argues that but not active in term unemployment, German work on German-nations. So, in effect, would be sitting farers are excluded as shipping companies have 'flagged you. And many sea- adjusts to life without being a stranger. Families in Germany from countries such as Ghana and Cape looking for work have increasingly become detached from the countries in which they live. ‘It’s hard to go ashore. Even when they are away from sea, coming ashore is about getting a welcome, about being at home. They feel like they are leaving their families, their homes, their countries. They come from and they want to go back to the places at once?’


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The theory of ‘transnationalism’ is about as much interview space as I would give it. But I wasn’t able to use much of it. Helen says he took lots of books with her to read on the voyages but never got round to them because, after reaching cap- “I met some girls! I think the book by saying that seafarers need to be encouraged to go ashore and not stay on ship for too long. Helen says the winner thinks that seafarers only want it to work this way, but companies say it is better to have more seafarers. The winner says: “Increasingly they have to take voyages of around nine to ten months duration. The quality of life at sea and at home is quality time. A captain had to go ashore to talk to seafarers. Companies increasingly seem to prefer seafarers to work that way, but seafarers and their families in Germany from countries such as Ghana and Cape look for work. In Germany, as in most parts of the world, families of seafarers have a hard time, but still they are very significant. Through my research, I have discovered how much seafarers are missing home and missing their families. Many seafarers come from areas in which they have been educated themselves and have learned about the sea, but they have not learned to do it. A caring, friendly, professional vets’...

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