

# eyes > European Youth - European Summit

## Gentofte, Denmark - September 13th to 18th 2005 > www.eyes.nu

Youth conference held once a year and now for the third time - this year about prejudice and conflicts. Participants from Poland, Slovenia, Sweden, Norway, Romania, Estonia, Ireland, Czech Republic, Finland and Denmark

### EYES 2005

From September 13th to 18th 2005 Gentofte Youth school hosted the international youth conference EYES. 50 youngsters from 10 different European countries gathered to discuss the overall theme of the conference "Conflicts and Prejudice".

Through lectures, discussion and role plays different aspects of the theme were introduced. The conference was funded by the EU program Youth through the national agency CIRIUS and the municipality of Gentofte.

### Christiania

- *The conflict between Christiania and the established Danish society.*

Since Christiania was founded in 1971 by a group of hippies, they have fought a battle to remain a "free town". The Danish government has continually tried to normalize the area but they have so far not succeeded.

Christiania is an old area founded by Christian IV in the 17th century. It has been used for a number of different purposes and in 1969 the military moved out of the area. The military buildings and the Christiania area has since then been protected by law because of the old houses. Through 1971 a few hundred people moved into the abandoned houses without meeting resistance from the authorities or surrounding society.

Today about 650 adults and 150 kids make up the



The Medicine House (Christinia has its own nursery home and medicine house. They produce ecological herbs and here the Christians can be treated for minor injuries e.g. after fights with the police.

population of Christiania. Through out the years their society has built up its own structure and a unique self-governance. 14 independent regions cover the area of Christiania and they each have representatives in the council. They have meetings at least once a month and their decentralized democracy requires unity before a law can be passed. With very important issues they have public meetings with everybody participating.

### St. Stephen's church in Copenhagen

St. Stephen's church was the second church to have open doors. They began to open the doors to all the different religions about 10 to 15 years ago. Welcoming in everyone.

We meet the vicar Ivan Larsen in church. He was the second homosexual to get married in Denmark. His way of living is to fight for the rights of homosexuals, he feels that sex or gender is not important but love is.



The altarpiece in St. Stephen's.

When you are walking through the streets of Nørrebro in Copenhagen, you might notice that many of the shops are owned by inhabitants that are foreigners. A lot of the people who are living here are Moslems and the fact that you can find a church in this area is not that obvious.

This newspaper is the result of the groups working as journalists in Copenhagen. The groups visited different sites and institutions which represented different angles on the theme of the conference. The articles in the newspaper are based on interviews with people connected to these places.

As preparation for the conference each delegation was asked to present their region. These presentations can also be found in this newspaper.

The inhabitants have their own laws and they do not own anything. They do not use any street names and because of that they have built up their own mail system.

They do not consider themselves a part of the surrounding society and because of that they do not follow the laws of Denmark. Since 1971 they have handled the conflict in both peaceful and violent ways and in the usually peaceful town, many battles have been fought with the police during the years.

Hashish is one of the main reasons. The hashish sale at Pusher Street was obvious to everyone, but since last year when the police moved in permanently, it has been removed from the street. This is an example of conflicts related to an autonomic town like Christiania. They do not accept the laws and the politicians have to force them in order to follow them. In 2000 Denmark changed government and they took action and moved the police into Christiania. Compared to earlier governments they are more conservative and do not agree with the lawlessness of the area.

Many people think it is unacceptable that Christians can live in the area of Christiania without paying rent. It is a very attractive part of Copenhagen worth million of Danish Kroner. From 2006 the old protection ends and it will now be a part of the capitalistic market. So far nobody has owned anything and it has not been legal to sell or buy houses. In the near future there will be a lot of houses for sale and the Christians have a hard war to fight. They are against this normalization but the politicians and the money are difficult to resist.

Should a free-town like Christiania be allowed to continue in a democracy like Denmark? Is everybody equal to the law?



In Ivan's interview he also talked about a young Moslem girl who was raped and brutally murdered in the area. Unfortunately the murder was not found. The vicar wanted to see the parents after the tragic death of their daughter as he wanted to invite them to a social memorial. They were very grateful with what the vicar had done for them so they continued to visit the church.

But not all churches in Denmark are as welcoming as St. Stephens. It is difficult for Ivan to understand why the other churches are so conservative by not letting homosexuals get married and by not allowing you to marry for a second time. We also discussed how to read the bible Ivan's view is "if you follow the bible word by word you would have to say that slavery is OK".



Seconds before the group left for Tivoli (in the background)

### Vandals on the run

Crime prevention, opportunities for the youngsters in local society, ethnic diversion and family problems are the main parts of his "everyday life". We met Mr. Niels Peter Jensen in the residential area Kong Georgs Vej at his office and he showed us around the community. There are seven larger buildings with apartments and areas with playgrounds, bushes and trees in between. All in all there are approximately 1600 persons, of which 30 percent are foreigners.



The pavilion is used for social activities among the inhabitant in the area.

During the walk, we were shown a little yellow house, called the "Pavilion". This house is used for birthday parties and different gatherings for the families and the habitants in the community. It's also used by two teachers that come every week to help the youngsters with their homework.

One of the main projects in the neighbourhood is that the youngsters are asked to do one hour of cleaning the appearance of the building and the surrounding areas. In that way a young human being can learn to respect and value the community and the other inhabitants. They also prevent others from ruin their work. Because they know if someone, or themselves, paint graffiti or in other way vandalises their buildings, they would have to clean and repair it themselves.

Niels Peter Jensen helps the young ones through different conversations with them whereas he treats

### "Don't forget!"

*Kalaallit Illuutaat takes care of the Greenlanders in Denmark*

#### The Situation

In Denmark live today approximately 12 000 Greenlanders, 2000 of them live in Copenhagen, Inuk Sonne told us – a fragile woman with wise eyes, a worker of the Greenlandic House who helps homeless Greenlanders. The reasons why this Greenlanders come to Denmark are different: somebody finds a Danish partner, somebody was filled with problems in Greenland and hopes to escape from them by leaving to Denmark and for somebody Denmark and Copenhagen is the most beautiful dream of good life.



Social worker Inuk Sonne from The Greenlandic House together with the EYES group

The biggest part of the Greenlanders are living well, they live in their own apartment and have a job. But there are many differences between the Danish and the Greenlandic way of living. The Greenlanders get used to keep close contact between the members of family, they live mostly in small villages and the speed of life there is naturally much slower than in thick populated Copenhagen. The food and traditional activities are also unlike to the common one of the Danish.

This grave differences cause problems for some Greenlandic people. Because of completely different language the Greenlanders have big difficulties in learning Danish and these who have not the ability to speak Danish can hardly contact the Danish social institutions if they need help. Other problems are alcohol, drugs and getting a stable job.

#### Help from Greenlandic House

The Greenlanders who have problems are welcome in the Kalaallit Illuutaat – the Greenlandic House of Copenhagen. It was founded 40 years ago and is

them as his equals. He talks with the youngsters about getting a job, how to act polite and how to treat other humans. The close work together with the school, social workers and administration makes him get close to the parents and through talks with them he can prevent the youngsters committing crimes and in other ways ruin their lives. Niels Peter Jensen says that, "I must speak with them in order to help them. I must speak with them when they steal their first bike, because it's easier to change the young ones than the old ones." His statement is supported by the fact that the majority of the criminal acts are done between the ages 10-20.

For Niels Peter Jensen it is important that everyone knows him, feel secure when talking to him and trusts him. Today his uniform is a kind of symbol for reliability, respect and authority. Earlier, the old people in the community felt insecure to go out by night and to report criminal acts. Clubs were founded to provide some security and belonging between each other. In these clubs, Niels Peter also helps and teaches the elderly how to not become a victim to petty theft, giving advices and showing techniques etc. An investigation was made in the area by a company, wanting to know what the people thought about their situation. The results were very positive, 94 percent claimed that knew Niels Peter Jensen and that 80 % felt more secure than when this project started.

"You can't have a success if you don't look at the whole area. If you have all Lego pieces you can build a house but if you miss a corner it will fall"- Niels Peter Jensen, Police officer.



open for every Greenlander who needs help. The workers interact with both – Greenlanders and Danish: they are advising the Greenlanders about their social problems and take care of the Greenlandic students in Denmark; at the same time they enlighten the Danish people about the real life and customs of the Greenlanders. The Greenlandic people consists not only of hunters and fishers, but also of artists like painters, writers and poets and the Greenlandic House is also very important as a cultural oasis.

#### Chances

Ten years ago the typical Greenlander in the eyes of Danish would hit his children, drink a lot and don't go to work. The workers of Greenlandic House try to fight the prejudices and negative attitude of Danish to the Greenlanders caused by many stereotypes and their will to make Greenland independent country. Now the Danish have not so mediocre sight and many prejudices have disappeared, a lot of Danish people go to Greenland to work and this is a merit of the Greenlandic House too.

For few years a new social program is started as result of the cooperation of Copenhagen Council and the Greenlandic house. The social workers began to work closer to the Greenlandic people on the street. Many people from the street can get rid of their alcoholic addiction, find the way to learn Danish language, get a job or maybe move back to Greenland.

#### But...

But the amount of Greenlanders which is coming to Denmark stay generally the same and the problems stay the same too. It is still much to do, all the problems will never be solved, so that the workers of Greenlandic House will always have something to do.



### Gaderummet

Today we visited Gaderummet (The Street Room) a place for homeless people. Its a unique place that is the only place like that in Denmark. We got to talk to some of the homeless people today and it was very interesting. They talked about were they lived before they got that house, they told us they lived in a small room in a house upstairs, there were many of them staying there and there was no room for them to sleep it was a very hard struggle. It took them 10 years to get a proper home so they could sleep and eat properly. The new house they are staying in now is bigger and more open with many rooms so there is a lot of space to use.

The door is always open for people who need to sleep and get something to eat. There are a few rules in the house. There are no hard drugs, no stealing and no violence. They are allowed to smoke hash and do bongs to relax. But no hard drugs. There has been a conflict with the authorities that Gaderummet allows people to smoke hash because it is illegal in Denmark. This makes them very unique because for people living in other institutions no drugs are allowed.

In Gaderummet they are very open about hash and because of that they can smoke it everywhere in the house. They don't have to hide it and because it is allowed they don't do hard drugs. They accept the 3 rules of the house and they take care of each other when it is needed and they also take care of the place and they take turns of cleaning up.

Everybody from other countries are welcome to stay there and it wouldn't be a problem. They fell very safe there and it's a anti-racial place. There are a few conflicts in the house but nothing serious. The only big conflict there is the ones between the two male dogs in the house who are fighting over a female dog. All animals are allowed.

Every Sunday there is a meeting around the table and if there are any arguments they will sort them out. Conflicts are very easily solved here. When there is a staff meeting they are allowed to join in and have their own opinion and there is a book in the main room that they write everything into it so there is no secrets and everybody can read it and know what is going on.

There is prejudice of fear from people outside. Some of the people in the house have been throw out of shops because the look poor and they think they are thieves because there looking at the food.

If they want to help themselves getting out of homelessness it's not an easy job. If you were to get an apartment it is 3500 kr. and they only get 6000 kr. a month so its hard to live in the month because you have to buy food and other stuff.

### Døgnkontakten – Children at risk

In the middle of Copenhagen there is a big house called "Døgnkontakten". It is a place where young people with any kind of problem can call 24 hours a day, and when they need to they can be accommodated for a period of time in the house.

Our task was to interview Morten Skytte. He is an employee in the house. He took us into an office, because we were not allowed to see the young people living there.



The EYES group outside Døgnkontakten

The organization has been there for 30 years (in the beginning of the project, there were only volunteers but nowadays there are 40 employed people). There are nine beds where children between 12-18 years

There are 25 people living in the house at the moment but other people come in once and a while to get some sleep and food. 5 of the people go to school and they have there own room so they can get some sleep at night because they have to get up early in the morning and 7 have a part-time job.

We were talking to one of the boys there, he is 20 and has been coming there for half a year. He comes and goes when he wants. He likes it there and gets on with most of the people there. He has been homeless a few years and has been in jail for 4 years for violence and other stuff. He has family but his mother doesn't talk to him. His father is the only person that talks to him.

Another guy was thrown out by his girlfriend and therefore he had no place to stay. At first he stayed in trains, laundries and under stairs. He heard about Gaderummet from a friend from Christiania who told him that, that was a place where everybody was welcome.



Talking around the table, Kalle, the founder of the place, is sitting in the back.

In the house there are 4 showers and 4 toilets so it's not a crush to get showered. Most of them share room there is about 5 or 6 to a room it's very busy.

In our opinion its very sad to see people like this because we have it much better than them. It really makes you think about how good we really have it. And we shouldn't take things for granted.



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### Facing another culture

Our group went to Mjølnerparken which is a residential area for many kinds of nationalities, religions and cultures and as well a place for many problems, especially social problems. There we had set up a meeting with Ioan Shabib who lives in Mjølnerparken and is a part of a project that is trying to solve one of the many problems in Mjølnerparken.



Two girls we met on our tour around Mjølnerparken where there is a population of 90% immigrants. 67% are children.

When we arrived to Mjølnerparken we were very shocked over the big difference between the road (of Copenhagen) which was full of life and spirit and just a hundred meters away you found Mjølnerparken which was silent and lifeless. The area is divided into four parts and is pretty much a ghetto.

We met with Ioan Shabib who is an immigrant and has been living here for 13 years and he likes it a lot. His mother is from Romania and his father is from Iraq. He is about 19 years old and goes to a gymnasium in his last year. He took us to a meeting room in one of the building's basements, and we started our interview.



Ioan Shabib



Sitting at the table together with Morten Skytte, social worker at Døgnkontakten.

What would you do if someone called and told you that he/she would kill some one?

First of all we try to speak with the person and to convince him/her not to do it. If this would not be successful we would have to alarm the police and go with them to the place. We at "Døgnkontakten" are not allowed to talk with anyone else about the persons we meet in our job, unless it something as serious as a murderer.

What would happen if a foreign kid would come and ask for help?

Well, our primary job is to help the citizens of Copenhagen and the Danes, but of course we would have to help any foreigners to contact the institution of their own country and help them get back home.

He started off by telling us about himself and his life in Mjølnerparken. Afterwards he explained to us the problems in the park: because there has been a bad integration for the older generations people can't find the strength to work their way up the system by learning Danish and finding a job.

Therefore they have got a very bad picture of Danish society which has led them to a picture of black and white. The parent's opinion makes an influence on the children and how they see the Danish society which leads to the school seriously. Then the children have nothing to do and instead they do crimes. When crimes gets too boring they start fighting, then smoking, then drinking and then doing drugs.

Because of all the crime they go to jail and when they come out their life is pretty much ruined because it is hard to get a job with an unclear crime record. When they get family and children the circle goes on and on.

The project that Ioan is a part of is about helping people get out of Mjølnerparken and find jobs and education. The project leader chose 8 people to be role models which include making right choices for fitting in the Danish society. The project started in March 2005 and costed 500.000 DKK which is financed by the government.

The reactions from inside the park were a mixed. Some people thought it was a good idea and delighted that they were getting help and some people was afraid of being used. Outside people's reactions was only positive. Ioan doesn't think that this project will work because he thinks it only freezes the problems instead of making a future plan.

We found out that our prejudices were wrong. We thought that they were criminals, but now we know that they can be clever and good people. We agree with Ioan on that the project probably won't work out because it would cost too much and the fact that the government doesn't really care about the problem.

We think that the solution of the problem is that people go to school and take their education seriously. There should be more offers for the youngsters where there are role models who can show them Danish values. It is also important that the government finds a future plan and gives more attention to the problem or else it just gets worse. But will this ever happen?



What about the children who calls?

When we answer the phone we mostly listen and try to help them solve their problems and if they need more help we offer them to come here. But we also respect if they hang up in the middle of a conversation and we never call back, instead we wait for them to call back.

Briefly said we can say that it was a very interesting interview. We learned that if you have a problem, there are some places where educated people can help you.





**Hango, Finland**

Founded: 1874

Population: 9.928  
Finnish-speaking: 53.6%  
Swedish-speaking: 44%  
Others: 2.4%

Surface area: 632 km<sup>2</sup>  
Land area: 114.5 km<sup>2</sup>  
Water area: 517.5 km<sup>2</sup>  
Coastline: 130 km  
Of which 30 km beaches  
About 90 islands

Hango is the southernmost town in Finland. It's almost like an island, because it has sea on the north, the west and the south sides.

In the summer Hango is a very popular town for both young and elderly people. There are many events and some of them are: The Hango Regatta, The Seahorse week and of course the Midsummer, which is a very big celebration in the whole Nordic. Even though the population of Hango is under 10000, in the summer there are at least 15000 tourists. A lot of out-door competitions are held in tennis, beach volley, beach football, sailing and horse hurdle jumping.

In the winter Hango is a very peaceful town. In Hango the freezing winter weather arrives last and the warm spring weather first. The climate in our town is very different from the rest of Finland because of the geographical location.

Nature: Hango has 130 km coastline, of which 30km are sandy beaches. There are many big islands on the northern side, and on the southern side there are small, rocky islands.

**Harbour:** The Port of Hango is very old. In the 1873, the railway was built to Hango, and the harbour served as Finland's only winter harbour. The Western Harbour has still got connections to the rest of the world, and the car import is a very important source of income. The Eastern Harbour is Finland's biggest guest harbour.

**History of Hango:** The dramatic and exciting history of Hango is reflected in its maritime past. The cape of Hango was mentioned as a harbour in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century. At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, about 250.000 people emigrated from Finland passing through Hango on their way to a new life. The town holds many memories of the great emigration, and the cape of Hango is still being guarded by the "Eye of Hango", the Russarö lighthouse. Hango was rented to the Soviet Union in 1940 as a naval base, following the winter war. At the beginning of December 1941, the Russians evacuated Hango. The citizens then returned and started to rebuild the town. Industry, the port, and tourism were used to lay the foundation for what we know as the town of Hango.



forest there is also a racecourse and in another forest called Charlottenlund Skov, we have a trotting course were you can golf and young people can go party.

We have two famous beaches in Gentofte, Fortet and Bellevue. Fortet was there to protect Copenhagen and was used in world war one. Now it is a nice beach where you can camp and go to a restaurant. People go there in the summer but also in winter. The other beach called Bellevue is just beside a big theatre and used for swimming and beach parties – especially in the summer.



What is very special about Gentofte is the signature of the streets. It is written in a different kind of typing and above of all the 'j's you can find a little red bear. That is a sign of friendliness and kindness. The four biggest streets in Gentofte are called Gentoftegade, Ordrupvej, Jægersborg Allè og Strandvejen. On these streets there are some culture nights where all the shops are open late and you can buy some food and have fun watching everything. Normally this is where people hang out and go shopping.

with economy as main subject. The school is quite big more than 700 students. Sannarp is one of three gymnasiums in Halmstad.

In our spare time we like to be with our friends and party. Halmstad is lying on the west coast. We are famous for our artist Per Gessle (Roxette, Gyllene Tider) and the beach Tylosand where we spend our summer. On the winter there is not so much to do, because the summer guests are gone, so we just hang out with our friends.

3 Junior Highs (Age: 13-16)  
1 High School (Age: 16-19)  
About 35% inhabitants with multi cultural background

We have 10 schools in Old Oslo  
3 ungdomsskoler: hersleb, jordal and hovin  
5 barneskoler: vahl, tøyen, Kampen, Old oslo, and vålerenga  
1 videregåneskole: Etterstad

We have many parks in old oslo, like botanisk garden, vahl place, middelage parken, osv

Sports club's is vårlenga, and sterling (fotball and handball) just fotball on sterling.  
Vålerenge are on vallehovin and sterling is on vahl.



**Tartu, Estonia**

Tartu is the second biggest town in Estonia (after Tallinn) with it's 110000 of inhabitants and the oldest one too: first time it was mentioned in historical documents in 1030. Because of it's advantageous geographical position (on a river and on a crossroad of important trade ways from Russia to the West) town had a huge economical and strategic role.

It has belonged to trade union of Hanseatic towns and used to be an object for hard fights almost in every war. Our small country instantly has been passing from hands to hands of Russian, Swedish, Danish and polish authorities. During the age of Swedish supremacy the Swedish king Gustav II Adolf has founded here the university, which happened in 1632. So our university is now 373 years old which makes it one of the oldest in Northern Europe.

It became a regular institution under the Russian power from 1802. many famous scientists worked in Tartu and many important discoveries and inventions have been made here. University has made our town a centre of intellectual life of Estonia and year by year brings more and more new students here: walking through town centre you can meet them in university buildings, libraries, cafes and just sitting on the streets.

This community also makes Tartu a "youngest" town of Estonia (according to last calculations 40% of citizens of Tartu are younger than 26 years old) Student spirit has been protecting and keeping our town friendly for long years of political and social disasters.

Estonia was one of the "western" members of USSR and people living here this time were not controlled so hard and strictly like in other regions of soviet empire, what gave our cultural life advantage for development: "Vanemuine" theatre (oldest in Estonia) had a great opportunity for continuing it's experimental approach on actor and stage disciplinary. So, thanks to it, today we have many theatre festivals and biggest one takes it's place every year in Tartu and is called DRAMA, where Estonian theatres, together with their foreign colleagues present their performances of the year.

Fortunately we don't have many cars and factories in and around town which also makes it clear and nature friendly, as well as it's inhabitants, which make it as beautiful as they are. You will feel it when you visit us.



**Pelhřimov, Czech Republic**



Pelhřimov is situated 100km from Prague in a nice region with nice nature.

Pelhřimov offers a lot of possibilities to do sport. You can play football, tennis, ice-hockey, basketball, volleyball, you can swim. You can do some trips by bike or on a boat.

There is the clearest air in our country. Place for recreation.

We have a cinema, a theatre and a cultural house, where concerts and balls take place. There is a bevelled area - a place for activities of our youth.

HAPPY HOUR www.Hodinah.cz Youth Information Centre; Youth Organisation.

A czech tongue twister: Trista třicet tři stříbrných štikářek stříkalo přes tři sta třicet tři stříbrných střeš.

Do you have an idea, do you want to do your own exchange project? No problem. Youth organisation Happy Hour is going to help you to realize it.

Museum Something for kids. There is a festival of records and rarities every year. It's a great event.

Do you want to meet young people? Do you want to have fun? There are a lot of interesting places.

We invite you to visit our country, our town. You will have nice experience! See you soon!



**Ljutomer, Slovenia**

Ljutomer is in the north-east of Slovenia. The overage population in the town is 5000. In the Town, there are a lot of shops and four super-markets. We have got some restaurants too. When we have a lot of time, we can go to the cinema or in the pub.

In Ljutomer, there are many cafe's too. Who likes to go in for sport, can go to a sport centre. There are a swimming pool, tennis-court, stadium and racecourse.

Who likes to read can go to the library. In Ljutomer, there are two libraries. Near the library is a museum of 1st "slovenskega tabora" and a church. Near the bank is a bus-station. In Ljutomer are two railway stations too. You can find a doctor in Ljutomer too, but you can't



**Dublin, Ireland**

There are many myths about Ireland: The land of Saints and Scholars; The home of the Leprechaun; The land of a thousand welcomes (Cead mile failte romhait!), and of course our wonderful folklore involving ghosts, goblins, and banshees!!

But the truth is Ireland today is a very different country to all these perceptions. It is still a land of many welcomes, but it is more than that, and less than the myths. Ireland today still has some of the most beautiful scenery in the world, with its magnificent mountains and its beautiful lakes. It has so much unspoiled landscapes that you could never be far from that rustic, country feel. Even the big towns and cities are within a short drive to panoramic views and green pastureland.



**Oradea, Romania**

We are five Romanian youngsters at the age of 16 to 18. We are happy that we are invited to the EYES CONFERENCE. It gives us at chance to travel abroad for the first time. In addition we are anxious to find out more about prejudice and conflicts in order to learn how to deal with them.

When we'll be back home we intend to share our Eyes experience with other youngsters from the town. We all come from Oradea the administrative centre of Bihor County which is among the top 11 towns in Romania with a population of more than 200.000 inhabitants. It is situated in the north-west of Romania 15 km from the border to Hungary. We are very proud of our town.

find a hospital, because there is no hospital. Most people live in houses.

In the town are three schools. Primary school, high school and school for children with special needs.

Coat of arms of Ljutomer The symbolic of the unicorn and dragon is, connected with the struggle of good and evil. Coat of arms is based on some medieval coat of arms, or seal, and it was in use at least from the 1970s in this shape (or very similar).

If you are driving trough the wine road from Ormož to Ljutomer, and if you are on the top of the hill, you will see underneath the wine hill Jeruzalem that still remains the same as it was in the past culture and in the present.



The economy in Ireland has improved greatly in the last few years, bringing with it enormous changes to our infra-structure: motorways, access tunnels and fast trams. Our industrial reputation has also improved with many corporations and companies opening factories, warehouses and offices, including some of the leading American computer companies. We also benefit from the many department stores and shopping areas now opening.

But if you visit Ireland, you will still get the feeling of the thousand welcomes, and the feeling that everything can wait until tomorrow, as we do still enjoy to take things easy and enjoy the day, especially if that day is sunny and hot. (Another thing about Ireland is the wonderful variations of weather you can experience in one day – in fact, it has been known to see all four seasons in twenty four hours!)

Bring your umbrella and sun cream, and come and enjoy the hospitality of Ireland and its thousand welcomes!!

We have a lot of tourist attractions. If you are interested in art and culture you can visit several museums and have a walk downtown where you will surprised to see old buildings beautifully combining different architectural styles: eclectical and secession, baroque and romantic, neo-classical and neo-Romanian. If you only want to have fun we have many pubs, clubs, periodical festivals and swimming pools with thermal water.

More information about Oradea please visit our homepage [www.oradea-online.ro](http://www.oradea-online.ro).



**Mieroszow, Poland**

When we had got an invitation from Gentofte Ungdomsskole to the third stage of the EYES 2005 and got to know the main topics and the "homework" for the summer, we held some meetings and made the plan of actions.

First we had sent about 100 e-mails to people all over the world (including Australia), who had been to our place – Mieroszow, and asked them three questions:

What was the reason for your visit?  
Which three places in the area do you still remember?  
Which three arguments would you give to other people to make them interested in visiting our place?

MISSED IN FAIRY TALES' SPACE

