The accused, Friedrich Flick, was a German industrialist who, during the First World War, became wealthy through the coal and steel industries. By 1933 he had joined a group called Himmler’s Freundeskreis who supported the SS leader, Himmler, through his ideologies and through financial backing. He joined the NSDAP on his own free will in 1937. These things suggest he agreed with NSDAP ideology or at least knew how to be influential.

The Prosecution on the Flick case used articles 7 (1) (c) and 28 (b) of the Rome Statute in their case. Article 7 (1) (c) means that the crime against humanity of enslavement occurred while Mr. Flick was owner of the company. The workers in Mr. Flick’s factories where employed by force from the German occupied territories in both the East and the West of Europe. While forcibly employed they lived in unsanitary conditions with no medical care. Due to these awful conditions 10,000 people perished out of the 120,000 workforce. We agree with the prosecution that Mr. Flick was an experienced businessman so surely he would have wanted to know what was occurring in all of his factories and so would have known about the conditions.

The defense of Mr. Flick used Article 28 (b) to say that although Mr. Flick was owner of the factory SS guards were posted in it and so it was likely to be controlled by the government and not by Mr. Flick. In reply to the missing workers their response was that it was a time of war and so workers were always going away to war. This would mean that Mr. Flick wouldn’t find it unusual that 10,000 of his workers went missing especially if he didn’t know about the conditions they were forced to work and live in. We agree that we must also take into account that Mr. Flick owned a business under a dictatorship and so if he had tried to speak out against what was happening to his workers he would have likely been killed.

The conclusion the judges came to was not guilty because the prosecution wasn’t able to prove without reasonable doubt that Mr. Flick knew about the forced labour within his company. The prosecution was also unable to prove without reasonable doubt that Mr. Flick was in a position of power in Germany and that he could have changed people’s attitudes towards the conditions the forced laborers were working in.

We, as reporters, believe that Mr. Flick should have been found guilty as according to Article 7 (f) torture is also a crime against humanity. We believe that surely if in the first few weeks the workers were beaten and so this would constitute as a torturous act. It could also be suggested that the 10,000 who did die during their time working for Mr. Flick were also due to the torturous beatings and the lack of food. In fact if 10-15 people defiantly did die due to beatings using truncheons then we believe this was torturous.
Rwanda, a country in the Great Lakes Region of Africa, gained independence from Belgian colonial rule in 1959. By 1961, the traditional Tutsi-dominated monarchy was abolished. The Rwandan republic was proclaimed and a new President elected, who was a member of the Hutu group. Violent struggles broke out, and many Tutsis fled the country over the following years. In 1973, following renewed clashes, General Juvénal Habyarimana took over the government by staging a military coup and thus replacing the civil Hutu government with a military Hutu government with himself as president. During Belgian Colonialism in Rwanda, Belgians considered the Tutsis to be superior to the Hutus because they are taller and wider than Hutus.

Genocide in Rwanda marks mass murders of hundreds of thousands minority people Tutsi and majority people Hutu that are opposed of their compatriots. The crime was committed by two extremist groups of people Hutu: Interahamwe and Impuzamugabi. It took place between 6.4.1994. and July of 1994. An estimated 500 000 and 1 000 000 Rwandans were killed, constituting an estimated 70 percent the Tutsi population.

Simon Bikindi was Rwandan songwriter and singer who was formerly very popular in Rwanda. He was also an official in the Ministry of the Youth and Sports and a member of MRND. His patriotic songs were on all playlists on Rwandans radio stations during the war between 1990 and 1994. He was tried and convicted for incitement to genocide.

Bikindi’s songs were powerful rap songs that mixed English, French and Kinyarwanda and he set them to traditional tunes. The two songs mentioned in Bikindi’s indictment, songs for which he stands accused of inciting genocide, are “Bene Sebahinzi” (“Sons of the Father of the Farmers”) and “Nanga Abahutu” (“I Hate Hutus”). It has been established that Interahmwe groups listened to Bikindi’s songs prior to starting massacres.

The Defence said that there is no difference between these to groups, but the Prosecution believes that the crime committed was genocide. However, it is known that Bikindi had a wife, which is a Tutsi. It shows him in different light. The prosecutors asks for punishment of 8 years of imprisonment for accused Ms Simon Bikindi, guilty of abetting and aiding the crime according to Article 6 (a) and 25 (3) (c) of the Rome Statute.

The judges said that arguments of the Prosecution weren’t very convincing. The judges also said that he didn’t have a huge impact on the radio stations and that his responsibility was to stop realising the songs on radios and that he failed in that. However, the judges decided that was guilty because he did not act in the situations of the conflict although he had the responsibility. The Court decided to imprison him for 6 years.
Dražen Erdemović lived in Yugoslavia in the questionable times of national consciousness of 5 Yugoslav republics which wanted to separate from Yugoslavia. He is Bosnian Croat from Tuzla. He altered war sides and fought for every nation in Bosnia and Herzegovina over the years. After his failed attempt to flee to Switzerland he was forced to join the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the Bosnian Serb Army in April 1994 as a Sergeant. On 16th of July he was taken to Branjevo, near the town of Srebrenica, where male civilians were brought and lined up in front of the firing squads. Together with other 7 members of his unit he was ordered to shoot. He took lives of 70 civilians. Later, he was ordered to go to Pilica where he was supposed to kill another 500 men, however he refused to do so. Ten days after, he was shot in lungs and stomach by a former member of his military detachment. He survived, then he free willingly went to the court and confessed his actions. His testimony helped to uncover evidences of the Srebrenica massacre, the biggest massacre in Europe after the WWII. Dražen Erdemović was charged with having committed murder as a crime against humanity, punishable under Art. 7 (1) (a) RS.

The Prosecution started with history of the case which took, in my opinion, too long. They stated that the massacre in Srebrenica must be considered as crime against humanity because the act of murder was committed against civilian population. It was also widespread and systematic. The Prosecution said that Erdemović committed the crime with intent and knowledge of his actions. The Defence agreed, but they believed that he is not guilty because of the threats of imminent death against him. Defence stated that a threat was real because the testimony of Defense witness said: “The only way to avoid the killing was for him to stand in line with them...”. But, on the other side, the Prosecution argued that it was not imminent because previously he had refused to kill Muslims and experienced no violent or threatening consequences. The only result was a degradation of military rank to a regular soldier. They talked about Erdemović’s family and how the Serbian commanders threatened his family which was not mentioned in the case material. There was a big discussion about the value of his life compared to the lives of other 70 civilians, more specifically should his life be worth more than lives of people who would have been killed anyway. Prosecutors asked for the sentence of ten years, however Defenders wanted Erdemović to be free and if not so, they wanted a prison sentence of 3 years. When judges asked questions, Prosecutors couldn’t agree among themselves and weren’t able to give clear answers. Also, one of them, Maksymilian Zielonka, wanted to ask defenders a question but judges didn’t allow that. All in all, arguments from the Prosecution and Defence could have been better.

Ivan Modrić, member of the Defense Team said that he expects suspect to be declared as not guilty. After long discussions between the Judges, they decided that Erdemović is a free man. Prosecution was not satisfied with the decision and a long debate after the final verdict continued during the Press Conference.
On 2001, the first Pride Parade was held in Belgrade, the capital city of Serbia. Not many people came and the police wasn’t ready for the massacre that would happen. The city was like a war zone, all broken and demolished. Participants were attacked by football fans and representatives of nationalist movements. Pride was banned or canceled at the last moment until 2010. That year, about 1000 people came to participate in the protest and the number of police officers was 5 times bigger, but there was also hundreds of right wing demonstrators who repeatedly clashed with police and threw bricks, Molotov cocktails and bottles. Police used tear gas and armored vehicles at several points to block the protestors. Then the hooligans robbed stores, demolished restaurants, smashed glass at the state television door, smashed cars and set things on fire. More than 140 people, most of them policemen, were injured and taken to hospital.

Once again, Pride was banned. Next time the members of the community were ready and brave enough for the next protest which was in 2013. The government had decided to cancel the protest just before it should have happened, but protesters were fed up so they gathered the same night in front of the Serbian government building. So far, every Pride Parade after has been peaceful and without violence.

One of the biggest problem for the community is legal recognition of same sex couples. They are not able to inherit common property after the death of their partner, to have their health insurance if they don’t have one, if one of them is ill, his/hers partner can’t come to visit him/her at the hospital if the visit is only permitted to family members. Activists are making a clear difference between the same sex marriage and community because marriage is considered as a relationship between man and woman according to the Constitution of Serbia. The fight for change still goes on and some of the organisations hope their requests will come to life soon.

The first Pride was not that long ago but as we can see, it had an influence on some things. LGBT+ protest is getting bigger and bigger. Last year there was more participants than policemen and it was a big success for the organisations. Activists realized that the parade is not enough to fight for their rights and that it takes something that will last longer, so the Belgrade Pride Info Centar was open. It’s the public space for informing about Pride and Pride week and overall safe space for everyone. But, on the other hand, that still doesn’t mean that discrimination from the population has disappeared. Cases of attacks on individuals are not rare, as well as attacks at Belgrade Pride Info Centre as well. Most of the Serbians still thinks that the LGBT+ population is just a bunch of sick people who are following the ideas from the west and are trying to destroy our society. They are very traditional and conservative and they still don’t respect differences so there are still a lot of things that should be done for people to understand them.

WHAT ARE THE FAKE NEWS?
Fake news or junk news are medium of propaganda at the expense of someone. They are type of yellow journalism that consists of deliberate disinformation spread via traditional print and broadcast news media or online social media.

HOW CAN THEY BE?
They can be in the shape of satire, parodies, sensationalism, propaganda etc. in purpose of brainwashing, disinformation, deterrence the public...

(HISTORICAL) EXAMPLES?
ANCIENT: During the first century BC, Octavian ran a campaign of misinformation against his rival Mark Antony, portraying him as a drunkard, a womanizer, and a mere puppet of the Egyptian queen Cleopatra VII. He published a document purporting to be Marc Antony’s will, which claimed...
that Marc Antony, upon his death, wished to be entombed in the mausoleum of the Ptolemaic pharaohs. Although the document may have been forged, it invoked outrage from the Roman populace. Marc Antony ultimately killed himself after his defeat in the Battle of Actium upon hearing false rumours propagated by Cleopatra herself claiming that she had committed suicide.

20th CENTURY: The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has published that


21st CENTURY: Nowadays Russia allegedly massively spread fake news all over the world and allegedly with their fake news about Hillary Clinton they helped Donald Trump to win elections for president of USA (for instance medias has released that pope Francis supports Donald Trump)

FAKE NEWS IN EUROPE?
European parliament has the plan to pass the law completely against fake news and that caused many discussions in the medias because journalists think that this is way to introduce censorship. Nowadays, here in Europe, there are some web – sites which publish all fake news which spreads all over the world.

The UK leaving the EU only became a viable option within parliament and the country because the Conservative Party were arguing among themselves about staying or leaving the EU. Therefore when David Cameron called an EU referendum for 23rd June 2016 he put his party before the good of the country. Therefore Brexit only came to be because of divisions in the ruling party. It is reasonable to say that you can’t be a very good politician if you put your party above your country where millions of people will be effected when the UK leaves the EU. Although Britain has yet to actually leave the EU many companies have stopped planning to build factories or business buildings within the UK.

Helped by the inability of the government to agree on anything Brexit has become the main topic of political discussion for almost three years within the UK. The reason for this is because politicians have been unable to decide on what Brexit should be as leaving the EU and so it wouldn’t bring unity but further discourse on the subject of the EU. Brexit hasn’t stopped the question of Europe, like David Cameron hoped it would, all it has done is divide the UK more than anything else has before.

Not only was the referendum called to stop the Conservative Party splitting into two different parties the Leave campaign told the ordinary people misinformation. Instead of informing them on the truth they used their powerful position and the right-wing press to get the result they wanted. This misinformation lead to people not knowing what they were voting for. During the leave campaign a politician called Boris Johnson and some other leave campaigners drove a bus around the UK which said on it that when Britain leaves the EU an extra £350 million will go towards the NHS (National Health Service). However, the day after the referendum Boris Johnson went on television and said that this money was never promised and the NHS would not receive it. The people who told these lies should be held to account for the misinformation that the British people received.

Many politicians championed Brexit one being Nigel Farage. Farage called Brexit “a victory for real people, a victory for ordinary people, a victory for decent people”. However this “victory for ordinary people” doesn’t seem to include Northern Ireland and Scotland as both countries voted to stay yet are being forced to leave. It is not the will of the Scottish or Northern Irish people and so seems to be a perversion of power. Those campaigning for Brexit seemed to forget the ‘Troubles’ which had occurred for 40 years in Northern Ireland before the 1998 Good Friday Agreement. As a matter of fact Jacob Rees-Mogg has decided to blame Northern Ireland if UK leaves the EU with no deal due to these border problems caused by the ‘Troubles’. This emphasises the lack of empathy the rich politicians have who campaigned to leave the EU although they claimed to be campaigning for the “ordinary people”.

Many British people who voted to leave the EU say we should respect the result of the vote as it is British democracy in action. Yet the British political system is a representative democracy. This means that we vote for Members of Parliament to represent us in parliament and to make decisions to benefit the country. We have this as the politicians are more likely to understand how a vote would effect us and believe they will vote in the countries interest and not their own interest. Therefore the EU referendum in fact went against the UK political system and so wasn’t our democracy in action.

The Blight That is Brexit

By Ruby Day

We send the NHS

The UK leaving the EU only became a viable option within parliament and the country because the Conservative Party were arguing among themselves about staying or leaving the EU. Therefore when David Cameron called an EU referendum for 23rd June 2016 he put his party before the good of the country. Therefore Brexit only came to be because of divisions in the ruling party. It is reasonable to say that you can’t be a very good politician if you put your party above your country where millions of people will be affected when the UK leaves the EU. Although Britain has yet to actually leave the EU many companies have stopped planning to build factories or business buildings within the UK.

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The song Imagine was written by John Lennon and released in 1971 to try to influence people to look past the barriers of borders or the divisions of religion and nationality. In this way MICC is helping to create John Lennon’s vision of a perfect world. This is because 9 countries are here and together we are learning to look past boarders and nationality.

In 1969 for three weeks John Lennon and his wife Yoko Ono held bed-ins for peace. These were peaceful protests to protest wars, especially the Vietnam War which the USA was fighting. They also put posters up saying ‘War is Over, if you want it’. Although the song came out in 1971, 2 years after the bed-ins and posters, the Vietnam war was still going on. The Vietnam war would continue until 1975, and so Imagine was a song to protest not only war but it was also “anti-religious, anti-nationalistic, anti-conventional, anti-capitalistic song” according to John Lennon himself. John Lennon wanted those who listened to it to understand that coming together is more important than anything else.

Discrimination against anyone due to their race, gender, ethnicity, nationality, religion, or physical ability is unacceptable, and such segregation cannot be rendered acceptable by the calculations of political expediency and power politics. When it comes to women’s rights in Lebanon, the situation is dire. Lebanon does not have a civil code regulating personal status affairs. Instead, there are 15 separate personal status laws for the country’s different recognized religious communities, including twelve Christian, four Muslim, the Druze, and Jewish confessions, which are administered by separate religious courts. Women continue to face discrimination under this 15 distinct religion-based personal status laws. Discrimination includes inequality in access to divorce, child custody, and property rights. According to research conducted by the Human Rights Watch, women faced legal obstacles when terminating unhappy or abusive marriages; limitations on their monetary rights; and the risk of losing their children if they remarry or when the so-called maternal custody period (determined by the child’s age) ends. Women were also methodically denied adequate spousal support during and after marriage—with religious courts often unfairly denying or reducing payments. More so, unlike men, Lebanese women also cannot pass on their nationality to foreign husbands and children, and are subject to discriminatory inheritance laws. The law affects almost every aspect of the children’s and spouses’ lives, including legal residency and access to work, education, social services, and health care. The noncitizen children and spouses must re-apply for legal residency in Lebanon every one to three years. They need a permit to work in Lebanon, are barred from or face barriers to many professions, and report discrimination in the job market. They are denied access to national health insurance and government-subsidized medical care, even though they must pay into the system if they work. They also face bureaucratic hurdles in enrolling in public schools and universities. While many in Lebanon labour under the illusion that Lebanon is “ahead” of most Arab countries, the reality begs to differ.

Why NOT Treated as Men?

By Mohammad Sabaa Ayoun

Pressure, Peace and Protest

By Ruby Day

“Treated as Men?”

“WANTA HAVE FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS”

“I’ve been holding for 99 years fighting for women’s rights”
Despite the passing of 36 years of Sabra and Shatila’s massacre, yet the scenes of the slaughtering, the opening of pregnant women’s bellies and the raping of women are reflected upon in the memory of each survival. This massacre that led into the death of about 3000 civilian most of which are Palestinian who got slayed over 48 hours.

This massacre that started on the 16th of September 1982 in the camp of Sabra and Shatila, this camp that doesn’t exceed 1 km2 in area, where Palestinian people live, about 10,000 civilian at that time, in the west of Beirut. Based on the stories said by inhabitants, that Israeli soldiers where there supervising the camp well before the massacre. Then, on the morning of the 17th of September 1982, a militia formed up of people from a political party called Kata’eb (Phalange), and a group of the Lebanese army from the South led by a person called Saad Haddad -which then became part of the Israeli army and a traitor for his country- invaded the camp and started killing everyone from men, women, children and elderly in a harsh “artistic” way. Finally, article 14 of the universal declaration of human rights states that: “Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.” So these people should be protected not harmed and killed just because they are refugees.
On the 7th of September 2014, his journey started, he left his homeland without knowing what the future holds. Is it a risk? Yes it is, but a risk worth taking because the options you have are either death or leaving. When Majd decided to leave, he decided to leave all his memories in Halab, the city he comes from. He left his family, education, home, friends, and many others. His first destination was Lebanon, he slept for a night there in a house with some of his relatives, and then traveled legally to Turkey on the second day. Why didn't he stay in Lebanon? Because he didn't see a future there, he found that the Lebanese government didn't respect the basic human rights of a refugee. He settled in Istanbul for 3 days, and then moved to Marmaris and settled there for 3 days. On the 14th of September he had to move to Greece, after preparing his “Illegal papers”. When he was there he met the police who told them that they weren't legal. The police took him to the prison in Sami’s island, where he slept for 4 nights. Then he was transferred to Athens on the 18th of September 2014, where he got a document that states that he is allowed to legally stay in Greece for 6 months. Majd lived there for 3 and a half months, and as he said: “it was the terrible part of his life”. When asked why, his answer was “economic problems”. He didn't have a job, and so he didn't get any income, so it was hard to survive, and the money he already had started to decrease day by day. Therefore after he reached Athens, his plan was to reach the countries in west Europe. Holland was his first priority. He tried so many times to travel illegally with the help of some offices that do this kind of thing, but all his attempts were all failures. He then decided to go to a company and ask them to make his papers illegally but only at his risk not theirs. Majd has been in Holland, Amsterdam for 4 years till now. When he first reached Holland he told the police that he wasn't legal, so that they can give him a paper that allows him at least to walk in the street. He actually got an income of 750-800 euros/month, and in few months he started working and getting his own income. He is now studying Anthropology with a scholarship because of his high academic skills. Well we have learnt that Majd is a Risk-taker and an achiever who will hopefully achieve all his future dreams. Finally, I want to add that we are today in 2019, we have to accept and respect each and every refugee as a person and not something other. Now is the time to let go of our differences and to act as undivided united citizens inspiring change in our world.
For two years, the American organization "Freedom House" have criticised the rule of President Aleksandar Vučić, his spreading power, strengthening of his party and concentration of power that he has. Alliance for Serbia is a coalition of opposition parties which called citizens to express their dissatisfaction with the government and it’s violence. Unofficially, they organised their first protest on the 8th of December 2018 in Belgrade, but there were not any party signs. The main reason was the attack on Borko Stefanović, the leader of Left of Serbia, in Kruševac and reminding of all citizens, journalists, activist and politicians that were attacked through the years. Protesters were not violent and their message was to stop bloody shirts. An organizer said that there were 10,000 people, but the Minister of the Interior Nebojša Stefanović gave a number of 1500 citizens. Later, Vučić said that he would not accept any opposition request, even if there was 5 million people. Next week, at the head of the protesters column there was sign on which was written 1 out of 5 millions and that became the name of the protest. Protest are organized every Saturday ever since, not only in Belgrade but also in 20 other cities in Serbia with whistles, music, signs, flags and famous speakers. The government is still accused of media control, endangering human rights and control of the election process, but there still isn’t dialogue between the authorities and the opposition.

All in all, this is not a safe space for people having different opinions and standing for something you believe is right, at least for the people who are not satisfied with the partly free system. A lot of older citizens don’t see problem in this situation, they think we are in a good place, they are not informed and they see our government as something that saved us and something that is leading us to something better, like Russia for example. Earlier this year the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, came to Belgrade to meet with Aleksandar Vučić. Half of the city center was blocked. People came from all around the country to see and welcome Putin. It was the main topic of the day and all of the Russian lovers were excited. The arrival of so many people was followed by the controversy over whether they came by their own will or they were actually paid to come. Most protester, who are against the authorities agree that Russia is not something that Serbia should strive for, because of the concentration camp for homosexuals in Chechnya, intimidation of the opposition, labeling of media and organizations financed from foreign sources as foreign agents and other violations of human rights.

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In November 1940 movement “Kreisau Circle” was founded by Helmuth James von Moltke and Peter Graf Yorck von Wartenburg. The main goal of organization was to find better plan for Germany’s future and that oriented around the removal of Hitler from power. Secret meetings were held on the estate of Helmuth von Moltke in Krzyżowa, Poland. Members of campaign were conservatives, socialists, Catholics, Protestants, army officers and academics. That indicates that the opposition of Hitler came from all layers of society. Two crucial members of the resistance movement were executed in 1943 and 1944 due to treason of the regime. Death of Helmuth and Peter indicated a formal end of the “Kreisau Circle.” Surviving members of the organization continued to fight for better Germany after WWII. In 1989 Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Chancellor Helmut Kohl attended a Mass in Krzyżowa as a sign of truce between Poland and Germany. Estate of von Motkel’s was adjusted into the place where next generations would be able to meet their peers from various countries with different opinions and contrasting cultural, political and social environment. It seems like their sacrifice was very important and that they did not die in vain.
Ela Zeković, 17
I’m from Serbia, attending 14 Belgrade Gymnasium. I like sociology and anthropology, but also to read and listen to music. I think MICC is a great opportunity to see things from other perspectives and learn a lot about many different topics.

Ruby Day, 16
I go to Calderstones School in the UK. I’m interested in history, politics and literature. In my free time I like to go to concerts and listen to music. I think MICC is a great chance to meet people I wouldn’t have met without coming here.

Luka Jurišić, 17
I go to High School Pere Zečevića. I like architecture, music and sports. I think MICC is a great opportunity for young people to meet peers from other countries.

Mohammad Sabaa Ayoun, 16
I come from Lebanon, which is a sectarian country. I believe that we have to act together to ensure a better future in my country. I’m originally from Saida and attend Houssam Eddine Hairiri High School. I think MICC is a new and challenging experience.

Luka Juričić, 17
I go to High school Bana Josipa Jelašića. I play basketball and like all sports with a ball. I think MICC is a good way to increase mine and others understanding of other countries and their culture.

Michał Żak, 35
I’m from United Kingdom of Europe. I studied philosophy but I’m still studying life. I’m interested in people, gossips, quantum physics and art.