



LLP/LdV/TOI/10/IT/551



Lifelong Learning Programme

## TOOL n. 7

"Collection of common prejudices and check-list of possible arguments for dealing with them

The purpose of this tool is to make the facilitator reflect on the nature of prejudice, because it is the first sign of refusal and closure. It is of great importance to have a check list of possible answers to real provocations. The instrument is for the training and reflection of the facilitator. Je may share the content with colleagues when necessary.

### Foreigners steal workplaces

Foreigners are not taking jobs away from Germans – in some cases it's quite the contrary: for example the Turks - the largest group with 2.1 million of the 7.4 million foreigners in Germany - are increasingly successful entrepreneurs, employing over 160 000 workers, including Germans, They generate an annual turnover of approximately € 18 billion.

The Rhenish-Westphalian Institute has shown that the foreign workers who were integrated in the period between 1988-1992 gave their contribution to the German economy working in 90,000 new job in 1992 alone in sectors like upstream and downstream processing industries.

In addition, a workplace can only be filled by non-EU foreigners, when previously no German or EU citizens applied for the position.

Within the EU the principle of open borders applies, just as every German can look for work in every other EU country, this also applies to citizens of other EU countries in Germany.

And if we did not employ foreigners, there would be in certain industries, such as food processing, a very rapid labour shortage. And we need only to look at the annual wine and asparagus production, where there is no German social assistance.

Foreign investors have invested over € 13.3 billion in former East Germany creating 146000 new jobs.

Foreigners are more affected by unemployment than the Germans (the rate for foreigners in 1999 was 19.2 percent, 11.7 percent for Germans). Having paid the same premiums as Germans throughout their lives, it is only right that they should receive the same benefits.

After an investigation RWI reveal that seven million foreigners in Germany contribute an extra € 15 billion more taxes to the community.

With regard to the historical development of the situation of the so-called "guest workers" it is worth reading an article which appeared in the journal "Antifa", March / April 2010:

When the 1965 Foreign nationals Act came into force, it contravened, consciously and deliberately the principle of equality (Art. 3) of the Basic Law: "The state, its institutions and its legal systems guarantees for its own nationals, in particular their political rights (e.g. suffrage, right of assembly) ... Foreign nationals and stateless persons are entitled to the state of residence." Thus, the status of the foreign nationals was constituted.

In the 1960s, the Federal Republic of Germany was a "far-reaching" economic miracle. Dreams of wealth were widespread and an "education campaign" did indeed move into the social and political landscape. Many German workers were able to train and reach high skill levels and have a modest careers, while the

least skilled and worst paid jobs were done by "guest workers". In 1980, 68.7% of foreign workers were employed as unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

Because of the concentration of jobs in the industry, migrants live almost exclusively in urban areas. The first years of work were spent in complete segregation in dormitories, partly due to the collocation of factory sites. Since the 1970s, they have lived with their families, in neighbourhoods in need of renovation of far from housing districts.

From a survey of Turkish workers in 1970/71 it can be clearly seen with their expectations were and how fast they learned differently: 75% of respondents expected before their entry to have higher living standards, afterwards the number fell to 49%. Those who expected favourable living conditions were 66%, which then fell to 28%. Career advancement opportunities expectations were 61% before entry and 33% afterwards. With regard to education for children, 47% expected better opportunities, afterwards 15%.

Starting in 1973, unemployment started rising in the Federal Republic and, in 1975, exceeded the one million mark. Until the late 1980s mines were exhausted, steel mills and shipyards closed, tens of thousands of low-skilled jobs in industry were lost through automation and new technologies. Between 1973 and 1983 the number of foreigners employed fell by one million.

In Germany there are too many foreigners: we are not an immigration country

Let's have a look at the "good old (Kaiser) times" when everything was "better" : in 1910, the proportion of foreigners in Germany was 6.5 million out of a total population of 65 million - almost exactly 10 percent! Today there are 7.32 million migrants in Germany, the figure is only 8.9 percent of the total population.

It is interesting that the argument that there are too many foreigners in Germany, comes from those people who see the time of Nazi terror as a political "role model". In 1944 there were more than seven million so-called "foreign workers" in Germany, about 20 percent of all workers! It is clear that, those who shout "foreigners out!", are those who treat foreigners as cheap labour, as slaves without rights - as happened once during the "Thousand Year Reich".

The foreigners who were brought from the German economy since the early 60s into the country, have contributed significantly through their work to our "economic miracle". Afterwards the recruitment continued from other countries - legally, both by family connections and by immigrants from Eastern European countries. Some of these families now live in the third generation here and know their "home country" as German tourists on vacation while they live and work here, have their centre of life here. But they are still considered "foreigners": while in most other European countries, the people born in the country acquire the nationality of the country (and then in the statistics do not show up as "foreigners"), There was a first step in this direction in Germany in 1999 which became possible only after long debates. However, these people are in the population statistics as "foreigners", although they were born and raised here. They are thus deprived of essential rights such as voting rights, although they have the same obligations as Germans, such as paying taxes and so on.

In addition, we cannot ignore that the German population is aging rapidly and shrinking. This has consequences - for the social security systems, for the labour market, government for development in general..

Currently in Germany, every fifth citizen is over 60 years of age - as early as three decades from now, the country will have the second oldest population of all states in the world. According to the calculations of United Nations for the population in Germany by the year 2050 there will be around 200 000 more foreigners - but even then, the population would decline from the current 82 million to 73 million. - the "boat" is very far from being "full". Just to maintain the population we would need, according to the UN, every year 324 000 immigrants to Germany.

Germany needs to have a rational discussion on the topic of immigration to develop design concepts.

The migration expert scientist Rainer Münz predicted in an interview to Handelsblatt: "Soon the West will have to beg foreigners for supplies." This was as early as the '60s.

Supplement (March 2003):

The foreign percentage of 8.9 has also remained stable in 2002. 79.3% of the foreigners come from European countries, and 20.9 percent of foreigners living here were born in Germany.

About two-thirds of the foreigners living in Germany in 2002 had lived for eight years or longer and had thus reached the required length of stay for naturalization.

The number of foreigners living in Germany has increased over the previous year by 0.2 percent.

Source: Central Foreign nationals Register

Supplement (January 2004):

In 2003 only 50 563 asylum applications were submitted, nearly 29 percent less than last year.

In 2001 nearly 273 000 migrants in Germany. 2002 the figure was 219 000. And in the first half of 2003, net migration was 85,000. Among the foreigners moving here the percentage of 18 - 40-year-olds is clearly higher than in the German population.

The proportion of foreigners in the total population is 9 percent.

Source: Nürnberger Nachrichten, 17/01/04

Supplement June 2005:

In 2004, the Nuremberg Federal Office for Migration and Refugees only recognized only 960 asylum seekers as entitled to asylum. Further 1,100 people were granted protection from deportation.

A broad coalition of charities and human rights organizations have criticized the restrictive policy of the Nuremberg authority.

The Federal Government Commissioner on Migration has released their 6th Report on the situation of foreigners in Germany.

It shows that fewer foreigners live in Germany than previously thought. Their numbers declined in recent years to 6.7 million. Increased, however, is the number of people with immigrant backgrounds to almost eight million. These are, for example, naturalized, and native-born children of foreigners. Over a million people have received in the last five years a German passport. Every fourth child born in Germany today has a parent with foreign parentage; every fifth marriage is bi-national.

Supplement 2006:

Last year only 17 458 people applied for asylum in Germany. Thus, the number (see above) has clearly declined

Supplement November 2008:

According to the Federal Statistical Office, the proportion of people with immigrant backgrounds in the past year rose to 18.7 percent of the population. The proportion of people with immigrant backgrounds rose to around 268 000 people to 15.4 million. These statistics have been kept since 1950.

Supplement October 2010:

The latest figures from the Federal Statistical Office show that in 2009 a total of 721 013 people moved to Germany, 114 700 of them were German, 606 313 were foreigners. The highest proportion of immigrants was from Poland (122 795) and Romania (56 427), both countries belong to the EU and thus not subject to immigration restrictions. The immigration from Islamic countries, which according to certain politicians is very high, (Turkey, Arab countries) is as follows: 29 544 people came from Turkey, 12 199 from Iraq. For comparison, 29 882 came from the U.S.

Overall, however, in Germany there were more emigrants than immigrants. In 2009 this deficit amounted to 12 085. A total of 578 809 foreigners emigrated from Germany last year as well as 154 989 Germans.

The foreigners working in Germany contribute approximately € 128 billion annually to the gross national product. Thus, the GNP is six percent higher with foreigners (as of 2000).

As a further example in 1991 foreigners paid € 6.5 billion to the pension system, but received only 1.9 billion paid out in pensions contributing to the stability of our social security systems.

Supplement October 2006:

According to the latest study of the Bonn Institute for the Study of Labour (IZA) foreigners living in Germany currently contribute an additional revenue of 12.8 billion Euros to the social funds. The scientists from IZA Bonin state that: The belief that foreigners plunder the social systems is utter nonsense.

(Source: Parliament, issue 40/41 v. Oct. 2006)

The sum of payments to home countries is declining .. In 1984 the Turkish citizens in Germany earned about € 9 billion, of which they sent 1.8 billion to Turkey. Although the number of Turkish workers had risen to 1992 by 30 percent, remittances to their homes amounted only 1.2 billion €.

Supplement August 2007:

The number of firms run by people of Turkish origin has increased. There were in 2006 some 69,000 entrepreneurs of Turkish origin in Germany. And these are not just kebab stalls. Only 24.8 percent of the companies were assigned to the hotel and restoration industry. Trade increased by 35 percent; services accounted for 22.4 percent, trade, industry and construction 17.8 percent together. These entrepreneurs employed approximately 120,000 people. So, should be send foreigners out to create jobs?

Supplement March 2010:

As part of the current debate about the level of the Hartz-IV- Sätze it is said again and again that people from immigrant backgrounds receive disproportionate benefits. Among the 6.7 million Hartz IV recipients the proportion of migrants, according to information from the federal government, is 28%. However, these people often have few chances in our education system. They often have insufficient knowledge of German or insufficient training. At the same time there are also well-educated migrants in the Hartz IV. Only half a million university graduates among migrants can apply their studies because their degree is not recognised. The Federal Government Commissioner for Migration, Maria Böhmer (CDU), declared" Those who see immigrants as unwilling to work are wrong." She also rejected claims that there is targeted immigration into the social network. Indeed in 2008 fewer foreigners immigrated into Germany than in previous years.

Foreigners are criminals

The feeling of many Germans that the foreigners are more dangerous than the Germans is objectively unfounded. The claim that foreigners tend to be more violent than Germans does not hold up, as stated by the head of the Criminological Institute of Lower Saxony, Christian Pfeiffer in an interview with the Handelsblatt. Among the 7 million foreigners, the proportion of suspects fell from 1993 to 1996 by almost 20 percent.

In contrast to Germans criminal foreigners in all crimes are proportionally lower. (From 1993 to 1996):

- Violent crime increased by 1.5% among foreigners in Germans by 12.3%
- Aggravated theft: Reduction among Germans 3.6%, 27.3% among foreigners
- In the simple theft statistics show an increase of 7.6% among Germans, and a decrease of 39.8% for foreigners.
- In the overall picture of all crimes we see an increase of 9.3% for crimes committed by Germans and a decrease of 19.7% for crimes committed by foreigners.

In order to correct the picture even further: in the police statistics, with regard to those named as suspects, among the German suspects eventually about 30 percent are convicted, the rate in non-Germans is 25 percent - with a dark complexion and foreign looks it's just easier to be considered a "suspect".

(Source: including criminological research institute of Lower Saxony)

There is one crime in which foreigners are at the top: Nearly 100% of the suspects in violation of the Immigration and Asylum Act are foreigners. This is due to the fact that Germans cannot violate these laws, since they are not foreigners. Furthermore it is sufficient for an "offense" for a permit to be applied for a few days too late, or a passport to be expired.

Update August 2001:

in 1999 26.6% of the suspects identified by the police (that does not mean the perpetrators were sentenced did not hold German citizenship. However, certain groups of suspect foreigners, although they are in the crime statistics, are not included in population statistics such as tourists, visitors, commuters and border foreign forces (see above).

In 1999, about 30 percent of all offenses committed by foreigners were illegal immigration, marriage or smuggling of foreigners. Offenses that the German cannot commit. The most extreme difference is on eastern border: in Saxony 21 percent of crimes committed by foreigners regarded immigration laws., Without these violations, there were only eight percent.

The crime of Germans and foreigners is to be compared with the conventional methods is difficult because the composition of the groups is completely different. When it comes to violence, vandalism, theft and robbery, then under the Germans, the suspects often than the average unemployed, male and between 14 and 21 years old, and live in large cities. Substituting this scale also for foreigners, it quickly that the proportion of young, large urban, unemployed and poorer men among foreigners is higher than the German population. This is the reason, and not the nationality, for which the proportion of "high-risk" groups is higher among the foreign community.

Supplement (February 2005):

Christian Pfeiffer, the head of the Criminological Institute in Hanover, said that the increasing fear of the Germans of crime are unfounded. The number of sexual homicides 1993-2003 decreased by 37.5%, the murder rate by as much as 40.8 percent! Among the public, however, the opposite impression arises due to the reporting of the private channels.

Particularly problematic is how to deal with foreigners. "If a German is beaten up by a German, he report it in 20 percent of cases. If he is beaten by a foreigner, he reports it in 30 percent." Even judges sentence foreigners more than Germans.

Source: Nuremberg News / dpa 15.02.2005

Update May 2006:

From the crime statistics presented in May 2006 by the Federal Interior Minister Schäuble:

The positive trend of a disproportionate decline in non-German suspects continues. After their number in 2003 and in 2004 declined by 2.3% and 1.2%, in 2005 there was a noticeable decline of 5% (German suspects: -2.4%).

Germany is not an immigration country (part II)

What exactly is "typically German"?

Zuckmayer puts it in his play "The Devil's General" very aptly:

"And now imagine yourself before your ancestors - Since Christ's birth there has been a Roman captain, a black man, brown as the mature Olive, who taught a blonde girl Latin and then a Jewish spice trader came into the family. He was a serious person, who converted even before the Catholic family tradition was founded. And then a Greek physician came, a Celtic Legionnaire, a Grison mercenary, a Swedish rider, a soldier of Napoleon, a Kozak deserter, a Black Forest craftsmen, a wandering miller's boy from Alsace, a fat sailor from Holland, a Magyar, a Pandur, an officer from Vienna, a French actor, a Bohemian musician - all live on the Rhine, brawled, drank and sang and fathered children. And then? Goethe, who came from the same pot, and Beethoven, and Gutenberg (...) It was the best my dear, the best of the world. And why? Because the people there mixed. - like the water from the springs and streams and brooks, running together, create a great living river. "

There are no Germans, who can demonstrate over the centuries "German" ancestors. They are descendants of all these peoples who lived in Central Europe, or were brought by the German people - a stew with ingredients from around the world.

So, please what is "German", please what is "foreign infiltration"?

But here are some numbers (as some people maintain prejudice that does not always match reality):

In 1997 and 1998, more foreigners moved away from Germany than those that came here. The net migration numbers in the years before 1997 was mainly due to the repatriates, asylum seekers and war refugees, not immigrants for work.

Among the repatriates there is a massive decline: in 1990 some 400,000 ethnic Germans came to Germany, in 1999 there were only 100,000.

The number of asylum seekers has also declined: in 1992 it amounted to about 400,000, in 1999 the number was estimated at about 90,000. In 2000 at 79,000 and in 2002 only 71 127 asylum seekers came to Germany.

Furthermore, there is much talk about people with "migration background", as groups who already live in Germany, thus stating that the numbers of foreigners in the country are much higher. But these groups also include the repatriates of German origin that are nevertheless considered to have a "migrational background".

Finally, the concept of "German" citizenship has only existed since 1934, before that there were only the citizenships of the German empire such as "Bavarian" or "Prussian".

About the veil

Prominent German-Turks have called on the Muslim women in Germany, as a sign of their willingness to integrate, to remove their headscarves: which represents a conscious distance between themselves and German society.

"The headscarf is a symbol of women's oppression. Those who requires women to cover their head and hair, makes her a sex object," said Ekin Deligöz, Member of Parliament for the Greens, to the "Bild am Sonntag". Deligöz said to Muslim women: "Come on in today, arrive in Germany, live here, then takes off the scarf."

The SPD deputy Lale Akgun criticized the headscarf as discriminatory and demanded equal rights for Muslim women. "It is unacceptable that Turkish men walk along the street in fashionable suits while his wife beside him must be covered from head to foot"

Source: Spiegel Online, 15:10:06

"The headscarf is a means of differentiation, an iron curtain for the head and the rest of the women is a relict of the old days just because it is for many conservative Muslim men the sign that says:" Here is the sex ratio between the two of us exactly the way I want it." The headscarf is not some cloth, but it covers women's ears, the air is cut off, and therefore is a sign of pure isolation. Burqa and niqab are the extension of the headscarf. They hide not only the hair of women, they hide everything: face, hands, feet, hair (...). the burqa is a piece of ideology, a declaration of war to other values .

Lale Agkün, "Rise of the headscarf girls."

### The Rütli school in Berlin

"A prerequisite for integration is in Stoiber's opinion the mastering the German language. Stoiber proposed also further significant penalties for the failure of German language requirements. Thus, the CSU and the Bavarian Minister-President Stoiber at 04 April 2006 as a reaction to the events in Berlin Rütli school.

Does Stoiber know all about the reality in Bavaria? Apparently not. One official statistics of the Ministry of Culture for the school year 2005/2006, shows that of 13,500 migrant children enrolled only 208 had insufficient knowledge of German. These are only about 1.5 percent. These students were deferred for one year. Only 448 of the children 13,500 children had not attended kindergarten

(Source: Nürnberger Nachrichten v. 4:04:06).

Despite this, the Bavarian Cabinet decided today, to introduce sanctions against the families, whose children do not have sufficient knowledge of German - a populist measure, which assumes the lack of German skills as a normal situation. The statistics from the Ministry of Culture show otherwise.

And what about the alleged crime of young foreigners? Using the example of Nuremberg, statistics show that there are no significant differences between young Germans and young people of foreign origin. This was also emphasized in March 2006 by the police during the presentation of the safety report on the city council.

What about the future prospects of young people at secondary school: - - A not to be underestimated shortcoming of the current discussion is that for young people with migration background these prospects are limited. But also the German youth are involved. Perhaps it would make more sense to start thinking about the introduction of comprehensive schools and greater permeability between the different types of school. The results of the PISA study, including such events as the Berlin Rütli school and the prospects of lower secondary school students all show that something is rotten in the education system.

### The problem of the mosques

The Prussian King Frederick II wrote in June 1740: "All religions are equal and good, if only the people who profess unto them are honest people. And if Turks and heathens came and wanted to populate the land, then we would help them to build mosques and churches. "

Wilhelm II in 1915 approved the first mosque in Germany, founded in Berlin in 1922, the "Islamic church in Berlin," for the Muslims from 41 nations.

So nothing is new.

And remember: In the article 4 of our Constitution states: "The freedom of belief and the freedom of religious (...) are inviolable. The undisturbed practice of religion is guaranteed."

This says it all: Muslims belong to Germany, they have lived here for several generations, and of course have the right to practice their religion. And this includes the establishment of appropriate buildings. And if anyone thinks this building, with or without minarets, do not fit into our cities picture, remember this was precisely one of the reasons the Nazis, in the context of the Kristallnacht pogrom demolished the synagogues of the Jews. They claimed that this so-called "Oriental" architecture was not Germany. The old racism in new packaging, with a new enemy.

### About Scharia

Again and again the fear is fuelled warning that Sharia would take the place of our laws, if there were more Muslims living in Germany.

However, ". We have practiced Islamic law for years and that is a good thing," said Hilmar Krueger, Professor of Comparative Private Law at the University of Cologne, told SPIEGEL.

Especially in family and inheritance law we can find application of Sharia norms. For example, in Germany, Jordanian can marry according to Jordanian law - and can also divorce. And even women who enter legally in their country of origin, a polygamous marriage can make claims in Germany for alimony, and acquire rights to social benefits and a part of the inheritance.

Often, German judges refer to the Sharia. A Federal Social Court in Kassel rejected several years ago the complaint of a Moroccan referring to Islamic law. The widow had refused to share the pension of her husband with the second wife. "Two wives must have the same proportion of pension", the judge emphasized.

The coexistence of different concepts of law is "an expression of globalization," says Erlanger lawyer and Islamic scholar Mathias Rohe, "we turn to Islamic law as well as French." Such standards however, contravene public order and the fundamental rights. Forced marriages and stoning are therefore prohibited.

Source: Spiegel Online, 09:10:10

The refusal to integrate

Some politicians are talking about a million integration objectors in Germany, but there is no evidence for it. Some foreign authorities and employment agencies in cities with a high percentage of immigrants estimate the proportion of the unwilling as parts per thousand or at most a few percent. A study commissioned by the Federal Ministry of the Interior in 2009 came to the conclusion that about ten percent of Muslim students do not participate in school trips, because the parents do not want them to. This is seen as an indication of refusal of integration. But also five per cent of girls of other faiths renounced such trips. Perhaps, for example, Catholics are also unwilling to integrate?

And the alleged high number of dropouts in the integration courses is also under scrutiny. In general, there are good reasons for discontinuations: taking up employment, illness, pregnancy, etc. Moreover, there are not enough courses offered and sometimes months-long waiting times must be taken into account.