

# Teaching Political Tools to Young People



## A Guideline

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## Preface

Democracy is based on the participation of citizens and their commitment to form political will. Thus, democracy needs the willingness and the capacity to become involved. Very often it's seen that the willingness alone is sufficient.

But you need the capacity to influence decisions. Therefore, it is important to teach young people political tools to enable them to influence decisions and to become involved in the political life.

This guide is for trainers who run projects in the field of political participation.

We recommend to give the guide to participants of projects, thus they can prepare themselves for the trainings.



# Interviewing techniques



## Great impact

We are always impressed about the positive impact that interviewing has to our participants. They really take advantage, because during interviewing they

- reflect on themselves.
- learn to formulate their thoughts more precisely.
- learn to conduct interviews.
- get to know the interview partner very quickly.

Moreover our participants get a door opener to nearly all decisionmakers. Some may say, that the doors of presidents, chancellors and federal ministers remain closed. That's true. But the decision makers, in the levels below, really appreciate to be interviewed even by no-names and be published on the internet.

Last not least, interviews are perfect to promote your own goals.

People who know to write and to conduct interviews have a considerable competitive advantage, and better chances to be involved in politics.

## Rules for Interviews

Nine rules are enough to avoid the main mistakes in writing interviews. The second rule will make you aware that all interviews, which you read, are not exactly what people said during the interview.

- 1 The interviewer needs a short introduction about the person to be interviewed.
- 2 You can't write literally what people are saying during an interview; you have to modify, to delete, to add, to reduce, to work out and to highlight crucial points.
- 3 A good interviewer is well informed. In the best case he knows more about the subject than the interviewed.

*Isaam Adala, 25 years old, studied at the higher school of technological studies in Tatouine, a town in the South of Tunisia. He is an activist in the civil society. He loves exploration and scientific researches especially in biology.*



## ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY A LACK OF INTEREST?

- 4 You describe two characters: The interviewed one and that of the interviewer. The interviewer should be naughty, polite, curious or what ever, but he should have personality.
- 5 No interview without a photograph, and the name of the interviewer.

- 6 Don't use Mister or Miss, use titles and surnames. The first name is only used when you mention the interviewed the first time in your text.
- 7 Introduce acronyms in parantheses: Association of European Education (AEE)
- 8 No abbreviations
- 9 Write the headline, when you have finished your text.

## Recording oral interviews in writing

Rule number 3 says that the interviewer is well-informed about the subject. Of course you also have some information about the interviewed and his environment. For example about Pierre, who wants to become a filmmaker. In the youth project, in which Pierre takes part, there is offered the workshop "Film". You also know that there is a local programme in your town, which offers trainings for young filmmakers.

But rule number 2 is the most important one: „You can't write literally what people are saying during an interview. You have to modify, to delete, to add, to reduce, to work out and to highlight crucial points.“

The recorded interview	The published interview	Hints
<b>HEADLINE</b>		
<b>"My dream is to become a filmmaker"</b>	<b>Moving to Germany for Movies?</b>	Write a good headline at the end of your work.
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>		
Pierre finished his school two years ago without a school-leaving certificate. He's looking for an apprenticeship as filmmaker.	Pierre, <b>20 years</b> , finished his school in 2014 without a school-leaving certificate. <u>For two years</u> he's looking for an apprenticeship as filmmaker.	Short description, but make the reader <u>curious</u> .
<b>QUESTIONS</b>		
Are you still living with your parents?		Don't use every question and answer.
Yes, I do, because I cannot afford a flat. Sure, it's not so easy with my parents.		Delete questions and answers, if they are boring or not important.
Did you get any help in finding an <u>apprenticeship</u> as a filmmaker?	Did you get any help in finding a <u>training</u> as a filmmaker?	Have you checked the wording on the internet: training or apprenticeship?
Help! The first 6 month I did nothing, I was desperate and depressed, not able to leave	Help! Forget it. Nobody has an interest to help you. The only interest of the people in the	Sometimes you should change the wording of the answer, but discuss the new

my room. Our locale mission offered me a training three month ago. Together with ten other jobless young people we trained handicraft subjects like building walls or gardening.	employment centers is to get you out of their office. Out to build walls, out to pull out weeds, out to wipe floors.	answer with the interviewed person.
And what are you doing to realise your dream of a filmmaker?	To be honest, it seems to me that you are frustrated and that you will never become a filmmaker.	Not only questions! You can provoke, encourage or be curious. The reader wants a smart interviewer.
I applied for a place at the film-making school in Paris. I know that it's not easy to get a place. That's the reason why I take part in this exchange. I want to take part in the workshop "Film".	No, that's absolutely not true. I'm a fighter. A week ago I applied for a place at the film-making school in Paris. I know it's not easy to get a place.	Divide the answer if it's too long and add another question, even if you never asked this question.
	And why are you taking part in this exchange? I would like to take part in the workshop "Film".	This question wasn't asked during the interview.
To get a certificate?	To get a certificate <u>with the logo of the foreign office?</u>	Sometimes it's useful to add some words.
You have it. I would like to take part in the workshop "Film". Moreover, I like to make a placement in the local programme.	You have it.	You need also short answers!
	Do you know that we have a programme in our town?	Again. Divide the answer. Add a question.
I know, and I will contact them.	I know, and I will <u>definitely</u> ask them for a placement.	Sometimes it's good to add little words.
	Funny, maybe <u>I'm going to move to Germany for movies.</u>	If you have a good sentence in your mind, ask if you are allowed to write it.
Interviewed by Imen Haouami	Interviewed by Imen Haouami, activist for civil rights in Zarzis, Tunisia.	Don't forget: Nobody knows Imen Haouami

Don't forget the photograph and write who is in the photograph! Send the interview via e-mail. Put the text into the into the e-mail and attach your photograph.



## Shooting Pictures of Politicians



After an interview with a politician the photograph is very important. Make two or three normal shots. After that, you deliver the politician an unforgettable experience:



There's a story to this picture: The politician has 10,000 dollars in his bag and the young people want to have the money for a project. If you really need the support of this politician, you should print the photograph and send it to him.

When you shoot these kinds of photographs, use serial images in the settings. Don't use a cell phone camera.

## Three Examples of Interviews

### DAILY WORK OF 11 HOURS



**Sfax.** Mansour, 22 years, climbs on high buildings since 2014. He works as a cleaning man 11 hours per day, five days a week plus Saturday until noon. This is not a fix work and Mansour has no employment contract. Moreover, a day without working means a less salary than usual. Mansour doesn't have a diploma. He left school at the age of 13.

**You are a hard worker. 11 hours nearly every day.**

That's true. I'm really tired after work.

**But why do you do this hard job?**

Because it's a unique job. It's an amazing adventure and on the other hand I have to earn money. I have to live.

**How much do you earn?**

Hire as a cleaning man and you will know it.

**Could a woman also hire?**

Sure, Tunisian women are able to do this job. I know one girl, she worked with us. She was really courageous. She had absolutely no fear and she never gave up.

**So you work for three years as a cleaning man. Don't you see that your work is dangerous? That an accident at work can be your death?**

I'm not scared. Meanwhile it's normal for me. For me it would be scaring to sit in an office chair for three years. I'm not you.

Written by Alaa Abdedhafer

This interview was awarded with the price for uniqueness, because of the part with the girl who worked also as a climbing-cleaner. This interview would have also deserved a price for emancipation.

#

## Two Women Changed my Life

Moheyddin Elaloui, 27 years old, living in Gafsa. He studied marketing and currently he is working in a call center. Moreover, he is a trainer of local governance, public policy and the decentralization process in the local Ngo 'Youth Council Gafsa and Sawty Gafsa'

### When did you start your political activity?

When I was 17, I became interested in politics, but I was not active, because I had the fear to be arrested.

Then I fall in love with a girl who was very committed in politics. She was against the Ben Ali-Regime. I was so impressed by her commitment. She encouraged me to express myself in writing articels in the social media. My first article was 'The economic miracle didn't arrive to Gafsa'.

### Sounds great, did your passion continue?

Not with the girl, but with politics. But then a second woman inspired me:

My grandmother. Two years before the revolution my grandmother passed away. She gave me care, love and strength. When she died, I felt lost and felt really in crisis.

### And you managed your crisis?

Definetely yes. One thing crossed my mind, how to make my grandmother happy in the sky?

So I started to give more importance to my studies and I arrived successfully - just for her.

Once I achieved this goal, it was the time to remember what I will do in my life. I decided to get back to my forgotten passion which is being a young leader localy and to contribute to making decisions.

After this decision the revolution broke out in 2011. I tried to be involved in the transitional democratic process and to suggest my ideas.



### Sounds good, but where did you mention your ideas?

I started to be a member in a political party  
Three years later I realised that they didn't keep their electoral promises. They continued to collaborate with corrupt persons and organisations. So I quitted the party and I decided to find a new form to express freely myself without waiting for the instructions from the leader of a party. The answer was civil society, exactly founding our local NGO, because I believe, from the bottom of my heart, that change will begin

from the local side.

### What exactly are you doing in your NGO?

Basicly, we share the culture of debate and dialogue by dicussing the problems of our region from the perspective of youth. We are aware that nobody else can represent us and we need to resolve the problem of the generation gap. So it is a huge challenge for our NGO to convince youth from different ideologies to sit around a table and find out solutions for the best of Gafsa. The most important meeting was called "Gafsa the common ground", about two years ago, where we started to find a common ground, to respect our differences and to focus for the best of our region.

### Does your political engagement give you more sense to your life?

Sure, I am so greatful to these two women who supported me to find my way.

*Interviewed by Christina Hirschmann, socialworker in Munich; 1st price for deepness*



## **„I will make a big, a very big contribution to my country.“**

**Dababi Said, 19 years old, from Zarzis, is studying mechanics in Djerba. He is a young Tunisian Muslim and he takes part in the training “Teaching Political Tools to young People”.**

**Why do you take part in this training?**

My country went through a rough period. During the revolution many of us struggled really hard for a better Tunisia. We paid a high price to get the freedom of speech. And today, six years after the revolution, I would like to continue to struggle, but I don't know how.

**So you don't know what kind of new political challenges Tunisia is facing today?**

No, that's not the point. It's worse: We are still trying to solve new problems with old methods. I see that the old system is slowly coming back and Tunisians, especially the younger generation do not know how to cope with this come back of the old methods. We don't know how to make our opinions heard

or how to persuade politicians to change themselves. We don't know how to design the Tunisia we dreamed of.

**But you have the freedom of speech.**

Like having a car and not knowing how to

drive it. The point is: How can we, the young people, make politics? This might lead to new ways of participation. New political methods to deal with political challenges of the future.

**What do you think might**

**help politicians to cope with new challenges?**

They need the young people. Also me, Dababi Said, could help them. That's why it is so important for me to learn about political tools. How to approach the politicians and how to gain my aims. I want to make a big, a very big contribution to the future of my country, which I love so much.

*Written by Shafeeza Jalalludi*



Special award of „Promotion of the project 'Teaching Political Tools to Young People'“. The need of this project for the young Tunisians, and for the development of democracy in Tunisia, is worked out in an excellent way.



## Choosing the right interviewer for the candidate

Most participants really appreciate it, if they can begin with their interviews before the project-meeting. Given that they don't know each other, they introduce themselves on a social medium like facebook. They write about their political interests or lack of interest, their social commitment and issues that could make them interesting as an interview partner.

Hi all

My name is Ed and I was born in the UK but I now live and work in Germany.

Along side my 'normal' office day job, I am also a fellow of the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy in Berlin, which seeks to promote inter- and intra-cultural relations between states and encourages cultural dialogue at all levels (from small groups to large political events and conferences) to achieve peace.

I look forward to spending the week with all of you!



In a second step, they choose their partner. If the lifetime of the project is short, the participants have to decide whether they want to be interviewed or make an interview. If they have not chosen a partner to a certain time limit, the project leader assigns the partners.

In the third step the matches can begin with the interviews. In the best case this happens before the project meeting via skype, facebook, etc. I recommend to let the participants choose, whether they want to work in advance. You can highlight that they will have more time during the project, if they work in advance.

## Topics of the Interviews

The interviewed is the topic. Find questions to Ed's introduction and work out one or two exciting points. I mean, how is Ed encouraging cultural dialogue? Isn't that just blablabla? Which political events? To achieve peace? What impact has his work to peace in Syria?

## Presentation of Interviews



During the project meeting we recommend to set a submission line for finishing the interviews and shooting the photographs for the interviews. Once finished, the interviews and the photos are pinned on a wall, so everybody can read them.

The best interviews are awarded by a jury. Therefore we give awards for wording, uniqueness, deepness, the best headline and the best photograph. The participants give a public price, so they are more motivated to read the interviews of the other participants.

The members of the jury are two trainers and two participants. The two participants are elected by all participants. In the context of this election the candidates held a free speech and train what they learned in “Youth debates”.

Giving awards can be criticized, because participants, whose interviews are not awarded, will be disappointed. Therefore we award also the second-best interviews and introduce special prizes. In one project an interview got a special award for “Best promotion of the project”. In this interview the positive effects of our project were worked out.

In fact every interview-team should get an award

## Jugend debattiert (Youth Debates)



Jugend debattiert ([www.jugend-debattiert.de](http://www.jugend-debattiert.de)) is a training, which gives young people the opportunity to deal critically with current political and social issues. The aim of Jugend debattiert is to support civic education and emphasize the role of debating as a tool towards democratic conflict resolution.

### Widespread throughout the world

Jugend debattiert was developed in Germany. Meanwhile the training is widespread throughout the world. There was also an active group in Tunisia (<http://tunisiadebates.org/>).

### Competitions and Criteria

Every year there are regional, federal and international competitions in Jugend debattiert.

The criteria for the awards are:

- free speech
- perfect time management while speaking
- presentation of an argument
- countering and debilitation (“to weaken”) the argument of the counterpart

### What is a Debate?

A debate is a strict ruled argumentation. One side is against a topic and the other side is for a topic

### Why do we debate?

To show our side and convince somebody else.

## The Classical Structure of a Speech

Aristotle defines two essential parts of a discourse: the statement of the case (narratio) and the proof of the case (probatio). For example, a prosecutor must first declare the charges against the defendant and provide the relevant facts. In the second part he has to present the evidence that proves guilt.

Moreover Aristotle recommended to start with an introduction (exor-

dium) in order to establish a positive contact to the audience.

At the end of a discourse (conclusion) you should emphasize the main points and appeal to the audience.

You can also mention an argument of your opponent (refutatio) and prove that it's wrong.

steps	Realisation
exordium	Pick up a topic / address the audience / refer to the situation in a positive way in order to establish a positive contact with your audience
narratio	Present the subject / the problem and describe it
probatio	Provide arguments supporting your view
refutatio	Prove one of your opponent's arguments wrong in order to strengthen your own position
conclusio	main points and emphasize your point of view adding and appeal to the audience

This is the classical structure of a speech, which is often used by politicians.

Do you find the five different steps in this speech?

Hello,

I really appreciate your interest in „Political Tools“ and that you are willing to invest your time into our training. I'm convinced that you have to deepen your skills in political tools, if you like to motivate young people to participate in politics.

Some people say: „In politics, it's all about intuition and talent.“ Sure, intuition and talent are an advantage. But

could you imagine a piano player who counts only on intuition and talent? Who never trained his play?

We need political tools in projects about political participation and not only young people need them. I'm sure that all of us will take advantage of the next seven days. I really appreciate to work with you on this issue.



## The Structure of Youth Debates

explained with the example "Shall we install CCTV cameras in public places?"

### Pro 1.

Debate	
Start	Pro 1
Transition	Everybody knows... → current example
Definition of public places / measure	That's why we have to ask ourselves whether we should install CCTV cameras in public places.
reasons	more than 1000 people / day time role of judges deletion of recording after 6 months catch criminals, security
final sentence	"That's why it's important..."

→ suggests a concrete measure



CCTV - public places  
↳ definition

- When should they be switched off? (recording)
- Who should be allowed to delete the footage? (lawyers, judges)
- When does the footage have to be deleted?

In Youth debates there are always four people in two teams who debate together: Team Pro (Pro1 + Pro 2) and team Con (Con 1 + Con 2).

Pro 1 starts and has a special role: He introduces into the subject. He defines and concretizes the subject. In the real political live this is done by the chairman of a session.

The concretisation and definitions in our example are:

CCTV cameras in public places

- With public places we mean places with more than 1000 people/day.
- CCTV cameras should be switched off during the day
- Deletion of the footage after six months. Finally he has to give a pro-argument.

## The structure of a debate

Should we install CCTV cameras at public places in Tunisia?	
Pro	Contra
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- more security</li><li>- avoid terrorist attacks</li><li>- supports police (evidence)</li><li>- feeling of safety (robberies...)</li><li>- creates jobs (equipment, staff...)</li><li>- prevent accidents (you can guide traffic)</li><li>- deterrence / prevention of crimes</li><li>- makes people feel valued</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- limits personal freedom / privacy</li><li>- scares people</li><li>- people don't act naturally</li><li>- feeling like sheep / manipulated</li><li>- expensive → Who will pay for it? Taxes? ↑</li><li>- stressful → being controlled 24/7</li><li>- feeling: being treated like criminals</li><li>- danger of spying</li><li>- information might get in the wrong hands</li><li>- doesn't lead to less crime // criminals act on impulse</li></ul>

### 1. Opening

Everyone of the four debaters has two minutes to present his opinion.

- They follow a strict chronology: Pro1 → Con1 → Pro2 → Con2
- Pro 1 has the special role to introduce, concretise, define and too give an argument:  
“Today we are here to debate about CCTV cameras. Shall we install ... “
- The first round ends with Con 2. For finishing the opening he has to say: “Now we start with the free speech”
- Everyone ends his opening with: “this is the reason why I’m for/against CCTV; “I’m deeply convinced that CCTV-cameras ...”

### 2. Open speech: Twelve minutes

- No strict chronology, but everyone should speak the same longitude
- Important: react on the arguments of the other side,
- try to weaken them, try to convince the audience of your point of view
- The last debater has to say: “No we start with the final round.”

### 3. Final round

#### 4. Everyone has one minute to give his final contribution

- Strict chronology (Con2 → Pro2 → Con1 → Pro1)
- Important to sum up the debate and maybe bring a new strong argument. It’s the last chance to convince the audience
- Everyone ends the final round with an affirmation: “All these arguments proof that it is right that ..”

## How to prepare and structure an argument



### Structure of an argument

1. Say your argument for your theme
2. Present an example for your argument
3. Find a convincing ending

### How to prepare?

You can bring on paper to the debate. On this paper write down:

1. the argument you want to present
2. some arguments and examples with ranking
3. one last argument for the ending

### Important

Only write down notes, no whole sentences  
Prepare together with your partner

# Glossary for Debates

## To link arguments

- First of all I think ...
- Not only that, but I also think that ...
- Not only are they ... they are also
- They are nor ... nor are they
- There are various/several/many reasons for this.
- First, ... / Firstly, ...
- Second, ... / Secondly
- Moreover, ... / Furthermore, ... / In addition,
- Another significant point is that ...
- Finally, ...
- On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ...
- In contrast to this is ...
- Because of ...
- That is why ...
- After all, ...
- The reason is that ...
- The result of this is that ...
- Another aspect/point is that ...
- It is because ...
- Although it is true that ... it would be wrong to claim that ...
- That may sometimes be true, but ...
- One could argue that ..., but ...

## To bring examples

- Take for example (the case of) ...
- Look at ...
- For instance ... / For example ...
- Let me give you an example.

## Additions and Conclusions

- Most probably ...
- It appears to be ...
- It is important to mention that ...
- As I already indicated ...
- In other words, ...
- I am most concerned about ...
- I should like to repeat once again that ...
- I should like to emphasise that ...
- I would (just) like to add ...
- So all in all I believe that...
- (In) summing up it can be said that ...
- Weighing the pros and cons, I come to the conclusion that ...
- I'd like to underline that



## Letters / E-Mails



## to German Foundations in Tunis

In Tunis there are located the offices of three German political foundations: the Heinrich-Böll-, the Konrad-Adenauer- and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung.

In teams the participants have to find out:

- Political orientation of the foundation or rather, which German party supports the foundation and the orientation of this party

- Three main goals of the foundation
- The most interesting project for their team including a description of the project..
- Three main reasons why this project is interesting for their group

The results of this research will be the basic for the letters/e-mails to the foundations.

## to the Bavarian State Chancellery and the Tunsian Ministre du Développement de l'Investissement et de la Coopération Internationale



Bavaria supports the democratic development in Tunisia in the context of the Bavarian-Tunisian Action Plan.

For our projects this plan is one of the most valuable documents, on 19 pages both states present concrete measures, which are divided into six axes like decentralisation (Axe 1), and vocational education and tourism (Axe 2). Our participants see the first time that politics is not only talking, but that it has a concrete impact.

In teams the participants have to:

- describe the most interesting measure for their team
- three main reasons why this measure is so interesting for them.
- if necessary modify one measure

The results of this research is the basis for the letters/e-mails to the Bavarian State Chancellery, or the Tunisian equivalent.

## Structure of a Letter/E-Mail

### Subject and greeting

of your person, association  
and impressive partners

### Your Scholarship Programme

Dear Mr. Omari,  
*/ If you don't know the name:*  
*Dear Sir or Madam, //*

### Introduction

of your person, association  
and impressive partners

My name is Najeh Bouzoumita, president of the association Nouvelles Visions Zarzis. We support young people in the region of Zarzis and are focused on political participation. Moreover, we help our members to find employment. We have local and international partners who cooperate with the German Foreign Office and the Bavarian State Chancellery.

### Refer

to your addressee and  
the relevant topic

The Heinrich-Böll-Foundation runs a very impressive scholarship programme for students. This is very interesting for us, because among our 120 members we have five students who are very successful in their studies. Nevertheless, they may possibly quit their studies due to the high costs and the studying fees.

### Activate

the addressee giving him a task  
and a time limit

As far as I know you are in charge of the scholarship programme. I wonder whether I could call on you for more details. For me Wednesday - the whole day - and Thursday until noon are very suitable for a call, if that will be convenient with.

### Finishing

Finishing phrase, facebook  
account or website of your  
association

I'm looking forward to your reply.

Best regards  
Najeh Bouzoumita  
Mme la président  
Mobile  
E-Mail  
Website/Facebook

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