



Current factors influencing the Polish-German stereotypes

Intercultural Communication in Business and Management

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1. Introduction

*"A **stereotype** is a group of beliefs about persons who are members of a particular group. Gender, ethnicity, age, education, wealth and the like may form the basis for a stereotype as indeed can any identifiable social marker."¹*

In our essay we would like to present factors which are currently influencing the Polish-German stereotypes. We focus on the five most important factors: history, individuals, media, interpersonal relations and education.

History showed that stereotypes are very persistent and that there are periods, where one stereotype becomes stronger than others. We want to analyse the factors which reinforce and weaken stereotypes.

First we introduce the factors and afterwards we briefly analyse, how they are changing the existing stereotypes.

To analyse these factors at present, we made a survey in Poland and in Germany. We asked the people about their view of the other nation. In Poland we questioned 41 persons and in Germany 22. In our essay we would like to present the results of our research and relate it to current issues in the Polish-German relationship.

2. Influences on the stereotypes between Poland and Germany

2.1 The recent history of Polish-German stereotypes

As daily policies and our surveys showed, history is playing still an important role in the point of view, how the Poles and Germans perceive each other. Only eight questioned persons out of 41 in the Polish survey did not mention the Second World War or German politicians connected with it. Another example is that the Polish parliament decided on a resolution which demanded to extend the wrath for the damages of the Second World War. The resolution was decided without a vote against it and it can be seen as a counter-reaction to the policies of foundations of German dispossessed like "Preußische Treuhand".

This chapter will briefly introduce the stereotypes which still affect the relationship between Poland and Germany and in which time they got more important.

During the Cold War the Western Germans were seen as revisionists who want to claim the land back, which they lost after the Second World War. The stereotypes of Poles in the German Democratic Republic were characterized by the enacted friendship between socialist brothers. But also the German Democratic Republic used the stereotype of the

¹ Teaching material "Intercultural Communication in Business and Management(2004)" Stereotypes



Polnische Wirtschaft.² In Western Germany the Poles were perceived as rebellious *Freiheitskämpfer*, because of the October revolution 1956 and the Solidarność movement³.

After the German reunion the Poles were afraid of the stronger Germany, because of the bad experiences in history and because of the fear, that the German dispossessed would claim their land back. Between the new states in Germany and Poland grew a big gap in the standard of living, because the amount of investments per inhabitant was 200 times higher in the new German states than in Poland. In Germany the Pole was seen as a car thief, smuggler and illicit worker. During this period also a lot of jokes connected to this stereotypes were spread: "Ein Satz mit zehn Wörtern und vier Lügen: Ein ehrlicher Pole fährt nüchtern mit seinem Auto zur Arbeit." (One sentence with ten words and four lies: An honest Pole is driving sober with his own car to work)

With Poland joining the European Union there is also a fear of huge work migration and the fear that Poles steal jobs, because of the lower labour costs in Poland.

The Poles themselves are still afraid of Germans who want to rewind history and get their land back. The umbrella association of the dispossessed in Germany *Bund der Vertriebenen* (*Związek Wypędzonych*) is characterized in Poland as a "home for elderly"⁴.

2.2 Individuals influencing the Polish-German stereotypes

We want to focus on two persons who are influencing the Polish-German stereotypes in Poland right now. The first one is Erika Steinbach and the second one is Steffen Möller.

Our survey showed for the German side that there are not so many well known and important individuals who have a strong influence on the stereotypes of Poles. The majority of questioned persons in the German survey mentioned the pope as a famous Pole, but his influence on the stereotypes is limited.

2.2.1 Erika Steinbach

Erika Steinbach is the daughter of a soldier and was born in Rahmel-next to Gdansk- 1943 during the time of occupation in the Second World War. After the war she and her family were forced to migrate to Germany. She studied informatics and administration. Today, she is Member of Parliament in the German Bundestag, president of the *Bund der Vertriebenen* (BdV, *Związek Wypędzonych*) and also chairwoman of the foundation *Zentrum gegen Vertreibungen*. The BdV is the umbrella organization of the German association of dispossessed.

With her positions and with her policies, she directly affects the way how the people in Germany and Poland think about each other. Her policies deal with a sad and difficult chapter of the relationship between the two neighbouring countries. Our surveys show, that she is not a well known politician in Germany, but a very controversial discussed person in Poland. That is why she has influence on the stereotypes against Germans.

This chapter will first analyse her policies. We will furthermore write how she affects the picture of Germany in Poland and how she is perceived in Germany

Erika Steinbach is the President of the BdV and can look back on a controversial but successful career. She managed to pull the organisation from a right wing orientated to a more moderate and clubbable position. With getting rid of extreme right wing functionaries and dissociate the association from the *Preußische Treuhand*⁵, she achieved, that the field of policies of her association became a field of interest even for the more left wing orientated Social

² The stereotype *Polnische Wirtschaft* (Polish Economy) came up when the Polish Monarchy was declining in the 19th century. The Polish economy was characterised as disorderly, inefficient and wastefulness. Gustav Freytag confronted the Polish economy with the German economy in his novel "Soll und Haben", where the Polish economy was considered as very bad

³The positive stereotype of *Polnischer Freiheitskämpfer*(Polish Freedomfighter) first came up during rebellions in Europe between 1815 and March 1848

⁴ „Tygodnik Powszechny”-catholical, social-cultural magazine

⁵The *Preußische Treuhand* is a corporate entity of dispossessed, which wants to sue on international courts for the return of land and properties in the region of former Prussia. They also want to buy back land in these regions.



Democrats. An example is the chancellor Schröder and the Minister of the Interior Otto Schily holding speeches on the *Tag der Nation* –the annual meetings of the BdV.

Her actual project, the *Zentrum gegen Vertreibungen* is very controversial.

On the first hand, it is a good idea to make a memorial place to remind against dispossession and to stand actively against it. There are three main critics about the realization of the project.

Critics claim, that this project should be built as an international memorial, because Germans were not the only dispossessed in history. The foundation *Zentrum gegen Vertreibungen* wants to focus with the main part of the exhibition on the fate of the dispossessed Germans. This is unacceptable for many Poles. In the end of 2003, Erika Steinbach said in interview with the German TV-Magazine *Frontal21*⁶, that she would finish this project without the Poles, if they do not cooperate.

The memorial might suggest that Germans were victims of the Second World War. Germany started the war, so it is difficult to argue, that Germans were a victim of this war. If the project would be realized in Berlin, it would be very close to the Holocaust Memorial. This might put the displaced on the same rank with the victims of the Holocaust, which is definitely intolerable. There were suggestions to build this memorial in Wrocław. Erika Steinbach did not want to agree to these compromises.

By following her policies this way, she is putting a lot of pressure on the Polish-German relationship. The Polish newspaper “Rzeczpospolita” called her in their issue on Juli, 1st 2002 „false expelled” and „the biggest barrier in Polish-German dialogue”. Erika Steinbach causes a lot of distrust in Poland against Germany, because Poles fear that Germans are going to do revisionism of history. In Poland Erika Steinbach is perceived very negative. The criticism does not always concern the facts which she is presenting. Many try to understand her point of view, but the criticism concerns her behaviour and the way she is talking about dispossessed Germans and Poles.

The importance of this topic in Poland gets obvious, when we take a look at our survey in Poland: 81 percent of the questioned persons knew Erika Steinbach, but only four of those who know her agreed with her policies.

Our survey in Germany shows, that Erika Steinbach and her policies are not well know for the majority of the people. Just 19 percent of the people knew her.

Here we got a very interesting development. A German, who is discussed very controversial and is very well know in Poland, is not very well known in Germany. In our opinion this is not a good development for the Polish-German relationship, because Erika Steinbach is putting tension on the Polish-German relationship and many people in Germany do not even know her, or even agree with her. Erika Steinbach even has a difficult position in Germany. You can find articles against her on anti racism pages like for example “klick-nach-rechts.de”⁷

2.2.2 Steffen Möller

There are some factors that may have great influence on creating and changing stereotypes of the average German in Poland. One of them may be German persons that are popular in Poland. Their opinions, behaviour, overall view created by media and their activities may interest Polish people and motivate them to learn something about German culture, society, tradition, customs and every day life. They can facilitate understanding different culture and creating people’s own opinion.

One of these persons is Steffen Möller. It appeared in our survey that Steffen Möller is very popular in Poland. Asking 41 Poles it appeared that only three persons did not know who Steffen Möller is and only three persons did not agree that he is improving the view of average German in Poland. Moreover three persons wrote Steffen Möller as an

⁶Gellard, Susanne(2003) „Deutsche als Opfer?” ZDF- Frontal 21 18th December 2003 <http://www.zdf.de/ZDFde/inhalt/20/0,1872,2082740,FF.html>

⁷ <http://www.klick-nach-rechts.de/ticker/2003/10/zentrum2.htm>



answer in question about three words that come to your mind after hearing the word “Germany” and three persons recognized him as one of the most popular German.

What may be interesting Steffen Möller is not popular in Germany? He said in one of his interviews that Polish customs officials are asking him for autographs whereas German customs officials are telling him “Guten Tag, Passport bitte” and that is all. His career is developing only in Poland. He arrived in Poland 10 years ago. He started as a German teacher in Polish high schools and universities in Warsaw. Nowadays he is a famous entertainer and actor. Many Poles know him from the TV series “M jak miłość”. He is acting there as a young German boy who is living in a small village in Poland. He is a little bit lazy and clumsy but very open, funny and likeable. Most of questioned Polish women (in different age-from 14 to 80) described him as a very nice, open, friendly and handsome boy with a great sense of humor. Very important and appreciated by Poles is also fact that he is speaking Polish fluently. This also increases his credibility.

In his jokes he likes deriding stereotypes. “The more stereotypes the more work for satirist”-says Möller. He is not feeling as a missionary of Polish-German reconciliation. The aim of his funny creativeness is to facilitate closer recognition of these two cultures. “‘Madman from Wuppertal’ has been announced super European. His attitude and opinions allow us to defeat fear against Europe (...) His programmes regularly appeal to 3.6 million viewers”⁸

In the media he is also presenting his opinions about politics. In one interview to the Polish newspaper “Życie Warszawy” he was asked about Erika Steinbach. He said that she is not interested in Polish arguments and she does not realize the extent of Polish wrath. He also said that he agrees with the opinion of Schroeder about the front page of Wprost in September 2003: “don’t treat it seriously”. This kind of view may be very important for Poles because it shows them that not every German is like Erika Steinbach and not necessary every German has to share her opinion.

There are also negative opinions about Steffen Möller but they are rather rare. Some of our respondents present views that he is a German clown and his plays are stupid but still it does not stop overall admiration of this person in Poland.

2.3 The media as a factor influencing stereotypes

The media is one of the primer sources of information and of socialization in our society. That is why it is an important factor influencing the people’s stereotypes. Recent studies are backing this statement.

The American Scientist Larry Bartels stated that consistent, distinctive media information has a long-term impact on its audience over a relatively extensive period of time.⁹ This can make the media very effective in influencing the people’s long-term picture of other countries.

Representatives of the *priming effect* furthermore believe that the media has an important effect on people’s opinion making.¹⁰ *Priming* is the process by which certain portions of media content are brought to the forefront and certain other portions are relegated to the background. In this context one also speaks of *agenda setting*.¹¹ Both processes allow the media to exercise control over public opinion.¹²

Whether a country is set on the forefront of the agenda also depends on its relevance towards another country especially in economic terms. During the time of the *iron curtain* Poland was not so much on the German agenda due

⁸ Frankfurter Allgemeinen Zeitung „Przełamane stereotypy- Fryc, który rozśmiesza Polaków do łez”

⁹ Bartels (1993)

¹⁰ http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agenda_Setting

¹¹ Iyengar, Peters and Kinder showed in one of their studies about the mass media that media profoundly affects what problems viewers consider important. This is called *agenda setting*; compare Iyengar, Peters and Kinder(1982)

¹² <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/priming>



to personal and economic exchange barriers.¹³ Since the fall of the communistic regime in 1989 Poland is stepping towards more integration into international and supranational organizations such as the EU. With this came a vast increase in especially economic exchange in particular with Germany.¹⁴ Because of this reason Poland became a more important topic on the agenda of the German media since 1989. This led to more information about this eastern neighbour and a changing picture of Poland in the mind of the Germans. More information about a country also leads to a wider and broader picture of another country. This gives the opportunity to verify stereotypes and to build new ones.¹⁵

One example is the German term *Polnische Wirtschaft* (polish economy).

With the increased positive coverage of Poland in the German media and increasing cooperation with Polish business partners the negative picture changed. Nowadays the term *Polnische Wirtschaft* is more associated with "economic growth, punctuality, meticulousness or work discipline".¹⁶

Especially the Accession of Poland in May 2004 to the European Union (EU) represents an important event in the Polish/German relations. It made Poland become a very significant topic in the German media. In the following part I only want to give a few examples.

The biggest German folk music programme in Germany, the *Musikantenstadt* was producing one show in Krakow, Poland in 2004 just before the EU accession inviting Polish and German folk musicians. Another example is a programme of the biggest German states television channel *ARD* presenting the cuisines of the new EU- member states.¹⁷ Also newspapers such as the *Saechsische Zeitung* one of the biggest regional newspaper in Germany were introducing their readers to the new member states already numerous months before the Accession.¹⁸ The intensive media coverage of Poland in the media might also be an explanation for increasing number of Germans wanting to visit Poland in the nearer future. Our survey showed that 64 percent of the questioned persons (in comparison to 48 per cent in 1993)¹⁹ would like to travel to Poland in the nearer future.

A recent example from Poland how media is influencing stereotypes is the TV program "Europa da się lubić". It is created by Polish state television to present tradition, customs and culture of European countries. It is very popular among Polish people and is watched by 1.3 million viewers. The host (Monika Richardson) invites representatives of five nations and they are discussing current issues and presenting their countries. Frequent guest of this talk show is also Steffen Möller. This programme is very helpful in changing Polish stereotypes which in most cases are the result of unawareness.

Our survey made in Germany is proving the statement that Poland has been on the *agenda* in the German media. Out of 22 questioned people 12 replied that they have heard something about Poland recently in the media. There is also a strong positive correlation between the people who have recently heard something about Poland in the media and the number of positive adjectives they picked.

In comparison to a survey made in 1993 by the *Bundeszentrale fuer politische Bildung*, an educational institute founded by the German government more people now regard Poland as one of their most three likable countries out of a list of twenty. We were asking the same questions now 11 years later and 9 percent in comparison to 2 percent in 1993 were replying Poland as one of their three most likable countries.

¹³The GDR is here taken out of consideration.

¹⁴Germany is now the biggest Polish trade partner with increasing exports and imports in the recent years. <http://www.polish-online.com/polen/wirtschaft/aussenhandel.php>

¹⁵ compare interview with Prof. Ewa Nowicka - Antropologist, Warsaw University <http://www.cmd.org.pl/stereotypy.php>

¹⁶ quoted from interview with Polish former undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Andrzej Byrt(2004) http://www2.warsawvoice.pl/tpv_old/26/PV00.html

¹⁷<http://www.ard.de/ratgeber/essen-trinken/-/id=13368/nid=13368/did=83150/eidobd/index.html>

¹⁸[http://www.sz-](http://www.sz-online.de/archiv/suchergebnis_ext.asp?query_id=75511&keyword=neue%20eu%20mitglieder&datebegin=05.06.2003&dateend=09.09.2004&records_per_page=10&site=5&sort_dir=DESC&expr_style=AND&klas=sz)

[online.de/archiv/suchergebnis_ext.asp?query_id=75511&keyword=neue%20eu%20mitglieder&datebegin=05.06.2003&dateend=09.09.2004&records_per_page=10&site=5&sort_dir=DESC&expr_style=AND&klas=sz](http://www.sz-online.de/archiv/suchergebnis_ext.asp?query_id=75511&keyword=neue%20eu%20mitglieder&datebegin=05.06.2003&dateend=09.09.2004&records_per_page=10&site=5&sort_dir=DESC&expr_style=AND&klas=sz)

¹⁹Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (2001) Informationen zur Politischen Bildung 271 „Vorurteile- Stereotypen- Feindbilder“ page 31



We also could find a positive correlation between the fact that they picked Poland as one of their most likable countries and that they have heard something about Poland recently in the media.²⁰

Media seems to have had a positive impact on stereotypes. The picture on our front page showing Erika Steinbach wearing a SS uniform and riding on Gerhard Schröder like on a horse gives an example that the media also can effect stereotypes in a negative way. This picture is promoting an aggressive picture of Germans in Poland.

Concluding it has to be stated that the media has an important impact on stereotypes since it is a main source of information and can set the public agenda. This has been proved true by our survey which showed that Germans who have been recently informed about Poland by the media also had a more positive viewpoint of Polish people.

2.4 Interpersonal Relations

The interpersonal connection to another country, by having been to this country, having met the people of the other country and most of all having friends there is a very emotional experience affecting the attitudes towards this other country.

Our survey corroborates this hypothesis since all people who ticked Poland as one of their three most likable countries also had some friends or family in Poland.

We could also find a positive correlation in the German and the Polish survey between the number of positive adjectives about the other country and the fact that the interviewees have already been to the other country.

In conclusion it has to be outlined that the more interpersonal relations the questioned people had to the other country the more positive was their picture of the other nation.

2.5 Education

2.5.1 In Poland

How did education promote stereotypes in Poland?

It is difficult to find the answer to this question because stereotypes just exist in our life. In young age we are first confronted with the stereotypes of our parents (just like political, religious opinions etc.). Stereotypes about Germans depend mainly on the fact whether our family suffered during Second World War, so it depends if our grandparents were in concentration camps or they had to work obligatorily in Germany. In that case our opinions might be rather radical. In school we learn more about history. In high school we get to know the history of Second World War with all its consequences. We learn about concentration camps and the holocaust. Then we create in our mind a picture of the brutal and ruthless German. But we learn also about German culture, literature and tradition. So it depends mainly on each person which picture of German suits us more (sometimes which picture is easier to believe in). During our life stereotypes may be changed mostly by contacts with Germans. If some of us have family or friends in Germany their stereotypes become more "gentle". As already mentioned, the questioned persons in the Polish survey who know somebody in Germany replied more positive adjectives than the others. But still it the most mentioned picture of Germans was disturbed by the stereotype of organized, punctual, hard-working and serious Germans. As proven in chapter 2.3, the media changes our opinion by agenda setting. TV programmes, films, newspaper articles are trying to present us the real view of Germans. But even if they are trying, they are still not 100% objective because they are

²⁰ Our method of measuring the correlations was the following. We considered lazy, corrupt, serious and dishonest as negative (= -1); hard working and organized as neutral (= 0) and the other responded adjectives as positive (= +1). Finally we counted it for the people who have heard something about Poland and on the other hand for the people who have not heard something in the media respectively together.



written by Polish people for Polish people. In most films about Second World War Germans are presented as heartless robots without any human feelings. But it is also important to show symptoms of mercy during war.²¹

2.5.2 In Germany

The German education is only very little dealing with Poland. We learn only a bit about Polish history and Polish culture which is rarely mentioned in German schools in comparison to French culture. Our survey is confirming the fact that on the German side is a big lack of knowledge about their Polish neighbours. A lot of questioned persons in our survey had troubles answering to the question: "Which famous Polish person can you think of?" The stereotypes about Poles are more deriving from communication with peers on the schoolyard and contact with the Polish minorities in Germany.

Improvements of the contents of education can be changed only slowly and with great difficulty because of the rigid federal system in Germany.²²

3 Conclusion

In Poland the history is still the strongest factor that influences stereotypes. The tragedy of the Second World War is very present, because so many Poles became victims of this war. Our survey showed that individuals such as Erika Steinbach and the media promote a negative picture of the aggressive and threatening Germans.

But there are other driving forces which try to soften this negative stereotype.

Programmes such as "Europa da się lubić", interpersonal contacts and persons like Steffen Möller might slowly change these stereotypes.

With our survey and investigations in the media we found out, that Erika Steinbach and Steffen Möller are not known by the majority of Germans, but they play an important role in Poland.

None of the five factors we were analyzing can be considered as the strongest influencing stereotypes of Poles in Germany. There is a mixture of those factors which influence the stereotypes dominating at a certain time. The history is very important for the dispossessed, but is not the most important driving factor for the majority of Germans. The recent media coverage and travel advertisements promoted a picture of a cultural Poland, which is worth a visit. 64 percent of the questioned persons in the German survey would like to travel to Poland in the nearer future. This might help for further improvements of the stereotypes in both nations because of increasing interpersonal contacts.

Education might not change too soon, but the possibility for more and more students in every year to study in Polish Universities and German University. Hopefully leads to an increase of intercultural communication between the two neighbouring states.

²¹ E.g. "Schindler's list" Steven Spielberg

²² This is due to the fact that the content of school education is decided on state level. Because of different interests of each state, it makes reforms very difficult.



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Pictures

Wprost front page 24th August 2004 "Erika Steinbach"

B Appendices

B1 Polish Survey

ANKIETA

Witamy.

Jesteśmy grupą studentów studiów English Track na Akademii Ekonomicznej w Krakowie. Przeprowadzamy badania dotyczące stosunków polsko-niemieckich. Bardzo prosimy o wypełnienie poniższej ankiety.

Wiek:.....

Płeć:.....

1. Napisz pierwsze trzy słowa, które przychodzą Ci do głowy, gdy słyszysz wyraz „Niemcy”:

.....

2. Wymień trzech sławnych Niemców:

.....

3. Zakreśl przymiotniki, które Twoim zdaniem najtrafniej opisują Niemca(zakreśl trzy):

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> zabawny | <input type="checkbox"/> zorganizowany | <input type="checkbox"/> leniwy | <input type="checkbox"/> nieuczciwy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> otwarty | <input type="checkbox"/> pracowity | <input type="checkbox"/> samolubny | <input type="checkbox"/> niesolidny |
| <input type="checkbox"/> przyjacielski | <input type="checkbox"/> punktualny | <input type="checkbox"/> snobistyczny | <input type="checkbox"/> zamknięty |
| <input type="checkbox"/> uczciwy | <input type="checkbox"/> wykształcony | <input type="checkbox"/> poważny | <input type="checkbox"/> oficjalny |
| <input type="checkbox"/> kulturalny | <input type="checkbox"/> arogancki | <input type="checkbox"/> niewykształcony | <input type="checkbox"/> zarozumiały |

4. Czy wiesz kim jest Erika Steinbach? TAK NIE

5. Czy podzielasz jej stanowisko? TAK NIE

Czy wiesz kim jest Steffen Möller? TAK NIE

Czy według Ciebie poprawia on wizerunek przeciętnego Niemca w Polsce? TAK NIE

6. Czy uczyłeś/-łaś się kiedyś języka niemieckiego? TAK NIE

Czy byłeś/-łaś kiedyś w Niemczech? TAK NIE

Czy byłeś/-łaś kiedyś w Niemczech? TAK NIE

DZIĘKUJEMY SERDECZNIE



LP	W	P	Zawód	3 słowa			3 sławnych Niemców			Przymiotniki			7	8	9	10
				1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3				
1	21	K	student	Hitler	II wojna	holocaust	Goethe	Goebbels	Wagner	kulturaln	zorganiz	powazny	T	T	N	N
2	22	M	student	golf	samochód	stół	Beethoven	Hitler	Gerlach	oficjalny	zorganiz	powazny	-	N	T	N
3	19	K	student	pedanci	spechanie	S.Moller	S.Moller	Hitler	Schmidt	snobist.	aroganci	pracow.	T	T	N	T
4	21	M	student	samocho	II wojna	sgiad	Goethe	Hitler	Bismarck	oficjalny	zorganiz	powazny	N	T	N	T
5	20	M	student	burzycki	Mercedes	holocaust	Goethe	Hitler	Nietzsch	snobist.	zorganiz	aroganc	T	T	T	N
6	20	K	student	sgiad	II wojna	obozy	Goethe	Hitler	Nietzsch	snobist.	zorganiz	powazny	T	T	N	T
7	20	K	student	S.Moller	zegarek	obozy	Bismarck	Hitler	Nietzsch	oficjalny	pracowity	powazny	T	T	N	N
8	21	M	student	porządek	wojna	gozp.	Goethe	Hitler	Adenauer	kulturaln	zorganiz	pracow	T	T	N	N
9	21	M	student	piwo	piłka	kiebaski	Goethe	Wagner	Nietzsch	oficjalny	zorganiz	pracow	T	T	T	N
10	23	M	-	Bier	Freunden	Berlin	Goethe	Kohl	Nietzsch	kulturaln	zorganiz	wyjszal	T	T	T	T
11	27	K	student	ksiegowa	II wojna	państwo	Mann	Kohl	Schroede	snobist	aroganci	powazny	T	T	N	N
12	21	K	student	Hitler	zachód	Octoberfes	Wagner	Hitler	Schroede	zabawny	kulturalny	otwarty	N	T	T	T
13	21	K	student	porządek	ład	-	Goethe	Hitler	Schroede	przyjacielski	zorganiz	powazny	N	T	T	T
14	21	K	student	Hitler	S.Moller	Oktoberf	Goethe	Hitler	Schroede	zorganiz	pracowity	-	N	T	N	N
15	21	M	student	Hitler	piwo	kiebaski	Goethe	Hitler	Nietzsch	zabawny	snobist	kulturaln	T	T	N	T
16	23	K	student	handlowiec	Bonn	Mur	S.Moller	Hitler	Schroede	leniwy	powazny	oficjalny	T	T	N	N
17	23	K	student	Mercedes	Ordnung	autostrady	Beckenbauer	Adenauer	Bismarck	uczniwy	zorganiz	oficjalny	T	T	T	T
18	23	K	Student	Prawo	Ordnung	Audi	O.Kahn	Jungingen	Goering	uczniwy	pracowity	powazny	T	T	T	T
19	22	K	student	siedzi	II wojna	Berlin	S.Moller	Hitler	Schroede	pracowit	zorganiz	powazny	T	T	N	N
20	22	K	student	precyzyja	porządek	mur	Kohl	Hitler	Schroede	pracowit	zorganiz	powazny	T	T	T	N
21	22	M	student	sgiad	hitleryzm	wojna	Kohl	Hitler	Fisher	pracowit	zorganiz	oficjalny	T	T	T	N
22	22	K	student	Ordnung	muss	sein	Beethoven	Bach	G.Grass	snobist	zorganiz	powazny	T	T	N	N
23	22	K	student	porządek	Hitler	Berlin	Kohl	Hitler	Schroede	pracowit	zorganiz	powazny	T	T	T	N
24	22	K	student	zachód	UE	Berlin	Goethe	Hitler	W.Brandt	Oficjalny	zorganiz	pracowit	T	T	N	N
25	25	K	student	porządek	Hitler	Bawaria	Goebels	Hitler	H.Arendt	uczniwy	zorganiz	pracowit	T	T	T	T
26	24	K	student	Mur	Hitler	Good bye	Goethe	Hitler	Goebels	Powazny	zorganiz	pracowit	N	T	N	T



27	23	K	student	znajomi	kultura	wojna	Goethe	Hitler	Schiller	przyjacielski	zorganizowany	pracowity	T	N	T	N	T	T
28	23	M	student	bogactwo	stabilizacja	III Rzesza	Goethe	Hitler	Kohl	snobist	zorganizowany	aroganci	T	N	T	T	T	N
29	28	K	Filolog/jez niem	Aula ze szrotów	Twardy język	Praca na czarno	Mann	Hitler	Schroeder	snobist	zorganizowany	kulturalny	T	N	T	T	T	T
30	56	M	Technik mechanik	egzid	faszyzm	oprymizm	Kohl	Ech	Szuman	przyjacielski	leniwy	Pracowity	N	-	T	T	T	T
31	56	M	ekonomist a	porządek	Dyscyplin a	wojna	Bismarck	Schumaker	Nietzsche	aroganci	zorganizowany	Pracowity	T	N	T	T	T	N
32	24	M	elektroniec hanik	dokładni	Duże państwo	Unia	Goering	Schroeder	Nietzsche	kulturalny	otwarty	poważny	T	T	T	N	N	N
33	65	K	emeryt	II wojna	Bestialskie mordy na Polakach	Spalenie W.wy i 50% Polski	Gebels	Hitler	Kohl	aroganci	zorganizowa wany	nieuważ ny	T	N	-	N	T	T
34	50	K	Nauczyciel ekstremnick i	Wojna	podjez i ość	Próby przytł ażeni	Goethe	Beethoven	Herzog	wyższ i ość	zorganizowa wany	pracowity	-	-	T	N	T	T
35	70	M	technik	Miastecz ko turyzyczn e Fisen w Alpach	-	-	Beethoven	-	-	samobur ny	zorganizowa wany	-	T	N	T	T	T	T
36	25	K	ekonomist a	soldność	dokładność	smochod y	Kohl	Schroeder	Nietzsche	snobist	zorganizowa wany	pracowity	T	N	T	N	T	N
37	19	M	student	II wojna	doboryt	landy	Gering	Hitler	Goebels	snobist	uczciwy	niewyksz t	T	N	T	T	T	T
38	26	K	metrolog	Porządek	Hitler	Bawaria	Schwarzen eg	Kohl	-	kulturalny	zorganiz wany	poważny	N	-	T	T	T	T
39	45	K	Budownic wo wodne	-	-	-	-	-	-	przyjacielski	zorganizowa wany	pracowity	N	-	T	T	T	N
41	70	K	emeryt	nepokój	Dobre stosunki	Nadzieje na lepszą przyszłość	?	Schiller	Steinbach	kulturalny	wyższ i ość	uczciwy	T	N	T	T	N	N



B1 German Survey

Umfrage

Meine sehr geehrten Damen und Herren,

wir sind Studenten der Albert – Ludwigs Universität und würden sie gerne über Ihr *Bild* von Polen befragen.

Alter:

Geschlecht:

Beruf:

1. Bitte nennen Sie drei Wörter die Ihnen in den Sinn kommen, wenn sie an Polen denken.
2. Bitte nennen Sie drei berühmte polnische Personen.

3. Bitte kreuzen Sie drei der folgenden Adjektive an, welche auf Polen zutreffen.
--

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> freundlich | <input type="checkbox"/> ernst | <input type="checkbox"/> gebildet | <input type="checkbox"/> unehrlich |
| <input type="checkbox"/> korrupt | <input type="checkbox"/> fleißig | <input type="checkbox"/> egoistisch | <input type="checkbox"/> kulturvoll |
| <input type="checkbox"/> organisiert/geordnet | <input type="checkbox"/> ungebildet | <input type="checkbox"/> ehrlich | <input type="checkbox"/> offen |
| <input type="checkbox"/> arrogant | <input type="checkbox"/> faul | <input type="checkbox"/> lustig | <input type="checkbox"/> steif |

4. Kennen Sie Erika Steinbach?	Ja		Nein		
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Wenn ja, wissen sie welche/wessen Interessen sie vertritt?

5. Waren Sie schon einmal in Polen?	Ja		Nein		
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6. Würden Sie in nächster Zeit gerne nach Polen reisen?	Ja		Nein		
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7. Haben Sie in letzter Zeit etwas über Polen in den Medien (TV, Zeitung, Magazine, Radio) erfahren?

Ja

Nein

8. Bitte sind.	kreuzen Sie drei der folgenden Nationalitäten an, die Ihnen besonders sympathisch
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- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Franzosen | <input type="checkbox"/> Spanier | <input type="checkbox"/> Griechen | <input type="checkbox"/> Holländer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tschechen | <input type="checkbox"/> Esten | <input type="checkbox"/> Ungaren | <input type="checkbox"/> US-Amerikaner |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Schweizer | <input type="checkbox"/> Briten | <input type="checkbox"/> Polen | <input type="checkbox"/> Litauer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Russen | <input type="checkbox"/> Österreicher | <input type="checkbox"/> Letten | <input type="checkbox"/> Italiener |

9. Haben Sie oder lernen Sie die polnische Sprache?	Ja		Nein		
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10. Haben Sie polnische Bekannte, Freunde, Familie?	Ja		Nein		
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Vielen Dank



Nr	Age	Sex	Occupation	3 Words	1	2	3	3 Persons	1	2	3	3 Adjectives	1	2	3	4	6, 7	8 Favourite Nations	1	2	3	9	10
1	22	m	student	Annaberg	Cracow	Katolicism	Marie Curie	JPII	friendly	funny	dishonest	friendly	funny	Italians	Brits	Y	Y	Italians	Brits	Dutch	Dutch	N	Y
2	22	m	student	Katolicism	beer	communism	JPII	educated	friendly	cultural	cultural	friendly	educated	French	Spanish	Y	Y	French	Spanish	Dutch	Dutch	N	N
3	21	m	soldier	food	beer	b. towns	Josef Pilzud's	JPII	friendly	Andrzej Jusk	open	friendly	cultural	Hungarians	Czechs	Y	Y	Hungarians	Czechs	Poles	Poles	N	Y
4	22	m	student	pope	bigos	Cracow	JPII	corrupt	friendly	funny	funny	friendly	corrupt	Spanish	Dutch	N	Y	Spanish	Dutch	Latvia	Latvia	N	Y
5	53	f	teacher	Gdansk	Masuren	Cracow	Lech Walesa	JPII	friendly	educated	educated	friendly	educated	French	Brits	Y	Y	French	Brits	Austrian	Austrian	N	N
6	29	f	student	Gdansk	Warschau	Ostblock	JPII	serious	corrupt	serious	serious	corrupt	serious	Americans	Italians	N	N	Americans	Italians	Swiss	Swiss	N	N
7	26	m	student	East	Warschau	katholic	JPII	hard-working	friendly	dishonest	dishonest	friendly	hard-working	French	Americans	N	N	French	Americans	Austrian	Austrian	N	N
8			student	cars	stealing	einmarsch		lazy	corrupt	dishonest	dishonest	corrupt	lazy	French	Italians	N	N	French	Italians	Greeks	Greeks	N	Y
9	24	m	student	WWII	Dreiteilung	Warschauer Ghettoaufstand								Y	Y	Y	Y					N	N
10	19	m	carpenter						friendly			friendly		French	Austrians	N	Y	French	Austrians	Hungarian	Hungarian	N	Y
11	24	m	painter	cheap shopping					friendly			friendly		French	Austrians	N	Y	French	Austrians	Hungarian	Hungarian	N	Y
12	63	f	pensioner	Riesengebirg dom	Cracow	Cracow	Chopin	JPII	friendly	open	open	friendly	open	Czechs	Swiss	N	Y	Czechs	Swiss	Spanish	Spanish	N	N
13	21	f	student	cheap c.	Zubrowka	Cracow	Chopin	JPII	friendly	hard-working	funny	friendly	hard-working	French	Hungarian	N	Y	French	Hungarian	Lithuania	Lithuania	N	N
14	25	w	student	pretty women	cheap fuel	cheap alcoho	Chopin	JPII	corrupt	Polanski	cultural	corrupt	hard-working	Greek	Dutch	Y	Y	Greek	Dutch	Hungarian	Hungarian	N	Y
15	35	m	mathematic	friends	bigos	math. Phys	Chopin	Gorecky	friendly	educated	honest	friendly	educated	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
16	45	w	wintersport	old fashioned	friendly p.	friendly p.	Malacz		friendly	serious	open	friendly	serious	Y	Y	Y	Y	Swiss	Spanish	Dutch	Dutch	N	N
17	24	m	businessman	Ostsee	Stettin	Warschau			organized	hard-working	open	organized	hard-working	Russian	Greek	N	Y	Russian	Greek	Poles	Poles	N	N
18	21	w	student	stolen cars	pirogi	Warschauer	Chopin	Perec	friendly	educated	educated	friendly	hard-working	French	Tschechen	Y	Y	French	Tschechen			N	Y
19	27	m	BGB						serious	open	open	serious	cultural	Brits	Austrian	N	Y	Spanish	Brits	Austrian	Austrian	N	N
20	55	w		Warschau	JPII	Masuren	JPII	Walesa	serious			serious		Dutch	Brits	N	Y	Dutch	Brits	Hungarian	Hungarian	N	N
21	42	m	BGB	not yet ready for the euro			Walesa	Wojcieckows	corrupt	open	open	corrupt	cultural	Swiss	Austrians	N	Y	Swiss	Austrians	Americans	Americans	N	N
22	62	m	electrician	original	religious		JPII	Walesa	friendly	cultural	cultural	friendly	cultural	Austrians	Dutch	Y	Y	Austrians	Dutch	Italian	Italian	N	N