been cancelled, to the Teletubbies, is part of a campaign launched by the Polish Right Wing to "protect the traditional family". Specially from the arrival to power of twins Lech and Jaroslaw Kaczynski in 2005, "prevention" of homosexuality and abortion penalization in every stage of pregnancy are, with the persecution of everything that smells communism, the favourite topics of some ruling classes.

On the other side, the ministry of Education, Roman Giertych, (leader of Polish Family League) decreed banning every kind of "homosexual advertisements" in schools. The measures arouse after a gay group from Cracow handed out leaflets on how to protect against AIDS. Giertych wants to impose by law that if a Primary School teacher or a Secondary School teacher talks to their students about homosexuality they can be fined and that fact has provoked a scandal in Europe.

Groups like Amnesty International are reporting for a long time homophobic expressions from some heads of the Polish Government.

In the Spanish newspaper El País (Madrid, 14.11.2006) an interview with the "liberal and cosmopolitan" Gronkiewiz-Waltz shows us how she reproaches the Kaczynski twins many things. Among them: "they have damaged diplomatic relations with the European Union. Their foreign affairs are a complete disaster. They have revived all the stereotypes on Polish like ultranationalists and the like.

This view of their own country reinforces the stereotype transmitted by mass media, mainly written press.

Nevertheless, we cannot reduce our view of other European citizens, in this case the Polish, to the image, in many cases distorted by mass media and by ignorance. We must not assimilate to some stereotypes and prejudices that prevent us from a real knowledge on Poland and its people.

The purpose of the Spanish teaching teamwork, who takes part in Comenius Project, is to combat those stereotypes and prejudices through a pedagogical action. We work every day with that eagerness and hope.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The intercultural training lies in combating stereotypes and prejudices.
E. Marc Lipiansky

Prejudices and intercultural language.
Prof. Hans Nicklas, Frankfurt

www.staypoland.com
www.taurillon.org

ANSWER

"The stereotype of a Polish is: right-winger-catholic-homophobe-anti-Semitic".

The interesting thing about this sentence is that it will keep people arguing with or without reference to the Polish people. But we would like to add to this fairly balanced article some background information concerning the above sentence.

Some updates (April 2008):
Roman Giertych, the former Ministry of Education, has given up politics.
Ewa Sowinska, the Ombudswoman for Children, has been forced to resign for her absurd comments about Teletubbies and, even in the opinion of her political partners, ridiculed the office.
The League of Polish Families had 1per cent support during the last elections and is not represented in the Polish parliament.
Jaroslaw Kaczynski is still the leader of the main opposition party.
President in Poland is elected for a five-year term.

Although homosexualism ceased to be a punishable offence in Poland in 1932, the Polish society is generally too conservative to accept it as a social norm and grant equal rights to homosexual and heterosexual pairs. Over 90 per cent of people identify themselves as Roman Catholic. The history of Poland, its culture and traditions, including the opposition to the communist rule, is mainly connected with the Catholic Church, and disrespect shown to religious symbols during gay parades (those that are held outside Poland) can result in a shift from indifferent or friendly stance to more homophobic attitudes. On the other hand, fewer than half of Poles attend mass at least once a week and the percentage of Catholics in Poland who follow the teachings on premarital sex, contraception or in-vitro conception is even smaller. Many believe that the Church's involvement in politics is too great. This view is naturally not shared by the more radical and

conservative stream within the Church, whose media provide forums for xenophobic or anti-Semitic opinions. Since such recurring incidents can easily be classified as hate crimes, the reaction in Poland and abroad is equally negative and condemnation in foreign media understandable though not always followed by in-depth analysis.

The popular opinion of Poles being born anti-Semitic is more emotional than logical and is a consequence of the views like the one in the cited statement that “anti-Semitism was one of the characteristic traditions of the Polish nation next to clericalism and chauvinism”.
Poles had been building their tradition long before the influx of Jews who fled persecution in Western European countries and found shelter in Poland. The common history of the two nations is difficult, but it is more than just a record of mutual prejudices
(*see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_Jews_in_Poland*).

Since 1989, when censorship was lifted, there has been proliferation of opinions in the media and books distributed through official publishing channels. Views that were suppressed during the communist times are now openly voiced and very often stir controversy. New facts from the history of Poland, sometimes shameful, are coming to light. They, too, belong to the historical and cultural heritage passed on to the younger generation.
Young Poles need to be both proud and critical of their traditions, which also are part of the European legacy. Only then will their vision of other peoples be not obscured by stereotyped images.

OTHER STEREOTYPES AND IMAGES

The Polish seen by the French

www.acrimed.org/IMG/gif/DNA_Guillotine.gif *www.rire-du-non.com/plombier.jpg*

These caricatures are the most recent ones in France: the image of the "**Polish plumber**" since Poland is a part of Europe. It means that Polish people are so poor that they go away to work as plumbers, repairmen, farm workers in West European countries, to do what we don't want to do anymore here and they can earn a lot of money (much more than in Poland). So they are considered as brave people.

It's a **profoundly Christian** people (project of poster realized by students for an exhibition in Paris about the story of immigration in France).
We think also of Pope John-Paul ll.

They are also considered as **kind and welcoming**.

FROM GERMANY

Catholic godly Polish

The Polish church in Hanover show very catholic pictures on their internet page that conveys that they are very godly. For example there is a picture of Maria, Joseph and little Jesus. Maria has beautiful long hair, is very pretty and young. Jesus and Joseph look happy. The star of Bethlehem is over them. On another picture, they look very old and not so pretty. Jesus who sits on Maria's lap looks taller than on the other picture. All three have a nimbus. Catholic pictures are often repeated like angels. Churches, their specialty and libraries are often shown.

The church is very religious, that can be seen on the appointment. For example:

Church of Polish: You can see a little part of a church. There is a picture of a saint in a golden frame. You can also see a cross on the wall.

Library in a Polish church: It is shown a rack of books.

Godly Polish: There you can see a little silver statue of an angel. The angel has a typical position.

Maria, Josef and Jesus are normally allegorized.

The Polish are illustrated very godly.

(source: www.pmk-hannover.de) Pupils are 14 years old

Magazines

“The Polish are different”

As an example I’ve taken the magazine „Poradnik Domowy”. On the first page there is a presented a pretty woman, which looks very happy and has charisma.
In Polish magazines, there are also pages like in German ones, where you only find advertising, for example, the companies "Vichy", “Garnier Fructis” or “Radio Zet”.
For the Polish clothes also seem to be very important, because there are many pages with the latest fashion. It’s also shown, in which shops you get these things und how expensive they are. It’s the same with jewellery.
As in our German newspapers, there are also psychotests, for example "How popular are you?" or "What colour suits you best?". Tips can be found there, for example “How to look 10 years younger?
It seems that the Polish love eating. That attracts attention, because there are many different recipes in the magazine available, for example different kinds of soups by Knorr. Also there are many examples of starters, main dishes and desserts.
Afters the recipes diets and tips for a better nutrition follow. There are gymnastics for flat bellies, firm thighs and slim arms as well. You can find there horoscopes and crossword puzzles, too.
For all these reasons, we come to the conclusion, that Polish people are as normal as we are.

Source: Polish magazine Pupils are 14 years old

Thieves

The most spread prejudice of the Polish is that they are thieves. There are several jokes about it:

“Why do Ukrainians buy two cars when they are in Germany?” – “They have to cross Poland.”

There are also warnings on tourist guide sites in the internet like *www.staypoland.com.*
In our opinion these prejudice are presented too exaggerated.

“**To Poland ...and back**”

(From: http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~kmw/newwws/archiv_alles/01_06_22/karikatur.htm) (10th grade)

Images and Stereotypes of the Polish by the Portuguese

"My parents named me Zbigniew because they were drunk."

Poland is not a very well known country to us. What we know, besides media information on the recent changes, comes from the attitude observed in some Polish people that immigrated to our country. And from those images, we do tend to get good and not so good ones.

Poland has now a more up-to-date image among us. The recent political changes created an idea of a more modern Poland. Warsaw became to some of us a touristic destination and little by little we are discovering countries that have been a mystery to us.

From the interviews, we confirmed some of the stated above. The full text on the interviews is still available on the first document we sent.

Among young Portuguese people (under 20) the Poles are not very well known, so they think they should try harder to get their country better known.
Adults recognize that Poland suffered a lot during the World War II; the Poles we know are nice and hard working, they never refuse to work. Portuguese also know that the majority of Poles are Catholic.

Older people referred to Poland as an ancient country with very ancient traditions and they are neither better nor worse than the Portuguese.

All groups of interviewed Portuguese mentioned that Poland entered the European Union recently.

The most famous Poles are: Pope John Paul II and Lech Walesa.

Stereotypes found in the Internet Text + origin

Working people/intelligent

The Polish people are working and intelligent people. That is why we look at them with much more sympathy now….
The Polish people are well-known in England and Ireland as specialised work force, efficient and hard working.

http://iarochinski.blogspot.com/2007/10/polacos-na-gr-bretanha.html

By Mariana Melo 11º F

Respecting heritage

The Polish people are proud of their origins.

http://iarochinski.blogspot.com/2007/10/polacos-na-gr-bretanha.html
By Mariana Melo 11º F

Heavy drinkers, lazy, thieves and not so clever

Some people have the worst ideas about the Poles. They think that they are heavy drinkers, lazy-bones, thieves and fools.
As far as drinking hard is concerned, nowadays in Poland, the situation is much better than a few years ago. The quantity of alcohol they drink is getting smaller. On the accusation of being lazy-bones, when some Poles take a job, they do everything they can to keep it by being responsible and are diligent workers. For example, in England they are very well accepted because in their opinion, the Poles are intelligent and good workers.

http://pa37.fm.interia.pl/stereotypes.html
By Mariana Melo, 11º F

Similarities

The Polish people are known as "the Portuguese from Central Europe". And like us, they think they are the best, based on ancient achievements…

http://growing-old.blogspot.com/
By Andreia Alexandra Simãozinho 10ºE

Tourism

Poland is a very nice country by the sea side.

IN Womenage A Trois há 17 dias (ver fonte) Yeeees!
By Sílvia Pereira and Paulo Ferreira 10º E

FROM ROMANIA

Jokes:

A Polish immigrant to the United States was working on the black market for the Department of Roads and Bridges. One day he has an accident, being hit by a steam roller. Agitation, ambulances, paramedics, police, all and everything.
The investigator asks the chief of the building place:
"What was the name of the poor man?"
The boss, struggling to read from a chart:
"Jerzy Zbignecz Kosicze-Czarkarpatowskiy"
The inspector: "Mister, you didn't understand, I want to know his name BEFORE the accident."

http://bancuri.haios.ro/listeaza.php?lang=ro&s=bancuri&id=33&order=old

"It is so sweet to die for the country..." said Kowalski, citizen of the Popular republic of Poland after eating the chocolate surrogate received on ration card.

After the Olympic Games in Montreal, Brezhnev sends Gierek a letter. "Congratulation-stop-You were amazing-stop. Gas-stop."

http://www.romaniaculturala.ro/images/articole/eseu%20timopul%2010.pdf

EUROPEAN - PORTUGUESE

What was said about Portugal –
The Original texts the entries of the Portuguese section were taken from.

PORTUGAL – FROM SPAIN

Portuguese people are melancholic: It is commonly accepted that Portuguese are both melancholic and nostalgic, and these two aspects have traditionally been associated with *Fado*. *Fado* is a type of Portuguese song known and reputed internationally. Singing *Fado*, Portuguese people express sadness, frustration, fatalism, nostalgia and even those petty everyday stories of common people that live in modest areas. *Fado* is fostered as a touristic show and is very popular in certain circles in Spain. (*Source: Wikipedia*)

Portuguese women have a moustache: This pejorative stereotype comes probably from the image of the immigrant women coming to France and England from the rural areas in Portugal where they were too busy with all kinds of chores to care for their own appearance. (*Source: www.Vogue.com*)

Portuguese love and manufacture good wine (Oporto wine): In the XVII century, and during the war between England and France, the first resorted to the Portuguese wine to meet her own needs, thus making the Portuguese wine become popular.(*Source: Wikipedia*)

The cock is the national emblem: Both France and Portugal share this animal as a national symbol. The word *gallo* comes from Latin *gallus*, in fact Portugal means *Portus Gallus* (Gaul Port), since *gallus* in Latin meant both gaul (person from *Galia)* and cock (the animal). The Portuguese cock is usually black with a bright red crest (the Barcelos cock). The tradition says that once a pilgrim was heading for Santiago de Compostela in Galicia, and the authorities thought he was a spy; he was condemned to the gallows, but before dying, he said he was innocent, and that if they hanged him the cock would sing: so it happened, the pilgrim died, and the cock sang. (*Source: Wikipedia*)

For many Spaniards, Portugal is a synonym of seafood, cheap household linen and Oporto wine. (*source: www.etnografo.com*)

Spaniards tend to look down on the Portuguese: this does not only have to do with economy, but also with the fact that Spain tends to look up to other European richer countries, rather than looking "to the left" where there is only Portugal. In Spain there exists the impression that Portuguese people hate us and consider us a bit arrogant and domineering, especially when many Spanish companies such as Zara (Inditex), Santander Bank or Hipercor are "invading" them. (*source: www.etnografo.com*)

The typical Portuguese man is shortish, hairy, dark-skinned and dark-haired.
(source: www.descubrimientos-de-un-turista-en-lisboa.html) *Translated from Polish. The first two sources are taken from blogs by Poles who have been staying in Portugal for some months.*

PORTUGAL – FROM GERMANY

SAUDADE

The Portuguese seem to be rather melancholic. Saudade is the word that describes their own kind of melancholy or sadness, as it can be found in traveller's guides. It is untranslatable and can be compared with the American *blues.*

The Saudade does not necessarily mean a negative emotion. It can be felt in the Portuguese chanson, the Fado.

In 2007 a German institution (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen) chose the word to be one of the 10most beautiful words.

(9th grade)

POOR COUNTRY

As Portugal is very far away and you hardly meet Portuguese very small things like a postcard or a short notice on TV form your image of Portugal. One of these small things that stroke me was that in my jeans I read "Made in Portugal", and knowing that producing clothes is usually done in countries with a low income I think that Portugal is a poorer country – in comparison with others in Europe.

(13th grade)

SOCCER

Many Germans think of Portugal as the country of great soccer.

In a book about Portugal – "User's instructions for Portugal" by Eckhart Nickel that gives many different information about the country – states: "In Portugal you actually can replace the word sprots by the word soccer."

(10th grade)

OPENMINDEDNESS

According to an introduction to a traveller's guide Abenteuer und Reisen - Portugal - Reisen mit Insider News" by Werner Radasewsky Borges da Silva the Portuguese are very relaxed, open-minded, extrovert, sincere, friendly, familial, hospitable, well organised, artful, glad, captious, full of ideas, optimistic, creative, curious, interested in new and unusual things. All these characteristics are more than positive and therefore it is difficult to take them all seriously.

But a very interesting fact is that in Portuguese there is no word for "xenophobia" which gives the characteristics above a certain authenticity. Also thinking of the Portuguese history many of these characteristics fit very much to this nation of former explorers of the world. Portugal was or is "The European Gate into the World".

PORTUGAL AS A TOURIST ATTRACTION

On the Portuguese coast you can see fishermen going out on to the sea in their small fisher boats and catching fish.

There are lots of street vendors selling their specialities to tourists all through the year: colourful pottery, glasses, china, and embroideries of artistic value.

The Portuguese are especially creative in art and arts and crafts.

In spite of the country's poverty the Portuguese deserve praise for their hospitality, cooperation and helpfulness.

Portugal is an ideal holiday resort, if one is not keen on luxurious hotels, but rather wants to spend a relaxing vacation at the beach.

Portugal offers a lot of cultural sights as, e.g., the symbol of Lisbon (Portugal's capital city) L: the "Torre de Belem" and the harbour at the mouth of the river Tagus (Tejo) Many pupils belonging to this form are convinced that it would be worthwhile passing their vacation in Portugal, whereas others think that Spain is the more popular destination, as there it would not be quite as hot and dry as in Portugal.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN PORTUGAL

The crime rate is rising because of the poverty of a large part of the population.

FOOTBALL

The Portuguese are excellent footballers.

This text has been compiled by a seventh form (aged 12 years) in German after first gathering information material on Portugal and then working upon it in groups.

Some facts about Portugal - also collected by the 7th form from travel guides and dictionaries

The Portuguese Republic, (88.967, 5 km^2) lies along the Atlantic coast on the western part of the Iberian Peninsula.

Portugal is a republic with a parliamentary government. The official language is Portuguese.

The population comprises 10.6million inhabitants; the growth rate is 0.2 %. 99% of the population are Portuguese. The rest consists of immigrants and tourists. Formerly, unemployment caused more than 3 million inhabitants to emigrate to foreign countries.

About two thirds of all Portuguese still live in the country, though more and more people move to the cities, looking for jobs there.

Actually, family life plays quite an important role in Portugal.

About 97% of the populations are of Roman Catholic belief, though there is of course religious freedom in Portugal.

The most important destination for pilgrims is Fatima. The Virgin Mary is said to to have appeared to three shepherd boys there in 1917.

Portugal in Hamburg

From the Tejo to the Elbe — where there is water there are also Portuguese. If you visit Hamburg's Portuguese Quarter, the area between the 'Michel' (St Michael's Church) and the harbour, you'll find at least 12 Portuguese restaurants and numerous cafés offering excellent 'pasteis da nata'; of course, there are also places where you can listen to Fado singers.
As a matter of fact, there is a Vasco da Gama monument and a square named
after him. Hamburg is home to the largest Portuguese community in Germany, currently about 10.000 members.
The first Portuguese who came to Harmburg were Sephardic Jews who - though having converted to Christianity under D. Manuel 1.- preferred emigration to the strictness of Spanish Inquisition alter Spain had annexed Portugal in 1580.
It was the big harbour cities of the North like Amsterdam and Hamburg where they turned for a new home. In 1652, there lived 1200 Portuguese in Hamburg. Though Hamburg was still a famous Hanse city, at that time the Hanse had already lost influence. But now Hamburg profited a lot from trade relations to Lisbon, later to Porto, and finally also to Portugal's colonies, routes of trade that the new inhabitants — wealthy merchants who were often well versed in several languages - opened for them. Although the magistrate imposed certain restrictions on the practice of Jewish religion, Hamburg became known as the Jerusalem of the north in the 17th century.
In the course of the 18th and 19th centuries many Portuguese left — either for Amsterdam or for the New World or for Portugal. The final exodus carne with the Nazis seizing power; more than 80 Portuguese Jews were killed in Nazi extermination camps».
The second wave of immigration started in 1962 with the first guest workers coming to Hamburg. They had left Portugal because of its poverty, but sometimes also for political reasons, as the country was still living under Salazar's dictatorship. The first migrants were seeking work, often in fish-related trades; later it was the concept of family reunion that encouraged migration to Hamburg. Because of Germany's recession in the 90s some Portuguese left.
Nevertheless Hamburg is home to the largest Portuguese community in Germany, currently about 10.000 members.

Dr. Ulrike Hirschberg

PORTUGAL – FROM POLAND

Portugal is almost an unknown country in Poland. Hidden behind the mountains of much bigger Spain it occasionally attracts attention in case of sporting events on TV. The popularity of Eusebio – the Pearl of Mozambique brought reminiscences of Portugal's colonial past. From history lessons one can also learn about the great Portuguese discoverer, Vasco da Gama. Now, thanks to its location, Portugal is being discovered by Polish holiday-makers who turn to travel agencies in the Internet for more information about picturesque landscapes, sandy beaches, customs and people. The Carnation Revolution of 1974 triggered the democratic process which eventually led to the membership in the EU. Sociologists draw a parallel between a big wave of Portuguese migrating workers after the accession and the phenomenon of economic emigration in today's Poland.

FOOTBALL

The Portuguese are known to be in love with football. It is quite understandable since they have always had outstanding players and, apart from some good results in athletics, football with their big star, Christiano Ronaldo, stands for success of all Portuguese sports at international level. They are also said to be the champions at diving, but again, these skills are related to football, not aquatics.

A Portuguese. Drawing by Kamila Maciążek, III LO Kielce

MACHO MEN

Although according to general conviction this label could be attached to all male population in the Iberian Peninsula, it is the Portuguese who truly earned the name. A popular song in Poland "Portugalczyk Osculati" leaves no doubt when the author remorsefully reminds the hero that "he showed no signs of mercy cutting girls like roses in the country of pines"

(http://www.portugalia-online.net).

RELIGIOUS

According to a common saying, to be Portuguese is to be Catholic". There are many sacred sites across the country with the world famous Sanctuary of Fatima, which attracts thousands of pilgrims from abroad.
(*http://www.sacreddestinations.com/portugal*).

NOISY

The Portuguese are very noisy. A typical Portuguese driver uses the horn every ten minutes during peak hours. They use their mobiles all the time and everywhere, shouting and gesticulating with their hands (*http://magda-kendik.blogspot.com)*.

UNPUNCTUAL

The Portuguese are usually late. When you have arranged a meeting at 11pm, you'll have to wait a bit, because they will be leaving home at that time. But their public transport is quite reliable (*http://magda-kendik.blogspot.com)*

SPONTANEOUS

Travel guidebooks describe the Portuguese as spontaneous, open and helpful people who are relaxed and never seem to hurry. But they can be melancholic at times. The national music of the Portuguese is fado, sad songs that originated in the poor quarters of Lisbon. That is why it is also called the Portuguese blues.
(www.szturmowa.com)
(*www.easygo.pl/przewodnik/portugalia),*

PORTUGAL – FROM ROMANIA

Jokes about Portugal

Two English ladies were hosted into a hotel in Lisbon and they wanted another chair for their room. The boy answering their calling did not speak English. One of the ladies pointed to the only chair in the room, then mimed sitting on an imaginary chair. With an understanding smile, the boy invited her to accompany him. At the end of the hall, he stopped, smiled, and proudly showed the ladies the ladies' toilet.

http://blog.ro-en.ro/despre/umor/bancuri/

Stereotypes about Portugal

EXPLORERS

Some of the most famous explorers of the world were Portuguese: Vasco da Gamma and Magellan. They travelled the seas bravely and discovered new territories, bringing glory to Portugal crown.

FADO MUSIC

Brought by navigators of the 19th century from Africa? Or the musical expression of the sadness of those venturing away from Lustitania? Many theories exist, but it is still a mystery where and how the oldest form of urban folk appeared..
http://rudy.ro/index.php/archive/saudade/

FOOTBALL

When Romanians think of Portugal, first of all they think about football and Benfica Lisabon. Romanians also love football and therefore they admire a lot the great players of Portugal. It is a stereotype that Portugal has great sportsmen in this area.

Acatince Daniel, Savu Teodor, Savu David (14 years old)
http://riihele.wordpress.com/category/perfect/ an a number of Polish websites in Polish

FROM FRANCE

The Portuguese

The Portuguese are one of the most important minorities in France. Even if there were Portuguese immigrants before and after that period, the most important wave of immigration took place between the fifties and the seventies because of the « Trente Glorieuses » (the thirty years after the Second World War): France needed hands to rebuild the country after the war and for low qualification jobs (most of the Portuguese came from little villages and couldn't read or write). But that massive arrival created, of course, stereotypes.

The first one is that they are hairy; to understand why, just have a look at this picture: it doesn't need any comment. But the main reason about this stereotype is that Portuguese people are mostly brown-haired (even if we can find blond-haired people with blue eyes) and they wear a moustache or a beard (see the photo). This stereotype also concerns women. It can be explained by their lack of time to take care of themselves because they needed to work hard and a lot to earn a little money, or perhaps it was of no importance. Now, Portuguese women have more time to take care of themselves: they are not anymore hairy and they dress very well. *http://anatomias.no.sapo.pt/Tia.jpg* : fortunately, all the Portuguese women don't look like that one.

Project for a poster by the students of the ESAG / Penninghen, Paris (superior school of graphic arts)

The Portuguese are also considered as hard-workers: men usually work as masons (bricklayers) and women as cleaning ladies or caretakers because those jobs didn't need any qualifications or diplomas. That's the reason why we decided to illustrate this chapter with the Portuguese flag with a broom and a trowel, which are very representative objects of the jobs of Portuguese people in France.

Portuguese are also fond of cars (tuning, even if they are seen as bad drivers) and football (look at the picture above): the cult of « futebol » is connected to the pride of being Portuguese: they wear the Portuguese football team shirts, they have a scarf of their favourite Portuguese football team on the back of their car or its coat of arms hanging from the rear-view mirror *(http://www.forum-auto.com/uploads/200307/nathalie_1603200325_50.jpg.).*

Football is the 2nd religion of Portugal.

The Portuguese are also associated to cod, the national dish. The Portuguese say that there are more than 365 different ways to cook cod. We often forget they have a great tradition of sailors and the sea is very important in their life, cooking, and the way they live because of the importance of the seaside.

Portuguese People are also welcoming, nice and religious (maybe because of Fatima, a very important place of Christian pilgrimage).

Portugal is also associated to holidays, sun, nice places to visit, good food, traditions*, religious festivities and cheapness.

(* *: acrspcambrai.ifrance.com/fol/bv000004.thumb.jpg)*
http://piwipoupy.chez-alice.fr/stereotypePrtugal.gif

FROM SCOTLAND

Results from the interviews

WHAT DO YOU THINK	REASON	GENDER	AGE GROUP
Bull fighting, friendly, good-looking.	I went on holiday to Portugal.	Female	21 - 40
Friendly, good at football, drink lots.	On holiday.	Male	21 - 40
Good looking, beautiful, tanned.	Holiday.	Female	11 -20
Academic, well established, punctual, prepared, respectful.	Due to the defined art of media such as: newspapers, television and music.	Female	41 - 60
They are good with money, have a unique taste in wine and have an enthusiastic passion for sport.	My best friend comes from Portugal.	Male	41 - 60
Their language is very emotive and hard to translate to English. Hugely influential culture across South America a former super power until a major disaster in 18th century. Nice people.	Because I have met a Canadian from a Portuguese family and I can read.	Male	21 - 40
I like the Portuguese people as they have a world class youth football system.	They have produced the likes of Cristiano Ronaldo and Ricardo Queresma.	Male	11 - 20
They're ok.	Because they are not the best, not the worse.	Female	11 - 20
Normal like everyone else.	I don't know because they are.	Female	11 - 20
They are very nice.	Because I have met people from there.	Female	11 - 20
Sometimes not as tolerant of other people's cultures, religions and beliefs as the more developed countries of Europe. Deeply religious and willing to help and guide tourists.	In light of the recent McCann case, past experience.	Female	11 – 20
I don't know anything about Portugal or the people.	Not learned.	Female	11 - 20
The speak Portuguese as their language.	Just because.	Female	11 – 20
They are the same as everyone else.	Because they are.	Female	11 – 20
They're great! (Also near Spain).	Brilliant football teams like Porto and Benfica, Figo one of the world's best ever players and of course they bet England in the world Cup.	Male	11 – 20
They are well rounded nice people.	The people I have met have been nice.	Female	11 – 20
They're great because they beat England in the '06 World cup.	Because they are Portuguese.	Male	11 – 20
They area good football team.	They bet England in the 2006 World Cup.	Male	11 - 20
Friendly, sociable, very family orientated.	I have seen it on my holiday.	Female	11 – 20
Sexy!!!!!	I have met them.	Female	11 - 20
They beat England in the World Cup so they are good.	Someone told me.	Male	11 - 20

I'm sure they are nice, loads of fish right? They are into fish there. They have a good football team. Beat England I think.	Honestly, I know nothing about the Portuguese, why are you asking me?	Female	11 - 20
They seem o have a very relaxed attitude towards the law. Also they appear to be bad drivers.	Newspapers.	Female	11 – 20
They are good looking and friendly, they are our primary leaders in the EU Community.	I did a project on them in 2nd year Geography.	Female	11 – 20
They come across as insolent and unfriendly to unfamiliar faces.	No reason – just got that impression from them.	Female	11 – 20
Nice, friendly, attractive, nice teeth.	TV, pictures.	Male	11 - 20
Roman Catholicism is their predominant religion. They come from Portugal. Dark hair, tanned skin.	Because it's true.	Female	11 – 20
Bull fighting, Brazil, not very good Police force – M.McCann	I've seen it on the news.	Female	11 – 20
Bull fighting (people die), friendly, tanned.	News watching, Newspapers.	Female	11 - 20
Friendly, poor in some areas.	Holiday.	Female	11 - 20
Friendly, talented, different.	News, internet, world wide gossip.	Male	11 -20
Talented, outgoing, good leadership well rounded.	I have has past experiences.	Male	11 - 20

Bullfighting

¤ From Scotland

One of the most famous entertainments of the Portuguese since the nineteenth century is the bullfight which is closely linked to Ribatejo's identity. A bullfight is characterized by a lot of rituals and traditions. The main characters are the horsemen, dressed in traditional costumes of the eighteenth Century and the Portuguese horses named "raça lusitana".

There are also forcados- group of eight men who challenge the bull directly, without any protection or weapon of defense. The front man provokes the bull into a charge to perform a *pega de cara* or *pega de caras* (face catch).

The "bandarilheiros" are the men who distract the bull with a pink cape.

Apart from bullfights, there is another activity that involves usually men and the bull and the most important one is the running of the bull. In Benavente and Samora Correia, and all over Ribatejo, especially in *lezíria* (southern flat region around Tejo in Ribatejo) the running of the bull takes place quite frequently and is closely linked to festivals, especially in summer. The Running of the Bull is an event that involves running in front of bull that has been let loose on a course of a sectioned-off subset of the streets.

Currently, associations and movements against bullfighting are growing up, because in their view, these events are a big torture to animals just to promote human entertainment.

Cock of Barcelos

¤ From Spain

The Barcelos' cock is a Portuguese legend dating from the Middle Ages.

A Galician pilgrim that left from Barcelos on a pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela was accused of stealing some silver from a dealer and was condemned to hanging. On a final appeal he asked for a meeting with the judge, who was getting ready to eat a roast cock. The Galician swore on his innocence, the cock would get up from the plate and sing. The judge ignored the appeal.

However, when the prisoner was about to be hanged, the cock got up and sang. The judge understood his mistake; he ran to the Galician and realized that the he got saved by a knot not well made.

Codfish and shellfish

⌑ From France

The reference to codfish (bacalhau in Portuguese) is compulsory when you think about the traditional gastronomy. Besides the sardine, the codfish, captured in the distant cold waters of the Northern seas, is one the most consumed fishes in Portugal. In the early years of capture (it started in the 15th century), the codfish was salted to last longer and so it was a very popular fish among us as it was cheap.

We eat it cooked in all possible ways, in every occasion, including Christmas eve, where it is traditionally eaten just boiled with also boiled vegetables and sprinkled with vinegar and olive oil. During the week before Easter, families who try to avoid meat also often recur to codfish. We have published books on the subject, stating that there are hundreds of different ways of cooking codfish.

Seafood is also highly appreciated among the Portuguese and considered to be one of the preferred fishes to be consumed. Although most of the seafood is now imported, we have our own seafood mainly, small shellfishes that we consume when possible: different kinds of clams are cooked in many ways and go along with meat, as in a famous local plate, “Carne de Porco à Alentejana”, Porks meat in the “Alentejo” way and as the main plate served in a kind of stewed rice or a puree made out of bread (traditionally leftovers).

Consumerism

⌑ From Poland

This phenomenon is a quite recent one. Up to the revolution of 74, the Portuguese market was quite closed to the coming of most products from outside. It was after 74 that we saw the invasion of foreign products that dazzled the Portuguese. This wave is still going and sometimes materialistic lifestyles prevail over the real needs of individuals. Clothes and technology are among the most wanted products. Some believe that this dazzlement has become an addiction. Some do recognise themselves as compulsory consumers. The success of mobile phones among us is a good example. The ratio of mobile per capita in Portugal exceeds the number of Portuguese, so everyone keeps changing his mobile and looking for the latest trend of a certain brand, and the latest product for this or that purpose. do follow this tendency and do get their parents to spend loads of money on a certain kind of shoes, clothing or whatever. Portuguese are natural consumers and tend to spend as much as they earn. Saving money for a rainy day is less and less frequent, also because people don’t earn much.

Crime rates are rising
¤ From Germany

Portugal is one of the safest countries of the European Union. Our crime ratio is 39 crimes per 1,000 inhabitants which is the second lowest in the European Union. The number of serious crimes has stabilised too.

We are a quiet, peaceful people and in rural areas and small towns, it is normal to be at home with the door unlocked.

Portuguese are not violent by nature and tend to be quite tolerant, even towards the recent waves of immigrants. There is some areas in big cities that are becoming a problem regarding light violence like street burglars and pickpockets. There isn't a tradition of organised crime in Portugal and we can still feel quite safe.

Nevertheless, once in cities like Lisbon, it is better to watch your bag carefully, as one never knows….

Crimson Revolution – 25th April 1974
¤ From Spain

On 28th May 1926, a military movement established in Portugal a fascist regime. In 1933 that regime was changed and was named "the New State" in which a politician called Oliveira de Salazar ruled the country till 1968. Marcelo Caetano took his place till April, 25th 1974.

Under the ruling of the "New State" Portugal was always considered a dictatorship by the opposition and the foreign countries. There was the PIDE – 'Policia Internacional de Defesa do Estado' (international state defense police) who hunted the 'new state' opponents. This included innocent people or whoever had something against Oliveira de Salazar and the regime.

There was no freedom of speech whatsoever. All the media were systematically subject to censorship, known as "the red pen". The dictatorship lasted 48 years.

On 25th April 1974, the Portuguese people went out in the streets and made history changing the country forever. From then on, Portugal has been a country where everyone can speak freely and no one can blame us anymore for what we think.

Communication – Gestures – Emotional language

- **From Poland**
- **From Scotland**

It is true that the Portuguese make a lot of gestures and we use them to help us to convey our message. There are certain words and messages that are often conveyed by gestures, such as rubbing your thumb on your forefinger to refer to money.

When we communicate with someone foreign we also make gestures. Making gestures to communicate is not only a Portuguese behaviour but we certainly make quite a lot of gestures.

Gestures and "Emotional language" are certainly connected. It's our Latin way of expressing ourselves that makes us look emotional as we do express our feelings along with our words and our hands… one could say that it is a sign of spontaneous behaviour.

Hands and Emotions do help us to express ourselves and to express what we think of others…

Creativity – Handicrafts

- **From Germany**

The Portuguese are a creative people and they like people to know their traditions. Portuguese handicrafts show the variety of traditions and cultures in our small country ranging from the cock of Barcelos, the baskets of birch, the red and green caps from campinos(horserider in Ribatejo) and even the most beautiful pottery pieces or embroidery.

If you visit Portugal, you'll be able to take home a piece of it, if you want to. There is a lot to choose from if you appreciate these handicrafts with tradition and history.

What we call today handicrafts is, as you all know, what was normally wore, used, dressed in the past and made by hand… Today, with technology, evolution and the existence of new materials and new needs and ways of making things, those ancient techniques became handicraft… But they are part of what we are…

Dark-skinned

- **From France**
- **From Scotland**
- **From Spain**

Portuguese people are by heritage, race and history a dark-skinned people. What you have in the pictures are traditional Portuguese average men and women (just a tiny little bit more good-looking than the average male and female Portuguese…).

Our skin looks a bit tanned all year long, our hair is thick and brown to black and our eyes are normally brown. Of course, you have exceptions to this: you get fair and blond Portuguese men and women. You can also find blue, green eyes in Portuguese people. And of course, with the advance of technology, what you don't have, you can always get artificially…

But we aren't talking about artificial ways of being a blond or of having blue eyes…

Dislike for Spaniards

- **From Spain**

This idea is related with the history and the geographic context of both countries.

The fact that Portugal and Spain belong to a geographic unit that is the Iberian Peninsula, isolated from the rest of Europe, and the small dimension of our country, made us believe that our neighbours think of nothing but invading our territory. In the past many conflicts between both nations took place that involved the succession to the throne of both countries creating difficult scenarios.

Nowadays we are both part of the European Union and the spirit of rivalry has tended to disappear. However, there are historical battles that are landmarks in our history such as the Battle of Aljubarrota in which the Spanish, although they outnumbered the Portuguese, were defeated by us. A legend goes that a bakerwoman in Aljubarrota chased the Spaniards with a shovel killing many soldiers.

There are some proverbs that clearly convey our dislike for the Spaniards, such as: "Don't expect anything good from Spain" and "You're like the Spanish, your eyes are on your fingertips ", meaning you touch everything while you look at things.

Driving: Aggressive, Bad, Tuning

- **From France**
- **From Poland**

In Portugal most drivers drive badly. However if they are asked about it they usually blame others for bad driving. Video cameras show people multitasking while driving, especially using the mobile phone.
People take over unexpectedly and dangerously, use the lights to send signals of dissatisfaction, hoot their car horn to express anger, come too close to the front car brake impulsively, disrespect red traffic lights, don't signal lane changes, exceed the speed limit and don't give way when they should. There is also inefficiency towards bad driving as far as penalties are concerned and drivers were also not given proper instruction to cope with difficult unexpected situations. So the number of car accidents is quite high and this has been a national concern ever since.
However there are things to improve in Portugal such as checking the state of roads and road signals, restructure driving lessons, checking bad driving and imposing restrictions on those who disrespect the law.

Fado

- **From Romania**
- **From Spain**

Fado is nowadays a worldwide recognized icon of Portugal. The first fado singer that took fado beyond Portuguese borders was Amália Rodrigues. More recently other Portuguese singers carried out that task of singing Fado. Some of the best known young fado singers are Dulce Pontes, Camané, Mafalda Arnauth and Mariza.

Fado is one of the finest ways to express the Portuguese soul. It is sung differently from the North to the South of Portugal. The expression of Fado that is better known is the Fado from Lisbon. There is also the well known fado from Coimbra (related to the University students tradition) and from Porto.

It is not easy to determine the origins of Fado. It is melted with the origins of Portugal, which comes from a melting pot from Muslins from Northern Africa, to the Romans of the Roman Empire. Experts on the matter believe that Fado has its origins in the Muslin culture. The Muslins stayed in Portugal for centuries and were only expelled by the Portuguese in the late 14th century. The slow rhythm of the Muslim music and its melancholy are two of the major influences in Fado as we sing it even nowadays.

Others state that Fado comes from Lundum, a music sang by Brazilian slaves, brought to Portugal, through Lisbon, until the 19TH century. In common with Lundum, Fado has its recurrent

Fado (2)

references about the sea and the former colonies.

Finally, a third version brings together Fado and the Medieval minstrels that used to give a sung version of their poems.

Fado is sung by men and women. Men usually sang it in a black suit. Their fados talk about bullfights, horses, our past, fate, death and of "saudade" (feeling you have when you strongly miss someone or something….) It's all this mixture that gives fado its sad tone.

Women, when singing fado, go through the same themes and they also dress in black, using a long shawl. Fado was originally sung in the streets and taverns of Lisbon and that is from where it gets its bohemian reputation.

Family Life – Role of

- **From Germany**
- **From Scotland**

The Portuguese value family a lot. People consider someone to be a cousin till the fifth generation. Parents give guidance to their children as far as professional life is concerned and well beyond that. Parents often help their adult children to raise their children and therefore many grandparents play an active role in the upbringing of their grandchildren. Parents often help their children, even in adult age, to pay certain expenses in case of need. Children often live with their parents even if they are already employed.

Of course, there are also conflicts between parents and children.

The concept of family is changing and there are more divorces, people devote a lot of their time to work and don't spend enough time with their family, couples have fewer and fewer children. Some young people, also dream of leaving their parents' house and become independent earlier. Regarding other countries of Europe, Portugal can be the country where the concept of family still means something, although it is following the trend of other European countries.

Fishermen – Tradition

- **From Germany**

Fisheries have been an important economic sector in Portugal for ages due to geographical reasons and also because Portugal has been a country centred on the coast as the distribution of population shows.

In certain towns and small places, traditional fishery is still done and tourists are used to seeing fishermen coming in boats with the fish.

Some villages also have traditions related to the fishing activity: Nazaré is one of the most famous where fisherman had their own code of dressing and so did their wives, whose main function, besides taking care of the house and the kids, was to sell the fish.

Nevertheless, our fishery sector is declining due to restrictions issued by the European Union and also because Portuguese fishery is not able to compete on the same level with our neighbours, the Spanish.

Football: Excellent football players – Cult of football – Portuguese Pride

- **From France**
- **From Germany**
- **From Romania**
- **From Scotland**

It's true! Football is the national sport… It is played by almost every kid… Some of most famous international football players were discovered while playing in local associations or in juniors' competitions. Football, is largely practised in the field and discussed from the chair: an European final is almost like a holiday: some people do take the day off to prepare themselves for the event.

We have some players that are internationally recognised for their talent: Luís Figo, Simão Sabrosa and Cristiano Ronaldo are some examples. They have contributed to the Portuguese reputation concerning football. This tradition in national football international stars comes from the 60's with names like Eusébio, known as "The Black Panther" or Fernando Torres.

The majority of the Portuguese Associations have a football section in their sport programmes, and some of the football schools belonging to major professional teams like Sporting or Benfica even keep up and stimulate their students' school progress.

Hairy People – Men and Women's Moustache

- **From France**
- **From Spain**

The relation between the Portuguese women and their moustache is a very close one. They had it for quite a while and the XIXth century Portuguese writer Camilo Castelo Branco, in one of his novels, describe one of his female characters associating the "buço" (light moustache) as a symbol of personal strength and assertiveness.

Of course that women, nowadays, remove their facial hair and it's no longer considered aesthetically acceptable and to take care of the way they look and so the facial "hair" here and there is taken care of. You can still find some women, specially older ones, that don't take care of their looks yet.

The same goes with men. A tendency to improve the way they look is growing in Portuguese society. Several major brands in cosmetics also have their products for men on sale in Portugal. Traditionally, Portuguese men are dark skinned with dark thick hair and some are hairy but some others are not. The majority is naturally hairy but we, Portuguese men, have no reason to complain about.

Helpful – Being helpful

- **From Germany**
- **From Poland**
- **From Spain**

The Portuguese are very helpful with foreigners and we like to make them welcome. Since the Portuguese value family and friends, they also like to be friendly to foreigners.

In fact, we try to speak English or French even to help a foreigner and it is a fact that our self-esteem rises if we realize foreigners enjoy and appreciate our country. So, if a tourist needs a direction, we not only show it,, we take him there.

We are an easy-going, friendly people and we do our best to help foreigners in any situation because we are usually concerned with our image and we usually want to impress people. On the other hand, we are a very generous people and enjoy being helpful.

Hosts – Good Hosts – Friendly

- **From France**
- **From Germany**
- **From Scotland**
- **From Spain**

The Portuguese are usually good hosts but sometimes there is more to it than just being good hosts. Sometimes they just want to impress guests or show off with their house. Portuguese also have difficulty in saying no and that can give the impression that they are helpful and good hosts.
On the other hand, the Portuguese history also shows that we are open and willing to know other peoples by crossing the sea and exploring new worlds, enabling several contacts with other peoples and that has contributed to the image of good hosts. We also think that the fact the Portuguese try to speak the language of the foreigners they come up with, shows how good hosts we are.

Immigration – Low qualified jobs – Communities in France and Germany

- **From France**
- **From Germany**

Portuguese Workers as Low Qualified Ones

According to statistics from 2001, 35% of the Portuguese population only has the compulsory education (up to the 9th school year) and 14,4% doesn't have any type of school qualifications. This means that almost 50% of the Portuguese population is low qualified. In Portugal 15% of the active population has a higher qualification level, almost half the European average.

Portugal is the European Union country where the school qualifications are lower, according to a Eurostat investigation. Two in three Portuguese who live in urban areas have a low level of qualifications. This situation becomes worse in low-densely populated areas.

Another problem that makes the Portuguese workers low qualified ones, is that people leave school sooner than they should. 45% of the population younger than 25 years left school very soon; while in Europe the average is just 18%.These problems affect the Portuguese economy, in a large scale, because we don't have people ready to deal with new entrepreneurial projects. It is very difficult to improve technologies and change

Immigration – Low qualified jobs – Communities in France and Germany (2)

the workers' situation if people are not qualified enough to work on something which requires a certain knowledge.
However, we have a lot of highly-qualified people who are working abroad and doing very well, such as João Magueijo who questioned the relativity theory from Albert Einstein and who is teaching at St John's College, Cambridge and Hermínia de Lencastre, a researcher on the development of resistence of bacteria to antibiotics are two fine examples. The electronic system that allows drivers to go past tolls without stopping (Via Verde) was also devised with the collaboration of Portuguese.
In the sixties there were immigration waves mainly towards France, Lumbourg, Switzerland, Andorra, Germany and the United Kingdom as Portugal offered a poor standard of living. Others, mainly men, wanted to avoid military conscription to the ex-colonies in Africa at war.

Kind, well-mannered
¤ From Spain

The Portuguese are kind and polite and it is sometimes true that most Portuguese will behave differently towards a foreigner than towards a fellow citizen. Portuguese tend to be very polite and kind with foreigners, especially tourists.

We usually greet people when we enter public places, use polite words such as please and thank you. In small towns people also greet each other even if they don't know each other very well.

Loud talking
¤ From Poland

Portugal is a Latin country and therefore it is perfectly acceptable to talk loud, even in public places. Of course loud talking changes according to social class but it is a characteristic that pervades all classes and people tend to accept it.

Restaurants are noisy, bars and cafés too. The Portuguese loves a good chat, even if we have to raise the volume to hear and to be heard.

It is quite accepted to yell at someone you see at the end of the street, if you need to speak to that person. It isn't always a sign of disturbance, it is quite often the need to greet someone or the will to chat to someone. This is more often found in small towns than in big ones... also because as in all major cities, people don't know themselves all that well.

Melancholic - Gloomy
¤ From Germany

The word melancholy is used to refer to a state of little enthusiasm and this could be linked with the Portuguese. We have had some events in our history that have contributed to this state, such as losing our independence to the Spanish, in 1580.

There is a legend that says that King D. Sebastião killed on the battleground by the Moors in Alcácer-Quibir, in 1578, would come to save us from the Spanish rule on a foggy morning.

Our culture is also linked to *fado*, which is also very melancholic. We tend to look back to our golden past quite often and find some comfort to relieve from the pressures of the present times.

So, it is no surprise that the theme for EXPO 98 was the oceans and the Portuguese discoveries, our golden period in the history of the world and it shows how we still look back to our past.

Mobile Phones

¤ From Poland

Portugal has 9,6 million mobile phone users out of 10 million population. This number is due to the fact that many people have more than one mobile phone. Many people have a mobile phone for personal use and another for professional use.

On the other hand, many young people also have several mobile phones so that they can take advantage of the promotion offers by the several mobile operators.

Portugal has three major mobile phone operators and some minor ones as well. It seems the market is booming and if there were more, people would need to use a bag to carry their mobile phones around.

Yes, it's true, we do tend to abuse in using the mobile phone. It has become a problem even in classes where it sometimes is not easy to persuade the students to keep them away.

To state that the Portuguese can no longer live without a cell phone is true. Everyone has one, everyone uses one and it has become part of the things we all carry daily.

Police Force - Efficiency

¤ From Scotland

The Portuguese police has had several changes, appearing in the XVIII century. The image of the Portuguese police has been under thorough scrutiny since the mysterious disappearance of a British child in the Algarve in May 2008.

The attitude and procedures from the police have been criticized in the British media, and the Portuguese police have been accused of incompetence and passivity which can explain why the British do not trust the Portuguese police at the moment. The British Media underlined the disappearance of a three-year-old British child who was hosted in a tourist resort in Lagos in the Algarve, pointing to some flawed management in the security sector regarding criminal investigation. Many British newspapers have given voice to criticism of the performance of the Portuguese police.

This has worried the Portuguese authorities in London, who fear that the image of the country as a tourist destination might be damaged. This is because the Algarve is a main tourist destination for British tourists.

Nevertheless, there are other situations in which the Portuguese police have been very competent in handling with problems.

Poverty – Poor but nice country

- ¤ **From Germany**
- ¤ **From Scotland**
- ¤ **From Spain**

Currently in Portugal there are two million people who are poor and the OIKOS Association underlines the fact that the division between rich and poor is wider in Portugal than in other countries.

There are studies that indicate that one in five Portuguese is living below the poverty line.

Actually, our economy is struggling to compete with others and we are going through a crisis which has affected the poorest ones. The high unemployment rate, the badly-paid salaries and the rise of prices has made life difficult for everyone but in particular for the lower middle class and for the working class.

On the other hand, the value of honest work is a bit lost... For most of us, there are jobs that are more socially appealing than others... And so, quite often choosing between poverty or a minor job isn't, unfortunately, an easy decision for some that prefer to lean on the social welfare....

Finally, as productivity isn't our strong point, many of us don't make a real effort to overcome difficult situations... Although, poverty can still be a real situation for some families in Portugal.

Port Wine

- ¤ **From Spain**

Porto Wine is a well reputed symbol of Portugal in the world. It carries the history of Portugal and of the Portuguese in each bottle and it's one of our best welcome postcards. The quality of the wine reflects the ingenuity, the quality of the work, the knowledge gathered through generations. It's a living proof of our "savoir faire" and of our "savoir vivre".

The wine cellars are the best place to taste the wine and most brands have their own tasting facilities, where you can enjoy the wine and all their varieties of grapes, age, process of maturing it, and so on…

It comes from the North of Portugal and the grapes are raised on farms clinging on to almost vertical slopes dropping down to the river Douro, the second biggest river crossing Portugal. It takes its name after the main city in that region, Porto.

Punctuality – Lack of
- **From Poland**

Punctuality is not our strongest point: we are normally late. Being late is so usual that it is normal to wait 10 to 15 minutes before starting a meeting: this is true in school life as in the world outside: company meetings, appointments with doctors, and so on do normally tend to start later than scheduled. Not so long ago, and for ages we had the first bell ring, to let you know that there was time to start the class and a second bell ring to let you know you were already supposed to be in the class… Guess who were there by the first bell ring? Even public transports are normally late: a train that leaves in time is much more rare than those that leave some minutes late.

Most of us feel that we run a lot: time isn't enough to do all the tasks and so you have to choose: either you do some of them or you do them all but being a bit late. Some say, that being late is already a Portuguese characteristic: quite often we have to take a break, have a coffee and then leave for the next appointment. Some others say that we should make a global effort to be more punctual keeping track of what is essential....It won't be easy! Being late is part of our nature of being Portuguese....

Relaxed Attitude – Towards the law
- **From Poland**
- **From Scotland**

The Portuguese have a relaxed attitude towards life. They tend not to take things seriously and take their time to do things. Most Portuguese leave bureaucratic procedures to the last minute.

Towards the law

Most Portuguese see rules as flexible enough to be broken. Portuguese driving illustrates how many Portuguese regard rules. The road accident rate is quite high due to disrespect of the most basic driving rules. Drunk-driving and road rage are common in Portugal and are symptomatic of some incivility.
The fact that rules have been associated with authoritarianism and the dictatorship has made the recognition and acceptance of rules as essential for social life difficult.

Religious

- **From France**
- **From Scotland**

We can't deny that the Portuguese are religious. Our traditions are closely linked to church and religion. Many of the children are baptized and the number of churchgoers is considerable. Children can also have Religion lessons in the local parish and they can also attend Religion at school although that is not a compulsory subject. There are also religious groups of young who meet regularly and carry out activities such as studying the Bible, talking and discussing issues and spend a good bit with friends. However, there is a decline in religious practice especially among young people.

Portuguese religious tradition is closely linked with Fatima, where the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared to three children on the 13th May 1917. Many Portuguese head to Fatima on foot from several parts of the country, no matter how far it is. The most important pilgrimage takes place annually on the 13th of May.

Thousands of pilgrims come from everywhere in Portugal, on foot, to pay their respects and promises to the Holly Mary on this day and even if you aren't catholic it is quite impressive to see all that faith, during that period.

Reserved

- **From Spain**

The Portuguese are reserved especially when it comes to parties. They don't express their joy and happiness in a very cheerful way and they prefer to meet and talk in a café to celebrate rather than start dancing. When we compare ourselves to the Brazillians, this reserve is undeniably real. However we also have our festivals that we celebrate with a lot of joy and fun, like for example the one in Benavente, called the Festival of Friendship and there you can see how the Portuguese celebrate and have fun in a very jolly and lively way.

Saudade

- **From Germany**

No one knows the exact origin of this extraordinary and unique Portuguese word . Linguistic experts think it comes from the Latin. The truth is we can't find any other synonym in any other language for this concept. In English we miss a person or a thing and we say I miss you but in Portuguese we have this noun saudade to illustrate a feeling that touches melancholy as well. Some people think that this word and fado, another Portuguese word are related with historical events such as the Discoveries. The word fado has a lot to do with saudade as this musical genre often expresses sadness and saudade. The legend goes that this word appeared during the Age of Discoveries to express the loneliness felt by the Portuguese in far away lands.

Sea – Explorers (Vasco da Gama and Fernão de Magalhães) – Where there is water, there is also a Portuguese – Superpower until the 18th century

- **From Germany**
- **From Romania**
- **From Scotland**

Superpower till the 18th century

We need to go back to the 16th century to find the basis of this stereotype. In this century the Portuguese made their biggest discovery, the maritime route to India going along the coast of Africa and then rounding the Good Hope Cape by south (1498) and heading east. Our country took possession of the eastern spice trade route (particularly the pepper trade) and Portugal became a maritime power. A great amount of wealth arrived regularly to Lisbon harbour and for a while Portugal lived a prosperous age.

Due to several reasons this prosperous trade started to decline in the end of the 16th century and Portugal never

Sea (2)

recovered. Fortunately this was a temporary period since in the end of the 17th century, large quantities of gold and precious stones were found in Brazil (an ancient Portuguese colony). Therefore in the 18th century (especially in its first half) Portugal passed through a new period of opulence coincident with the reign of the absolutist king John, the fifth.

The decline of gold shipments and the independence of Brazil put an end to this rich period and Portugal was again reduced to poverty.

The Portuguese explorers

During the 15th and 16th centuries the Portuguese embarked on a series of sea voyages to control trade routes. The Portuguese played a leading role in this age of exploration. The Portuguese developed a particular type of ship, called caravel to sail the rough Atlantic. Two of the most important names were Vasco da Gama and Fernão Magalhães.

The importance of the sea for the Portuguese

The sea is very important for the Portuguese since our Portuguese coast is the biggest in Europe and there are still small Portuguese communities which depend on fishing as a complementary economic activity. Many Portuguese love going to the beach and it is one of the favourite holiday destinations. We also love eating fish.

In Hamburg, a city full of canals and a large river, a considerable Portuguese active community can be found, mainly restaurant owners.

Standard of Living

¤ From France

The daily life of the Portuguese is not easy. The glory of the discoveries is over and currently people have to try to make ends meet for most of the time. Economically, Portugal is below the European average standard of living. Poverty and unemployment are rising due to the rise of tax interest and prices for essential goods. However, most of the salaries don't rise. The hope for a better life is seen as difficult to come true .In this black scenery, there is still a light that gives us hope to dream of a better Portugal.

On the other hand, Portuguese salaries are considerably low, lower than the European average. So, the price of some goods are also lower than in most European countries, which makes Portugal a quite attractive touristic destination, even for those who don't have much to spend. A full meal in a good restaurant can go from 7 euros up….

Talented

- **From Scotland**

.

Many people consider that the Portuguese are a “people of talents” what can be really considered true since Portuguese people have proved talented in several areas. Certainly they are not many who heard of old Portuguese talents like Amália Rodrigues whose talent for fado provided her a huge fame in Portugal; or Luís de Camões who is famous by his literary works, in particular “Os Luisíadas”.
However, Portugal has not only old talents but also “modern talents” such as Cristiano Ronaldo the famous Manchester United football player who is from Portugal, Joaquim de Almeida, a Portuguese actor that has already participated in movies produced in United States, or even the famous fashion designer Fátima Lopes.

Tourism and Sights – Ideal Holiday Resort – Culture and sightseeing

- **From France**
- **From Germany**

Our country has characteristics that make it ideal as a holiday resort. There are very good beaches and the most famous are the ones in the Algarve.

There are also beautiful country landscapes still preserved such as Serra da Estrela where we can practice skiing, Gerês, Arrábida and Sintra, near Lisbon. The climate is mild and that attracts a lot of tourists.

In the Algarve the warm temperatures of the air and sea water are some of the best assets of the region.

Lisbon is a wonderful capital, full of sights and with old traditional houses and many monuments.

All over the country there are smaller towns but very typical and attractive such as Setúbal (natural sights) Coimbra (oldest university in Portugal dating from the Middle Ages), Porto (the second city in Portugal , natural sights and historical sights, the city centre is world heritage); Madeira (very beautiful island), Évora, (World Heritage).

Tourism and Sights (2)

We still have very traditional Mediterranean food in restaurants which is always a delight for tourists. Portugal is also an ideal destination for water sports due to the characteristics of its sea coast.

We also welcome our tourists quite well and that is one of the reasons for the influx of tourists. There are still some very well preserved landscapes in Portugal and this characteristic also attracts tourists who are interested in cultural aspects.

Although we are in a small corner of the Iberian Peninsula, our landscape is quite different from the North to the South, or from the East to the West. There is always something different to please all kinds of tourism.

All these factors make Portugal a preferred destination of the several hundred thousand tourists we have every year.

Unskilled with machines

¤ From Spain

Older people tend to be less skilled with machines but younger people feel much at ease with information technology devices. In fact, internet access is spreading increasingly and there are many bureaucratic procedures that can be carried out online, such as declaring your income, paying car taxes, applying online for a post, etc. Of course skills with machines are closely linked with social class and economic power .

The Portuguese do relate quite well with the computer and even older people are learning how to use it and how to navigate in Internet.

Young people do tend to use machine in general in a different way, much more reliable. The Portuguese when devoted to something is a fast learner. Computing has been an activity that most of us have master quite well.

Students directly involved in the research and the writing of the texts

10th Form

Ana Carla Pereira
Ana Carolina Nunes
Ana Catarina Urbano
Ana Cláudia Leal
Ana Luísa Pinheiro
Ana Elisabete Pires
Ana Gouveia
Ana Nunes
Ana Pereira
Ana Santana
Ana Urbano,
Analia Gonçalves
André Neves
António Charrua
Bernardo Barcelos
Bryan Dias
Carlos Leonardo
Carolina Dias
César Almeida
Cláudia Serafim
Claúdio Cartaxo,
Daniel Caetano
Diogo Barreiros
Diogo Santos,
Fábio Almeida
Filipa Ferreira
Francisco Matos
Inês Ribeiro
Jessica Chitas
Joana Lobato
João Sousa
Joel Gonçalves
Jorge Lobato,
Madalena Ribeiro
Maria Lameiro
Mariana Duarte

10th Form

Patrícia Costa
Rafael Ferreira
Raquel Barreiro
Raquel Barros
Renatte Roman
Ricardo Leitão
Ricardo Marramaque
Rita Sereno
Ruben Pereira,
Sandra Rosa
Sofia Mesquita
Susana Marques
Tiago Martins
Victor Santos

11th Form

Cátia Viana
Joana Guiomar
Joana Sousa
João Bacalhau
Madalena Duarte,
Mariana Melo
Sara Fonte
Teresa Melo

12th Form

Cláudia Relvado

EUROPEAN - ROMANIAN

ROMANIAN ANSWERS TO THE STEREOTYPES

General stereotype (all the partners) - RROMA PEOPLE

Because of the great exposure in mass media of the crimes committed by the Rroma people from Romania, a wrong impression, that Romanians are all Rroma, was created. This is why many people think that all Romanians are criminals.

Rroma people represents an ethnic group to be found in almost all Europe, the largest groups living not only in Romania, but also in Bulgaria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Republic of Macedonia and Spain.

In Romania, according to the 2002 census, the Rroma population represents just 2.5% of the total population.

The Rroma are a nomad people therefore they move a lot across the world, bringing with them the good and the bad.

They commit crimes in Romania as well, as everywhere where they migrate, nevertheless this cannot be generalized.

The Romanian government makes efforts to improve things, for example they created a National Agency for Rroma People in February 2005, and many N.G.O.-s have programmes designed to help Rroma. Their rights are respected and a lot of effort is put into improving their way of life and condition.

(Piranda broad let us also make appeal to O.A.D.O.!)

General stereotype- COUNT DRACULA (all the partners)

The iconic image of Count Dracula, as it is mistakenly perceived nowadays, is the result of some historical facts which have become legend. These facts relate to the reign of Vlad Tepes also known as Dracula and are recorded by certain chroniclers of his time who were not content with his deeds, and the popularization of Vlad Tepes as being Count Dracula, which happened once the novel „Dracula'' by Bram Stoker appeared in the England of 1897.

In fact, Vlad the III-rd Tepes was the son of Vlad the II-nd Dracul. („Dracul''= the devil in Romanian language). This nickname meant that his father was a member of the order of the dragons, and the word „drac'' meant „dragon''.

The „Tepes''nickname was attributed to Vlad the III-rd because he frequently ecuted people by impaling them.

Vlad Tepes is considered one of the greatest Romanian rulers, which during his reign (1456-1462), managed to protect the country from Ottoman invasions by his authority as a king who imposed harsh punishments; he imposed honesty and as diligence virtues upon his subjects, ending the humiliation which kneeled the country at that time.

His name was often mentioned along the agitated Romanian history, and is still mentioned today as a model ruler, able to fight corruption and stir the feelings of responsibility among our people.

Romanians are THIEVES AND BEGGARS
- General Stereotype (all partners)

Unfortunately this is a reality which we cannot deny: many felonies have been committed by certain Romanians, especially Rroma people in countries such as Italy, Spain, France and Germany.

(I have barely finished saying „Romanian miracle" and my watch has already disappeared!)

Romanians also condemn these blameable deeds and we are as indignant as the entire world's mass media about them.

However, it is also true that most Romanian citizens living in Western European countries are honest and hardworking, good professionals and serious ones, striving to earn a better living for them and their families back home.

And we are glad that the citizens of these countries begin to see this fact for themselves.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY - General Stereotype (all partners)

Romania is indeed a beautiful country; we love it and are proud of it. It has amazing scenery and it is worth visiting. A great part of its nature is still untouched and completely open to public.

We have all forms of relief: beautiful mountains, hills, broad fields, the Black Sea and the river Danube and we also have the natural wonder which is the Delta. The nature is indeed generous and beautiful in our country and this is a renowned fact all over the world.

Apart from this, we are proud of our churches and monasteries, some of them being UNESCO monuments, with our castles and many beautiful cities.

There is also an untouched sweet charm to be found in the idyllic rural areas of our country and its beautiful villages with their handicraft treas

Romanians are GOOD AT SPORTS - General Stereotype (all partner)

Romanians are indeed good at sports, and we refer to some in particular, such as gymnastics - we are proud of our excellent gymnastics school which brought us many prizes along the years, if only to mention the first clean 10.00 in the history of this sport obtained by the famous Nadia Comaneci in Montreal's Olympic Games; football- we do have some very good football players who play in good teams in Europe and there are some Romanian football stars such as Gica Hagi; we also had great results in tennis with players like Tiriac and Nastase, athletics, volleyball, canoe, fencing and so on.

Romanian love sports especially gymnastics which brought us such a world fame and football, although our national sport, not very known, is the game of rounder (,,Oina'').

SHY, NON-SOCIAL RESERVED AND DRINK VODKA A LOT- the Portuguese

The only image that can be associated with this stereotype is that of the poor, hard-working Romanian labourer came to Portugal to gain some money for his family back home. He is seen in a bar at the end of a tiring day; he drinks something to forget about the exhausting day, he is alone as his family is away in Romania therefore he is also a bit sad and may appear non social.

In fact Romanians are far from being shy and reserved; they are friendly and loud and love friends and parties. This is recorded everywhere in the world where there are large communities of Romanians working.

But there may be some truth in the above stereotype, as the traditional Romanian schnapps, called, ,,tuica'' looks a lot like vodka. (Yet we think it tastes even better!

TRADITIONS- from the French

The popular art and traditions in general are an important part of the heritage left to Romanians by their ancestors and we appreciate and respect them. Some of them are still respected, but mainly in the country and less in urban areas.

Unfortunately, in the present conditions of globalization, this respect for traditions becomes more and more extinct.

However, in many parts of the country there live popular masters who work meticulously designing beautiful traditional objects, such us embroided popular costumes, pottery, painted eggs, icons, wood carvings and so on.

Romanians are NOT SO CLEVER- from the French

This is not true! Quite the contrary, in fact. As a proof stand the numerous prizes obtained by Romanian students of all ages in all contests and international Olympiads of all subjects.

Also, Romanians are very good specialists in many fields and are renowned for this in many universities and multinational companies around the world. There is even a saying that Bill Gates learned Romanian as it was the second native language in his Company, Microsoft.

We are also proud of our inventors and our artists famous all around the world, if only to mention Henri Coanda and Constantin Brancusi.

ROMANIANS DO NOT HAVE A LOT OF TECHNOLOGY- from the French

This is true and untrue at the same time. It is true in the light of the fact that we do not have a very developed industry and what was developed was somehow lost during the transition years. We do need to develop from this point of view.

Yet it is untrue because we are as modern as any other country in the world: we have a good rate of PC home using, we have internet access from our homes, a lot of mobile phone companies and many other technological innovations are a regular part of our daily lives.

POVERTY- from the Spanish (Paula Ana-Maria Carp, 16)

Definitely, the biggest problem of Romanians is poverty.

Poverty is the main cause for the migration of hundreds of young people towards hard, unwanted jobs in foreign countries.

People living in Spain observe that Romanians have jobs that the Spaniards do not wish for yet they lead normal lives, learn Spanish and have local friends...but these normal people do not appear in mass media because these normal people do not appear on TV.

Unfortunately, because only some Romanians or Rroma people appear in mass media after doing blameable deeds, the Spanish may have the impression that all Romanians are bad and only come to Spain in order to steal, which is not true

POLITICAL CHANGES- from the Spanish

It is true that the Revolution from Romania of 1989 meant the fall of the communist regime all over Europe, leaving space for a developing democracy in our country.

But if all the other countries from the communist block this development took place quietly, in our country it was violent (over 1000 deaths).

The aftermath of the Romanian Revolution was marked by violence which left bad memories.

In the 19 years which have passed after the Revolution didn't manage to get our country out of poverty and this ,,transition" period still continues.

The level of corruption inside the political class is still high and the people do not believe at all in the politicians (regardless of their party).

Entering the European Union has given hope to Romanians that things will evolve favourably for us.

Romanians are FRIENDLY- from the Spanish

This is true. Take a look at us, the Romanian Comenius team!

CEAUSESCU'S COMMUNISM still influences our times- from Germany (18)

Nicolae Ceausescu is a name with a very sad resonance in the Romanian history.

He was the main Communist figure and president of our country for 45 years, brought Romania to disaster in many ways and was finally executed during the Revolution in 1989.

He is a mere shadow nowadays and although he may still have some people who remember him melancholically, it is the connotation of his name that matters. He is in fact a symbol of Communist oppression and poverty and stirs a lot of sad memories for many of us.

What is true of this stereotype is that indeed the plague of Communism still has its marks on our country of today. Communism has not entirely disappeared mainly because the generations have not been completely replaced by new, free ones and especially because former Communists still reside in politics and key roles of Romanian economy, where they continue to do harm.

And the final aspect is that justice has not been done and truth has not been completely restored regarding the horrors of Communism during its more than 45 years of reign upon Romania.

But we do hope for the best in this respect and although Communism will still reside in our memories, we hope to find it to be just a dark shadow in our consciousness, like a past nightmare with no effects on us.

A COUNTRY WITH TWO FACES- From Germany (*Friederike Andre, 13th grade, 18*)

A melancholic country with a sense of humour…

The contradiction results, maybe, from the mix of Latin blood and Balkan spirit.

We cannot deny and we assume with some sadness and almost resignation the fact that our economy does not work properly and the corruption of the political class has reached high levels and the poverty is more and more oppressing.

We smile bitterly when foreign tourists exclaim in admiration seeing the beauty of our landscapes and we try to be ironic when they consider the trip to Romania as a return in time, because we value our quickly disappearing traditions.

VERY HOSPITABLE- from the Polish

This is not a stereotype; it is a known fact that makes us proud. The Romanians are a very hospitable people for everyone, in the country as well as urban areas.

The Romanian hospitality is, we think, a national characteristic. It may have also something to do with the fact that we were cut off from the rest of the world during Communism.

But we like to have guests and to make them feel welcome; therefore we think that even for this reason alone, Romania is a country worth visiting.

CHILDREN OF ROMANIA OFTEN BEG ON THE STREETS- from the Polish

It is indeed a true fact. Many of these children are Rroma children and it is a shame that this happens. The Romanian government tries to put an end to this sad situation that we are aware of. This takes place especially because of poverty and ignorance and it is a reality which must be fought starting from its roots.

Romanians are OPTIMISTIC, FUNNY, CORDIAL AND NICE
-from the Polish

This is also true. As true as we may be melancholic and sad sometimes, and this is influenced perhaps by our economic realities, we are also a merry people. We love having fun, singing and dancing, partying with many friends. We are nice and open to foreigners, we make friends everywhere we travel and of course, we are optimistic. Anyone living in Romania would better be optimistic, take our word for it!

Romanians are ENTERPRISING- from the Polish

Many Romanians have gained a lot of money after the Revolution because, indeed, they are enterprising and have developed good businesses.

"OUR SMALL BUSINESS GOES DOWN-BASEMENT..."

Some of them are welcome to our country and helped a lot of people by providing job opportunities and openness towards the world outside Romania, some are not so clean.

But there is an enterprising spirit that Romanians have and this can be seen all over the world in fact, as they have now migrated towards Europe and can be found everywhere.

HANDSOME MEN, BEAUTIFUL WOMEN- from the Polish

How can one answer no to such a stereotype? Impossible!

Romanian people is indeed good looking and we are indeed proud of our beautiful women, but we do not think this is within normal limits.

And by the way! We are not dark haired with black eyes. In fact, statistically, Romanians are usually brown haired and brown eyed. And beautiful, of course!

OTHER STEREOTYPES AND IMAGES

FROM FRANCE

Most of the time, the French mistake Romanians for Roms, who are a little part of the Romanian population but they are the most present one in France ; the problem is that they have a negative image because we see them as beggars or burglars. That's what we see in the street or in TV. They live poorly in caravans because they can't afford a home and they have to build shantytowns in waste grounds without water or electricity and no hygiene. Sometimes, they do not have the correct papers and the police come to take them back to their country.

But they are also very good gymnasts (thanks to Nadia Comaneci) and good musicians, they love to dance. The cultural contact we have with "Romanian" culture is the "Manouche" music (Django Renhardt) and movies like Gadjo Dilo (a French movie) or The time of the Gipsies of Emir Kusturica.

Romania is also associated with the Carpathians and, of course, with the count Dracula, Vlad Tepes (thanks to the films and Christopher Lee!!). A part of the population remembers the dictatorship of Ceaucescu (who was compared to Dracula) and his death.

But, thanks to our Romanian partners, we discovered they also were artists and made very lovely things as pottery and decoration. They may be patient to realize such meticulous decorations and proud of their traditions (in France, we have lost this love for our patrimony).

FROM POLAND

Romania and Poland used to be members of the Eastern bloc but historically and culturally they have always been distant countries. An average Pole thought of holiday resorts at the Black Sea as an alternative to the cold Baltic, ignoring other beautiful sites in that country or showing little interest in the myths of Count Dracula. The fall of Ceausescu revealed the scale of poverty, whose main victims were children in orphanages. When Romania became the member of the EU, many people in Poland found some consolation that they were not the poorest in Europe.

Gypsies

The negative stereotype of the Romanian people was created about ten years ago when a great number of Romanian Gypsies came to Poland. Unlike the local Roma people, who occasionally offer fortune-telling to the uninterested passer-by, the visitors occupied the pavements in Polish cities and asked for money in an importunate manner. A dirty, old-looking woman with a small child in her arms on a cold winter day was a usual strategy to arise pity while older children did their "begging business" in front of shops of restaurants. Now they all seem to have disappeared but the saying "sit like a Romanian in front of a church" is still used *(www.ithink.pl)*.

A Romanian. Drawing by Kamila Maciążek, III LO Kielce

Great gymnasts

Romanian girls dream of being Nadia Comaneci and are encouraged by their parents to take up sport career in hope of improving their lives. Romania ranks second after the Russians in women's gymnastics all-time medal tables.

Hospitable

People who have been to Romania write in their blogs about the Romanian hospitality and describe the people as friendly and helpful. But at the same time they warn tourists that they may be deceived *(www.rumunia2005.w.interia.pl)*.

FROM SPAIN

According to polls held on students, parents and teachers, Romanian people were considered as kind, poor and hard-working immigrants. However, they were also considered as thieves, killers and members of different mafia organizations devoted to introducing drugs in our country, prostituting young girls, stealing cars and gadgets, and burgling houses and flats. Very often, they were thought to be Roms (Romanian gypsies).

Many contradictory stereotypes appeared. Can they be kind hardworking people and criminals at the same time? Are Romanian and Roms the same?

Our intention is to underline that Romanians are not simply described with some global stereotypes. These thoughts make us have a fake opinion of these people's reality and fear them.

Then, who are the Romanians we everyday meet at our streets? They are **underprivileged immigrants** who had no other choice but to leave their country since 1989 (when the dictator was overthrown), and go to France, Poland, Italy or Spain to be able to earn money legally.

They are **poor**, but they are provided with a vast culture and education, so it is quite common to find graduates working on dead-end jobs.

So, what kind of jobs do they develop? Most of them work for the **building industry**. They are cheap workmanship, hardworking but **submissive** at the same time, as they are frighten to lose their job. Furthermore, this kind of immigration is **very mobile**. They move frequently from a region to another for familiar or economic reasons.

We can find them as well working on **agriculture** (grape, olive, tomato or strawberry harvest) with onerous contracts. Anyway, they do not practically work on the strawberry harvest in Andalucía (South of Spain), as the job is so ardous they prefer to go to other regions to get a better job.

Women normally work at the service sector: restaurants, nurseries, taking care of old people and as house cleaners. All of them are really appreciated because of their quick integration, kindness and way of working. There is a completely opposite image of the people from the Maghrib.

Criminals have to be distinguished from immigrants.

There exist Lithuanian, Bulgarian, Romanian and Kosovar Albanian criminals, but they come to Spain to steal and kill, and they come back their countries immediately after. Some of them are even helped by military groups. Nevertheless, immigrants have legal documentation to work a stay in Spain. The majority of them earn money and they send it to their families still living in their mother country.

On the other hand, when we talk about Romanian people we could not refer to them as Roms. There are 15000 Romanians and just 300 Roms in Alicante. These 300 are homeless and subsist on begging and committing robberies.

As it has been proven, the Romanians have feelings of hate and xenophobia against Roms, not only in Spain but also in Romania, and they are watched in both countries. They are European citizens without any legal right.

A lot of pedagogical work has to be done in order to change the Spanish people's view of the Romanians. We aim for having a closer relationship with the Romanians to eliminate stereotypes forever.

FROM PORTUGAL

The majority of the Portuguese associate Romania with count Dracula and with Transylvania and although the Romanian language is a Latin language, most of the people in Portugal don't know it. Most of the Romanians we get to know are beggars in suburban areas and sometimes they go around with children begging for money. However, we also know hard-working, decent Romanians.

Results of the interviews

The Portuguese don't know much about Romanians the general tone is positive. According to the interviews held on students, parents and other adults, the Romanians are nice people, friendly, honest, good workers and aren't afraid of accepting any kind of job. They came to work in Portugal and they work a lot here to get rich. Many of them are educated and quite knowledgeable, so it is quite common to find graduates working on dead-end jobs.

In Portugal they don't have an easy life because they have financial problems and live in poor conditions. Some Portuguese think Romanians are very shy, non-social, reserved and drink vodka a lot.

Stereotypes found in the Internet -Text + origin

Most of the stereotypes found on the Internet do recover some of the same already stated images by people interviewed:

Polite and law-abiding

- The Romanians are very polite, as they respect rules and social status.

http://www.euromost.org/mobilite/ro/stage/pt/stage5.asp?lngsit=fr

Professionalism

- The Romanian professionalism is recognised internationally.

http://www.euromost.org/mobilite/ro/stage/pt/stage5.asp?lngsit=fr

Way of life

- Romanians are completely crazy.

http://www.newsbot.com.brroubo and
http://adeptos.blogspot.com/2006/11/megafonix-352-estes-romenos-so.html

Criminals

• Romanians are associated with criminals

jn.sapo.pt/2006/11/15/policia_e_tribunais/miudos_romenos_voltaram_a_atacar_mul.html

• They are associated with Gypsies

www.reapn.org/download.php?file=176

Gipsies / Discrimination
- Romanians are gipsy, thieves and violent people

http://muitobarulho.wordpress.com/2006/11/06/

- The Romanian people is highly discriminated by society because of their traditions, like religion. Romanians are often associated with gypsies. In a theft situation, where there are two people from different nationalities, one Romanian and one Portuguese, normally the Romanian one tends to be the first one to be accused.

http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estere%C3%B3tipo
http://muitobarulho.wordpress.com/2006/11/06/esses-romenos-sao-uns-ciganos/

Creativity
- Romanians are creative

http://www.euromost.org/mobilite/ro/stage/pt/stage5.asp?lngsit=fr

Beggars
- Romanians are immigrants, are beggars, not workers.
- Romanians are referred in Portuguese sites as "beggars", "dealers" and "slaves"

http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?referrerid=39159&t=530520
http://pcp.pt/publica/militant/268/p30.htm

FROM SCOTLAND

Results from the interviews

WHAT DO YOU THINK	REASON	GENDER	AGE GROUP
Poverty and justice	The press we get and media news etc	Female	41 - 60
Poor	Publicity in the news.	Female	21 - 40
Nomads	Gypsies	Female	41 - 60
Friendly	Went to visit Romania. All Romanians met were friendly	Female	21 - 40
I'd like to go to Romania. Poverty.	Never been before . News	Female	21 - 40
Poverty	Previous regimes	Female	21 - 40
Dracula and Gypsies – colourful people	What is familiar	Female	41 - 60
Communism	Because of the political structure of Eastern Europe	Female	41 - 60

FROM GERMANY

A country with two faces

"A melancholy country with a sense of humour"- This is the quotation the tourist guide "Rumanien", published by Marco Polo, is based on. Just after reading the introduction, which is the personal travel report of the author Norbert Lewandowski, you notice that there have to be two opposing faces of Romania.
Obviously, there is no denying the fact, that you will discover poverty, economical misery and corruption by concerning with Romania. This predicament is caused by the terror coming from the dictator Ceausescu who fell in the year 1989. But since that action took place, a lot has been developed positively. Although inferior housings still exist, you are able to find recommendable and proper private hostels.
The reporter adds that this coexistence can also be found in the streets of Romania, where the youth uses modern technologies next to homeless beggars.
Additionally, the permanently growing infrastructure is described although it still does not reach the western standard level. But especially this fact is pointed out by the author to be a challenging adventure for tourists which has a certain charm. So you can explore flocks of cows and horse-drawn carriages on the land roads, for instance. Furthermore, it leads to huge areas of unaffected nature, such as the beaches of the Black Sea, the Carpathian Mountains and Transylvania.
This very backwardness also affords an advantage in contrast to globalisation and westernization.
As a result of the lower infrastructure and tourism, the authentic charm of Romanian culture can be saved and distinguished from other European countries.

(Friederike Andre, 13th grade, aged 18)

Does Ceausescu's communism still influence our times?

Nicolea Ceausescu was born on January 23rd,1918, in a family of simple farmers. He spent his life as a young man either in the communist underground or in prison.
From 1965 to 1989 he was the absolute ruler of Rumania. While the people lived in misery and economy was bankrupt, he lived in luxury. At the beginning he carried out brutal collectivism. The feared secret police, Securitate, terrorized the citizens.
Even after the people had overthrown Ceausescu in 1989, Securitate continued the killings in Bucharest. During his reign he had churches blown up. At the end of the 80s, there was a massacre in Temesvar. Although being responsible for the death of thousands of people, he never admitted his guilt.
In the course of democratization in Romania there are still ideological remains of the communist dictator Nicolea Ceausescu. They can be found in the judiciary and in other public offices but also in areas where one would not expect them, like in the Romanian Orthodox Church.
Only 10 years after the change of government, in 1999, access to the CNSAS-files was given. It is, however, doubtful whether these files are complete. The success of the process of democratization is limited because Ceausescus adherents still hold posts in these areas. In spite of all this, an improvement of the political situation is apparent.

Conclusion:
Similar problems exist because of the reunification of Germany. So, no officer of the "Stasi", the state security service of the former GDR, is willing to speak about methods of interrogation and conditions of imprisonment in Hohenschönhausen (a prison for political prisoners in Berlin).

Sources:
- *"Ceausescus Knechte sind immer noch an der Macht" (in: Süddeutsche Zeitung, 02/03 February 2008)*
-Wikipedia (18 years old)

Count Dracula - truth or legend?

The belief in vampires originally comes from the Southeast of Europe, especially from countries like Romania (and regions like Transylvania). But also in Bulgaria, Greece or Serbia people believe in the bloodsucking "undead". Vampires were feared by the people because they were blamed for evils like diseases and crop failures.
To combat them, people went looking for their graves, characterized by a crooked cross, mouseholes or similar signs. Besides, the corpses were not decomposed. One "killed" the corpses anew by driving stakes through their hearts or burning them.
The priests' distance to death in Christian Orthodox religion in the south of Europe and the lack of a sacrament of death can be seen as the cause of blurring the limits between the living and the dead.
"Vampires are the undead who leave their graves in order to go out hunting for human blood. The myth around bloodsucking creatures who lie in their coffins during daytime and wake after sundown has existed for a long time. The most famous figure is the dreaded Count Dracula. Bram Stoker wrote this gothic novel in 1897. But did this count exist in reality? In fact, a gruesome aristocrat, who ruled over "Walachia" in today's Romania in the 15th century, served as a prototype for this character in the novel. And in this case history is just as horrible as the legend."

Historic example
The father of prince Vlad III was Vlad II. Dracul ("Draculea" means "son of Dracul") was a knight of the order of the dragon - this is presumably where his byname comes from. In Latin, "draco" means dragon. There is another meaning, which seems more fitting for the cruel prince: The word "Dracul" means "devil" in Romanian language. So, "Dracula" could just as well be translated by "son of the devil".
Vlad III war crueller than his father, he impaled his living victims on pikes and was therefore called "Tepes" (the impaler).
Further myths say that Vlad Draculea drank his victims' blood and that his corpse disappeared. The tomb in Snagov, Romania, was opened in 1931 and, in fact, no mortal remains could be found.

Literature
Abraham Stoker was the most famous author who dealt with vampires. He wrote the novel "Dracula" on the basis of the historic character of Prince Vlad III.

Film
Friedrich Wilhelm Murnau produced the first film on the subject of vampires. Bram Stoker's novel was made a film in 1992. The last film on the subject, "Van Helsing" was produced in 2004.

Conclusion
Count Dracula really existed, he was, however, a prince. His cruelty became a legend and his life set the pattern for a novel.

Sources
http://www.helles-koepfchen.de/graf-dracula.html
http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dracula_(Roman)
http://www.kinder-hd-uni.de/vamp0.html
http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vlad_III._Dr%C4%83culea
http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vampir

(17 and 18 years old)

Romania is stealing German jobs

The news about the relocation of Nokia's mobile phone manufacturing plant in Bochum to Romania hit the German workers unexpectedly. The Romanians, however, learnt about the relocation to Jucu as early as 2006. The factory, faced with shut-down since 2001, is the second-biggest employer behind car maker Opel in Bochum and now 2300 workers are made redundant. How could it come to this?
The low wages of 200 Euros per month in Jucu are 50% beneath the average in Romania but for the moment being, wages of 100 Euro are regarded as normal in Klausenburg (Cluj). So, one can presume that Nokia wishes to bait unsatisfied workers even with these low wages. There are no statements to be had by Nokia concerning wages, and the workers, too, are shielded from the press. Nokia hopes to see suppliers follow them to be located nearby.
"A number of factors like the size of the Romanian market, the climate for investment, and well-trained staff in the region offer the best conditions of location in the whole of Europe." (Marko Walde, Chief Executive, Chamber Of Commerce, Bucharest)
According to Nokia, relocation to Romania is based on cost concerns. After having received 83 Million Euros in state subsidies, the firm supposedly wants to receive financial aid in Romania in the form of subsidies and tax reduction for 3 years. The company did cot cash in on any EU subsidies. Development funds have, however, been paid for five years to the region of Klausenburg. The plan was not to shut down the plant in Bochum.
The mayor of the poor village of Jucu believes that the village will only profit from tax revenues, which will be used to renovate the asphalt and the sewage system. He explains that he does not expect much for the villagers, they might only be able to get jobs as cleaners since most of the small population works in farming. He concludes: "And the people in Bochum should not cry."
Romania is constructing an industrial estate, railway lines and a bigger airport in Klausenburg. But Romania does not steal jobs, it is only delighted about the tax revenues of 100 million Euros per year. Furthermore Romania might attract more companies, first of all Nokia's suppliers that will follow. The planning of the industrial estate started long ago, the closure of the factory in Bochum is rather new.

(17 and 18 years)

EUROPEAN - SCOTTISH

Explanation concerning contributions about Scotland

Our Scottish partners, who had already been involved in the preparatory Comenius meeting in Hannover, at which we established the current project and laid the groundwork for the following three years, were not granted the prolongation of their application in 2007 and thus did not get any further funding from the EU. Quite unfortunately, the same happened to our Turkish friends. We had not been able to imagine this decision, as - from our point of view – there were good reasons to expect the prolongation of the contracts with both countries. In the case of Scotland we were all the more certain of a positive development, as the second meeting was successfully staged in Bearsden near Glasgow in early June 2007. Moreover, the help of our Scottish colleagues had been decisive in the preparation of the applications and was of equal significance in the detailed planning of the second year, which all of us focussed on at Bearsden. Originally, we hoped our Scottish partner school would be able to appeal the decision, but to no avail.

Nevertheless we agreed to continue the project via the Internet, which seemed to work out in the beginning. The Scottish partners sent us the results of their interviews, arranged according to age and providing some revealing insights, for example, into Anglo-German relations today. Our own students – in Germany and elsewhere – were quite delighted to deal with Scotland (mainly in their English lessons – but also in other subjects such as music), demonstrating how much our imagination is captivated by the Scottish landscape, by Scottish history and myths, by the Scots' sense of being different from their Southern neighbours…

Our Scottish friends thought they might be able to send answers to the contributions of their European partners; in the end they evidently lacked the time.

As it would be a pity if the texts, into which the students invested a lot of effort and time, did not appear in the manual, they will be published here, even though the 'other side of the coin' is missing. We hope that the composite picture of Scotland will be a fair one, but ask our Scottish friends to be forbearing if some judgements should seem exaggerated.

It would be great if at some future meeting we would all have the chance to compare and discuss our mutual findings.

FROM GERMANY:

Our Images of the Scottish and the British:

BAD EUROPEANS

Many Germans believe that the Britons not only live on an island apart from the mainland, they also drive on the left side of the road, their weather reports are in Fahrenheit, they use pounds instead of the Euro, and they are too polite for the rest of Europe (for example their habit to queue). We believe that Britain has always been a reluctant member of the European Community. The British resent Europe deciding things for them, e.g. which types of apples or potatoes are allowed, and they have a peculiar political system with their House of Lords, the House of Commons and their Queen. Whenever the British have the chance to vote on European arrangements they defeat further integration. If asked to choose between the US and Europe, many Germans believe, the British would always opt for the US.

BAD FOOD

Many Germans believe that the British always have fish and chips or other unhealthy food because they can't cook very well. Accordingly, they believe that British people combine things that don't really go together, like lamb burger and mint sauce. When Germans think of "British Food“ they believe that they often eat bacon and scrambled eggs for breakfast.

BEER AND PUBS

When Germans think of British beer they often (yet politically quite incorrectly) associate it with - Guinness! They also believe that it is mostly served warm and that it is not tasty.
Most Germans have an image of men sitting in a smoky pub, drinking beer and talking. In German opinion pubs are very popular meeting-points. Germans also think that the furnishings are plain and a bit shabby, but that there is a very relaxed atmosphere. "Typical" German pubs could influence these images.

BINGE DRINKING

Especially many young Germans think that the British always drink more than they can hold. We think that young British people indulge in heavy drinking every weekend and sleep on the pavement in front of the pub. Often, there is violence. The British also like to travel to other countries in order to export this kind of behaviour to countries where beer is cheaper than in Great Britain.

BRITISH FOOTBALL

Germans think British football is very aggressive and physical. A typical match is full of hard tackles and there are many fights. Another stereotype is that British football players can’t shoot penalties.

BRITISH HOLIDAYS

Germans think that younger English travellers only travel to drink as much beer as they possibly can. The older ones travel in big groups to make sightseeing.
Many Germans believe that English tourists always wear shorts and white socks with sandals. When Germans talk about British holidays they say that the British always lie in the sun for a long time and quickly get a serious sunburn.

BRITISH MUSIC

Thinking about Britain, British music often comes to Germans' minds. Germans often associate chart-music and current music trends with Britain and most Germans like Britpop, alternative and punk rock that comes from Britain.

CLASS SOCIETY

Because of the Queen Germans often think that the British still live in a class society. British people often seem to be arrogant. The idea of life peers and hereditary titles in particular seems odd to many Germans.

FOX HUNTING

Many Germans believe that one of the main activities of British High Society is Fox Hunting. In the yellow press we often see pictures of the Royal family doing this. Many Germans think that this sport is cruel and cowardly. FEI and FN (International and German Horse Association) are against this violent sport and the whole European horse riding scene isn't very amused by it.

GENTLEMEN

One German image of the British and Scottish people is that they are always well dressed and very helpful. They also think that they are friendly and very polite. They have the idea that the British and the Scots often stick to old traditions like helping a lady into her coat or holding the door open.

KILT

Many Germans believe that in Scotland many people wear them in everyday life. Many Germans wonder what Scottish people wear under the kilt! Our image of the kilt is strongly influenced by the media, particularly its combination with using bagpipes.

NESSIE

When Germans think of Scotland, they think of lochs and Nessie. However, we are sceptical of her (its?) existence.

POLITENESS

Some say that the British are really polite. If there is a queue they will stand in line and wait patiently for their turn. They also say "please" and "Thank you" if they need/want something from another person. The British men, who are really friendly and polite, especially to women, will open the door for a lady or help her in her coat. When Germans think of British politeness they will associate this with the sketch "Dinner for One".

SCOTTISH MUSIC

When Germans think about Scottish Music they sometimes actually mean Irish music.
They have an image of a man (Scottish look, red hair, kilt) standing on a green hilltop, surrounded by sheep, playing his bagpipe. They also associate traditional country dance forms with Scottish Music which seem 'old-fashioned' to us.

TEA TIME

Many Germans believe that every day at 5 o'clock men in black suits and women in nice dresses (who are often quite arrogant) have tea time. They sit in the big living room at a perfect tea-table and eat "After Eight". Also, they pass cookies and dry cakes. During this procedure they gossip. We believe that this has class, but we also think that this is somewhat bizarre.

WHISKY

When Germans think of Scottish whisky the image comes to their minds that the Scots drink it very often. But Germans also believe that the Scottish and the Irish people have a long conflict over who makes the best whisky. We believe that this is really important to the Scottish people.
from: Class 10L, Sophienschule

THE SCOTTISH CHARACTER (according to travel guides and personal observation)

Very impressive and rough pictures of the Scots come to mind, after reading a lot of travel guides. To underline this statement we have to take a closer look at the description of Scots. It says that most of the clichés of the Scots are not true. For instance, not everyone is playing the bagpipe, drinking Whiskey, eating porridge as well as wearing a kilt. When I met some Scots in an Irish pub, they were actually wearing them, but they told me that they only did it because it was a special occasion for them to be in Germany and they wanted to represent their country and show others that they are proud of it, - just as most Scots. A reason for their pride in their country might be their interesting and eventful history. I've also read that they hate being called English by people from the continent who sometimes do not recognize the difference between the English and the Sots fast enough. Their character can be described as introverted, but once they grow fond of you, they are honestly friendly and lovely to you. It is just a prejudice that Scots are greedy. In my opinion you can finally say that the Scots are like the Scottish landscape: interesting, differing, individual, a little mysterious and most important, they have a culture one can really take a fancy to.

Luisa Dietrich, 12th form, 17 years

Scottish – English Relations

The Massacre of Glen Coe.

Peter Sager dedicates a moving report to the massacre of Glen Coe, later to be called the 'Valley of Tears'. After their defeat at Killiecrankie the English government issued an ultimatum to all rebellious clan chiefs. Everyone who did not swear loyalty to William III by 31st December 1691, could not hope for mercy. Most chiefs signed the oath by the appointed date. One day after the deadline MacIan, head of the Macdonalds, came to swear allegiance to William III, just to save his clan. Sir John Dalrymple, the secretary of state for Scotland, used the delay to have all the Macdonalds killed. On 1st February, 1692, Captain Robert Campbell and 120 red coats from his

clan, claimed the Macdonalds' hospitality for almost two weeks until 13th February, 1602, spending their time playing cards and drinking wine. Just on that night at 5 o'clock in the morning he ordered his red coats to put the whole Macdonald family, including women and children, and more than 30 clansmen, to the sword, although only 5 hours ago they had drunk to the Macdonalds' health. The massacre of Glen Coe with its violation of hospitality poisoned the relations with the highland clans for two generations. Peter Sager's account can be seen as an attempt to make readers understand the roots of the long-lasting hostility between Scottish highlanders and the English.

Text written by Julien Pavel and Thomas Wisniewski (11th form, Age: 17-18 years)

Scotland in Travel Guides:
Peter Sager, Schottland.. Architektur und Landschaft. Geschichte und Literatur
(Dumont, 1998) (Scotland. Architecture and Landscape. History and Literature)

The Highlands

Peter Sager presents the Highlands as the typical scenery belonging to the cliché of a Scotsman. He describes the romantic and wild landscape, the Scotsmen wearing their kilts and carrying the bagpipe, furthermore all the different Clans they are still attached to. Sager also enlarges on the Scottish 'Wonder of the World' - the myth of the Monster of Loch Ness (pp324f).
However, the Highlands do not only draw the attention of many visitors but also the native speakers from all over the world. It is a special event for them and of course for the tourist to see the 'Highland Games'. They offer native competitions like cross country races and 'tossing the caber', sports that are taken very seriously by the participants.

Scotsmen are also known to be very strong and belligerent. Their fighting spirit is often explained by the wild roughness of the nature they've been growing up with and the necessity of survival.
The Highlands were described as the 'darkest edge of Great Britain' for quite a long time. People used to live in the poorest conditions and the landscape was described as boring and desolate.

According to Peter Sager, Schottland, (DuMont, Köln, 1984)
Text by Viktoria Kuehn, 11th Form , Age: 17 years

Curling

Curling is a favourite traditional Scottish sport. This is a variant of the English field game Bowling. In Scotland there are more than 600 curling clubs with about 20,000 members.

TRADITIONAL FOOD

Scotch Broth
Scotch broth is a filling soup in Scotland but now obtainable world wide. The ingredients are usually barley, a cut of beef or lamb, and vegetables

Partan Bree
Partan Bree is a seafood speciality from North-Eastern Scotland

Cock-a-leekie
Cock-a-leekie is a Scottish soup of leeks, potatoes and chicken stock

Shortbread
Shortbread is a type of biscuit which is traditionally made from one part white sugar, two parts butter, and three parts plain white flour

Oatcakes
national bread of Scotland
Most of the Scottish national dishes show the former poverty of the people

According to travel guides
compiled by Alina Svistina, 11th form. Age: 17 years

Scottish Jokes

The first four jokes are about: Scottish Miserliness

"You're 20 years now", says McCoin to his son.
"It's time that you support me a little bit"
"And what shall I do first?"
"Pay the last instalment for your pram!"

05.11.2002 (http://www.witz-des-tages.de/jokes_category.php?cat_id=33)

The following joke is based upon the ambiguity of the German word 'umsonst' for 'gratis', i.e. free, without payment. 'umsonst' also means 'without positive results' = in vain

"All medical help was gratis", read the Scot McMoneysack, jumped up and shouted "I must have the address of this doctor!"

05.11.2002 (http://www.witz-des-tages.de/jokes_category.php?cat_id=33)

After three years a Scotsman comes back to his hometown.
At the airport he is looking for his brothers unsuccessfully, until two men with beards speak to him:
"Don't you recognize us?"
"Why do you have such long beards?"
"You took the razor with you when you left!"

http://lachmeister.de/lustige-witze/schotten/index.html

In the newspaper: Scottish taxi falls into a river: 42 people dead.

http://lachmeister.de/lustige-witze/schotten/index.html

Mythical Scotland / Scots liking whisky

A tourist in Scotland visits Loch Ness in the hope of meeting the monster. In the end he asks the tourist guide: "When does the monster usually come up?" "Usually after five scotches."

http://lachmeister.de/lustige-witze/schotten/index.html

Pictures of Scotsmen

Source:http://www.fellfussel.de/Scotland/schotte.gif

Source:http://www.die-geobine.de/gif/schotte.jpg

Scottish – English Relations in Past and Present [Scottish Identity] [Devolution]

The Image of Scotland and the Scots in upper-form schoolbooks in Germany

There are usually two aspects schoolbooks focus on when dealing with Scotland.
First of all, topics dealt with most are the overwhelming Scottish scenery with its traditional myths like Nessie and Braveheart; then there are national symbols like St. Andrew's Cross - the flag of Scotland - after the patron saint of Scotland, and furthermore, historic events like the Massacre of Glencoe (1692), the "Highland Clearances" in the aftermath of the break-up of the Highland clan society after the defeat of Prince Charles Edward Stewart at Culloden (1746) and the disputes with England in general.
These historical events, in particular when reflected in literary texts like poems or fiction, serve to kindle German students' interest in Scotland and to promote their understanding of Scottish resentment against the English.
In contrast to that, Scotland is also portrayed in a far more modern perspective. For instance, the books take account of the Scots' attempts to emphasize their national and cultural identity, of their desire for independence, of the devolution which took place in the U.K. in recent years, and the debates whether to install their own parliament or not, leading to the convening of Parliament in May 1999.

Furthermore the Scots themselves are described. The students are informed about clichés (e.g. the kilt), but also about famous Scots of cultural and scientific importance and the ongoing moral and political conflict for Scotsmen, whether they should feel more connected with the U.K. or their native country of Scotland.

Chris Buken and Daniela Pausch (12th form, Age: 18 years)

Upper-form schoolbooks examined: Skyline B (Klett, 1995), New Context (Cornelsen, 2003), The New Top Line (Klett, 2003), A United Kingdom? The Nations of Britain (Viewfinder Topics, Langenscheidt, 2000)

About Scotland and Scottish people in German Newspaper Articles
Scottish food
Mythical / lonely landscape
Edinburgh
Scottish generosity

German Newspapers don't write about Scotland very often, but if they do, they talk about the political conditions and the Scottish way of life.

In German newspapers the Scottish way of life is always presented by people playing bagpipes, wearing kilts and drinking whiskey. These are clichés German people first combine with Scotland. If you take a closer look at newspapers, though, you can find a lot about the food they have in Scotland and about what else is characteristic of the country. Porridge is typical of Scotland and the United Kingdom in general, but is an ordinary part of breakfast in Scotland, perhaps because it is cheap. Shortbread seems to be the typical biscuit for Tea Time in the late afternoon.
Scotland is often described as a dark and mythical country with elves, dwarfs, monsters, and of course Loch Ness. According to the articles, there is a lot of lonely and sparsely populated landscape in the North. One author remembers the city of Edinburgh of his youth, when it was said to be gloomy, grey, and sooty. According to his memories many houses nevertheless looked picturesque because of their oriels. In one newspaper article people on the streets are described as rude and not open to visitors. But the traveller above mentions a minister who offered him and his friend a warm welcome and took good care of them in a poorer time.

Summing up, German newspapers write some negative things about Scotland but the contrast between German and Scottish culture makes Scotland interesting to them and to visitors in general..

The articles were from 'Die Zeit' and 'Süddeutsche Zeitung'.
Text by Anne Theilen, LiobaWarzog and Laurentius Sommer, 12th form , Age: 17-18 years.

Sir Henry Raeburn, The Reverend Robert Walker Skating on Duddingston Loch (1784)

The Skating Reverend, who is relaxed and composed, presents an image that contrasts with the stereotype of the rough and belligerent Scotsman.
The famous picture is in the National Gallery of Scotland in Edinburgh.

The Skating Reverend's silhouette is the official emblem on the bags of the National Galleries and is also found on the free visitor bus that takes you to the four National Galleries in Edinburgh:
This slogan invites you on the leaflets to go along with the Reverend:

"Get your skates on.....and glide around the four National Galleries of Scotland using our FREE visitor bus."

Landscape and history in Mendelssohn's "Scottish (or Scotch) Symphony" (Symphony No.3 in A-minor), 1842.
This symphony represents a musical travel record resulting from the fascination of personal experience and reflecting characteristic features of the **landscape and history of Scotland**..
Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdi (1809-1847), one of the most celebrated figures of the early Romantic period, was born to Jewish parents of well-renowned German ancestry in Hamburg, but was baptized a Lutheran Protestant in his youth. He enjoyed an excellent education and could early dedicate his life to composing music, thanks to the wealthy status of his family.
In 1829, after a three months' successful stay in London, he travelled to Scotland. Mendelssohn was fascinated by Scotland's rough landscape which also inspired his famous *Hebrides Overture.* It is his early visit to Edinburgh and to Mary Stuart's Palace of Holyrood-House in particular that made him conceive the Scottish Symphony; it was not completed until 1842, though, as he found it difficult – after his return to Germany - to immerse himself into the misty, mystical atmosphere prevailing in Scotland.
In a letter to his parents dated 30th July he describes his visit to Holyrood Palace, the little room where Mary's secretary and lover Rizzio was murdered and the ruins of the chapel where she was crowned Queen of Scotland. It is in the mouldering ruins of the old chapel set off against the bright sky where he believes to have found the beginning of his Scotch Symphony in A-minor.
The symphony consists of four movements following one another without a break . Due to the long introduction based upon the theme Mendelssohn remembered from his visit to Holyrood, the effect is oppressive and saddening at first, even menacing in part. This impression is enhanced by the increasing intensity of the kettle drum and the unisono of the violins. Apart from this, the exposition is characterized by two more serene themes calling to mind a beautiful summer day. In the second movement Scottish reminiscences are evoked by a melody that recalls the tune of the Scottish folksong "Charlie is my darling ", a Jacobite song honouring the memory of Bonnie Prince Charlie (Charles Edward Stewart, who was defeated at Culloden in 1745).The second subject also contains rhythmic characteristics proving Mendelssohn's familiarity with Scottish melody . The third movement is marked by a calm, friendly and smooth atmosphere, achieved in part by the string instruments' steady 'pizzicato', which provides a sound spectrum suggesting a bright summer day in an idyllic environment. The fourth movement has a true 'finale' character and thus leaves a powerful, yet encouraging and vivid impression, evoking the rugged scenery of the Highlands. Even though only few features of ordinary Scottish life are depicted, Mendelssohn has managed to recapture and convey the mood that inspired him on his first visit to Scotland.

The text is the result of Music lessons in the 13th form (Age: 18-19 years) (Subject: The Symphony)

Fontane's image of Scotland

Landscape, Architecture, Mentality / Pride, Separation from England
("Jenseit des Tweed" –"Beyond the Tweed")

While working as a journalist in London, the German writer Theodor Fontane (1819-1898) who later became one of the first masters of Realistic fiction in Germany, travelled from London to Edinburgh in 1858 to visit Scotland for 14 days. He published a travelogue in 1860. This book is mostly about important Scottish towns like Edinburgh and Stirling and about various castles and their history, but also about the Scottish landscape and the Scots in general..

Landscape
Fontane is fascinated by the Scottish landscape, and describes it as if it were the most beautiful place in the world. In particular he is impressed by the uniqueness of its weather, the mist and the light, its agriculture (being different than in England) and of the coast, especially the Firth of Forth.

Architecture, towns, buildings.
The description of towns is the most important part in Fontane's book.
He uses words like "pictorial" and "magic" to characterise them. The main objects of Fontane's admiration are the high buildings in the 16th century old town and the elegant, modern and majestic buildings in the new town, as well as the "magic interaction between shadow and light". The momentous parts of Scottish towns are their castles, which Fontane describes as "guardians".

Mentality : Pride
The Scottish mentality is one of pride. For example he says about Edinburgh that "every honest Scot thinks this point has to be the most beautiful place of the world", He also mentions traditional games, being played by "heroic" Highlanders.

Separation from England
An important part of the Scottish ego is its self-confidence and its awareness of being different than the English. After long wars against England, the Scots could not trust any Englishman. They see themselves as a nation of their own that has not much in common with England.

Marius Meinert, Joris Sprengeler (11th form, Age: 15-16 years)

Scottish Clans (and Scottish character)

Some clichés of Scots can be traced back to the original Scottish clan society. A clan is a classless extended family to which Scots of the same origin belong. Every clan was ruled by a Chieftain (or Laird) and had its own tartan (traditional pattern), coat of arms and battle cry. Today there are 87 members of the <<Standing Council of Scottish Chiefs>>.

Although Scots from the same clan felt deeply connected with each other, clans rivalled with one another and the chieftains had their problems to appreciate the authority of the King. The Scots are often classified as warlike and power hungry people who live in clans and although they converted to Christianity, something barbaric and pagan is said to have remained in them. It is more relevant to a Scotsman to be a real man than to be a gentleman.

According to : Peter Sager, Schottland . Geschichte und Literatur, Architektur und Landschaft, (DuMont, Köln, 1984), pp.260-64.
Text written by Margarita Chevalie, 11th form, Age: 17 years.

Ballads about Scotland by Theodor Fontane

Mythical Scotland

Theodor Fontane, "The Bridge on the Tay" ("Die Brück' am Tay")

This ballad is about the famous **Tay Bridge disaster** during a violent storm on December 28th, 1879. Theodor Fontane (1819-1898), who wrote numerous ballads about dramatic events from British and Scottish history, published the poem only 12 days later.
He uses a verbal reference to the three witches in "Macbeth" to introduce and end the ballad.
In that way it is the witches symbolizing the elements who not only predict the accident but cause the bridge to collapse, so that the train crossing it crashes into the water taking all the passengers with it. Until the end the train driver believes that the train will make it because of its modern technology.
This poem shows the stereotypical image of Scotland as the land of mythical creatures like witches, gnomes and fairies.

Desire for Independence

"Bannockburn"

Fontane's ballad from 1859, which is based upon a poem by Robert Burns, represents Robert Bruce's address to his fellow Scots before the battle at Bannockburn in 1314.
It shows that freedom and independence are very important to the Scots. They would rather die than be slaves.
Scottish desire for independence seems to be as strong in medieval time as today.

Love of Scotland [Patriotism and Pride]

"Archibald Douglas"

In this poem (from 1854) Archibald Douglas, a member of one the most powerful Scottish noble families, is said to have been banished because his relatives had rebelled against the king (James V). Seven years later he reminds the king how he used to play with him when James was a child at Stirling Castle. But the king is stubborn and does not let him come back into his homeland. So Archibald asks the king to kill him then. The king is so moved by Archibald's love of his country that he allows him to stay.
This poem mainly shows how much Scots love their country. Though hinting at Scottish rebelliousness, the ballad also shows that pride and honour are very important to the Scots. .

Texts by Katharina Ozelja, assisted by Igor Tsibulevskyy and Jan Niklas Kalden (12th form, Age: 18 years)

THE SCOTTISH SEEN BY THE FRENCH

The Scottish

The illustration above resumes very well what we think about Scottish people.
For French people, the Scots are associated to haunted castles and ghosts (maybe because of old movies like the ghost of Canterville or the dog of the Baskerville), Nessie (pictures, the newspapers, the TV news… give us some news about the investigations to find Nessie, even if a lot of people say it's a hoax), the haggis (traditional cooking is important for French people) but, first of all, the bagpipes and the kilt (the interceltic festival of Lorient, Braveheart…) : the traditional instrument of music and suit of the Scottish.

This is a pupil of the project wearing a Scottish beret

And if they don't play bagpipes, they are playing golf! 'Cause everybody knows that golf was created in Scotland, what explains the traditional suit that golf players usually wear (made with tartan?).

The Scottish are all red-haired and wear tartan and kilt.

They don't waste money.

Images and Stereotypes of the Scottish by the Portuguese

"Stop Hamish!
You're playing ma haggis!"

Scotland is known for the land of tradition, history, tartan weaved kilts, and Scottish whisky. When we think of a Scotsman and besides those images, one tends to associate them with the whole of United Kingdom. The cultural aspects of Scotland are often included in the British image, due to the fact that English is the first foreign language taught in Portuguese schools, and along with language skills, some cultural aspects are, obviously, included. Besides school, the British culture is very present among us: television, cinema, music and London's Big Ben are some of the icons to which the British are associated.

Scotland for most of us is landscapes, legends, myths, kilts, coldness and whisky, lots of it…..

Images of the Scots

They cherish their differences from the English and value their traditions; they're extremely proud of their nation; sometimes they're strict, sometimes they're inspired they have a sense of humour even when they criticize themselves and are very good hosts; they love football and England is their favourite opponent; they consume a lot of alcohol and tobacco.

Translated from the Portuguese version of the American Guide Express

A British man

In L'Europe expliquée aux Européens
Editions Antilogos

From the interviews, we got those images /stereotypes on the Scottish people

The younger ones do tend to see Scotland through its tradition ("14-20 - they have a funny way of dressing and they produce whisky, which is very well known"). Besides this well-known reputation, the younger do refer the patriotism relating to race and traditions ("Braveheart" must have influenced this conception) like the bagpipes. The pride of tradition does tend to be true if one admire the Edinburgh summer festival programme and go through the immense variety of performances previewed every year. Considered a close community, the cold turns them into heavy drinkers, rather rugby players than football ones, stern and "cloudy" like the weather.

As far as living conditions are concerned the adults interviewed refer the good standard of living and a nice lifestyle, besides some of the same images already referred: wearing kilts, and Scotch whisky. The adults between 36 and 50 keep the bagpipe and the whisky but consider the Scottish to be well- humoured people. They share the idea that the Scottish are interested in their culture,

traditions, are polite and willing to help the tourists. The concern with green spaces, taking care of natural landscapes and the care for environmental issues, like the streets cleanliness, brings them closer to the British, as stated by the adults up to 50. They are still considered fabulous people and to have a great heritage with lots of castles.
These conceptions often come from television influence and other media sources.

Stereotypes found in the Internet
Text + origin

Most of the stereotypes found in local Internet do recover some of the same already stated images.

The following list results from the direct research of students, whose names are shown in Bold:

Scotland, land of kilts, pipes, whisky, castles and amazing nature in the Highlands, along with ancient and traditional country:
- Scottish people consume /appreciate whisky a lot.
- They wear kilts only in festive dates.
- Scottish courage, whisky and history all together:
- William Wallace, a Scottish warrior, who led their fellows in the resistance against the English domination, imposed by King Edward I. Later, a whisky brand was named after him.

By Andreia Ganhão and Andreia Santos, 11º E

ISOLATION / INABILITY TO FIT IN

- The Scottish, a group of immigrants that have isolated themselves from the Portuguese people, have concentrated themselves in the Algarve, on the western coast and on farms along the Douro River, in the northern Portugal. Only a small minority try to fit in and learn the language. They have their own private schools, clinics, supermarkets, clubs and their own pubs. They have a positive image of Portugal, a dream country for pensioners.

By João Pereira, 11º E

NARROW MINDED

Everyone has their own classic stereotypes: the Scottish are known as narrow minded, the Chinese as hard workers, the Germans as stubborn, etc…

http://foros.abc.es/cgi-local/forosabc/ultimatebb.cgi?ubb=get_topic;f=31;t=002901

MEAN

Our minds and our relations with the others are full of preconceived misconceptions: "The Alentejanos are lazy", "The Scottish are mean", "People are selfish", and so on… Thus, they are dangerous and make us create unfair judgements on alentejanos athletes, generous Scottish and unselfish people…

http://www.genismo.com/logicatexto10.htm

WHERE IS THE PIPE?

"Many Scottish men want to get married wearing their traditional skirt but without the pipe…."

http://murcon.blogspot.com/2005/06/o-mistrio-do-til-desaparecido.html
By Madalena Siqueira e Cátia Marramaque, 10º A

CELTIC CULTURE'S INFLUENCE

Some modern and current stereotypes have been associated to Celtic culture, such as the image of warriors with helms with horns and side wings, like Asterix, celebrations with cups made of skulls from enemies.

http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celtas *By Ana Sofia e Teresa 10º A*

BEING LOYAL

The Scots are loyal to the family, the village, the local pub and the local soccer team. They are also loyal to their surrounding area, to religion, to fellow-workers and to friends.

WELL-EDUCATED

By the standards of Europe and North America, Scots are a very well-educated

PRIDE + SENSE OF HUMOUR + IRONY

The way Scots view themselves is often quite difficult for visitors to understand.
That view tends to be a mixture of outrageous pride and incredible self-sense of humour. It's a complex mixture. The complete Scottish patriot is a far rarer person than would be expected.
Typical Scots can never praise Scotland without a hint of irony in their voice and can never criticize it without betraying a deep love of their country.

SENTIMENTALISM

On many occasions, of course - at New Year, at weddings, ceilidhs, at parties, at major soccer games - Scots will dance, sing, kiss, embrace, cheer and let themselves go. Scots also have a tendency towards what can only be described as sentimentality. When a few Scots are gathered together, they tend to look back on a history of lost causes and what-might-have-been.

By André Neves and Carolina, 10º A

FROM POLAND:

Thanks to the latest influx of Poles into Scotland, the misconception of Britain and England as the same country no longer exists in popular opinion in Poland. The Scots have always been considered a distinct nation with Celtic heritage but now airline connections between Polish and Scottish cities make people aware of Scotland as a different country in geographical sense as well. Loch Ness or the Edinburgh Festival ceased to be the only Scottish topics in the media. Regular articles in the Polish press and numerous websites are full of information about Scottish lifestyle, institutions and people, and their past and present aspirations for an independent state. At the same time historic links between the two countries are being rediscovered. A lot of Poles are surprised to know that over 30,000 Scots settled in the 17th century Poland for economic and religious reasons.

BAGPIPES AND KILT

A man wearing a kilt and playing the bagpipes is unmistakably recognised as a Scot proud of his tradition. Most often he can be seen and heard during military parades although pictures of men competing in Highland Games are also characteristic.
http://www.ewszkocja.republika.pl/stereotyp.htm
While the association of particular tartan patterns with individual clans and families can be checked in encyclopaedias, the question of what is worn under a kilt stirs hot discussions, especially among the Polish skirt-wearing population.

A Scot. Drawing by Kamila Maciążek, III LO Kielce

BRAVE

The Scots are proud and brave who fought for freedom against the English, as in the film "Braveheart".

A fictional character in the Polish classic book and film "Pan Wolodyjowski", Hassling-Ketling of Elgin, is a brave, red-haired Scot and a man of honour.

MEAN

A guide explains to tourists: "These hollows in the rocks were carved thanks to a Scot who lost a penny coin here and told his friends about it"

That is one of many jokes about Scottish people being careful about their money. Interestingly, most of the Scottish jokes were translated from English. Another theory links this stereotype with the massive presence of Scottish merchants and peddlers who traded across Poland in the past and could be easily labelled as mean by the unsatisfied local buyer.
Historic documents mention some Scots in Poland who made fortunes in those times and became great philanthropists. The Poles who are living in Scotland think that the Scottish people are generous or even extravagant.
http://blogbiszopa.blog.onet.pl

WHISKY

The name "Scotch whisky" indicates the country of production and people in Poland believe that the Scotsman spends a lot of time in pubs drinking whisky and beer. He often gets drunk, noisy and is quarrelsome.

http://stereotyp.memebot.com/szkot.htm

EUROPEAN - SPANISH

BAD LUCK

From Portugal

The Portuguese have an old saying that says: From Spain we can't expect a good wind or a good marriage "and this implies that we should be suspicious of anything coming from Spain.

Do Portuguese people think that we Spaniards feel superior to them?

Yes. There is no point in looking for the reasons in the historic past of both countries when they were part of the Empire. The reasons are recent and due to socioeconomic motives. The truth is that they are poorer, they are less developed and that fact joined to a certain powerfulness of someone who, sometimes, feels stronger, it makes that when Spanish cross the border they show a degree of arrogance and even insolence towards them.

Generally speaking, one usually has a special relationship with his neighbours, depending on how some feel towards the others. In a way, it is a form of reaffirmation of the strongest as regards the weaker one.

Possibly, Spanish may adopt the same rules of behaviour that our French neighbours had had with us when we were forced to emigrate, in the 1960s, to a more developed country and to take jobs they did not want to do. In fact, when French people used to come as tourists to Spain with a favourable exchange rate for the franc ahead of peseta (approximately 1 franc = 12 pesetas) they seemed demanding and we apparently kind to them, having in mind francs were currencies which entered the country, although we really detested their demands.

Well, there is a similar case with the Portuguese, but the other way round. It is the poor country we could go with a favourable exchange rate (1 peseta = 2 or 3 escudos). That made us feel superior and we let them know, mainly in shopping matters which were the only things we could buy. That fact has become a normal practice.

Portuguese are very respectful people, they are very ceremonious. There is even a trend in Portugal, where Saramago is. This trend is for taking part of a same Iberia, where Portugal becomes another regional area. The truth is that although every country holds its own idiosyncrasy, we have many bonds that should join us more than separate.

CHRISTIAN IDENTITY

From Portugal

The image of Spain reflects the specific qualities of its people. Men in Spain are seen as loosing their Christian identity increasingly. This negative representation is becoming common in the oral and written literature of the European people. They have become a mixture of Jewish, Christian and Arab.

http://www.wharton.universia.net/index.cfm?fa=viewfeature&id=1324&language=portuguese

ANSWER

Religion in Spain, how are we seen from other countries?

Spain is seen as a religious country where religion takes part of our traditions and lives. The image spread to other countries is that of our Holy Week processions that take place mainly in Andalusia, our devotion for the Virgin besides folklore, feasts and popular fervour. A country where religion and state have been very closed, many people think that Spain is a denominational and traditionally catholic state and the Catholic church takes a relevant role.

Which is the present reality concerning religion in Spain?

It is true that the majority of Spanish population (77%) declare themselves as catholics. Most of them have been baptized, but there is a bellow average of practising people. Nowadays, Spanish people do not practise a lot. Certainly, belief and religiousness have decreased considerably, although many traditions are still alive for being part of our culture and lifestyle. In Spain, there are also islamic, protestant and others minorities, due to immigration, and they constitute 2,3 % of non-catholic religious believers. There is a great amount of people (18%) who do not identify themselves with any religion, they seem themselves as atheist or unbelievers.

The Article 16 of our Spanish Constitution states that:

"It is guaranteed ideological, religious and worship freedom of every single person or community without the only restriction, in their displays, of preserving public order established by law.

Nobody will be obliged to declare about his/ her ideology, religion or beliefs.

No religion will have a statal meaning. Public authorities will take into account religious beliefs in the Spanish society and will maintain the cooperative relationships between the Catholic Church and other religions.

Nowadays, the relationships with the Catholic Church are ruled by a series of international agreements signed by the government of Spain and the Holy See,

In 2007, the Church established a self-financing system.

CORRIDA
From Poland

Drawing by Kamila Maciążek, III LO Kielce

The most popular image of a Spaniard in Poland is that of a bull-fighter. Films and documentaries on TV present *corrida* as a national pastime. Travel agencies often advertise Pamplona festival with the running of the bulls, which was mentioned in Hemingway's *The Star Also Rises*.

Ferdinand the Bull remains one of the most favourite books among children, now also with a DVD version and a number of toys and gadgets.

However, corrida has also been the subject of critical programmes and articles in the media by organisations fighting for animals' rights.

ANSWER

NOT EVERYONE IN SPAIN LIKES BULLFIGHTS

It could be argued that we are facing an increasing lack of interest in bullfights. According to a recent survey (Gallup), 72 % of the Spanish population has no interest at all in bullfights whereas only 7 % is interested in such spectacles. Among young people, numbers are even higher: 81% is not interested at all in bullfights. In Andalusia 72% are indifferent to bullfights and In Catalonia the percentage goes up to 80.7 %.

Those in favour of bullfights are determined to include this shows in the Spanish traditional culture as one of its defining symbols; however many anti-bullfight associations and associations for the defence of natural life claim that the Spanish word *cultura* comes from a latin word that meant *grow, help to grow*, which is contrary to the action of killing, thus staing whether it is wise or not to kill and torture an animal for the simple reason of being a bull, or even risk a human life fro the sake of the show.

In fact, only last October, many artists, sportspeople… demonstrated in front of the Spanish Parliament in Madrid for the defence of the rights of the animals and against bullfights. This was the response of many citizens to the pro-bullfights lobby (powerful land owners, cattle farmers, bull-fighters…), that aim at "rescuing from oblivion" a show that makes no sense within a modern, civilized country, like Spain that wants to look into the future.

COUNTRY OF THE SUN

From France

Images of Spain come from the direct contact of French on holiday in our neighbour country: they are images of the most touristic areas: the Costa Brava, Valencia, Alicante and the Costa del Sol in the south.

- Beautiful landscapes of the Mediterranean sea and the coasts : pictures in tourism brochures (nobody notices the buildings)
- The sun: people don't say « I went to Spain » but « I went to the Sun Coast ».

ANSWER

There are certain myths partially true, such as to identify Spain with "sun and seaside".

"Tourism was our Marshall Plan (...) industrialised countries greatly backed the Spanish economy (...) it was the most determining factor of the Spanish economy development."

Manuel FRAGA IRIBARNE,
Minister for Information and Tourism (1962-1969)

Tourism has made a substantial contribution to Spain's modernisation and convergence with its European neighbours, especially during 1960s. The increase in the number of visitors and foreign exchange earnings provided great strenght to virtually the whole of the economic and social development of the country. Tourism also facilitated personal meetings that allowed Spanish society to appreciate the economic, social, political and cultural realities of the Western world. Mass tourism arrived to Spain from the middle 1950s and the regime of General Franco set considerable store by it, regarding it not only as a vluable economic resource but also as a means of securing tacit accepatance of his dictatorial rule by other countries.

First, tourism encouraged the convergence of Spanish economy with Western world economies, being a basic financial source for the development of the country, assuring its entry into some international economic organisations and accelerating policy-makers' foreign education. Moreover, the arrival of millions of visitors to Spain

helped Franco's regime to justify its existence and guarantee its continuity face to world public opinion, so the dictatorship became internationally accepted as a secondary element or a minor incident. In addition, tourism contributed to promote Spain abroad, diffusing a whole set of stereotypes that made possible the immediate identification and recognition of the country by foreigners. Thus, tourists behaved as intermediary actors between Spanish society and Western world facts. Their massive and regular presence in Spain induced a change of mentalities that ended up by favouring the pacific and all-accepted passage to democracy.

Sánchez Sánchez, E., "Tourism, Development and International Integration of Spain under Franco", in EBHA Annual Conference. Proceedings of the conference held at Barcelona, 16 – 18 September 2004.

DON QUIXOTE

http://www.editoracontexto.com.br/livro.php?livro_id=355

From Portugal

It's a land of conquerors, seductors and dreamers, homeland of Don Quixote, one the most important myths of universal culture. They keep on dreaming even after the Spanish civil war, one of the bloodiest episodes of the history of the 20th century.

ANSWER

Are we "Quixotes"?

The interpretation of our present time by means of our past is completely wrong. At the beginning of the 20th century, when Spain lost influence over the world and was far away from the empire of the 16th century, the Spanish were seen as proud people unable to admit their new location within the international context.

Foreign people who travelled around Spain long ago, transmitted abroad how they thought Spanish people were, mainly those from Castilla and Andalusia, for being the most visited places (ideas influenced by North American films and foreign novels) . Thus, the image of the Spanish was transmitted in a biased and wrong way, it was even distorted. In addition, the geographical location of Spain, in a corner of the European map, contributed to the lack of knowledge about our country creating the stereotyped image that we try to refute for being completely false.

On the other hand, to associate Don Quixote with pride is a sign of ignorance in relation to the novel and its main character. Don Quixote was presented as a man who lost his mind for reading poor literature, and whose aim was to fight against an unfair world to try to improve it. However, Cervantes provided the character with generosity, goodness and altruism which humanized him. And this benevolence made him closer to the reader making him/her smile, although sometimes life can be absurd and harsh.

This figure is far from pride and arrogance that some stereotypes add to this character.

FAMILY-ORIENTATED PEOPLE

From Poland

Spanish people are known to be family-orientated. They care of their children and respect the elder members of their families. These are the opinions of the people who have been interviewed and spent some time in Spain. A lot of leisure attractions for children support this view, though the names they are given after their fathers and mothers may be confusing.

ANSWER

According to the Institute for Family Policies (*www.ipfe.org*) the marriage rate, that is the number of weddings per 1,000 inhabitants, is decreasing. However, it has been stuck over the last twenty years in absolute terms. It is expected that by 2010 there will be as many marriages as breakdowns in a year.

Moreover, work and family life becomes difficult to reconcile in Spain according to *www.ipfe.org*, dated 7th November 2007. When talking about integrating work and family life, Spain is at the bottom of Europe, as stated by the research head at the European Foundation addressed to improve the working and living conditions, Enrique Fernández at the II National Congress.
Spanish working days are long and rigid being difficult to find part-time jobs according to the data provided by this agency of the European Union (WCS-2005). Only 12 % of Spanish workers claim to work part-time, a percentage which is reversed when talking about other European countries, Holland is an example, one out of two workers work part-time.

FLAMENCO

From France

This project of poster, creation of students for an exhibition about immigrants, shows a fan which identify the Spaniards.

Esmeralda, the gipsy girl in the great novel of Victor Hugo: « Notre Dame de Paris » (1831) and Carmen of Sevilla in the work of Prosper Mérimée (1845) as littérature characters which call to mind the image of flamenco.

Spain is also elegance and mild life in the dreams of romantic writers (Hugo, Théophile Gautier).

ANSWER

Flamenco has very old roots, it dates back to the 16th century. It was the result of people of different cultures living together in Andalusia (Jews, Arabs, Romany, Afros...).

In the 40s, during the dictatorship of Franco, flamenco became the leading musical genre par excellence, and it was widespread abroad. Flamenco artists such as Lola Flores, Manolo Caracol among others, were internationally known.

Radio and television (politically affected) influenced over the creation of this stereotype.

However, Montserrat Caballé, Plácido Domingo, Alejandro Sanz, Miguel Bosé, Maestro Rodrigo and bands like Amaral and many others, form the wide range of our musical genres internationally recognised.

Finally, we would like to mention Alejandro Iglesias and Paco de Lucía. The former is a composer who has been Oscar nominee twice thanks to his musical compositions for films. And the second is a guitarist critically acclaimed not only for being a talented flamenco musician but also for his collaboration in concerts with outstanding American jazz musicians.

Flamenco has not died, it is alive along with other musical genres.

FOOTBALL

From Poland

Spanish football is very popular in Poland thanks to Barça TV or other sports channels which cover matches in the Spanish League. Polish fans know that the Spanish players are among the best in the world who always fail in their national team at major tournaments. People in Spain are either fans of Real Madrid or Barcelona, who declare everlasting contempt or even hatred for each other. Sports commentators point to the rivalry between the regions these two clubs represent.

(*http://naukawhiszpanii.w.interia.pl/*)

ANSWER

SPORTS

Although football seems to be the most or the only sport followed by Spanish people, other sports such as tennis, basketball, Formula 1 among others, are also seen on television and practised.

In addition, the most outstanding figures of our national sports were awarded by the Spanish Sports Press Assossiation last February. The list of sportsmen and sportswomen included: Basketball National Team (masculine and femenine), Volleyball National Team, Gemma Mengual and Paola Tirados (synchronized swimming), Rafael Nadal (tennis), Gervasio Deferr (gymnastics), Jorge Lorenzo (motorcycling) and many others. Thus, not only are football matches seen but also other disciplines are broadcast, although the football industry takes and important role.

A final aspect has to be taken into account, the difference between men and women when practising a sport. Women prefer walking, swimming and gymnastics, while men like playing football and basketball in their free time, as is pointed out by a study carried out by the Spanish Women Institute entitled "Attitudes and Sports Practice of Spanish Women". Another proof of the diversity of sports chosen.

RACISM IN SPORT

Unfortunately, the emission of monkey sounds against black players, anti-Semitic songs and even the use of slogans show a negative view of Spain. But, it must be highlightened that these manisfestations are produced by a few people mainly belonging to the extreme right.

In fact, the "Observatory of Racism and Violence in Sport" was created to keep a respectful attitude in sports events. The main aims of this organisation are to eliminate racist manifestations, to promote cultural integration and to elaborate social campaigns.

Different policies are developed to avoid racism such as the statement of Zero Tolerance at Montmeló Circuit. Thus, we would like to say that racist actions shown by mass media are only carried out by a small group of people.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Attitudes and Sports Practice of Spanish Women (2006), Telecyl Studios, National Women Institute.

Duran, J., Jiménez, P. J. (2006). *Football and Racism: a Scientific and Social Problem*. International Review of Sports Science. 3 (2), 68-94.

Bayén, M. (2008).*El Circuit declara la tolerancia cero contra el racismo*, "Sport" newspaper, 37.

LAZY

From Romania

Sometimes the Spanish can be lazy, as they have their famous "siesta" when they do nothing for two hours in the middle of the day. They also delay things a lot.

ANSWER

Are we lazy? Do we avoid our duties by saying "Come back tomorrow"?
In the 19th century, Mariano José de Larra –one of the most important romanticist writers- published a journalistic article that criticized the lack of efficiency of the government employees. That article was entitled "Come back tomorrow", referring clearly to the answers found by anyone trying to carry out any kind of operation in a Spanish government organization.
This viewpoint seems to remain throughout the years, although it does not approach to reality. In the *3rd International Congress on the Human Resources Management within the Public Administration*, Carlos Ramió proved the so-called government employees inefficiency was unreal, demonstrating his analysis by using statistics. Mr. Ramió explained that "within an international context, according to the World Value Survey, Spain has got "a reliability index within the Administration" of a 41%, similar to countries as Germany, Austria or Finland". To this statement, he added that Spanish people do not trust in the Administration when they are asked about it in a general way, but they feel extremely confident if they are asked about specific administrations, services or government employees. Citizens highly respect institutions that are near to them. Mr. Ramió finally concluded that "Spanish people do not have a negative image of the civil servants".

LOVERS OF NATURE

From Germany

Lovers of nature get their money's worth because there are so many ways to spend the time in free varied nature, go biking, hiking or just relaxing in the sun (*re. there's primeval forest and not far away ravines characterise the landscape because of several climatic zones). It's even called paradise.

(Linn Schröder 13th grade, aged 18)

ANSWER

Germans believe that Spanish people are not much concerned with recycling and caring about our environment. 'Entorno' Institution (BCSD), that is the Spanish Committee which promotes Sustainable Development, claims that an important percentage of Spaniards do not have clear ideas of the Kioto agreements. However, a 70% are worried about our environment, most of them being not much informed though.

Regarding recycling, the report continues by saying that an 80% care about water and electricity consumption and a 60% recycle glass, paper, cans and plastic.

SIESTA

From Poland

This word is sometimes used in Polish to denote a break from work. With reference to Spanish people it points not only to a different work pattern, but to a more relad lifestyle. Guidebooks for people travelling to work in Spain suggest that efficiency rather than long hours spent at work is a key to a successful career (*http://praca.gazeta.pl*).

ANSWER

It is believed abroad that all Spanish people sleep "siesta" (a little while after having lunch) and work little. This is false.

There are unlucky Spanish who cannot have lunch at home, and consequently, they cannot sleep "siesta". Although it is a healthy habit, the Spanish are not those who practice it more. According to a wide comparative research about sleeping disorders among the Europeans appeared in the magazine *Neurology*, 22% of Germans assure they sleep "siesta" at least three times a week. They are followed by the Italians (16%) and the British (15%). Spain and Portugal occupy the fourth and fifth place of the ranking. Just 9% of the Spanish and 8% of the Portuguese take advantage of the time after lunch to sleep.

On the other hand, sleeping "siesta" has benefits such as to favour our calmness, to reduce anxiety and to stimulate our memory, as in an article of the newspaper *ABC* was pointed out last year.

SPAIN AS A TOURISM RESORT

From Germany

In the tourist broschure "Wikinger Reisen '08, Wandern in Europa" (Wikinger Travelling. Hiking in Europe) Spain is portrayed only with positive stereotypes in this catalogue. It's discribed as a country spoilt with sun, beaches, Sangria, delicious food, hospitality and bullfights. It's also suitable for people who are interested in sights, culture and arts.
It's a mountainous country with 18 nature- and 5 national parks and the enchantingly beautiful landscape invites to go hiking.
Spain is presented to be the best and diverse country for a German to spend his holiday.

(Linn Schröder 13th grade, aged 18)

ANSWER

It is well known that the sun and having good weather conditions make Spain a most than desired tourist resort. Benidorm being a good example as the sun is always shining, even in November you can sunbathe or bathe in the sea.

Unfortunately, there have been campaigns to bring the Costa Blanca capital of tourism into disrepute. One out of four tourists come from the United Kingdom. *" El enésimo ataque mediático del Reino Unido a la localidad de Benidorm. ... los medios de comunicación no aflojan en una incansable campaña de descrédito con objetivos y motivaciones poco claras*." ABC newspaper dated 26th February 2008. Their objective being "*Divert tourist flows from United Kingdom to other resorts"* EL MUNDO newspaper dated 25th February 2008.

SELFISHNESS TOWARDS THEIR LANGUAGE

From Portugal

Less positive statements relate to the selfishness towards their language, or resistance to learn foreign ones, laziness associated with the traditional siesta period.

ANSWER

The study of other languages, mainly English, is a true fact in every school in Spain. Children are offered English as a compulsory subject from 6 years old until they finish their schooling stage. Spain highly promotes the learning of foreign languages.

It also should be taken into account the fact that the television and the cinema haven't broadcasted in original version for decades, things are starting to change hopefully. Finland and Holland are good examples to be followed. The fact of broadcasting dubbed programmes and movies for decades has affected the usage and learning of other languages.

Spanish people show great interest in learning English, being the language of international communication. Last year 150,000 Spaniards travelled abroad to attend a foreign language course. 94% studied English and 65% were students underage. Other 45,000 students were given a scholarship by the Ministry of Education to study abroad, which is a good indicator of the effort and the investment in learning languages. (*www.elpais.com dated 23th April 2008*).

In turn, the Community of Madrid, will open another 33 bilingual education schools to be added to the 147 schools that are on, in order to foster English, according to the Educational weekly journal 'Magisterio' dated 17th April 2008.

TALKATIVE, LOUD

From Germany

The Spanish are talkative and loud.
This image of the Spanish is from the book "Gebrauchsanweisung Spanien" (User's Manual for Spain). It is written by a German who has been living in Spain for som time and therefore written from the German point of view.
For Germans the Spanish appear to be very talkative and loud and at times do not even listen to the people they are having a conversation with because all they have in mind is to tell him as as much as they can whether he listens or not. The author explains that for Germans the quality and deepness of a conversation is important. For the Spanish the company and being together is the most important point in a conversation.

(Karmen, 13th grade - aged18)

ANSWER

In general terms, it seems to be true that, on average, Spanish people talk very loud. That's the opinion of Reiner Wandler, a German journalist who has lived in Spain since 1992 "Yes, they talk very loud even face to face. Spanish people get too close when talking and gesticulate, which is a bit odd at the beginning." (Educational journal 'Escuela', dated 18th October 2007.

SPAIN SEEN BY POLAND

To an average Pole, Spain appears to be an attractive tourist destination because of the wonderful weather, as well as a modern country with thriving economy and democratic structures. It has often been presented by pro-European political parties in Poland as a model example of a successful integration of a similar-sized country with the EU. That is why positive opinions prevail in all kinds of surveys on the Spanish people. Spain is also referred to as the homeland of Cervantes and his literary hero, Don Quixote, whose tilting at windmills was often compared to idealistic ideas about Poland.

OTHER STEREOTYPES and IMAGES

FROM FRANCE

The Spaniards

Turists stay on holiday in the Valencia area which is the cradle of the paella : turists love it ! The national Spanish dish is the paella.

- on spanish cooking sites, the first recipe you can read is a paella one (*http://www.la vraiepaella.fr/* or *http://www.goosto.fr/recette-de-cuisine/theme/cuisine-espagnole-10002319.htm*)
- in lenguage schoolbooks, pupils learn imperative conjugation from a paella recipe.
- This poster is an invitation of Spanish immigrants in Paris to share an enormous paella with the people living around the Aligre Place. So, they contribute to keep the image of national dish.

Spain is also elegance and mild life in the dreams of romantic writers (Hugo, Théophile Gautier).

Sentences in relation with Spain :

It's a Spanish inn: sentence used by Cédric Klapisch as a tittle for his movie (2OO2) about the experience of European programs of exchange for students (Erasmus).

To built castles in Spain

To fight against windmills: episode of Don Quixote.

.

FROM POLAND

GOOD-LOOKING PEOPLE

Spanish men are seen as handsome and dark-haired with a moustache and women in Spain as beautiful dancers wearing traditional clothes. This image is not shared only among people who frequently visit solaria in pursuit of beauty, but is generally acknowledged by viewers who watch a popular TV programme on Europeans, holiday-makers who go to the International Folk Festival in Zywiec or readers of popular literature (Harlequin writers would disappoint their female readers if they did not fill romantic scenes with Spanish lovers).

HOT-TEMPERED PEOPLE

Spanish people are thought in Poland to be quick-tempered. This opinion is probably based on over-generalization that all south-Europeans tend to lose their temper quite easily. But some see people with hot temperament as those who sing, dance and love with passion.

SPANISH CUISINE

The Spaniards who own restaurants in Poland are renowned for serving good traditional Spanish meals. *Paella* or *tapas* are becoming less exotic and can be found in the menus of non-Spanish restaurants or in supermarkets. Spanish food, being part of Mediterranean cuisine, is generally considered healthy and is recommended by dieteticians. Still, those Poles who order seafood are thought to be either very brave or very hungry, or have had too much Spanish wine. Guidebooks to Spain stress that Spanish people drink a lot of wine and never get drunk. This view has not changed since the 16th century, when a Polish historian Benedykt Chlebowski in his *Mirrors of Geniuses* observed that the Spaniards are short, slow, proud and sober (*http://mroczna.art.pl/literatura/leyendanegra/*).

SPANISH HOSPITALITY

People in Spain are said to be friendly and kind to all foreigners, no matter where you come from, what colour of skin you have or what religion you follow. They are ready to help you out of any difficult situation. They will chat to you, forcing your attention with a touch, a pat on the shoulder or grabbing your hand, and in no time, literally, you are embraced with cordiality. The Poles who have experienced such warmth of feelings under the hot Spanish sun reflected with surprise that, in comparison with their Spanish hosts, they are reserved (*http://praca.gazeta.pl*).

UNPUNCTUALITY

According to the Poles who are working in Spain, Spanish people are notorious for their unpunctuality. Guidebooks describe Spain as “a paradise for latecomers”. Not only can they be over 30 min late for the meeting, but they will hardly ever keep their promises and try to postpone anything they can. *Maňana* is the magic word here that best describes their attitude. The Polish workers add, however, that a typical Spaniard sees promising as a more decent way of dealing with foreigners than refusing, which otherwise would likely hurt or offend his guest.

FROM PORTUGAL

Spain Towards Europe with Don Quixote and Sancho, too

Spain is our neighbour. The knowledge of our neighbours has been influenced by History and throughout the years. If, in the past, we have allways tried to defend ourselves from them, in the present, we sometimes feel that we were finally invaded: if not by the troups, then by the economical superior competitvity. Most Portuguese have already been to Spain, even if close to the border, and this image is changing gradually. The animosity towards our neighbours is changing and evolving towards some appreciation by their way of life, their accomplishments and their respect for their heritage and also towards us, their neighbours. It is possible to state that today we do accept each others with no hard feelings anymore.

For most of us, nowadays, Spain means fiesta, paella, sangria, torrone, caramillos con piñones, monuments and joy of life. On the other hand, it also means strong religious feelings, respect for their own culture and productivity.

Results of the interviews

The majority of the statements were quite positive and even flattering on our neighbours which reinforces the stated above. Young people stated that the Spanish were very good hosts and appreciated good life .Expressions like "very good hosts", "developed country", "appreciate good life, rational, educated and hardworking". These feelings come from personal experience (some of the interviewees have been there more than once). Less positive statements relate to the selfishness towards their language, or resistance to learn foreign ones, laziness associated with the traditional siesta period. Our neighbours are reputed to appreciate fiesta and culture, they have a strong economy in the European context and a good standard of living, their economical development is referred as being much better than the Portuguese one.

Adults stated that the Spanish were friendly, religious, that their economy was stronger and prosperous and that their standard of living was higher than the Portuguese one and expressions like "a warm people", "appreciate beauty", "are very religious" and strong economy confirm this idea. On the character side "friendly", "warm and cheerful". As far as religion is concerned, our neighbours do tend to take it seriously: "processions and are very religious". Some other state they like the Portuguese as our culture is similar to theirs and that they are better prepared for the future. This improvement comes from the idea that the government provides conditions for a better standard of living and there are better career prospects.

Finally, other positive aspects do relate to the fact that they are "a are a Latin people in a warm and sunny country" and a "very dynamic and entrepreneurial people, modern and economically stable". The reasons pointed mention that they are "ahead of us, because they were able to use European funding efficiently to develop their country". The interviewed think that our neighbours like us, and they are considered as nice, good hosts and talkative, nice and good hosts.

Further information on the interviews can be found in the first document sent.

Stereotypes found in the Internet
Text + origin

We kept the original text as it is easily considered to the next stage of this project.

CONFUSION/ MESS

The Portuguese have a word to refer to something messy and confusing and that is " espanholada " which in English could be "something Spanish".

From a Portuguese Dictionary of Popular Expressions

BEACH / SUN / FUN

We associate Spain with these references.

http://www.wharton.universia.net/index.cfm?fa=viewfeature&id=1324&language=portuguese

KIND / FRIENDLY

- The Spanish are kind and friendly on one hand and easily irritable on the other.

STRONG ECONOMY

- Spain was, once, one of the poorest and conservative nations of western Europe, is now one of the biggest world economies.

http://www.editoracontexto.com.br/livro.php?livro_id=355~

DETERMINED

- They seem to be strongly motivated as they carry on with their lives quietly even with the constant menace of the independence (Basque country) movements.

http://www.editoracontexto.com.br/livro.php?livro_id=355

CONQUERORS

It's a land of conquerors.

http://www.editoracontexto.com.br/livro.php?livro_id=355

NOISY / LATIN

- The Spanish are a noisy, typical Latin people

http://www.sindromedeestocolmo.com/archives/2004/03/estereotipos_da.html

PROUD but NICE

The Spaniard: proud but nice.
The Spaniards have overwhelmed us for centuries.
(Translation)

- Y viva Espana!
- Idiot!
- It is true that they do have good reasons to be proud of…

Spain has been the cradle of legendary characters such as the "Bela of Cadiz" and the ugly one from Madrid.

In *L'Europe expliquée aux Européens,* Editions Antilogos

SOCIALIZING

The Spaniards like socializing a lot, they go out a lot and meet friends.

Translated from American Guide Express (Portuguese version) on Spain

FAMILY-ORIENTED

They are also very family-oriented and like children a lot.

Translated from American Guide Express (Portuguese version) on Spain.

DISRESPECT FOR DEADLINES

Spanish tend to disrespect deadlines.

Translated from American Guide Express (Portuguese version) on Spain

FROM SCOTLAND

Results of the interviews

WHAT DO YOU THINK	REASON	GENDER	AGE GROUP
Great	Friendly helpful even though you are stranger. Into family and friends. Liked to talk about all of UK.	Female	41 - 60
Needy	Moany and demanding.	Male	21 - 40
Friendly	Interested in other countries. Inquisitive	Male	41 - 60
Rude/Ignorant	Behaviour of football fans i.e. making monkey noises at other people (black) being racist.	Female	11 - 20
Happy	Friendly and helpful.	Male	11 - 20
Grumpy and Rude	Waiters are nice. If you bump into people by accident they moan at you.	Female	11 - 20
Very vocal	Not friendly, too many tourists bad reputation. Like children.	Female	41 - 60
Lively	Sociable and friendly. Welcoming.	Female	41 - 60
Friendly and relaxed	Laid back (if you can speak their language) helpful.	Male	41 - 60
Lively	Cultural, sociable, very open, passionate and friendly	Female	21 - 40
Nice	Haven't met any that aren't.	Female	21 – 40
Friendly	The impression I get from holiday resort.	Female	21 – 40
Flamboyant	Their parties – the impression they give.	Female	21 – 40
They speak fast	Was told by my Spanish teacher.	Female	1 – 10
Dancing ladies	What you see in magazines and media.	Female	11 - 20
Easy going and relaxed	Impression given from their culture and the people met.	Male	21 – 40
Their dancing	That is all I know	Female	21 – 40
Outfits they wear	Don't know much else about them	Female	11 – 20
Bright and lovely	Climate and Country suggests this of the people.	Female	41 – 60
Footballers	They are better than Scotland	Male	11 - 20

FROM GERMANY

CHAOTIC

Spanish people are said to be chaotic and are not interested in any rules.
The first example to this topic is that most of the Spanish do not care when they see traffic lights. Because of that it is really difficult to cross a street in Spain. But of course the pedestrians ignore the pedestrian signals as well. To a German this might seem a little strange, especially when adults, accompanied by children, cross the street ignoring the signal. The only sign that most of the drivers observe is the zebra crossing. I will explain this phenomenon after the next example. At first sight, this seems to be something totally different, but most of the Spanish do not care for the environment. There are rules existing like separating rubbish or not to pollute the environment by throwing rubbish into it. But a lot of Spanish people are not interested in these rules.
The reason for both of these types of behaviour is that Spanish people do not like to subordinate to these rules. I believe that they accept the zebra crossing because it is more a recommendation than a rule and because they like children (who normally have to cross the street at these points).
In comparison to Germany you can see again that Spanish people act totally different. In Germany it is important to follow rules like these and people who do not accept them are seen as outsiders. Because of this it is so difficult for Germans to accept this Spanish mentality.

Cliche taken from "Gebrauchsanweisung für Spanien"(User's Manual Spain) by Paul Ingendaay.
(Maren Koch, 13th grade – aged 18)

COUNTRY OF THE SUN

In tourist broschures like "Spanien – Alltours, Nov-April 07/08" the word that strikes most is the word "sun". Using headlines like "Where the Sun is at home" or "Where Andalusia bathes in the Sun"and a table with data about the weather with a special category"number of sunny hours" the broschures gvie the impression that in Spain bad weather doesn't exist. This is still emphasized by fotographs showing spotless blue sky without exception.

(Tina Fiedler, 18, 13th grade)

LOUD

One cliche that exists in Germany is that the Spanish people are a lot louder than the Germans. I believe that this impression comes into existence when German tourists enter a Spanish bar or a restaurant. The noise level is much higher than in German restaurants because everyone is talking. In these conversations it is not as important as in Germany to talk about something of great significance or to listen attentively to the other one. It is more important to talk and to create a relaxed atmosphere. The Spanish people lead a conversation (at least in their free time) because they want to be entertained and not because they have to discuss any topic. Because of that they can talk at any time about every topic. I also made this experience, when I was in Spain.
An interesting statistic in this context says that the Spanish people are the second loudest people in the world (directly after the Japanese by the way).
As a result I can say that this cliche about the Spanish is right. But to understand it you have to know that the Spanish have another way of communication and that the do not have the same aim like Germans when they start talking. I would rather say that this way of communication is more open, more direct and more flexible. Another situation where you can see that Spanish people are also less formal than Germans is when you get to know someone new: for example a friend of a relative of yours. It is absolutely usual to use the familiar form if you talk to someone you just got to know.

Cliche taken from "Gebrauchsanweisung für Spanien"(User's Manual Spain) by Paul Ingendaay.
(Maren Koch, 13th grade – aged 18)

MANANA

Apart from living a life full of activities with their families and friends there is a tendency to postpone work on the next day, referring to "Manana"(tomorrow).

(13th grade – aged 17, own experiences)

MACHISMO

For Germans Spanish men seem to be machos: They don't help with keeping the house, rule in the family and have an eye for every woman. It also means that they have a certain idea of honour that has to be defended. They find their male role very important and think that the man has got the power in society.
In the German language "macho" as a loanword is used for a man who acts like that.
(9th grade)

PASSION

For Germans Spaniards are very passionate. This image is based upon visits to Spain and the impressions you get seeing the bull fights on television.- You have to be passionate to enjoy this! Germans notice that in Spain people talk fast, loud and a lot, which is why we also think that Spaniards are passionate and hot-headed.
(10th grade)

PROUD

In Germany many people think that Spaniards are very proud. A well-known saying in Schiller's "Don Carlos" (1787) gives some early evidence:
"He is proud like a Spaniard."

RUSTIC MEDITERRANEAN STYLE

What Germans connect with Spanish houses and their interior can be found out by visiting Spanish restaurants – The "Maredo" and the "O'Atlantico" in Hannover: The restaurants have a rustic interior with round shaped stone walls and maritime accessoires like fishing nets to give it the mediterranean atmosphere. Also the colours of the Spanish flag in different nuances are everywhere to be seen and emphasize the southern Atmosphere. Additionally, you hear Flamenco music. Thus they are quite different from restaurants in Spain, which have a very simple interior without the mediterranean requisites.

(research by Viktoria Lessin & Sophie von der Leyen, 13th grade, aged 18)

SIESTA

For many people from Germany the Siesta is a main characteristic of Spanish life. When travelling in Spain you hardly meet a soul in the streets around noon. That is why one easily thinks that Spaniards are lazy, but having been to Spain it is clear that around noon it is just too hot to work in Spain. They work at night and flee from the sun at noon.
(10th grade)

UNPUNCTUALITY

There is the image in Germany that Spaniards are unpunctual. This is an impression you get from contemporary travel reports and from personal experience. Another point is that there don't seem to be time tables for busses everywhere in Spain.
(10th grade)

WAY OF DRIVING

Another distinctive feature of the Spanish – from the German perspective – is the way of driving. In Spanish traffic rules, speed restrictions and politeness are not of importance.
This image is also taken from the book "Gebrauchsanweisung Spanien" (User's Manual for Spain). The author explains that it just does not seem important enough to the Spanish to show gestures of gratitude or politeness in traffic. Pedestrians have to care for themselves. They are a distraction of the flow of traffic. That is why you cannot be sure that cars will wait for you to cross the street at a crosswalk.

(Karmen, 13th grade - aged18)

Cheerful, serene warm-hearted, nice, kind commonly assumed because of the cheerful music we connect with Spain; (Music we listen to, e.g. Marquess); because of the number of feasts Spaniards celebrate (cf. postcards)

Open, extroverted a consequence of bullfighting (if one fights a bull, one has to show one's courage, which means that one cannot be shy or reserved.

Energetic, dominant, vivacious, exuberant self-confident, courageous as seen in bullfights; the colour red is a dominant colour (cf. the torero's red cloth)
Loud, noisy, quick-tempered, like a macho In bullfighting people want to show off

School book = stereotypes

To get to know another country better, the language is one of the most important aspects, because only through learning and finally being able to speak the language of this country, you can communicate with the native people and can understand their culture, tradition and way of life.
Therefore the school books for learning a new language are extremely important and form the first "contact" with the new country. For this reason there should not be any stereotypes or prejudices in school books, but they should give the pupil a realistic and graphic description of the foreign country.

To investigate whether this is given or not, I took a school book for learning Spanish, called "Encuentros - metodo de espanol" and tried to figure out, if there are any stereotypes in it:
While teaching the basics of Spanish, the book always connects grammar and vocabulary with information about Spain in general and other Spanish speaking countries (in Latin America).
So the content of "Encuentros" includes among others the following subjects:
Latin America, Spanish and Latin American music (from native singers) and dance, the history of different countries (e.g. Chile), information about different cities (e.g. Sevilla) and different Spanish festivals (e.g. Sanfermines), biographies and work of Spanish artists and writers...
As you can see there is a lot of varied information included in this particular school book.
Apart from this there is a part in the back of the book with a dictionary that relates to the geography, history and institutions of Spain and Latin America.
This appendix contains small texts about famous Spanish or Latin American people and places.
All in all "Encuentros" shows its pupils a wide range of information, through which stereotypes and wrong opinions about natives are almost completely avoided. Even quite the opposite: you learn a lot about the country itself and the habitants of it! Hopefully all the Spanish school books are this good...

EUROPEAN - TURKISH

Explanation concerning contributions about Turkey

Our Turkish partners, with whom we had cooperated very well in the first year of our Comenius project, were not granted the prolongation of the project for another 2 years and thus did not get any further funds from the EU. Quite unfortunately, the same happened to our Scottish friends. We had not been able to imagine this, since - from our point of view - there were good reasons to hope for the prolongation of the contracts with both countries: The meeting at which we planned the second year took place in Glasgow, and the Scottish as well as the Turkish partners were seriously involved in the preparations for the second year (2007/08). Because of the many connections between Turks and Germans we were all the more certain that we would go on working together. Originally we had agreed with our Turkish partners to continue the project via the Internet. In the end this did not prove possible as after the failure of the application the Turkish partners were not allowed to work on the project either inside or outside school.

We regret this all the more as - for instance in Germany - the pupils dealt with Turkey in their political science lessons and thus were quite willing to write even longer texts about stereotypes of Turkey. As these texts are in part based on German newspapers whose views might be rather one-sided, our Turkish friends disagree with what has been said in a number of cases, but have not had the opportunity to have their students formulate pertinent comments explaining the Turkish point of view. Such comments might of course have helped our students to gain a more balanced view, which, after all, is the idea of the project.

As a matter of fact, all of us know that there is a large variety of attitudes - more conservative and more progressive ones - towards certain controversial issues among our Turkish fellow citizens in Germany and in Turkey as well. But we are sure that we would have found enough common ground between us if both sides had been able to express their views and had thus been able to learn from one another.

FROM GERMANY:

DANGEROUS

In Germany a lot of people think that the Turks mean mischief.
The Cartoon shows the perception about the Turks, especially about going there on holidays. Its not safe anymore. The cartoon was drawn at the time of discussions about the accession from the Turks to the EU.
The cartoonist sees this accession very critical. The Turks have something the EU like to have - maybe crude oil! The Turks want the money and give the required item to the EU but not without bringing problems along with. Turkey is having a lot of problems with for example the PKK (riots, bloody assaults etc.). Besides this the human rights are not enough respected in that country.
Regardless of which decision the EU will make about the joining of the Turks, a lot of people have negative preconceptions about Turkish people in general.
(Jacqueline Benjamin, Kurs Politik/Wirtschaft 13 - grundlegendes Niveau (GAD))

HYPOCRITES

In Germany a lot of people think that the Turks a hypocrites. They want to join in the EU but they do not really want to change their ethical values. The Islamic country and respectively the government just pretend to undergo a radical change and correct the shortfalls and satisfy the criteria of the EU.

http://www.stuttmann-karikaturen.de/karikatur.php

For the EU a short term conduct on the part of the Turkish government is too fraught with risk. A lot of Germans think that despite of the western embossed policy of the Turks, the Islam will enter Europe. Another criticism is that the identity of the EU could recede if occidental and religious values persist together. The Catholic Church is very important in the EU.
Besides these arguments the aspect of the minor freedom of opinion especially the religious liberty and the offences against the human rights are very important for the EU and the decision about the accession of the Turks.
(Andreas Fricke und Patricia Olsen, Kurs Politik/Wirtschaft 13 - grundlegendes Niveau (GAD))

TURKEY GETS MODERN

The German website of the Eurovision Song Contest (*www. euro vision, de*) gives much information about the countries which take part in the contest. It also gives information about Turkey: historical and geographical information, information about the Turkish Society; this information is changing every year. In the last years, one could see pictures of Turkey, and the Turkish singers, which course also forms an opinion about Turkey and the Turkish people as well as their culture.

On the site of the information, are mostly news like "Turkey has changed" or "Turkey gets modern"- these are written mostly after the year 2003, the year which brought the victory to Turkey with Sertab Erener. The "modern" kind of Turkey was the English Song, which also is the difference to the years before, and the performance on stage, which is not based on folkloristic elements anymore.

There are also information about the next contest, and the expected Turkish singers (Mor ve Otesi).

All these information are important for the Germans as well as for the Europeans because everyone gets same opinions about Turkey and maybe changes his opinion, too. For instance words like "gets modern" and pictures are very important for the viewer. In my opinion, the information is very good and exact, and Turkey gets more and more a better place in Europe.
But I also think that on this site generally every Country has got a "make-up" look, and they are trying to overdress some prejudices. If I could organize this site, I would have given the information more uncommitted and neutral to prevent prejudices and exaggerations.

As in the German press the Turkish and most of all young Turkish people are represented by those who are involved in problems or in crime in Germany many people have a negative image of Turkish people.
So there might be the problem that reading about Turkey on this webpage it is hard to make a link to the Turkish people living in Germany as they seem to be very different from what the modern Turkey appears to be.
In Europe we could build a good community by overcoming the prejudices that we have.

(Yunus Yagiz, 13th grade, aged 18)

Typically Turkish?

Topic: The representation of Turks in German TV
Sources: court shows ("Richterin Barbara Salesch"), talk shows ("Britt", "Oliver Geissen", Talk, Talk, Talk", "Andreas Türk"), TV series ("Türkisch für Anfänger" – Turkisj for Beginners)
Criteria/ assumption: appearance and language, custom and tradition, behaviours and characteristics

Results of the examination:

Appearance:

Most Turks have got dark hair and a darker skin colour. Older Turkish people tend to be a little overweight. Many of the religious Turkish women wear a headscarf and jewellery. In general they are dressed unobtrusively /their clothes appear to be unobtrusive. Young male Turks are mostly dressed very provocatively (white pants, a dollar chain/ necklace, pants tugged in by socks, etc.). They have gelled hair.

Language:

Young Turks often use colloquial and or insulting language. Furthermore they use a lot of anglicism. Many of them have got a "sch-"accent and pronounce words more stressed. Older people have got little or no knowledge of German at all.

Customs and tradition:

Turkish people are very religious and follow the rules of their religion (Islam) e.g. they do not eat pork, they are not allowed to commit adultery and they pray five times a day in the direction of Mecca. Women have to wear headscarves and are subordinate to men. A Turkish man is allowed to have more than one woman at a time.

Characteristics and ways of behaviour:

In Media Turks often do have a bad knowledge of German. They appear to be aggressive, selfish, fast offended, rude, rough, quarrelsome and jealous.
A lot of the Turks living in Germany are sad and horrified when they have to return to Turkey; they would rather stay in Germany.
The man is the centre of the family, behaves quite casually and macho like.
Relationships within the family are very important for Turkish people e.g. older brothers watches over/ take care for younger sisters and have an eye on them that they don't wear too short skirts.

Human Rights and the Protection of Minorities

Human rights and the protection of minorities are mostly dealt with in the German media in connection with emotionally charged individual cases. It is mainly problems with the Kurds and the Armenians that attract media attention. The impression gained from German media is that the Turkish state is trying to keep the press away from abuses and to hush up violations of human rights.
Human rights do not always seem to be respected by the courts; and people who are thought to be undesirable in the eyes of the state are abused, tortured or oppressed.

When Turkey started killing Armenians during World War I, they committed genocide, from a German point of view; but this is denied in Turkey even today, because of Turkish national pride. In German media this denial also serves to show that in Turkey religion, in this case Christianity, is suppressed.
The Kurds are refused the right to a nation of their own and they are the victims of Turkish oppression. In Germany it is the Kurds themselves who propagate this picture. There is a blog in German (dengeazadi.de), posted by a Kurd, which contains regular reports on violations of civil and human rights. The fate of a Kurdish journalist suffering under Turkish justice was dealt with here (on 13/5/ 07) and on the website of a German public service broadcasting company. This website refers to the man's 'social death'.
A topic often covered in the German media is the assassination of Hrant Dink, an Armenian journalist in Turkey. The way "Tagesschau.de ",(Daily News) another public service TV institution, reported on the case, is emplary: On the occasion of a public mourning , a year after Dink's assassination, it is the position of his relatives that is explained, in particular their complaint that the security authorities are not doing enough for the solution of the case.

The fact that "Die Welt online"(The World) writes on 18.January 08 "the murder … has deeply moved Turkish society " may indicate a positive change. On the other hand newspapers also write about the increase of violence and hostility.

Conclusion:

The German press shows a divided and differentiated picture of human rights and the protection of minorities in Turkey, which mainly focuses upon the 'victims' and of course the minority groups. Reporting is differentiated and guarded, which means that the media mostly publish interviews, use

quotes or indirect speech, but only rarely issue comments about the whole complex of minority protection and human rights. It is reasonable to assume that these topics seem too precarious to the media because of the controversial question of Turkey joining the EU and the high percentage of Turks in Germany.

(Lessons in Politics, 11th form, aged 16 –18years) Text by Marius Meinert, Joris Sprengeler, Armin Karim,Nezir Cabuk.

Doubts about Turkey's judicial system - the case of Marco Weiss

(Turkey – a State under the Rule of Law? ('Rechtsstaat'))

In spite of recently being seen in a bit more favourable light in the German media because of Marco's temporary release from jail before Christmas, the case of Marco Weiss, who was imprisoned without bail in Turkey for 8 months, has led to a lot of public outage. It would not have been possible in Germany to detain a 17-year-old youth awaiting trial for such a long time, according to the Chairman of the Association of Judges, Christoph Frank (cf. spiegel.de).
Parts of the German public, including members of the German and the EU parliaments in Berlin and Strassburg, fiercely supported by some of the media, have therefore discussed the question whether Turkey is mature enough to join the EU and along with it whether Turkey really qualifies as a State under the Rule of Law.
In Germany the concept of the State under the Rule of Law ('Rechtsstaat') is one of the basic structural principles of the Basic Law ('Grundgesetz'). The catalogue of basic rights, listed at the beginning of the Basic Law and containing a series of general human rights, is binding upon all branches of state authority as directly applicable law. All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law. They have the possibility of requesting that independent courts review whether their rights have been adequately protected. According to the Basic Law the right to the inviolability of human dignity is considered the highest value.
Doubts about the certainty of human/ basic rights in Turkey, which have been fuelled by certain German media, centre around four major points:
- Conditions in Turkish prisons being incompatible with human dignity;
- Lack of independence of the court (sometimes said to resemble a conspiracy)
- Frequent adjournments of the trial
- long duration of the youth's imprisonment.

The prejudice that, virtually, Turkey is not a State under the Rule of Law, which has emerged due to German indignation in Marco's case, had even been voiced before by the Vice-president of the German parliament, Mr. Thierse, (in Feb. 2007) on account of Orhan Pamuk's cancellation of his visit to Germany (evidently influenced by fear of Turkish threats).).
A lot of Germans, including politicians mainly from the CDU and FDP, used the development in Marco's case to state that Turkey still seems far from ready to become a member of the European Union. Prejudices against Turkish culture, religion and 'antiquated 'moral ideas have also surfaced again and are evidence of continuing doubts about the compatibility of the Turkish and European systems of values and the possibility of Turkey's true integration into the European Union..

Conclusion
Due to the case of / the case of Marco Weiss, Turkey has suffered a loss of credibility and confidence with regard to her bid for E.U. membership.

Increasing Juvenile Violence among Migrants in Germany?

According to the current debate started by the prime minister of the federal state of Hesse, Roland Koch, in his recent election campaign, the rate of juvenile crime is rising. Criminologists, however, say that on the whole it has remained steady and they accuse the media and politicians of playing up and exploiting individual cases. Still, there has been an increase in bodily injuries (whereas other

figures have gone down) and under special circumstances there is a greater tendency to use violence.

The topic of juvenile violence has aroused a lot of public interest, and there have been numerous newspaper reports focussing on dramatic cases, allegedly in a migrant milieu. The tabloid 'Bild' refers to brutal Southerners venting their aggression on innocents and displaying antisocial and ruthless behaviour. As the term 'Southerners' is immediately related to Turks as the largest migrant group, such newspapers produce prejudices and discrimination against them.
Quality papers like the Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung (HAZ) state that there is an increasing readiness to use violence but not only on the part of young migrants but also of Germans.
There is an ongoing debate on whether young migrant criminals ought to be extradited or perhaps be punished more severely and, on a general level, whether the law on juvenile crime ought to provide for stricter penalties.
Most Germans are against extradition, but astonishingly, it is young people themselves who demand harsher punishment.
Source : in part: BILD, Jan.11th 2008.

Conclusion:
The outcry against increasing brutality among young migrants is neither shared by serious newspapers nor by criminal research, though it reflects a common prejudice which is not only directed against Turks but also other migrant groups.

(Lessons in Politics. Text largely compiled by: Vincent Vogel, Mykhaylo Molibozhenko, Oliver Heinecke; additions by translator)

(Age: 16 –17 years)

The Significance of Re-Islamization and Fundamentalism in Today's Turkey

In general, **Re-Islamization** means the return to Islam as the basic system of ethical orientation in the whole of social life. Public life as well as actions of the state observe the principles of the Koran and Islamic Sherrit.Law; the application of both is expected to secure a place in Paradise[1)]
Fundamentalism is a special development of Islam prescribing the religious formation of political ideology, but neglecting basic and human rights. Accordingly, state and religion are not seen as separate. Fundamentalists are against any form of democracy[2)].

In order to find out whether Turkey's way of acting in politics is noticeably determined by fundamentalism and re-Islamization. we have dealt with and evaluated the arguments in several articles in German newspapers.

Almost all articles address the intolerance of the state towards non-conservative Islamic religions and the inability to separate state and religion.
On the other hand newspapers also deal with the discussions concerning a new constitution supposed to be more liberal and democratic and to guarantee basic (democratic) freedoms. It is clear that the modernization of Turkey depends on the separation of state and religion[3)].

The oppression of the Alevites is in contrast to a more democratic development of Turkey. Alevites who are regarded as more liberal and progressive are discriminated against by not having the chance to enter the government and by not being recognized as a religious community[4.]

Erdogan's recent repeal of the traditional ban on headscarves at university is criticized as a sign of incompetence. The author advocates that the government should concentrate on attaining the "democratic, secular and social state under the rule of law" and not on the issue of the headscarf at universities. Regarding the new permission to wear the headscarf the state insists on its right to restrict practising the right to religious freedom. This attempt, however, contradicts the intention to expand the new constitution by the right to religious freesom.[5)]

Further aspects described by Alfred Hackensberger[6)] are the readiness to use violence and to see terrorists in a positive light as well as a tendency to extreme isolation among fundamentalists, all of which Hackensberger regards as absolutely stupid. In his view they only want to arouse attention and use Islam as a message to improve the world.

Conclusion :
Even if opinions are not uniform, the Turkish government's tendency to sympathize with Re-Islamization and Fundamentalism is evident from the issue of religious freedom. Still, the new constitution leaves space for hope for further reforms. Nevertheless, the oppression of religions different from traditional Islam remains a problem.

(Lessons in Politics, 11th form) Text written by Viktoria Kühn, Daria Rath, Christina Habenicht, Johanna Fahr, Lena Fastabend, Kim Güttler. (16-17 years)

Reiner Werle and Renate Kreile. Renaissance des Islam, p.15. (Junius Verlag.1987

1 wikipedia , 10.1.2008
2 Ergun Özbudun," Vom Grundgesetz nach deutschem Vorbild", Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 10.1.08
3 Gerd Höhler, Die "Protestanten des Islam haben einen schweren Stand", FAZ, 10.01.07
4 Rainer Herrmann, Mit Kopftuch an die Uni (FAZ, 20.09.07)
5 Alfred Hackensberger , „Der islamistische Fundamentalismus ist ein absolut modernes Syste,"
(Interview with Mohktar Ghambou, Yale University

Quelle : www.karikatur-cartoon.de (vom 17.07.2005)

FROM PORTUGAL

"I haven't seen you in years and you look exactly the same!"
"So do you!"

We don't know much about the Turkish people. For many of us they are more Arabs than Europeans, as they keep the same extreme attitudes typical of the Arab people on one side but on the other there is a visible effort to look like Europeans.

For many Portuguese, Turkey is more of a holiday destiny, reputed for the heat weather, the nice beaches and the quite different way of living, a bit exotic. They are seen as a bit fanatic for religion (the Pope's incident) although their will to turn west tends to be recognized.

The capital of Turkey is perhaps the best known location and the real Turkey, besides the capital and the touristic areas is not known enough.

Many of our students were quite surprised with the image of Turkey they got from Comenius project as it didn't correspond to their own image.

From the interviews, we got all kind of comments as you can see from the following table:

Opinions about the Turks		
Age level	**Opinions**	**Reasons**
14-20	although they have old-fashioned laws they can be friendly, kind and they like a good laugh	I have a Turkish friend and that is what I see
14-20	What I know is that they have some very old-fashioned laws	I think they are narrow-minded.
14-20	They are very narrow-minded.	They have some very bad traditions and they punish women because of what they call crimes of honour.
14-20	I don't know anything about them.	
21-35	They tend to create conflicts with other people	They have the death penalty, they have tried to invade Iran, they are stubborn and that's why they will never be a part of U.E.
36-50	They don't recognize women rights and have very old-fashioned laws. I think it's very sad that there are still prejudices nowadays	Those are the images that I get from what I see, and I think death penalty is very unfair in most cases
36-50	They are an undeveloped people in different ways	I think they have some bad rules and that is why they can't get into U.E.
36-50	They tend to create conflicts but I don't know much more about their culture, I only know they are Muslim.	I say that because that's what I heard from them.
36-50	I believe they are good people.	I have had the opportunity to know some Turkish people and I think they are nice people.

The research on Internet done by our students revealed different stereotypes of the Turkish people as it can be seen on the following table.

Stereotypes found in the Internet
Text + origin

- When referring to theTurks, the European media often associates them with crimes and violence. In Germany, for example, a group of Turkish-German is trying to change that image.
By Daniela Soeiro and João Fonseca 11º E

- The Turkish are often confused with Arabs due probably to historical reasons as current Turkey has been, for centuries, the centre of the Otoman Empire.
By Daniela Soeiro and João Fonseca 11º E

- The art of trading and bargaining has been associated to Turkish people, as they are reputed merchants.
By Daniela Soeiro and João Fonseca 11º E

- The Turkish people are bandits, and not very accepted by the other Arabs. A Syrian, if confused by a Turkish would feel offended.
By Joana Salvador and Soraia Matias 11ºE

- The Turkish are seen as having pointy moustaches, dark tanned faces, arms tattooed with stars, and they speak loud wherever they are.
By Joana Salvador and Soraia Matias 11ºE

- The Turkish are often associated with the images of very dark tanned traders, with sharpened moustaches, violent, of Arab origin and not very wealthy.
By Joana Salvador and Soraia Matias 11ºE

- Socially, they are extremely loud talkers and messy. They are generally casted aside by other people that underestimate them, as they are frequently associated with the Arab world, although they aren't.
By Joana Salvador and Soraia Matias 11ºE

In common, as anyone can see there is this image of being more Arab than European. History, commerce activity, social life, physical appearance and habits confirm the theory. Their staying in the project would give all the chance to unveil these images and see for ourselves how much they are or not wrong.

EUROPEAN – EUROPEAN

THE PERFECT EUROPEAN SHOULD BE…

Cooking …. Like a Brit.

Available…. As a Belgian

Flexible… As a Swede

Sober…. As the Irish

Talkative…. As a Finn

Famous….As a Luxembourger

Humble…. As a Spaniard.

Generous…. As a Dutchman

Humorous….As a German.

Patient…. As an Austrian

Organised….As a Greek

Driving…. Like the French.

Technical….As a Portuguese.

Controlled…. As an Italian

Discreet….As a Dane

The card is by: WPI WhitewayPublications Ltd. J.N.HUGHES-WILSON W262
http://riihele.wordpress.com/category/perfect/

A prize was to be awarded for the first person to discover a horse with black and white stripes like a zebra. A German, a Frenchman, a British and a Spaniard participated hoping to win the prize of 1,000,000 Euros. The German decided to spend weeks in the National library researching into horses with black and white stripes. The Englishman went straight to a shop in Piccadilly which specializes in hunting gear, bought all the equipment necessary and set off for Africa in his quest for this strange creature. The Frenchman bought himself a horse and painted it black and white. The Spaniard went to the best restaurant he knew in Madrid, ordered an expensive meal for himself with a fine bottle of wine; after the meal he ordered an expensive Havana cigar and a Napoleon brandy, sat in a luxurious arm-chair in the hotel and began to consider what he would do with the 1,000,000 euros once he had found this remarkable horse with black and white stripes.

Robert Fromow, Beaconsfield UK

In heaven, the police are British,
The cooks are French,
The engineers are German
The administrators are Swiss
And the lovers Italian.

In hell, the police are German
The cooks are British
The engineers are Italian
The administrators are French
And the lovers Swiss.

Taken from:http://fistfulofeuros.net/afoe/the-european-union/european-stereotypes-and-jokes

Three devils responsible for the buckets in hell, meet in a brake in the hell's bar. The first one says: „Man, it is so bad! I am responsible for the bucket with Serbians and I feel I cannot continue. They get out five at a time, they jump out of the bucket and I can barely manage to put them back in. The second one says: „Me too. I am at the Polish bucket and these jump in groups of ten. I cannot go on like this! The third one says: Unlucky you! I am at the Romanian's bucket and I don't have any problems. If one tries to escape, five others drag him back by feet.

http://www.rokult.com/entry_sub_category.asp?SubID=78

When Holland was invaded, the general ordered the German soldiers not to make any more prisoners; the inhabitants were to be shot on the spot. When a soldier of the Wermacht w asabout to kill a Polish civilian, there iwa a voice from the Heaven.
"Spare his life, this man is meant to be the Pope."
The soldier asks: "How about me?"
The voice: "You too!"

http://bancuri.haios.ro/listeaza.php?lang=ro&s=bancuri&id=35&order=no

The devil took an Englishman, a Frenchman, a German and a Pole to the edge of an abyss. The devil came up the Englishman and said:
'Now jump'
'No', said the Englishman.
'A gentleman would jump', said the devil. The Englishman jumped into the abyss and then the devil turned to the Frenchman:
'Jump'
'No', said the Frenchman.
'A gentleman would jump', said the devil.
'No'
'But it's fashionable now to jump'
The Frenchman jumped and the devil came up to the German.
'Jump'
'No', said the German.
'A gentleman would jump', said the devil.
'No way'
'But it's fashionable now to jump'
'No'
'That's an order!' yelled the devil and the German jumped right away.
Now the devil came up to the Pole.
'Jump'
'No', said the Pole.
'A gentleman would jump', said the devil.
'No'
'But it's fashionable now to jump'
'No'
'That's an order!'
'No'
'Well', said the devil, 'then don't jump if you don't want to'
'What!', said the Pole, 'I wouldn't jump?', and he also jumped.

www.rozrabiaki.pl

INDEX

STEREOTYPES AND IMAGES

.

. **FRANCE** about
Germany 32, 33, 35, 36, 44, 48
Poland 49, 55, 63
Portugal 76
Romania 108
Scotland 127
Spain 136, 145

. **GERMANY** about
France 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22–23
Poland 51, 52, 53, 54, 56–57, 64–65
Portugal 70–72
Scotland 117–26
Spain 141, 142, 144, 150–53
Turkey 155–60

. **POLAND** about
France 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24
Germany 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 47
Portugal 73–74
Romania 109
Scotland 131–32
Spain 135, 138, 144, 146

. **PORTUGAL** about
France ..6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21
Germany 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 48
Poland 50, 52, 55, 66–67
Romania 111–12
Scotland 128–30
Spain 133, 134, 137, 143, 147–49
Turkey 160–62

. **ROMANIA** about
France 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 21
Germany 30, 32, 33, 36, 41, 43
Poland 49, 50, 56, 67
Portugal 75
Spain 141

. **SCOTLAND** about
France 27–28
Germany 44–45
Portugal 77–78
Romania 112
Spain 149

. **SPAIN** about
France 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24
Germany 30, 33, 35, 38, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48
Poland 58–61
Portugal 69
Romania 110

:

: **FRANCE** by
Germany 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 22–23
Poland 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24
Portugal 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21
Romania 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, 18, 21
Scotland 27–28
Spain 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24

: **GERMANY** by
France 32, 33, 35, 36, 44, 48
Poland 29, 30, 33, 34, 38, 39, 47
Portugal 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 48
Romania 30, 32, 33, 36, 41, 43
Scotland 44–45
Spain 30, 33, 35, 38, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48

: **POLAND** by
France 49, 55, 63
Germany 51, 52, 53, 54, 56–57, 64–65
Portugal 50, 52, 55, 66–67
Romania 49, 50, 56, 67
Spain 58–61

: **PORTUGAL** by
France 76
Germany 70–72
Poland 73–74
Romania 75
Scotland 77–78
Spain 69

: **ROMANIA** by
France 108
Poland 109
Portugal 111–12
Scotland 112
Spain 110

: **SCOTLAND** by
France 127
Germany 117–26
Poland 131–32
Portugal 128–30

: **SPAIN** by
France 136, 145
Germany 141, 142, 144, 150–53
Poland 135, 138, 144, 146
Portugal 133, 134, 137, 143, 147–49
Romania 141
Scotland 149

: **TURKEY** by
Germany 155–60
Portugal 160–62

;

; **FRANCE'S** answers to
Germany 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 20
Poland 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21
Portugal 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21
Romania..... 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 21
Spain..... 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21
; **GERMANY'S** answers to
France 32, 35, 37, 44
Poland.....29, 30, 34, 35, 39, 40
Portugal 32, 34, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 46
Romania.....30, 32, 37, 41, 44
Spain..... 30, 34, 35, 39, 41, 44, 45, 46
; **POLAND'S** answers to
France 49, 55
Germany 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57
Portugal 50, 52, 55
Romania.....49, 56
Spain.....61
; **PORTUGAL'S** answers to
France 80, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 94, 96, 97
Germany 81, 82, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 95, 97
Poland..... 80, 82, 84, 87, 90, 91, 93
Romania.....84, 86, 95
Scotland..... 79, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97
Spain..... 79, 81, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 92, 94, 98
; **ROMANIA'S** answers to
all countries 100, 101, 102, 103
France 103, 104
Germany 105, 106
Poland.....106, 107
Portugal 103
Spain.....104, 105
; **SPAIN'S** answers to
France 136, 139
Germany 141, 143, 144
Poland.....135, 138, 140, 142
Portugal 133, 134, 137, 143
Romania.....141

'

' ARTS & LITERATURE.... *7, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 31, 33, 39, 63, 87, 97, 101, 114, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 131, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 151*
' CINEMA *7, 8, 12, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, 33, 36, 48, 49, 97, 108, 114, 127, 128, 131, 135, 137, 143, 145*
' CUISINE *7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 17, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 40, 41, 43, 44, 48, 52, 65, 69, 72, 80, 117, 119, 120, 123, 127, 145, 146*
' CUSTOMS & TRADITIONS.... *6, 30, 31, 35, 44, 48, 56, 66, 69, 77, 79, 82, 84, 86, 101, 103, 108, 109, 111, 114, 118, 119, 122, 123, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 135, 139, 146, 151, 156, 157, 159*
' EDUCATION & SOCIO-ECONOMY *9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 29, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 78, 80, 81, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 96, 98, 100, 102, 103, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 113, 115, 117, 118, 129, 130, 132, 136, 138, 140, 141, 144, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159*
' HISTORY & POLITICS.. *5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 17, 25, 29, 32, 33, 36, 37, 39, 44, 46, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 66, 72, 73, 75, 81, 83, 84, 90, 95, 96, 100, 101, 105, 112, 113, 114, 117, 119, 122, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 131, 136, 146, 148, 157, 158, 159*
' JOKES & CARTOONS..*5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 22, 25, 29, 30, 35, 36, 38, 48, 51, 53, 54, 63, 65, 66, 67, 73, 75, 76, 94, 100, 101, 102, 106, 107, 108, 121, 122, 127, 128, 131, 132, 137, 148, 155, 160, 161, 163, 164*
' LANGUAGE... *7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 24, 25, 29, 33, 38, 48, 70, 82, 83, 95, 128, 135, 143, 147, 148, 151, 152, 156*
' LIFESTYLE.. *7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 48, 52, 55, 58, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 93, 94, 100, 103, 107, 108, 111, 113, 117, 118, 119, 123, 128, 130, 132, 135, 138, 141, 142, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 155, 156, 157, 159*
' MASS MEDIA.... *25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 36, 38, 44, 53, 56, 58, 62, 65, 77, 108, 123, 127, 128, 131, 135, 139, 146, 151, 156*
' MUSIC *28, 39, 48, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 77, 84, 95, 97, 108, 116, 118, 119, 123, 124, 127, 128, 131, 139, 151, 152, 155*
' RELIGION *59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 74, 94, 134, 147, 155, 156, 157, 159*
' SPORTS. *6, 19, 20, 27, 46, 70, 71, 73, 75, 76, 77, 86, 97, 103, 108, 109, 117, 120, 127, 128, 130, 131, 149*
' TRAVEL & SIGHTS ..*6, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 40, 44, 45, 46, 56, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 76, 77, 78, 89, 96, 97, 98, 102, 106, 109, 113, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 128, 129, 135, 136, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 148, 150, 151, 152, 161*

A

accurate 47
actors 21, 22, 137
actors (F) **22**
aggressive 40, 41, 44, 45, 117, 157
Anti-English (F) **24**
anti-Semitic 49, 59, 61, 62
ANTI-SEMITIC (PL).....**49**
appreciators of life (F).....**26**
Arabs 134, 139, 161, 162
arrogance 6, 29, 46, 133, 138
ARROGANCE (F).....**5**
arrogant 5, 6, 7, 22, 28, 30, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 69, 118, 119
ARROGANT (D) **29**
arrongant.....28
attentive to women 18, 21
attractive 8, 58, 78, 96, 97, 144
authoritative 44

B

bad drivers 28, 76, 78, 150
bad driving (E).....**152**
BAD DRIVING (P).....**84**
bad Europeans (S) **117**
bad food (S) **117**
BAD LUCK (E).....**133**
bad-tempered 38
bagpipes.....118, 123, 127, 128, 131
bagpipes (S) **119, 131**
baguette 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 22, 27, 28
BAGUETTE (F).....**7**
beach / sun / fun (E).....**148**
beautiful..... 17, 77
BEAUTIFUL (PL).....**49**
BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY (R) **102**
beautiful people 17, 49

BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE (R) **107**
beer 30, 31, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 117, 118, 132
beer (D) **48**
BEER (D) **30**
beer (S) **117**
beer-bellied 30, 40, 48
beer-bellied (D) **48**
beggars 108, 111, 112, 113
BEGGARS (R) **102**, **106**, **112**
belligerent 120, 123
beret 7, 8, 12, 27, 28
BERET (F) 8
Berlin Wall 32, 36, 40, 44, 45
BERLIN WALL (D) **32**
bigheaded 5, 6
binge drinking (S) **117**
blond 44, 58, 83
BLOND (D) **32**
blue eyes 32, 58, 76
BLUE-EYED (D) **32**
bratwurst 43, 44
BRATWURST (D) **43**
brave 63, 152
brave (S) **131**
Braveheart 122, 127, 128, 131
BRIDGE BETWEEN TWO WORLDS (PL) **56**
brusque 45
bullfights 79, 85, 135, 142, 151, 152
BULLFIGHTS (E) **135**
BULLFIGHTS (P) **77**, **79**
bureaucratic 33, 38, 93, 98

C

cars 16, 17, 33, 44, 45, 53, 56, 57, 65, 76
CARS (D) **33**
Catholic 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 71, 74, 78, 94, 134, 155
Catholic (PL) **64**
CEAUSESCU'S COMMUNISM (R) **105**, **113**
Celtic culture (S) **130**
Celtic traditions 131
ceremonious 133
chaotic (E) **150**
charming 19
chauvinism 6, 59, 62
cheerful 94, 147, 152
cheese 9, 10, 11, 17, 21, 23, 25
CHEESE (F) **9**
chic 10, 28
CHRISTIAN (E) **134**
clans 119, 120, 122, 125, 131
class society (S) **118**
clean 41, 45, 47, 103, 129
clericalism 59
cliché 31, 56, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125, 150
COCK OF BARCELOS (P) **69**, **79**
codfish 76, 80
Communism 32, 36, 38, 50, 57, 105, 106, 112
Communism (PL) **50**
conceited 6, 26, 39, 40, 41, 47
confident 44, 45, 141
confusion and mess (E) **148**
conquerors 137, 148
conquerors (E) **148**
conscientious 34
CONSUMERISM (P) **80**
corrida ..... See bullfights
cosmetics 10, 87
country of love 11
country of the sun (E) **150**
COUNTRY OF THE SUN (E) **136**
COUNTRY WITH TWO FACES (R) **106**, **113**
crazy 111
creative 44, 70, 71, 82, 112
CREATIVE (P) **82**
crime 37, 53, 62, 71, 81, 100, 156, 158, 159
CRIME (P) **81**
criminals 100, 110, 159
criminals (R) **111**
Crimson Revolution 73
CRIMSON REVOLUTION (P) **81**

D

dangerous (T) **155**
dark-haired 78, 146
dark-haired (P) **69**
dark-haired (T) **156**
dark-skinned (P) **69**
DARK-SKINNED (P) **83**
democracy 15, 24, 105, 137
democratic 33, 73, 144, 159, 160
determined (E) **148**
Devolution 122
dictatorship 15, 55, 72, 81, 93, 108, 137, 139
direct 43
disciplined 32, 33, 34
DISCIPLINED (D) **33**
discrimination (R) **112**
DISCRIMINATION OF WOMEN (PL) **50**
DISLIKE FOR SPANIARDS (P) **83**
disrespect for deadlines 20
disrespect for deadlines (E) **149**
distant (F) **24**
dominant 44
domineering 6, 69
Don Quixote 15, 137, 138, 144, 145, 147
DON QUIXOTE (E) **137**
Dracula 108, 109, 111, 112
DRACULA (R) **101**, **114**
drunk 46, 55, 132

E

economy 52, 58, 69, 88, 92, 105, 106, 136, 144
ECONOMY (D) **34**
educated 6, 12, 20, 21, 26, 47, 111, 130, 147
efficiency 34, 40, 141, 142
efficient 44, 45, 66
EFFICIENT POLICE (P) **91**
egoistic 5
Eiffel Tower 9, 18, 21, 23, 25, 28
elegant 8, 10, 18, 21, 25, 28, 47, 125, 139, 145
EMOTIONAL LANGUAGE (P) **82**
ENTERPRISING (R) **107**
EU-CRITICAL (PL) **51**
Europe ... 1, 2, 6, 17, 20, 24, 25, 34, 37, 38, 44, 59, 60, 63, 67, 70, 77, 83, 85, 88, 96, 100, 103, 105, 107, 109, 112, 114, 115, 117, 128, 130, 138, 142, 147, 148, 155, 156
European Union. 7, 50, 51, 60, 66, 73, 78, 81, 83, 86, 88, 105, 109, 115, 116, 138, 144, 154, 155, 158
extermination camps 49, 72
extravagant 132

F

Fado 69, 70, 72, 74, 85, 90, 95, 97
FADO (P) **75**, **84**
family-orientated 27, 77
FAMILY-ORIENTATED (E) **138**, **149**
FAMILY-ORIENTATED (P) **85**
family-orientated (T) **157**
fan 139
fanatic 161
fashion 8, 10, 17, 27, 65
FASHION (F) **10**
fashion designers 10, 97
fashionable 10, 27, 28, 45, 47, 164
fat food 23
FAT FOOD (PL) **52**
fatalism 69
Fatima 71, 74, 76, 94
fishermen 71, 86
FISHERMEN (P) **86**
flamboyant 149
Flamenco 139, 151
FLAMENCO (E) **139**
football ... 4, 6, 19, 20, 27, 54, 70, 73, 75, 76, 86, 97, 103, 117, 128, 130, 140, 149
FOOTBALL (E) **139**
FOOTBALL (P) **70**, **71**, **73**, **75**, **86**
fox hunting (S) **118**
French cuisine 11, 26, 27
French cuisine (F) **23**
French language 14, 24, 27
FRENCH WAY OF LIFE (F) **11**
friendly 6, 12, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 30, 34, 40, 41, 58, 61, 70, 77, 78, 87, 103, 109, 111, 112, 118, 119, 146, 147, 148, 149
friendly (E) **148**
FRIENDLY (F) **12**
FRIENDLY (P) **88**
FRIENDLY (R) **105**
frivolous 19
frog's legs 7, 8, 12, 28
FROG'S LEGS (F) **12**
Fundamentalism (T) **159**
funny accent (F) **22**
funny language 20, 26

G

gallant 18, 21
garlic and onions 27
generous 87, 102, 129, 132
gentlemen (S) **118**
German language 38, 43, 48, 151
gestures 74
GESTURES (P) **82**
gigalomania (F) **22**
glamorous 10
gloomy 90
golf 127
GOOD AT SPORTS (R) **103**
good food 11, 27, 28, 76
good gymnasts 103, 108
GOOD GYMNASTS (R) **109**
good hosts 88, 128, 147
good life 11, 28, 147
good workers 58, 67, 111
good-looking 77, 107
good-looking (E) **146**
greedy 119
Gypsies ..... *See* Rroma

H

hairy 69, 76, 87
handicrafts 71, 82
handsome 146
hard-workers 76
hard-working 35, 45, 47, 66, 102, 110, 111, 147
HARD-WORKING (D) **34**
haunted castles 127
haute couture 8, 10, 17, 25
headscarves 157, 160
headscarves (T) **156**
heavy drinkers 58
heavy drinkers (PL) 67
helpful 12, 27, 41, 57, 71, 74, 77, 87, 88, 109, 118, 149
HELPFUL (P) **87**
Highland Games 120, 131
Highlands 120, 124, 129
Holocaust 59
homophobic 59, 60, 61
honest 111
hospitable 70, 106
HOSPITABLE (R) **106**, **109**
hospitalble 71
hospitality (E) **146**
hostile 157
hot-tempered 152
hot-tempered (E) **146**
human rights 32, 155, 157, 158, 159
HYGIENE (F) **13**
hypocrites (T) **155**

I

ignorant 149
immigrants. 17, 25, 42, 58, 63, 69, 71, 72, 73, 76, 81, 89, 104, 110, 112, 129, 134, 139, 145, 159
IMMIGRATION (P) **88**
independent 126
individualistic (F) **24**
insensitive 39, 41, 48, 57
insulting language (T) **156**
integration 16, 17, 24, 110, 117, 140, 144, 158
intelligent 66, 67
intolerant 47
irony (S) **130**
irritable 148
Islam 155, 157, 159, 160
isolation (S) **129**

J

Jews 36, 49, 59, 62, 72, 124, 134, 139

K

kilt 120, 123, 127, 128, 129
kilt (S) **118**, **131**
kind people 44, 63
kind people (E) **148**
KIND PEOPLE (P) **89**

L

LANDSCAPES (F) **15**
LANGUAGES (F) **13**
law-abiding 33, 34
law-abiding (R) **111**
lazy 67, 143, 147, 152
LAZY (E) **141**
lazy (PL) **67**
Le Louvre 16, 18, 24
leather trousers 30, 31, 35
LEATHER TROUSERS (D) **35**
lederhosen ..... *See* leather trouses
liberal 44, 60, 159
LIBERTY- EQUALITY- BROTHERHOOD (F) **15**
lively 149
loud 30, 90, 103, 144, 152
loud (E) **150**
LOUD (E) **144**
LOUD (P) **90**
love politics (F) **24**
lovers 18, 28, 146, 164
LOVERS OF NATURE (E) **141**
low qualification jobs 76
LOW QUALIFIED JOBS (P) **88**
loyal 47, 130
loyal (S) **130**

M

macho men 152
macho men (E) **151**
MACHO MEN (P) **73**
macho men (T) **157**
mañana 141, 146
mañana (E) **151**
mean 47
mean (S) **129**, **132**
melancholic 57, 69, 70, 74, 90, 106, 107, 113
MELANCHOLIC (P) **69**, **90**
moany 149
mobile phones 74, 84, 104
MOBILE PHONES (P) **91**
modern 40, 44, 66, 104, 125, 130, 135, 144, 147, 156
modern (T) **155**
moustache 76, 87, 146
MULTICULTURALISM (F) **16**

N

narrow minded (S) **129**
narrow-minded 129
National Socialism ..... *See* Nazi
National Socialists ..... See Nazis
nationalist 60
nationalistic 47
Nazi 33, 36, 37, 44, 46, 72
Nazis 36, 37, 49, 54, 60, 72
NAZIS (D) **36**
Nazism 32, 36, 37
negative image of Turks 156
Nessie 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 127, 131
Nessie (S) **118**
nice 77
nice (E) **148**
NICE (R) **107**
nice people 27, 28, 77, 111
NO HARDWORKER (F) **17**
no knowledge of German (T) **156**
no sense of humour 44, 47
NO SENSE OF HUMOUR (D) **38**
NO TECHNOLOGY (R) **104**
noisy 47, 74, 90, 132, 148, 152
NOISY (E) **148**
NOISY (P) **74**
non-social 111
NON-SOCIAL (R) **103**
normal 65
nostalgic 69
NOT CLEVER (R) **104**
not smart 26
not smart (PL) **67**

O

odd 55
Oktoberfest 30, 31, 35, 44, 48
open-minded 70
OPENMINDEDNESS (P) **70**
optimistic 70, 107
OPTIMISTIC (R) **107**
ORDERLINESS (D) **41**
orderly 38, 41, 46, 47
organised 34, 39, 40, 41, 44, 70, 81
ORGANISED (D) **39**
organised (D) **48**

P

paella 145, 146, 147
Paris 7, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 63, 145
PARIS (F) **17**
passion for sport 77
passionate 28, 146, 149
passionate (E) **151**
perfectionism 5, 6, 22, 39, 75, 119, 163
perfectionists 45
PERFECTIONISTS (D) **39**
perfumes 9, 10, 18, 21, 25
personal hygiene 25
Polish plumber 24, 58, 63
polite 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 38, 40, 41, 89, 117, 118, 129
polite (R) **111**
polite (S) **118**
POLITICAL CHANGES (R) **105**
poor 52, 63, 74, 89, 92, 103, 109, 110, 112, 133
POOR MANAGERS (F) **18**
poverty 52, 71, 72, 92, 96, 104, 105, 106, 121
POVERTY (P) **70**, **92**
POVERTY (PL) **52**
POVERTY (R) **104**
practical 33
prejudice 4, 6, 22, 26, 37, 38, 39, 40, 47, 52, 60, 61, 62, 65, 119, 152, 156, 158, 159
primitive farmers 56
pro-European 51
professional (R) **111**
progressive 159
proud 6, 7, 66, 119, 125, 128, 131, 137
proud (E) **148**, **151**
proud (S) **130**
provocative clothing (T) **156**
pubs (S) **117**

punctual....33, 41, 47, 48, 77, 93
PUNCTUALITY (D)....41

Q

quarrelsome....132, 157

R

racism....44, 140
racist....47, 59, 140, 149
rational....39, 41, 147
rational (D)....48
red-haired....127, 131
Re-Islamization (T)....159
relaxed....27, 70, 74, 117, 149
RELAXED ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE LAW (P)78, 93
reliable....33, 34, 44, 74
religious .61, 64, 71, 76, 77, 94, 131, 134, 147, 155, 156, 159, 160
Religious (P)....74, 94
religious (PL)....63
religious (T)....157
reserved.... 28, 31, 34, 40, 47, 58, 94, 103, 111, 146, 152
RESERVED (P)....94
RESERVED (R)....103
respectful....133
responsible (D)....48
rich.... 11, 12, 21, 47, 92, 111
right-wing....27, 37, 60
right-winger....59, 61
RIGHT-WINGER – CATHOLIC – HOMOPHOBE - ANTI-SEMITIC (PL)....59
RIGID SCHOOL SYSTEM (D)....42
romantic.... 17, 18, 26, 28, 120, 139, 145, 146
ROMANTIC (F)....18
Rroma.... 49, 102, 104, 108, 110, 111, 112, 139
RROMA (R)....100, 109
rude....27, 43, 47, 123, 149, 157
RUDENESS (D)....43
rules and regulations....33, 38
RULES AND REGULATIONS (D)....33
rustic Mediterranean style (E)....**151**

S

sadness.... 69, 70, 74, 75, 85, 95, 103, 107, 157
saudade....75, 85
SAUDADE (P)....70, 95
sauerkraut....43, 44
SAUERKRAUT (D)....43
sausages....40, 41, 43, 44, 45
SAUSAGES (D)....43
Scottish Identity....122
SEA EXPLORERS (P)....75, 95
seafood....69, 80, 120
SEAFOOD (P)....80
Second World War....*See* World War II
SEDUCER (F)....19
seducers....137
self-confident....47, 152
selfish....44, 45, 129, 157
selfishness towards their language....147
SELFISHNESS TOWARDS THEIR LANGUAGE (E)....143
sense of humour....4, 38, 106, 113, 128
sense of humour (S)....130
sentimental (S)....130
serious....31, 38, 41, 44, 45, 48, 81
shortish (P)....69
shy.... 111, 152
SHY (R)....103
siesta.... 141, 142, 143, 147
siesta (E)....152
SIESTA (E)....142
similar (PL)....67
sluggers....54
smart.... 6, 10, 28
snails.... 7, 8, 12, 22, 27
sociable.... 28, 77, 149
SOCIAL PROBLEMS (P)....71
socializing (E)....149
socks and sandals.... 45, 118
SOCKS AND SANDALS (D)....45
sophisticated....28
Spanish cuisine (E)....146
SPONTANEOUS (P)....74
standard of living.... 89, 96, 128, 147
STANDARD OF LIVING (P)....96
stealing German jobs (R)....115
stereotypes... 4, 7, 8, 10, 17, 19, 25, 26, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 67, 69, 75, 76, 95, 100, 101, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 117, 123, 128, 129, 130, 132, 137, 138, 139, 142, 152, 153, 154, 161, 164
stern.... 40, 41, 128
striped shirt.... 7, 8, 10, 25
strong....120
strong economy.... 6, 34, 40, 41, 147
strong economy (E)....148
stubborn.... 126, 129
subordination of women (T)....157
sun beds.... 45, 46
SUPER PATRIOTIC (D)....46

T

TALENTED (P)....97
talkative....147
TALKATIVE (E)....144
tanned.... 77, 78, 83
tea time (S)....119
thieves....53, 65, 67, 81, 108, 112
thieves (PL)....67
THIEVES (PL)....53, 65
THIEVES (R)....102
tolerant.... 16, 77, 81
TOUR DE FRANCE (F)....19
tourism... 11, 29, 35, 45, 66, 67, 69, 71, 77, 86, 89, 91, 96, 97, 98, 106, 109, 113, 118, 129, 132, 133, 136, 137, 143, 149, 150, 161
TOURISM (E)....142
tourist....14, 65, 87, 120, 121, 142, 143, 144, 150
TOURIST ATTRACTION (P)....71, 97
TRADITIONS (R)....103
TRAVELLING (D)....46
travelling (F)....23
trustworthy....44
Turkey's judicial system....158

U

ultraconservative....50, 56

ultranationalist 60
unfriendly..... 7, 12, 27, 30, 34, 40, 41, 44, 78
unobtrusive clothing (T).....**156**
unpunctual.....20
UNPUNCTUAL (P) **74**, **93**
unpunctuality (E).....**146**, **152**
UNPUNCTUALITY (F) **20**
unselfish.....129
UNSKILLED (P).....**98**

V

victims 157
VICTIMS (PL).....**54**
violence..... 37, 54, 59, 81, 105, 117, 157, 159, 160
VIOLENCE (PL) **54**
violence (T) **158**
violent.....4, 54, 81, 105, 112, 118
vodka 55, 56, 58, 103, 111
VODKA (PL).....**55**
VODKA (R).....**103**

W

wealthy 44
WEIRDNESS (PL) **55**
welcoming.....63, 76, 87, 92, 98, 106, 107, 123, 149
well-educated 21, 47
WELL-EDUCATED (F) **20**
well-educated (S).....**130**
WELL-MANNERED (P) **89**
whisky 119, 121, 123, 128, 129, 132
whisky (S).....**119**, **132**
wine.....7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 28, 69, 92, 120
WINE (F).....**21**
WINE (P).....69, 92
WITCHES (PL).....**56**
WOMEN'S MOUSTACHE (P).....69, 87
WORLD POWER (PL).....**56**
World War II 17, 32, 36, 37, 44, 45, 49, 58, 66

X

xenophobia 37, 70, 110
xenophobic 62

Z

zealous.....48