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**COLLABORATION AND
COMPETITION
A HAPPY RELATIONSHIP?**

**ECONOMICAL MIGRANTS
IN EUROPE
ASSET OR A SETBACK FOR THE
LOCAL PEOPLE?**

**LET'S MODIFY NEGATIVE
STEREOTYPES
SEEKING FOR THE POSITIVE IN
THE SEA OF NEGATIVE**

CONTENTS

pg.3

COLLABORATION AND COMPETITION

IS THIS A HAPPY RELATIONSHIP?

pg.7

LETS MODIFY NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES

Lets try to find the positives and the why
behind some common stereotypes

pg.4

ECONOMICAL MIGRANTS IN EUROPE

ASSET OR A SETBACK FOR THE LOCAL
PEOPLE?

pg.9

GAME CORNER

Here you can find fun games to spent some
time



COLLABORATION AND COMPETITION A HAPPY RELATIONSHIP?

By..Mihela Buruiana

I once read an article about a research regarding how would the end of the world affect human relations and behavior. The research team analyzed how the players of behaved in a beta test of ArchAge, a MMORPG (massively multiplayer online role – playing game). The players were aware that all of their progress and character info will be deleted at the end of the test. The analysis was based on the players' actions and on how they changed their behavior towards the end. The results showed that most of the players became more social, more collaborative facing the inevitable and less competitive.

As history showed us, collaboration on an international level fueled the progress of our civilization, together with the friendly, healthy competition. Collaboration, through its team approach, can create a collective impact on today's complex and interconnected problems. We should not start the collaboration in dark times though, but we should do it in order to keep the dark times at bay.

The international system can challenge conventionalism and find solutions for problems viewed as unsolvable, such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality, when its members choose to put aside self-interests and start working together. Competition, in terms of each member giving its best in advancing their shared objectives is a healthy way of keeping the bar high and of pushing each other further.

Competition and collaboration work good together and should not be viewed as opposed to each other, but completing each other. A system based on collaboration is actually highly effective when it responds to external competition and it becomes ineffective when it's directed among members of said system.

Sharing the outcomes reached through competition within the system makes it move forward as a whole, creating opportunities to change the world for the better, together.



ECONOMICAL MIGRANTS IN EUROPE ASSET OR A SETBACK FOR THE LOCAL PEOPLE?

By...Ema Karayusein

A year and a half ago a three-year-old Syrian boy of a Kurdish background called Alyan drowned in the Mediterranean sea while trying to reach Europe together with his family. The photo of his small dead body lying on a Turkish beach became a symbol of the struggles refugees have while trying to escape the warzone they live in and find a new, better home. It also caused a lot of discussions about the differences and similarities between them and economical migrants and even lead to discussions in Western European countries which group deserves more help. Most of them decided that if they are going to help refugees, they are going to lessen the migrants coming from the same continent.

Every year thousands of people coming from poorer countries migrate to ones with stronger economics in search of better life conditions. A statistics of the European Union from 2015, for example, shows that 3.8 millions of people migrated in one of the 28 member countries of the Union in 2014. 2.8 millions of them left another member state. The countries with a highest percentage of immigrants from the same year were Germany, The United Kingdom, France, Spain and Italy. 15 member states had more emmigrants than immigrants. Amongst them were Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Croatia, Slovenia, the three Baltic countries.



That migration has a lot of impacts – both positive and negative. In Bulgaria for instance, the population is getting older and older and there is a strong lack of young professionals, especially doctors and teachers. The reason for that is that the biggest part of the well-educated young people live abroad because there they receive more money for the same work they would do in their home lands. On the other hand, the money the emigrants send their relatives is the main income for most of the citizens and a main way for the government to gather taxes – in 2016 about 2 billion dollars were sent to Bulgarians by their relatives-emigrants.

But what are the pros and cons for the countries that welcome so many foreign workers? On the one side, employers find really cheap workhand. In England most of the people who work on farms and raise strawberries and most of the constructors are Eastern Europeans – they receive a really low amount of money for a lot of work and substitute locals who are not even consent to work there because of the bad conditions being offered. Workers are also happy because they receive enough money for their own standards. There are countless examples of migrants who turn into an asset for their new country because they invent new things and make their new land famous for something (John Atanassov for example, one of the members of the American team who invented the first computer had Bulgarian roots).

On the other hand, locals feel threatened because they think migrants take their free workplaces. In a lot of western countries governments even discover different schemes for taking money as social care without working – it turns out that not everyone goes abroad to work and contribute to their new home, but to gain easy money. On top of it, some nationalists don't agree to perceive new traditions because they want to preserve what they have for the next generations. They feel everything foreign is bad because it is changing their own culture.

In 2007 France decided to take part of Bulgarian and Romanian minorities back to their countries and for that purpose the government even organised their trip with busses. The country continued this practise and even last year there was a great number of Roma people sent back to the two Eastern European countries. The government declared that this is a „humanitarian repatriation“ and that these people need to be integrated in their own homelands first. In one of her latest speeches, Theresa May said that she needs to find a way to get Great Britain out of the EU as soon as possible and that way to reduce migration to her country, because soon it would be flooded by Bulgarians and Romanians who would see the period as their last chance to enter the country. After the country voted for Brexit, a lot of Polish migrants started going back to their country because they felt discriminated by the locals. In Germany, the supporters of Pegida - an organization created by Neo-Nazis, gathered around the idea to get not only refugees but also economic migrants out of their country, so that Germany can prosper again, become more and more. In the last few months it became obvious that even the German police has a special slang for criminals coming from Bulgaria and Romania.



A lot of questions rise because of the above mentioned facts. If a president of a European country decides to violate one of the main European rights – the free movement, and organises a „Big excursion“ for a certain ethnical group, if the Prime minister of another country makes offensive statements about two whole nations, if Neo-Nazis get more supporters every day and if no one seems to react somehow, is that a form of a racism or of a public protection? If all of them claim that they do everything for the sake of their own nations, does this give them the right to treat the citizens of the different countries inequally, especially the citizens of the EU, who are considered to be equal and to have the same rights no matter in which country of the Union they reside, according to the treaties signed?

Yes, it is an obligation of every government to protect its own citizens and if they face some threat in the face of dangerous newcomers, they should certainly react. But, on the other hand, one is clear – most of the emigrants go abroad to find better life conditions for themselves and for their families. They deserve a chance and help. Those who count on social help and do not contribute to the overall wellbeing should be repatriated but people who want to integrate and give something to the society should be treated equally. If rich European countries want to lessen the number of migrants, they should help poorer countries financially or move part of their production there and create workplaces. History has proven that closing the borders, putting walls and segregating people has never been a solution. Building a bridge and not putting a new Iron Curtain between the nations will be the best solution of the problem of migration.



French policemen destroying the camp of Romas and proside to deportation



Words by
MARTINA BRANISOVA

LET'S MODIFY NEGATIVE STEREOTYPES TO POSITIVE ONES

All positive stereotypes depend on the positive influence. So let's modify negative stereotypes to positive ones. Half empty glass is still half full of water.

I want to underline the fact that this positive stereotypes were created in co-operation with locals from certain countries and you can also find my personal opinion in the article.

CYPRUS

- Lazy, unfriendly people who are always late.
+ "Coffe-shops are mostly places for developing and strengthen relations between people." In Cyprus you can either practice dream of many tourists- skiing in Olymp and at just 40minutes you can swim in the sea! And people are lazy? Actually they are more chilling people and thats definitely better then be permanently in stress.

ITALY

- Lazy people who speak very fast and loud.
+ Lots of people say: "Italian language is most beautiful language in the world." There is incredible abundance of art, amazing galleries, the country breaths with history. We connect it with names of artists and architectures - Brunelleschi, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Sandro Botticelli, Bernini, Raffael and much, MUCH more. These names resond in our It is so addictive and breath-taking to be in one of the historical squares, at some of the coffee-houses and to drink good coffee. I am sure that you just stop to take a look at your wristwatch and just enjoy the moment. You think locals are too much noisy? That's awesome - that way you can't hear your silly thoughts in your head.

BULGARIA

- Poor country with gypsies who are mostly unemployed.

+ “Beautiful party people who have huge humility in themselves.” They are also conservative but in positive way and they are very family oriented - almost 95% own a house. And Tsarevets, medieval stronghold 206 meters above sea level, is SO amazing! Some sights remind me a little bit of Dubrovnik in Croatia. In Bulgaria you can find over 30 000 sights and seven of them are in UNESCO! Bulgarians also have lots of traditional habits and celebrations (Jordanovden, Nestinarstvo, Rozober) which look very crazy and jolly in positive way.

BELGIUM

- Snobbish people who think they know everything.

+ “All world in one single country.” – that is how we can describe Belgium. You can find there a lot of different cultures and try a lot traditional things, food from different parts of world. And If you would like to practice some foreign language, there is no problem to find someone who can practice with you. And Belgian beer is definitely one of the best I was already drinking.

TURKEY

- Country with gender inequality and heavy smokers.

+ “Fantastic people- friendly, hearty and humble at the same time.” Unfortunately, there are too many people all around the world who are so influence by media. Actually I am so surprised and enthusiastic with people from this country. They are so friendly, hearty and humble at the same time. They are very family oriented and in they nature they have great hospitality. Gender inequality is just a little and it is more about their habits and upbringing not about some discrimination of genders. They are also big lovers of sports, especially football. And heavy smokers? Just only 40% Turks are smokers and it is not even half of them.



SLOVAKIA

- Unknown country with dirty cities and name very similar to Slovenia

+ “Bryndza” is something that everybody loves.” (In case you are not vegan) and “The most beautiful women live there.” - Slovaks are very friendly, hospitable people with full-set table. Sometimes it would seem they look conservative but it is just because they have language barrier and do not want to talk to strangers. For locals their traditions are a huge part of their life – they all get home at Christmas time and at Easter – they really enjoy “Sibacka”. Mostly boys because they throw water on girls. It is believed that that way they will be beautiful and healthy. In the capital city Bratislava there are also a lot of opportunities to enjoy night life, especially if you are a student. Last but not least I can not forget- nature is really beautiful!

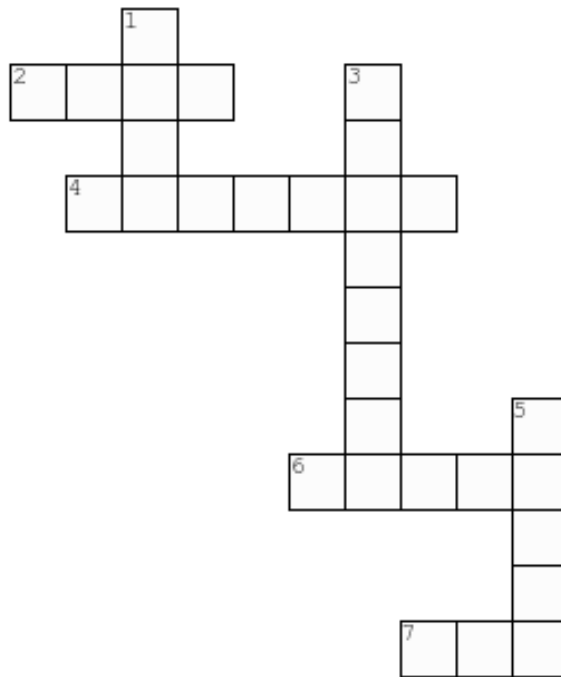
ROMANIA

- Messy, poor country full of gypsies with big corruption.

+ “Except Dracula legend they have also very unique old traditions.” For example, girls believe when they put a bunch of basil under her pillow during the summer, in their dreams appear the face of their soulmate. They are also very hospitable, polite and friendly people.

THE Game Corner

Complete the crossword below



Created with TheTeachersCorner.net [Crossword Puzzle Generator](#)

Across

2. How much is the price of a train ticket for full-time university students in Slovakia
4. Most famous Romanian fictional character
6. The most famous Italian food in the world
7. Turkish people are number one in consumption of it

Down

1. The most renowned drink in Belgium
3. World famous Cyprus Cheese
5. National instrument of Bulgaria

EU Train

Find the EU state countries

Z N P N S G J A V N E W
 L C K F I A R R
 A S M A Y R B J C
 P K C M I N A L V I F L G
 O X N Z G W A G J W P J A
 L V W I D N U E E V D M L A S S L O V A K I A B
 A F I N L A N D T C V N R U I G I C O U A H T W A C
 N R R N N V T E T H H S A E B R R M O D G N I K P Y
 D H L Y R A G N U H E R Y L G G T E H M G G X I L E
 C M N C G D S P T U C R E M E U M S E S T O N I A U
 F A U G R U O B M E X U L P R R F F U C O P X T H
 R L D N B R X R U H C I Z A U N I A W A E D D I B
 A T L A T V I A U Z T R A S N B A I N E V O L S Y
 N A A U B Y T N E H T T O O U D L N X M V J U V C P
 C X G F V W I F U X Z I Q A Y R S I T U M U I G L E B
 E A X K I T S A N I A P S Y T L P H C Y G L P F E J T Z
 L V U W E Q N A R O M A N I A I A Y I D E N M A R K U J P
 D D I S L D Q S X L Z A T C C F J E A U
 A T J I Y C G F I G I S

M H F J B A

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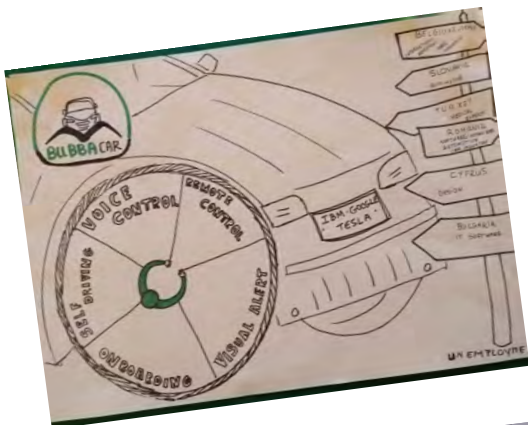
J A

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| AUSTRIA | SLOVAKIA |
| ITALY | GERMANY |
| BELGIUM | SLOVENIA |
| LATVIA | GREECE |
| BULGARIA | SPAIN |
| LITHUANIA | HUNGARY |
| CROATIA | IRELAND |
| LUXEMBOURG | UNITED KINGDOM |
| CYPRUS | |
| MALTA | |
| CZECHREPUBLIC | |
| NETHERLANDS | |
| DENMARK | |
| POLAND | |
| ESTONIA | |
| PORTUGAL | |
| FINLAND | |
| ROMANIA | |
| FRANCE | |



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BRIDGE PRODUCTION TEAM

Editor/Designer

Antreas MrBig Antreou

Writers

Martina Branisova
Ema Karayusein
Mihaela Buruiana

