



# German

**CULTURE PROFILE**

An Initiative of Old Partners  
in Culturally Appropriate Care  
**March 2006**







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An Initiative of Qld Partners  
in Culturally Appropriate Care  
**March 2006**

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### **German Culture Profile**

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... and to all those persons who have provided  
comment about this directory.

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# INTRODUCTION

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This profile of the German cultural community is just one of the many projects undertaken by the Queensland Partners in Culturally Appropriate Care (PICAC).

The Queensland PICAC Project aims to facilitate the development of partnerships between ethnic community groups and residential aged care service providers to implement “best practice” strategies of care for older people from diverse backgrounds. The project is about ensuring the needs of older people from a German cultural background are met.

Funded by the Commonwealth Department of Health & Ageing, the project in Queensland is managed by Diversicare under the auspice of the Ethnic Communities Council of Qld.


Population trends within Australia are increasingly characterised by a diversity of people, languages and culture. Coupled with this trend is an ageing population, also with a rich diversity of languages and cultures.

It's not surprising then, that residential aged care service providers are faced with increasing demands for culturally responsive facilities and care.

This profile aims to assist by enhancing:

- staff knowledge of the cultural and linguistically diverse needs of persons from a German background. It also seeks to facilitate the professional competence and development of staff in the provision of culturally inclusive care; and

- the organisation's compliance with the Residential Care Standards and National Aged Care Standards as they pertain to the issue of cultural and linguistic needs. The profile provides useful information about a range of topics, resources including books, articles, audio-video aids, services, and so on.

 This symbol is used to indicate a 'tip', which YOU, as the caregiver of a person who was born in Germany, may find useful in your day-to-day support of that person.

This guide is not intended to replace one stereotype of this culture with another; instead it is intended to provide some insights into the culture. Nor does it diminish the importance of you establishing the individual cultural needs of each person as part of the care planning process.

In an effort to maintain the accuracy of this profile and improve its contents, for all stakeholders, we encourage readers to complete the feedback form on the last page to inform us of any inaccuracies or other resources available. It is considered that this feedback will assist us maintain a user relevant and quality resource.

Yours Sincerely

Margaret Hess  
Director

Elizabeth Zajac  
PICAC Project Officer

# BACKGROUND

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The Federal Republic of Germany, or 'Deutschland', covers 356,866 sq kilometres (see map), is divided into sixteen states (or 'Laender') and covers a vast amount of the European continent. Germany also has four distinct topographic regions – the Northern Uplands, Central Lowlands, Alpine Forelands and the Alps.

## Migration experience

For much of the period of European settlement in Australia, the Germany-born community has been the largest group whose first language is not English.

While German migration began in the 19th century and is ongoing to this time, the post World War II years from 1952 to



1961 were the height of Germany-born migration, and often occurred for economic reasons.

During these years Australia provided assisted passage for 3,000 Germans per annum. At the end of the 20th century, the Germany-born in Australia was in slow decline after peaking in 1986.

### **Australian statistics**

As at the 2001 Census, 108,240 persons from a German background have settled in all Australian States, with Queensland being the third largest State behind NSW and Victoria. Of the total Germany-born population in Australia (2001 Census):

- 27% are aged over 65 years;
- 61% have either a trade or tertiary qualification (which is higher than for the Australia-born population at 46%);
- 60.1% were employed in a skilled occupation, 26.1% in semi-skilled and 13.8% in unskilled jobs; and
- males comprised 51.6% and females 48.4%; and
- their ancestry includes German (72,5%), Polish (6%), Ukrainian (1.9%) plus others (eg Turkish, Greek, Swiss, Austrian)  
(source: German Community Information Summary, DIMIA, 2003)

Queensland has 17.7 % (or 19,140 persons) of this total population and they have settled across Queensland. Within Queensland, individuals born in Germany and aged 60+ years represent some 7,358 individuals and are the second highest ethnic group in Queensland.

Due to the length of time in Australia, Germany-born persons have a well-established network of services and activities (eg German Club) in most States of Australia and key regional centres in each State.



The above data means the person you are caring for is most likely to have been well educated, have worked in a skilled job outside the home and been part of established social and recreational links to other Germany-born persons.

### **Customs in everyday life**

Formal manners are important.

**Greetings.** A handshake is the most common form of greeting upon meeting or leaving and applies at almost every time they meet. In mixed company a woman's hand is shaken before a man's.

**Referring to others.** Except with close friends, most Germans prefer the use of titles (eg Mrs or 'Frau' in German) and surnames OR professional titles (eg 'Doktor' or 'Professor') until such times as you are given permission to use the more familiar "you", Christian name, nickname or pet name or diminutive name. The use of the person's name is particularly important where the person has dementia and may have reverted to their culture of origin naming protocols.

**Gestures.** It is considered an insult to point your index finger to one's forehead. Instead of crossing one's fingers for luck, Germans, depending on the region where




they live, either a) place the thumb inside of a closed fist OR b) place the thumb on top of the index finger. Either formation is then thrust forward, in a motion not dissimilar to the action used when signalling.

**Entering a room.** It is courteous to stand when a woman or the host enters a room. It is also considered good etiquette for males to open doors for females.

**Attire.** Sloppy or overly casual clothing is inappropriate in public.


**Taboos.** If discussing the holocaust and World War II this needs to be talked about with tact, as the presumption by others that Fascist ideas are somehow part of their national culture is offensive.

 The above customs are from a time in which the older generation lived and were raised. They may not be evident in the younger generations, nor do they necessarily apply to every Germany-born aged person. It is important YOU check on whether adherence to these, or other customs unique to their region of origin, is to be used with that Germany-born person.

### **Cultural stereotypes**

Germans have the reputation for being industrious, thrifty and orderly who tend to talk in a manner that is seen as 'giving orders'. They can be viewed as overly disciplined, humourless and domineering with a penchant for continual improvement and modernisation.

The German heritage is associated with high culture in terms of theatre, drama, literature, art, concerts and opera. Whilst identifying as German, each person also has a strong sense of regional cultural identity. There are diverse cultural and social differences between the 16 States of Germany. The region in which the person lived will impact on the person's preferences related to such things as festivals, newspaper, food, drink, clothing, cultural personality, music and language dialect etc.

 It should be remembered this is just one view and does not apply to every Germany-born person. This reality means YOU should establish each Germany-born person's preferences.

Having established this person's preferences be careful not to replace one cultural stereotype with another related to what should be considered stereo-typically 'German'. (Source: Lonely Planet Guide)

### **For more information**

"The Germany-born community", Community Information Summary, Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), 2003. Available as a PDF document from the following web address: [http://www.immi.gov.au/statistics/stat\\_info/comm\\_summ/summary.htm](http://www.immi.gov.au/statistics/stat_info/comm_summ/summary.htm)

# FAMILY

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## Family structure

Both parents often work. Large families are not common, even in rural areas with the average family having 1 or 2 children. It is not uncommon for people to have lived together before marriage, with the marriage being a legal one as opposed to a religious ceremony, which is considered optional.

Elderly persons are encouraged to stay in their own homes for as long as possible. Often family members offer support or adopt the role of carers with the assistance of in-home care programs if needed.

Tradition is dear to the German heart. Order, duty, responsibility and achievement are traditional family values, which can result in tight family units that cling together. In comparison to other communities, Germans tend to have a strong individualistic outlook on life.

## Attitudes to residential care

Residential care is seen by elderly Germans as the last option and other in-home support programs will be accessed to prolong independence for as long as possible. For many older Germans leaving home and moving into communal living arrangements is equivalent to losing their independence.

Where residential placement happens this is often due to the loss of family members or family networks, rather than as a preference of the person.

(source: [www.dw-world.de/select\\_html/0,,,00.html](http://www.dw-world.de/select_html/0,,,00.html))



If you need help to provide culturally appropriate care, the assistance of the PICAC Project Officer is available free of charge to your agency or the resident. This service is restricted to the greater metropolitan Brisbane and Townsville. For more information on PICAC contact Diversicare on (07) 3846 1099.

## PERSONAL HYGIENE

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The routines and preferences surrounding the following personal hygiene activities greatly impact on the person's sense of self, pride, dignity and confidence.

### Bathing

Whilst there are no specific cultural norms in bathing, most Germany-born persons want a shower daily.

### Dress

There are cultural norms surrounding standard of dress whereby sloppy or overly casual dress in public may be seen as inappropriate. Clothing also needs to be in good repair and ironed.

What is considered 'appropriate' standard of dress is individual and will be influenced by the region in which they lived.

### Grooming

Men and women look after themselves and are concerned about how they look. Women will prefer to wear makeup, jewellery, nail polish, perfume and have neat hair, that is be well groomed. Men tend to use cologne/aftershave, clipping nasal and ear hair and trimming nails etc.



It is important each person's preferences in their dress, bathing, grooming etc are established as part of their care plan.

## PENSIONS

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People who lived and paid taxes in other countries are often eligible for a partial pension payment from that country. Australia has reciprocal arrangements in place with Germany regarding the payment of pensions. The Australian Government supplements that payment if it falls below the level of the Australian pension. Problems with Centrelink can arise for the person if he/she fails to notify Centrelink of any increase in the foreign pension amount. In this situation the Australian supplement is reduced according to the increase amount. Failure to notify Centrelink can result in a debt and fine being imposed by Centrelink.

Where a Germany-born person is accessing a pension from Germany, the German Consulate every year, sends out a document (called the 'Lebensbescheinigungen') that is proof of being alive. Completion of this form is necessary to ensure continued access to the German Pension fund. Therefore it is important that the consulate be informed of any change in residential address.



### The German Honorary Consul

10 Eagle Street,  
Brisbane, 4000  
Ph (07) 3221 7819

### Consulate-General of the Federal

Republic of Germany  
13 Trelawney Street  
Woollahra, Sydney, 2025  
Ph (02) 9328 7733  
info@sydney.dipl.de



### **The German Honorary Consul**

Shop 11 The Conservatory,  
12 Lake Street,  
Cairns, 4870  
Ph (07) 4041 5344

#### **For more information**

Check your local telephone directory for your local Centrelink office

Diversicare has available a directory for the German-speaking community in Brisbane and South-East Queensland up to Hervey Bay. This directory in both English and German is a listing of known contacts in the areas of: Consulates, Organisations, Cultural groups, Social groups, Media, Travel agencies, Miscellaneous, Food distributors, Restaurants/cafes

Phone Diversicare for this directory on (07) 3846 1099

## **LEISURE AND RECREATION**

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The Germans are active people who also like to travel. They like being in the outdoors eg. walking, hiking or simply sitting outside.


German people are especially interested in sports, especially soccer, tennis or the German equivalent to ten-pin bowling ('kegeln'). They tend to belong to a diverse range of clubs or eg chess, board games, and card games like 'skat', which requires a minimum of 3 people (see Appendix A for rules of the game). Craft work (eg. knitting, embroidery, cross-stitch or tapestry) is also popular with German women.

They are social people, enjoying drinks with colleagues and friends or sing-a-longs (as opposed to more formal arrangements like choirs) with folk songs being preferred.

Many Germans, even those who have lived in cities, have an allotment of land and enjoy growing vegetables and flowers in their leisure time. Even a box or some boxes in which to grow vegetables can be very fulfilling to an elderly Germany-born person. This cultural inclination for home-grown food can often be manifested in a preference for organic food.


It is also a common to have pot plant and potted flowers inside the house (eg. geraniums, marigolds, African violets).

Elderly women often like to make preserves, jams, compotes and cakes or pastries. These delicacies can feature heavily in a coffee and cake/pastries rituals called 'kaffeeklatsch' whereby 2 or more people gather after 3pm, and over coffee and cakes, discuss current events.

 The above information can assist in developing diversional therapy activities eg tending potted flowers that are kept in the person's room and/or a small box of vegetables kept in a communal area and/or cooking cakes or pastries, craft work and/or card, chess or board games. However, YOU need to check with each individual his or her preferences in regard to the above.


### **Daily Routine**

Germany-born persons like a routine (eg when he/she rises or retires, bathes, when to have meals etc, observance of the kaffeeklatsch as afternoon tea etc). They generally have a structured pattern to the day and like sticking to these times.

 You need to establish with each individual his/her preferences related to his/her daily routine and timings.

### **Social groups**

A diverse range of German social groups meet. The German clubs in various parts of Queensland exist to provide community functions, arts in particular music, information and education and can often tell you of the various social groups that exist. Contact details are:

 **German Club**  
416 Vulture Street, Brisbane, Qld 4169  
Ph (07) 3391 2434

**German Club Gold Coast**  
Jondique/Gooding Drive, Carrara, Gold Coast, Qld 4211  
Ph (07) 5530 4925

**German Club Sunshine Coast**  
Doesn't have its own club house  
Ph (07) 549 331 Kaethe Heim

**German Club Hervey Bay**  
Doesn't have its own club house  
Ph (07) 4128 2486 Kurt Jurke

**German Australian Club Inc.**  
Casey St (cnr Aitken St)  
Aitkenvale 4814  
Ph (07) 4775 7844

**Germania Club Cairns**  
57 Winkworth St Cairns 4870  
Ph (07) 4051 3925


### **Television**

The SBS television network is available in major cities in Queensland. SBS provides German-speaking movies, serials and Monday to Friday news bulletin.

SBS television programming can be downloaded from their website by going to the following address [www.sbs.com.au/whatson/index.php3](http://www.sbs.com.au/whatson/index.php3) then choose what you are interested in from the listed menu.

In greater metropolitan Brisbane, Briz 31 also has a daily program called 'DW Journal' which screens Monday to Friday at 10am, 6.30pm and 11.30pm plus Saturday at 6pm and Sundays at 11am.

Briz 31 programming can be downloaded from their website by going to the following address <http://briz31.tv/news.asp>

 Check your TV program guide or the website for local viewing time as they may change in rural areas or across time zones.

## Movies

German language DVDs are often available for purchase at large Department stores (eg Big W). It is important you check on the back of the DVD for the list of languages in which it is available.

It is also possible to purchase German-language movies from the website by doing a search, eg:  
[http://multilingualbooks.com/foreign\\_vids.html](http://multilingualbooks.com/foreign_vids.html)

You can search the Brisbane City Council library catalogue via its language collection by going to the following website and choosing the preferred language which will then take you to a screen where you choose your category of interest (eg movies, books, music, DVDs):  
[www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/uhtbin/cgiisirs/7U2zA3lL2U/44230061/1/1246/X](http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/uhtbin/cgiisirs/7U2zA3lL2U/44230061/1/1246/X)

## Radio


Broadcasting in German language occurs on SBS:

- Mondays 8.30 – 9.15pm
- Tuesdays 3 – 3.45pm
- Fridays 9.30 – 10.15 am
- Saturdays 11.30am – 12.30pm

SBS radio programming (SBS radio 2 – 97.7 or SBS radio – 1 1107) can be downloaded from their website by going to the following address:  
[www.sbs.com.au/radio/](http://www.sbs.com.au/radio/)  
then choose "radio schedule" on the left side of the screen.

In greater metropolitan Brisbane, it is also possible to tune into 4EB (Fm 98.1) and their program guide can be downloaded from their website at the following address:  
<http://www.4eb.org.au/progguide.htm>

Germany's international broadcaster, 'Deutsche Welle' can also be listened over the web by logging onto the following website and choosing preferred language:  
[www.dw-world.de/](http://www.dw-world.de/)

 Check your radio program guide or the website for local listening times as they may change in rural areas or across time zones.

## Newspapers

As mentioned earlier, the region in which the person lived in Germany can affect his/her preferred newspaper. There are 4 ways to access some German-language newspapers:

1) A German language newspaper is available in Brisbane from the following newsagencies:

- Supa News, Level A, 91 Queen St 4000, Brisbane City Centre, Phone: (07) 3221 0211
- GPO News, GPO Lane, Brisbane City Centre Phone: (07) 3229 2888
- Village news, Toowong Village Centre Phone: (07) 38701644

2) Go to the following web address <http://www.pressdisplay.com/pressdisplay/viewer.aspx>

and access a copy of the following newspapers:

- Hamburger Morgenpost
- Handelsblatt
- Kicker
- Rheinische Post
- Sueddeutsche Zeitung StadtAusgabe

3) The following web address gives you access to ALL newspapers produced nationally or in the towns listed eg. choosing Hamburg leads to a listing of 5 newspapers from which to choose to download.

<http://www.mediatico.com/en/newspapers/europe/germany/>

4) You can search on the web using the name of the publication. For example, the following are available free from the indicated websites:

- Die Woche in Australien - [www.woche.com.au/\\_inhalt/abo.htm](http://www.woche.com.au/_inhalt/abo.htm)
- Tuttlinger Woche - [www.diewoche.org/](http://www.diewoche.org/)
- Die Woche der Entscheidung - [www.google.com.au/search?hl=en&q=die+woche+&meta=](http://www.google.com.au/search?hl=en&q=die+woche+&meta=)



If the person cannot use a computer, do not forget you can access the internet and load these newspapers and print all or some pages which can then be given to the person to read at their leisure.

## Books

Germany-born persons like reading and Brisbane City Council libraries (the Indooroopilly and Ashgrove libraries especially) have a variety of books in German. Regardless of your location in Queensland it is possible to arrange to have these books sent to your local library for a small fee.

You can search the Brisbane City Council library catalogue via its language collection by going to the following website and choosing the preferred language which will then take you to a screen where you choose your category of interest (eg movies, books, music, DVDs):

[www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/uhtbin/cgiirsi/7U2zA3lL2U/44230061/1/1246/X](http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/uhtbin/cgiirsi/7U2zA3lL2U/44230061/1/1246/X)



Every council library in Queensland borrows from the Qld State Library. The State Library itself has 100,000 german-language resources (books, videos, CDs) which your local library can arrange to borrow for a small fee. You can do a search of the State Library resources (which will list the resource, type of resource and call number) by going to the following web address:  
<http://www.slq.qld.gov.au/find/cat>

Talking books in spoken German can be difficult to obtain from libraries. There are some in the German Club in Brisbane but borrowing rights is limited to members and the person would need to come to the club for pick-up and drop off of the tapes.

ONLY for those persons who are visually impaired and a member of the Qld Blind Foundation, it is possible to borrow from its talking book library which has 200 German-language taped books. You will need to complete an application form, and if approved, borrowing rights then apply. Contact 1300 654 656 to obtain a referral form.

## Music

Music is very important to Germany-born persons regardless of gender. It is a strong cultural expression of who that person is and the region he/she lived in.

The key thing to remember with music is a likely personal preference for music of the era in which they were teenagers or in their twenties.

The larger specialty music stores can order German music or you can purchase from

the larger music stores on their websites eg. Sanity's web address allows you to search for German-language music and CDs. Their web address is:  
<http://www.sanity.com.au>

You can search the Brisbane City Council library catalogue via its language collection by going to the following website and choosing the preferred language which will then take you to a screen where you choose your category of interest (eg movies, books, music, DVDs):  
[www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/uhtbin/cgiirsi/7U2zA3lL2U/44230061/1/1246/X](http://www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/uhtbin/cgiirsi/7U2zA3lL2U/44230061/1/1246/X)

Please note, a fee may apply for organising inter-library loans.



Again establish each individual's preferences and check whether family members can assist in finding German language books, videos, DVD, music etc.

## For more information

Refer to Diversicare's Multicultural Resource Directory (2004) for more detailed information about sources and other options.

Diversicare also has available a directory for the German-speaking community in Brisbane and South-East Queensland up to Hervey Bay. This directory in both English and German is a listing of known contacts in the areas of: Consulates, Organisations, Cultural groups, Social groups, Media, Travel agencies, Miscellaneous, Food distributors, Restaurants/cafes.

Phone Diversicare for this directory on (07) 3846 1099.



# RELIGION

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## Profile

Most Germans belong to a church, even if they may in practice not be regular attendees.


Of the total Germany-born population in Australia the major religions are:

- Roman Catholic (29%);
- Lutheran (28.4%);
- Protestant (4.7%); and
- 15.8% stated 'No Religion'.

There are also small numbers of people who follow the Jewish and Islamic faiths.  
(source: German Community Information Summary, DIMIA, 2003)

Remember there can be a difference between nominating a particular religion and practising that religion in ones everyday life (or whether all or only some rituals/practices within that religion are observed).

Equally, just because a person, when younger did not practise or observe their religion does not mean that as the person ages, he/she might now wish to practise.

 YOU need to establish each person's religious preferences and link him/her into a local minister of that religion.

## Important days

There are a variety of special events as State, city and local level.

<b>Festivity</b>	<b>Month / Date</b>	<b>Customary practices</b>
Easter (or 'Ostern')	Commences on Palm Sunday (or 'Palmsonntag'), the Sunday before Easter	Twigs of pussy willow are consecrated in church and kept at home to protect against harm
	Green Thursday (or 'Gruendonnerstag') is the Thursday prior to Good Friday	This is the day to clean the house, brush off clothes. The colour green is symbol of being cleansed from sin and keeps one safe in the coming year. Green foods are traditionally eaten.
	Good Friday (or 'Karfreitag')	No meat is eaten, only fish or eggs
	Easter Sunday (or 'Ostersonntag')	Celebrated with candles, flowers and ringing of Church bells. Lamb and yeast cakes are traditional. Easter egg (made by the Easter Hare or 'osterhase') hunt occurs on this day
Pentacost or Pfingsten	40 days after Easter Sunday	Person is likely to want to go to church Having a meal
Muenchner Oktoberfest	14 days prior to 1st Sunday in October	Drinking of beer, sauerkraut, grilled chicken and having fun.
All Souls' Day	1st November	Person may want to go to Church
Carnival	11th November and continues until Shrove Tuesday	First day commences with speeches at its launch. It is a time of fun, which might mean they are not seen to observe the Australian Remembrance hour
St Nicholas Day	6th December	Time to give an apple, nuts or santa-shaped chocolates
Advent	Commences 4 Sundays before Christmas and is observed each Sunday in the lead up to Christmas	There are 4 candles in a wreath and on the 1st Sunday of Advent one candle is lit. On the 2nd Sunday 2 candles are lit and so on until all 4 candles are lit on the 4th Sunday of Advent.

<p>Christmas (or 'Weihnachten')</p>	<p>Celebrated on 24th December (or 'Heilig Abend')</p>	<p>Christmas tree (or 'Weihnachtsbaum') is decorated on the 24th December with home made ornaments eg straw stars, apples and beeswax candles. Usually go to early evening or midnight church service. 24th December fish or vegetarian meals are preferred 25th December duck or goose is preferred Home made Christmas biscuits and Christmas cake ('Stollen') and gingerbread ('Lebkuchen')</p>
<p>New Year's Eve (or 'Silvesterabend')</p>	<p>31st December</p>	<p>Parties are held and at midnight, church bells ring, toasts are made to the new year ('Prosit Neujahr') and people watch fireworks. Lucky symbols are horseshoes, marzipan pigs and chimney sweeps.</p>



The above listing is not intended to be exhaustive; rather it lists the major shared 'special days', you should check with the person or his/her family if there are other special days, which is important to that person.

Germans are hearty eaters, preferring cooked foods to salads.

# FOOD AND DIET

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The typical German dietary staples are bread, potatoes, meat, sausages, vegetables, fruit, and milk products.

## Meals

**Breakfast.** Usually includes bread rolls, butter, jam, cheese, several sliced meats, a hard-boiled egg.

**Lunch** is the main meal of the day and can consist of hot, cooked meat with vegetables including potato and bread.

**Dinner** (or supper time) can consist of an open sandwich made from rye bread topped with a variety of fillings (eg quark, cheese, wurst and sausages) or fish eg smoked or pickled herring.

**Afternoon tea.** Desserts or pastries are very popular and particularly enjoyed at this time. Black Forest cherry cake can be a particular favourite. There is a common coffee and cake/pastries ritual called 'kaffeeklatsch' whereby 2 or more people gather after 3pm, and over coffee and cakes, discuss current events.

On Fridays meat isn't eaten instead it is replaced with fish.



It is important to establish each person's food preferences, cooking style (eg fried versus poached), quantity and timing of meals and recorded as part of their care plan.

## Food sources

More and more of the larger food stores eg Woolworths, Coles are stocking German foods, and you should check what is available at these types of stores in the first instance.

Below are a list of known suppliers of German foods in South-East Qld. For those persons outside of Brisbane, you could phone and see if they can organize a delivery to your local area. There would obviously be additional costs.

### German Butcher Heinz

611 Stanley Street  
Woolloongabba Qld 4102  
Ph (07) 33391 3530

### Rene's Smallgoods

(German butcher)  
41 Tubbs Street  
Clontarf Qld 4019  
Ph (07) 3283 7711

### Adam's Continental Smallgoods

206 Cobalt Street  
Carole Park Qld 4300  
Ph (07) 3271 3044

### Swiss Gourmet Deli

181 Boundary Street  
West End Qld 4101  
Ph (07) 3844 2937

Bread	Cheeses	Vegetables	Meat / Fish	Fruit	Drinks
Rye Sour dough wholemeal and crusty bread rolls          eaten at most meals	Quark + A variety of cheeses	potato cabbage red cabbage beetroot beans cauliflower asparagus brussel sprouts spinach  Potatoes served for lunch, mashed or grated then fried, chips.	sausages or wurst schnitzel roasts pickled roasts grilled chicken fish (smoked or fresh)	Modest fruit eaters.  Bananas are often enjoyed. Beer and wine are the most popular drinks	Beer and wine are the most popular drinks  Brewed or filtered coffee or tea  Herbal teas  Mineral water  Fruit juice

### Goetzinger Smallgoods

5 Flagstone Drive  
West Burleigh Qld 4220  
Ph (07) 5576 4787

### Franz Continental Smallgoods

15 Industrial Avenue  
Caloundra Qld 4551  
Ph (07) 5493 9366



Diversicare has available a directory for the German-speaking community in Brisbane and South-East Queensland up to Hervey Bay. This directory in both English and German is a listing of known contacts in the areas of: Consulates, Organisations, Cultural groups, Social groups, Media, Travel agencies, Miscellaneous, Food distributors, Restaurants/cafes.

Phone Diversicare for this directory on (07) 3846 1099.

# HEALTH

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## Trauma situations

World War II is a subject that needs to be handled with tact. It should not be forgotten that Germany-born aged persons have lived through a very traumatic time arising from not just the war experience but also the years post-war when times were very tough. It is likely that many families were split up and relocated to areas thought safer than large towns.

## Attitudes to illness and pain

German persons are often stoic about pain and loathe seeing a doctor too quickly. He/she will try to cope with pain for as long as possible mostly by trying to ignore it. The person generally won't talk about it unless a close friend or family member mentions any changes they have noticed.

## Perception of health professionals

Going to health professionals is usual and Germany-born persons are used to the medical hierarchy (ie. General practitioners for overall health with referral to Specialists as needed for more in-depth treatment). These persons are viewed as professionals and will be treated respectfully by the patient.

The concept of self-help (eg exercises, rehabilitation programs) is also strong in the Germany-born psyche.

It should be noted that whilst respectful of their professional status, the person will question the doctor freely eg asking about drug side effects, the implications of the illness on their particular lifestyle etc.

Complementary medicine is also seen to have an integral role in the health of Germany-born persons, often alongside western medicine. It is not uncommon for the person to seek medical advice and medication and then seek help from health practitioners eg. herbalist, naturopaths, homeopath or acupuncture and undertake a remedial exercise program.



This may mean YOU shouldn't perceive a German person who questions a doctor or health professional as being difficult. Nor should you consider the person as 'being difficult' should he/she wants a second opinion or to access complementary medicines or some type.

## DEATH AND DYING

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### Palliative Care


Palliative care was not provided in Germany until after 1985. It is likely that Germany-born elderly persons will be unaware that such services exist or what it entails. If the person does know something about palliative care he/she has learnt this whilst resident in Australia.

### Death

The deceased is bathed and dressed in the clothes he/she has usually chosen before death and these instructions given to a family member.

According to individual religious beliefs the burial rites might differ slightly. In general relatives wear black clothing at the day of the burial. The spouse may choose to wear black for up to 1 year (the year of mourning).

Cremation or burial will be a personal choice based more on religious beliefs than cultural norms.

 It is important to establish each person's wishes in the event of palliative care or death and recorded as part of their care plan.

## LANGUAGE

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Whilst there are various regional dialects and accents, 'Hochdeutsch' German is the official language of Germany, and is spoken throughout Germany, Austria and in much Switzerland. (source: Lonely Planet Guide)

However the language used at school and in the media is official German and not the German spoken at home.

Of the total Germany-born population in Australia, German was the main language spoken at home for 49,390 persons (or 37.9%). Of this same population 95.6% also spoke English very well or well.

(source: German Community Information Summary, DIMIA, 2003)

This means German is used within the home and family unit, but English is spoken outside or in public. You will also find that many elderly Germany-born persons will have developed a mix of both languages, using both often in the same sentence. For example, a German person talking in English may respond to a question using "Ja" which is German for 'yes'.

 YOU need to be aware that just because they once could speak English, does not mean a) they necessarily spoke it fluently or extensively OR b) they have retained these skills as he/she aged OR c) that it is their preferred language. Speaking English can be tiring to the elderly – as they are engaging in a translation-type of process.

### **For more Information**

A variety of language guides targeted at health and everyday activities is available at a cost from:

HENDRIKA

**(HEalth aND Rapport Interactive  
Kommunication Aid)**

PO Box 326, Beaudesert, Qld, 4285 or via  
website address: [www.hendrika.com.au](http://www.hendrika.com.au)

## **PHRASE CARDS**

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Following is a sample of phrase cards, originally produced by the Multicultural Access Unit, Health Department of Western Australian (reproduced with the permission of the Department of Health Library, Perth, Western Australia).

The cards are arranged under five headings, in the following order:

- Greetings
- Food
- Personal Care
- Pain
- Requests

These cards are available from Diversicare's PICAC Project Officer by contacting on (07) 3846 1099



# GERMAN NURSING HOME PHRASE CARDS

These cards are designed to assist communication between carers and residents for everyday situations when there is no interpreter present. Do not hesitate to use them—they have been made for staff who do not speak German. Remember that your efforts to speak a resident's language will usually be seen as a mark of respect and recognition of their individuality. This is an excellent way of building rapport.

**The cards are arranged under five headings, in the following order:**

Greetings

Food

Personal Care

Pain

Requests

For situations where an interpreter is needed (see page 22 of Nursing Home and Hostel Care: A Multicultural Resource Kit for guidelines), telephone the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) on 131 450 (24 hours).

Turn over for guidelines on using these phrase cards.

**MULTICULTURAL ACCESS UNIT**

Health Department of Western Australia

(09) 222 4222

# GERMAN

## HOW TO USE THESE PHRASE CARDS

There are two ways to use these cards.

1. If the resident can read, you can point to the appropriate phrase in German on the card.

2. Otherwise, you should read the phrase aloud.  
Follow the phonetic pronunciation on the bottom line.  
Remember to speak clearly - don't hurry - and don't worry if you have to repeat a phrase.

Note that in the phonetic version, a word may be divided with hyphens to clearly indicate separate syllable (stressed syllables are underlined).

**MULTICULTURAL ACCESS UNIT**  
Health Department of Western Australia  
(09) 222 4222

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA      NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



## GREETINGS

---

### *GOOD MORNING*

GUTEN MORGEN  
\*GOOTN MORGN

---

### *TIME TO GET UP*

ES IST ZEIT, AUFZUSTEHEN  
\*ESS IST TSSITE OWF-TS00-SHTAIRN

---

### *HOW ARE YOU?*

WIE GEHT ES IHNEN?  
\*VEE GAIRT ES EENEN?

---

### *IT IS OKAY, DO NOT WORRY*

ES IST ALLES IN ORDNUNG, MACHEN SIE SICH KEINE SORGEN  
\*ESS IST ALLES IN ORDNOONG, MARKHEN ZEE ZISH KINE-NA SORGN

---

## GUIDE

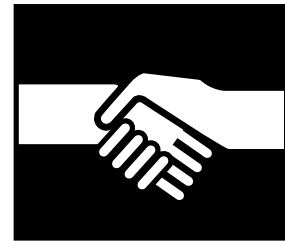
(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA      NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



GREETINGS

---

*GOOD NIGHT, REST WELL*

GUTE NACHT, SCHLAFEN SIE GUT

\*GOOTER NAHT, SHLARFEN ZEE GOOT

---

*VERY GOOD*

SEHR GUT

\*ZAIR GOOT

---

*THANK YOU*

DANKE SCHÖN

\*DUNKER SHERN

---

## GUIDE

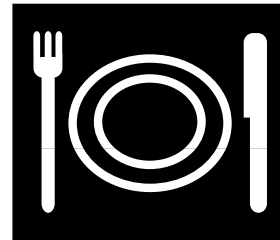
(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA      NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



FOOD

---

**ARE YOU HUNGRY?**

HABEN SIE HUNGER?

\*HARBN ZEE HOONG-ER\*

---

**TIME TO EAT NOW**

JETZT KOMMT DAS ESSEN

\*YETST KOMT DAS ESSN

---

**TIME FOR BREAKFAST**

DAS FRÜHSTÜCK IST DA

\*DAS FREW-SHTEWK IST DAR

---

**MIDDAY MEAL LUNCH**

MITTAGESSEN

\*MITTARK-ESSN

---

## GUIDE

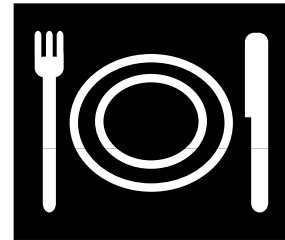
(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES        NO  
JA        NEIN  
\* YA        \*NINE



FOOD

---

***EVENING MEAL (DINNER)***

ABENDESSEN

\*ARBENT-ESSN\*

---

***DO YOU WANT A DRINK?***

MÖCHTEN SIE ETWAS TRINKEN?

\*MERSHTN ZEE ETVAS TRINKN?

---

***WOULD YOU LIKE TEA OR COFFEE?***

MÖCHTEN SIE TEE ODER KAFFEE?

\*MERSHTN ZEE TEH ORDER KUFFEH?

---

***TEA COFFEE***

TEE KAFFEE

\*TEH \*KUFFEH

---

***SUGAR, MILK***

ZUCKER MILCH

\*TSOOKER \*MILSH

---

## GUIDE

(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA        NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



PERSONAL CARE

---

*ARE YOU COMFORTABLE?*

IST ES SO ANGENEHM FÜR SIE“

\*IST ESS ZOH UN-GA-NAIRM FEWR ZEE?

---

*WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIE DOWN?*

MÖCHTEN SIE SICH HINLEGEN

\*MERSHTEN ZEE ZISH HIN-LEGN?

---

*ARE YOU TOO WARM?*

IST ES IHNEN ZU WARM?

\*IST ESS EENEN TSOO VARM?

---

*ARE YOU TOO COLD?*

IST ES IHNEN ZU KALT?

\*IST ESS EENEN TSOO KULT?

---

## GUIDE

(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA        NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



PERSONAL CARE

---

*DO YOU WANT TO GO TO THE TOILET?*

MÜSSEN SIE AUF DIE TOILETTE?

\*MEWSSN ZEE OWF DEE TOILETTER?

---

*TRY TO USE YOUR BOWELS NOW*

VERSUCHEN SIE, IHREN DARM ZU ENTLEEREN

\*FER-ZOOKHEN ZEE EER'N DARM TSOO ENT-LAIRN

---

*IT IS TIME FOR A SHOWER NOW*

ES IST ZEIT, SICH ZU DUSCHEN

\*ESS IST TSITE ZISH TSOO DOOSHN

---

*I WOULD LIKE TO CLEAN YOUR TEETH*

ICH MÖCHTE IHRE ZÄHNE PUTZEN

\*ISH MERSHTER EERA TSAIRNA POOTSEN

---

## GUIDE

(top line) English

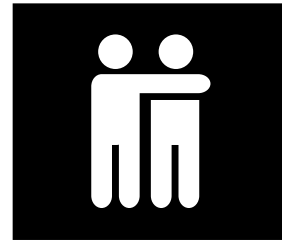
(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)



# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA      NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



## PERSONAL CARE

---

*WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR NAILS CUT?*

MÖCHTEN SIE IHRE NÄGEL SCHNEIDEN LASSEN?  
MERSHTN ZEE EERA NAIRGL SCHNIDE-N LUSSEN?

---

*WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR TOE NAILS CUT?*

MÖCHTEN SIE IHRE ZEHNÄGEL SCHNEIDEN LASSEN?  
MERSHTN ZEE EERA TSAY-NAIRGL SCHNIDE-N LUSSEN?

---

*WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR HAIR CUT*

MÖCHTEN SIE IHRE HAARE SCHNEIDEN LASSEN?  
MERSHTN ZEE EERA HAARA SCHNIDE-N LUSSEN?

---

*WE WOULD LIKE TO WEIGH YOU NOW*

WIR MÖCHTEN SIE JETZT WIEGEN  
VEER MERSHTN ZEE YETST VEEGN?

---

### GUIDE

(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA        NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



PERSONAL CARE

---

*PLEASE TAKE YOUR MEDICINE NOW?*

NEHMEN SIE JETZT BITTE IHRE MEDIZIN EIN  
NAIRMEN ZEE YETST BITTER EERA MEDDI-TSIN INE

---

*PLEASE TAKE YOUR TABLETS NOW*

NEHMEN SIE JETZT BITTE IHRE TABLETTEN EIN  
NAIRMEN ZEE YETST BITTER EERA TUBB-LET-N INE

---

*TIME TO REST NOW*

JETZT IST ES ZEIT, SICH AUSZURUHEN  
YETST IST ESS TSITE, ZISH OWS-TS00-ROON

---

## GUIDE

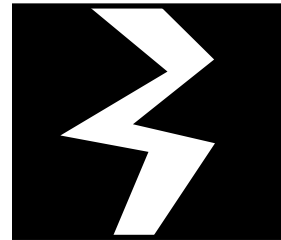
(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA      NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



PAIN

---

***ARE YOU COMFORTABLE?***

IST ES SO ANGENEHM FÜR SIE?  
IST ESS ZOH UN-GA-NAIRM FEWR ZEE?

---

***ARE YOU IN PAIN NOW?***

HABEN SIE SCHMERZEN?  
HARBN ZEE SHMAIRTSSEN?

---

***SHOW ME WHERE THE PAIN IS***

ZEIGEN SIE MIR WO SIE SCHMERZEN HABEN  
TS-EYE-GEN ZEE MEER VOH ZEE SHMAIRTSSEN HARBN

---

***IS IT A BURNING KIND OF PAIN?***

IST ES EINE ART BRENNENDER SCHMERZ?  
IST ESS EYE-NA ART BRENNENDA SHMAIRTS?

---

**GUIDE**

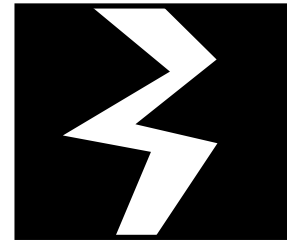
(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA        NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



PAIN

---

*IS IT AN ACHING KIND OF PAIN?*

IST ES EIN DUMPFER SCHMERZ?

IST ESS INE DOOMFER SHMAIRTS?

---

*IS IT A PRICKING KIND OF PAIN?*

IST ES EIN STECHENDER SCHMERZ?

IST ESS INE SHTESH-ENDA SHMAIRTS?

---

*DO YOU WANT MEDICINE FOR YOUR PAIN?*

MÖCHTEN SIE EIN SCHMERZSTILLENDES MITTEL?

MERSHTN ZEE INE SHMAIRTS-SHTILL-ENDESS MITTL?

---

## GUIDE

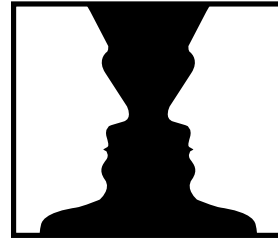
(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

YES      NO  
JA      NEIN  
\* YA      \*NINE



## REQUESTS

---

### *PLEASE STAND UP*

STEHEN SIE BITTE AUF  
SHTAIRN ZEE BITTER OWF

---

### *PLEASE SIT DOWN*

SETZEN SIE SICH BITTE  
ZETSEN ZEE ZISH BITTER

---

### *TIME TO REST NOW*

JETZT IST ES ZEIT, SICH AUSZURUHEN  
YETST IST ESS TSITE, ZISH OWS-TSOO-ROON

---

### *ARE YOU GOING OUT?*

GEHEN SIE AUS?  
GAIRN ZEE OWS?

---

## GUIDE

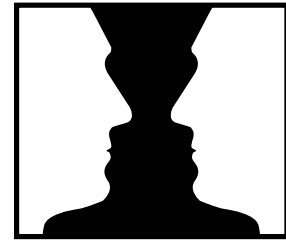
(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# GERMAN

*YES*      *NO*  
JA          NEIN  
\* YA        \*NINE



REQUESTS

---

*PLEASE COME WITH ME*

KOMMEN SIE BITTE MIT

\*KOMMEN ZEE BITTER MIT

---

*PLEASE LIFT UP YOUR FOOT*

HEBEN SIE BITTE IHREN FUSS

HAIRBN ZEE BITTER EER'N FOOS

---

## GUIDE

(top line) English

(middle line) German

\*Phonetic pronunciation (underlining indicates stressed syllable)

# Appendix A

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## About Skat

**Skat** is the national card game of Germany, and one of the best card games for 3 players. Skat is a three-handed trick taking game. It is also quite often played by four people, but there are still only 3 active players in each hand; the dealer sits out. Each active player is dealt 10 cards and the remaining two form the skat. Each hand begins with an auction. The winner of the bidding becomes the *declarer*, and plays alone against the other two players in partnership. The declarer has the right to use the two skat cards to make a better hand, and to choose the trump suit.

Some cards have point values, and the total number of *card points* in the pack is 120. To win, the declarer has to take at least 61 card points in tricks plus skat; the opponents win if their combined tricks contain at least 60 card points. Instead of naming a trump suit the declarer can choose to play *Grand* (jacks are the only trumps) or *Null* (no trumps and the declarer's object is to lose all the tricks).

The *value* of the game, in *game points*, depends on the trumps chosen, the location of the top trumps (*matadors*) and whether the declarer used the skat. Declarer generally wins the value of the game if successful, and loses the game value (doubled if the skat was exchanged) if unsuccessful. It is important to realise that in Skat the *card points*, which generally determine *whether* the declarer wins or loses, are quite separate from the *game points*, which determine *how much* is won or lost.

## The Cards

32 cards are used: A K Q J 10 9 8 7 in each suit.

### German Suits

Clubs	acorns (Eichel)
Spades	leaves (Grün)
Hearts	hearts (Rot)
Diamonds	bells (Schellen)
King	king (König)
Queen	ober (Ober)
Jack	unter (Unter)

## Ranking of Cards

The ranking of the cards depends on the game the declarer chooses to play.

### *Suit games*

Irrespective of the suit chosen as trumps, the four jacks are the top four trumps, ranking in the fixed order: ♥ ♠ ♣ ♦

Then follow the remaining seven cards of the chosen suit, making eleven trumps in all, ranking from highest to lowest: Club *J*, Spade *J*, Heart *J*, Diamond *J* - A - 10 - K - Q - 9 - 8 - 7.

The other three suits each contain just seven cards ranking from high to low: A - 10 - K - Q - 9 - 8 - 7.

### *Grand*

The four jacks are the only trumps. They form a suit by themselves ranking from high to low: Club *J*, Spade *J*, Heart *J*, Diamond *J*

The remaining four suits each contain seven cards ranking from high to low:  
A - 10 - K - Q - 9 - 8 - 7.

### *Null*

There are no trumps. The eight cards of each suit rank from high to low:  
**A - K - Q - J - 10 - 9 - 8 - 7.**

### **Point values of the cards**

In suit games and Grand, the cards have the following values:

<b>Card:</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>K</b>	<b>Q</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Value:</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

The total value in the pack is 120 card points.

### **The Deal**

The first dealer is chosen at random; thereafter the turn to deal rotates clockwise. The dealer shuffles and the player to dealer's right cuts. The dealer deals a batch of three cards to each player, then two cards face down in the centre of the table to form the skat, then a batch of four cards to each player, and finally another batch of three cards each. If there are four players at the table, the dealer deals to the other three players only, and takes no further part in the hand.

### **The Auction**

Each bid is a number which is the value in game points. The possible bids are therefore 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 33, 35, 36, 40, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 54, 55, 59, 60, etc. If you bid or accept a bid it means you are prepared to play a contract of at least that value in game points.

The player to the dealer's left is called *forehand* (F), the player to forehand's left is *middlehand* (M), and the player to middlehand's left is *rearhand* (R). If there are three players at the table R is the dealer; if there are four R is to dealer's right. Throughout the bidding F is senior to M who is senior to R. The principle is that a senior player only has to **equal** a junior player's bid to win the auction, whereas a junior player has to bid **higher** than a senior player to win.

The first part of the auction takes place between F and M. M speaks first, either passing or bidding a number. There is no advantage in making a higher than necessary bid so M will normally either pass or begin with the lowest bid: 18. If M bids a number, F can either give up the chance to be declarer by saying "pass" or compete by saying "yes", which means that F bids the same number that M just bid. If F says "yes", M can say "pass", or continue the auction with a higher bid, to which F will again answer "yes" or "pass". This continues until either F or M drops out of the auction by passing - once having passed you get no further opportunity to bid on that hand.

The second part of the auction is similar to the first part, but takes place between R and the survivor of the first part (i.e. whichever of F and M did not pass. As the junior player, R either passes or bids a succession of numbers, the first of which must be higher than any number mentioned in the first part of the auction. To each number bid by R, the survivor must answer "yes" or "pass". The winner of the second part of the auction becomes the declarer, and the bid is the last number the declarer said or accepted.



If both M and R pass without having bid, then F can either be declarer at the lowest bid (18), or can throw in the cards without play. If the cards are thrown in there is no score for the hand, and the next dealer deals.

### Examples:

1. F M R  
 18  
 yes 20  
 yes pass (F wins first part)  
 22  
 yes 23  
 yes 24  
 pass (R is declarer in 24)
  
2. F M R  
 pass (F wins first part)  
 18  
 yes pass (F is declarer in 18)
  
3. F M R  
 18  
 pass (M wins first part)  
 20  
 pass (R is declarer in 20)

To remember whose turn it is to start the bidding, German players sometimes say "geben, hören, sagen" (deal, listen, speak), pointing in turn to dealer, forehand and middlehand. If middlehand forgets to begin, forehand can start proceedings by saying "I'm forehand" or "I'm listening", or "Speak to me!".

### The Possible Contracts

If you win the bidding you are entitled to pick up the two skat cards, add them to your hand without showing them to the other players, and discard any two cards face down. The cards discarded may include one or both of the cards picked up,

and their value counts along with your tricks. Having discarded, you declare your game. If you looked at the skat, your contract is a *skat game*. There are seven possibilities:

### Diamonds, Hearts, Spades, Clubs

(in which the named suit is trumps and the declarer tries to take at least 61 card points),

**Grand** (in which the jacks are the only trumps and the declarer tries to take at least 61 card points),

**Null** (in which there are no trumps and the declarer tries to lose every trick),

**Null Overt** (Open Null) (like Null but with declarer's cards are exposed).

You may choose not to look at the skat cards, but to play with the 10 cards you were originally dealt. If you don't look at the skat you are playing a *hand game*, and again there are seven possibilities:

Diamonds Hand, Hearts Hand, Spades Hand, Clubs Hand, Grand Hand, Null Hand and Null Overt Hand. In this case no one must look at the skat cards until after the play.

If you are declarer in a Suit Hand or Grand Hand game, you can increase the value of the game by announcing **Schneider** (undertaking to win at least 90 card points), or **Schwarz** (undertaking to win all the tricks), or **Open** (Oouvert) (undertaking to win all the tricks with your cards exposed). Such announcements must be made before the lead to the first trick. **These announcements are not allowed if declarer has looked at the skat.** Also (obviously) they do not apply in Null games.

## The Play

Play is clockwise. No matter who is the declarer, forehand always leads to the first trick. Players must follow suit if they can. A player with no card of the suit led may play any card. Note that in Suit and Grand games the jacks belong to the trump suit, **not** to the suits marked on them. For example if hearts are trumps, the jack of clubs is the highest **heart**, and has nothing whatever to do with the club suit.

A trick is won by the highest card of the suit led, unless it contains a trump, in which case the highest trump wins it. The winner of a trick leads to the next.

If you are declarer in a **Suit** or **Grand** game you win if the cards in your tricks plus the skat contain at least 61 card points. The opponents win if their combined tricks contain at least 60 card points.

If the declarer's opponents take 30 points or fewer in tricks, they are *Schneider*. If they take 31 or more they are said to be out of *Schneider*. If they take no tricks at all, they are *Schwarz*. The same applies to the declarer - as declarer, you are *Schneider* if you win 30 card points or less including the skat, and *Schwarz* if you lose every trick. Note that *Schwarz* depends on tricks not points - if a side wins just one trick and it has no card points in it, that is sufficient to get them out of *Schwarz*.

If you are declarer in **Null** or **Null Ouvert**, you win the game if you manage to lose every trick. If you take a trick, you have lost and the play of the hand ceases at that point.

If you are declarer in an Open (Ouvert) contract - i.e. you are playing **Null Ouvert** or have announced Open in a Suit or Grand contract - you have to spread out your hand face up on the table before the lead to the first trick. Play then proceeds normally, and you play from your exposed hand. The opponents are not allowed to discuss tactics.

## Calculating the Value of the Game *Suit and Grand contracts*

The value of a Suit or Grand contract is obtained by multiplying together two numbers: the *base value* and the *multiplier*. The base value depends on the trump suit as follows:

Contract	Base value
♦ Diamonds	9
♥ Hearts	10
♠ Spades	11
♣ Clubs	12
Grand	24

The multiplier is the sum of all applicable items from the following table:

Note that all applicable multipliers count - for example

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<b>Multiplier</b>	<b>Skat game</b>	<b>Hand game</b>
Matadors (with or against)	1 each	1 each
Game (always applies)	1	1
Hand (declarer did not look at the skat)	n/a	1
Schneider (one side took 90 or more card points)	1	1
Schneider announced	n/a	1
Schwarz (one side took every trick)	1	1
Schwarz announced	n/a	1
Open	n/a	1

(n/a = not applicable)

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- if you make the opponents Schwarz, you count the matadors, game, Schneider and Schwarz multipliers;
- if you announce and make Schneider you count matadors, game, Hand, Schneider and Schneider announced;
- if you announce and make Schwarz you count matadors, game, Hand, Schneider, Schneider announced, Schwarz, Schwarz announced.

Open contracts are extremely rare: you can only play open if you did not look at the skat and you also undertake to win every trick. By implication, an open contract includes announcements of Schneider and Schwarz, so you count: matadors, game, Hand, Schneider, Schneider announced, Schwarz, Schwarz announced, and Open.

### Matadors

The jack of clubs and any top trumps in unbroken sequence with it are called matadors. If as declarer you have such a sequence in your original hand plus the skat, you are with that number of matadors. If there is such a sequence in the opponents' combined hands, declarer is against that number of matadors.

### Examples of matadors (Hearts and Trumps)

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Declarer has:	Declarer is:
♣ J, ♥ J, ♦ J, ♠ A, ♠ 10, ♠ Q, ♠ 9	with 1
♣ J, ♠ J, ♥ J, ♦ J, ♥ A, ♦ 10, ♥ K	with 7
J, ♥ J, ♥ A, ♥ K, ♥ Q, ♥ 7	against 1
♦ J, ♥ A, ♥ 10, ♥ K, ♥ Q, ♥ 7	against 3

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Note that for the purposes of matadors, cards in the skat count as part of declarer's hand, even though in a Hand game declarer does not know what is in the skat when choosing the game.

The game multiplier is always counted, whether declarer wins or loses.

The calculation of the value of a game sounds something like this: "with 2, game 3, Schneider 4, 4 times spades is 44".

The declarer must always be with or against at least one matador (the jack of clubs must be somewhere), so the smallest possible multiplier is 2, and the smallest possible game value (and the lowest possible bid) is 18.

### *Null contracts*

These are easy to score. Each possible Null contract has a fixed value unaffected by multipliers. As with all contracts, an unsuccessful declarer loses twice the value of the game. The Null values are:

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<b>Contract</b>	<b>Fixed Value</b>	<b>Amount lost if unsuccessful</b>
Null	23	46
Null Hand	35	70
Null Ouvert	46	92
Null Ouvert Hand	59	118

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These rather eccentric looking numbers are chosen to fit between the other contract values, each being slightly below a multiple of 12.

### **The Scoring**

If declarer wins the game **and** the value of the game is as least as much as the bid, then the value of the game is added to the declarer's cumulative score. If the declarer loses the game **and** the value of the game is as least as much as the bid, then **twice** the value of the game is subtracted from the declarer's score. If the value of the declarer's game turns out to be less than the bid then the declarer automatically loses - it does not matter how many card points were taken. The amount subtracted from the declarer's score is **twice** the least multiple of the base value of the game actually played which would have fulfilled the bid.

If as declarer you announce Schneider but take less than 90 card points, or if you announce Schwarz or Open and lose a trick, you lose, counting **all** the multipliers you would have won if you had succeeded.

For examples of scoring go to :  
<http://www.pagat.com/schafk/skat.html#general>

### **To play a game:**

For an electronic version of skat go to:  
<http://www.gamedesire.com/online.game-skat.html>

# ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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## Diversicare Resources

- Directory of Services for the German-speaking community in Brisbane and South-East Queensland up to Hervey Bay, 2005. This directory in both English and German is a listing of known contacts in the areas of - Consulates, Organisations, Cultural groups, Social groups, Media, Travel agencies, Miscellaneous, Food distributors, Restaurants/cafes
- Cultural Diversity Resource Directory for Residential and Community Care Agencies, 2005. Lists all known resources under chapter headings of - Communication, Cultural background, Health and Personal Care, Lifestyle, Legal, Management, Resources.

Phone Margaret Hess, Director, Diversicare for these resources on (07) 3849 1099

## Useful websites

### Western Australia

[www.health.wa.gov.au/mau/](http://www.health.wa.gov.au/mau/)

### New South Wales

[www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/health-public-affairs/mhcs/resources/index.html#top](http://www.mhcs.health.nsw.gov.au/health-public-affairs/mhcs/resources/index.html#top)

### Victoria

[www.healthtranslations.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcht.nsf/CategoryDoc/PresentCategory?Open](http://www.healthtranslations.vic.gov.au/bhcv2/bhcht.nsf/CategoryDoc/PresentCategory?Open)

## Federal Government

[www.ageing.health.gov.au/publicat/multilin.htm](http://www.ageing.health.gov.au/publicat/multilin.htm)

[www.ageing.health.gov.au/publicat/pubindex.htm](http://www.ageing.health.gov.au/publicat/pubindex.htm)

## Cross Cultural Health Program (USA)

[www.xculture.org/resource/order/index.cfm?Category=Articles](http://www.xculture.org/resource/order/index.cfm?Category=Articles)

## Centre for Culture Ethnicity and Health - Video Catalogue

[http://www.ceh.org.au/video\\_catalogue.htm](http://www.ceh.org.au/video_catalogue.htm)

## Alzheimers Australia

[www.alzheimers.org.au/content.cfm?categoryid=14](http://www.alzheimers.org.au/content.cfm?categoryid=14)

## Alzheimer's Australia NSW

[www.alzheimers.org.au](http://www.alzheimers.org.au)

## Queensland Health - Multicultural Health Publications

[www.health.qld.gov.au/publications/restopicmaster.asp?Rec=40&frmHealthTopic=MulticulturalHealth](http://www.health.qld.gov.au/publications/restopicmaster.asp?Rec=40&frmHealthTopic=MulticulturalHealth)

## Queensland Transcultural Mental Health Centre

[www.health.qld.gov.au/pahospital/qtmhc/multilingual\\_resources.asp](http://www.health.qld.gov.au/pahospital/qtmhc/multilingual_resources.asp)

## Cancer Foundation

<http://www.cancerindex.org/clinks13.htm>

## Nutrition Australia

[www.nutritionaustralia.org](http://www.nutritionaustralia.org)

## **Information lines**

**Aged and Community Care  
Information Line** 1800 500 853

**Carelink** 1800 052 222

## **Libraries**

*Organisations must be registered to  
borrow*

### **Diversicare**

Ph (07) 3846 1099

### **Blue Care**

Ph (07) 3377 3327

### **St Lukes Nursing Service**

Ph (07) 3421 2846

### **Queensland Transcultural Mental Health Centre**

Ph (07) 3240 2833

### **HACC Resource Unit**

Ph (07) 3350 8653

### **Alzheimers Association**

Ph (07) 3857 4043

# CORRECTION/ ADDITION FORM

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Please complete the following page if you are aware of either incorrect details or you know of additional resources that should be included.

## Correction

Listed item	Correction
Title:	
Page:	

## Additional Resources / contact

Contact details	Description of resource
Title:	(include whether Person contact, Book, tool, video, article, course)
Publisher:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Website:	

## Send this form:

### Post

Diversicare  
PO Box 5199  
West End Qld 4101

### Fax

Attention: Margaret Hess  
Diversicare  
FAX: 3846 1107

Thank you for your assistance in keeping this document current.





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