

The Krzyzowa Daily

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MICC - Model International Criminal Court

Friedrich Flick Found Not Guilty



Author: Julia Ross & Wiktoria Bednarek

Anticipation in the air, the audience waited for the judges to arrive and to give the verdict. When the judges entered the room, the shuffling ceased and everyone in the room stood in an act of respect. Then, the review of the case occurred and the judges delivered the final verdict of not guilty.

The judges spoke on each side of the case, weighing the points heavily in their decision. They reminded the audience about the argument of the prosecution, reviewing the evidence that had been presented in trial. The prosecution had used Friedrich Flick's involvement in the Nazi Regime to prove his involvement of the goings on at his factory.

After the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, the German NSDAP exploited the citizen's distress about the poverty they were experiencing by pushing a nationalist and anti-Jewish agenda. Flick, a wealthy industrialist, was initially against this party, however changed his opinion as they gained more power. He joined Himmler's Circle of Friends, a group of powerful Germans who donated their resources and money towards the Nazi cause. In 1939, Flick's factory began using Prisoners of War and people from concentration camps as workers to replace the Germans who joined the front lines. These workers were profoundly mistreated, being beaten by guards, starved to death, and being exposed to deadly illnesses in close quarters. A total of at least 10,000 people died under Flick's responsibility. In addition, his factory created many weapons that were used in the war to kill millions of soldiers and civilians. The prosecution argued that, because Flick owned the factory, he was aware of the conditions and should therefore be held responsible for the enslavement of the workers. And, even if he was unaware of the conditions, he had access to all documents and therefore it was his responsibility to become knowledgeable about the situation.

Next, the judges reviewed the defense's presentation of the case. The defense took the position that Flick was unaware of the wrongdoings occurring in his factory, which would cause him to not be liable for the deaths of those enslaved, or

that if he was aware, he had no power to stop the enslavement. The defense admitted that the harsh conditions and atrocities did occur, but that there was little to no evidence supporting the claim that Flick knew of the occurrences in his factory. In addition, the defense argued that although he was in favor of the Nazi agenda, this bias did not affect the mistreatments that occurred in the factories. This is because the Nazi regime was in charge of the subordinate officers who committed the crimes against humanity, and Flick was not responsible for them. The defense used the evidence that a Nazi official was in fact employing the prisoners of war and people from concentration camps, to prove that Flick was disconnected from the process. The defense stated that even if Flick knew about the wrongdoings in his factories, he would have been unable to stop them due to the violent threats the Nazis posed against any industrialist who refused to make weaponry for the war. Even with his immense political power and his wealth, he was powerless in comparison to the Nazi regime.

After explaining the evidence from both sides of the case, the judges delivered the verdict. Because of the lack of evidence pointing to Flick's knowledge of the enslavement occurring in his factory, and his inability to act on this human rights violation due to the power of the Nazi Regime during this time, the judges found Friedrich Flick not guilty for the crime of enslavement.

Mass murderer of Pilica gets no punishment

Author: Beata Tomkina

The accused, Dražen Erdemović, who is a Bosnian Croat, is charged with having committed murder as a crime against humanity. Dražen Erdemović committed the crime during the conflict in Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia used to be a Socialist Federal Republic made up of Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia. This Socialist Federal Republic was ruled by a Communist Regime under President Josip Broz Tito, who successfully suppressed tensions between those ethnic groups. When Tito died in 1980, the suppressed tensions re-emerged. Because fights between the federal state and regional politicians increased, especially how the economic burdens between



the republics should be shared, Croatia and Slovenia declared their independence in 1991. However Bosnia and Herzegovina could not decide so easily whether or not to stay a part of Yugoslavia, due to ethnically not homogenous inhabitants. Additionally the tension was enhanced by different religions held by the ethnicities. Regardless the president of Bosnia-Herzegovina declared independence in March 1992, even though Bosnian Serbs boycotted it. Eventually a war broke out, due to a politically insecure environment. During the war, the accused Dražen Erdemović, served in the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Bosnian Croat Army that was shortly called HVO. He deserted from the HVO because he helped Serbs escape into the Republika Srpska and refused to kill them. After his attempt to flee to Switzerland failed, he joined the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the Bosnian Serb Army in April 1994 as a Sergeant. Afterwards, when a more nationalist commander took over his unit and he denied to kill civilian Muslims, he was degraded to an ordinary soldier. On July 16th the accused was ordered to shoot a mass of people (approx. 20 buses with 60 men) at the Branjevo farm near to Pilica. After this incident he was ordered to kill another 500 men in Pilica, but he refused. After Pilica he went to a bar to start drinking, but he got shot in the lungs and stomach by a former member of his military detachment. Dražen Erdemović survived the attack. The bar shooting triggered the need to take up contact with the court voluntary within



him. His testimony was used in the indictments of Ratko Mladić and Radovan Karadžić.

During his trial, where the prosecution tried to convince the judges that the accused is punishable under Art.7 (1) (a) RS for crime against humanity of murder, the prosecution stated that Dražen Erdemović admitted that he participated in the mass shooting. They supported their claim by quoting "He doesn't know how many he killed, but that he definitely killed people.". Furthermore they cited that the accused is unquestionably connected to the crime because he was aware of the consequences his crimes would have. By this they meant the civilians' death. In addition the prosecution stressed that the accused denied orders from superior military positions before and after the Branjevo farm event, even though the defense stated that he has been threatened every time he received orders, the prosecution raised the question why the accused could refuse his orders before and afterwards, but not at the Branjevo farm. The prosecution asked for 8 years of imprisonment. The defence argued against it by claiming that the accused in fact knew that he was committing a crime, but that he was forced to do so. They supported their statement by illustrating that Dražen Erdemović had a problematic relation with his commander and quoting : " I got threatened and abused.". From their point of view Dražen Erdemović had to decide to either kill civilians or to get killed. That is why the defense stated that the accused had no legal responsibility. Moreover they cited that his action to commit this crime, prevented way more deaths, due to the fact that if he would have refused to fulfill his orders, nothing would have changed. Beyond that his refusal to fulfill other orders that would have been an active threat to civilians, saved many lives, even though his life was in imminent danger. Eventually the defense pleaded that the accused showed signs of deep regret and depression. That is why the accused went to a bar to start drinking.

During the announcement of the verdict the judges declared that the accused's action can be constituted as a crime against humanity because all the civilians were shot while the accused was aware of the consequences. Furthermore the responsible judges proclaimed that Dražen Erdemović committed a crime in sense of Article 25 RS and beyond that the Article 23 RS is not able to exclude the accused from his actions. However it was very obvious that even if Mr. Erdemović would have decided to go against his orders, this decision wouldn't have influenced the final outcome. The responsible judges came to the following verdict: The accused, Dražen Erdemović, who was charged with having committed murder as a crime against humanity, is not guilty. At the press conference the lead-judge stated that " It was very hard to come to a verdict because the judge team had a lot of disagreements and even

now, after the trial, a judge still is not convinced of the accused innocence.". The case regarding Dražen Erdemović is now closed.



The Case of Simon Bikindi

Author: Marta Piekarska

After a long debate between all the judges, the verdict has been announced – Simon Bikindi is guilty. According to the Prosecutors, he had a duty to control dangerous affects of his songs, and also had the right to forbid or enjoin public broadcasts of his compositions. The Defence stated that his songs were a matter of freedom of expression and an art form, which – according to the Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – is one of the most important human right. But where is the border between expression of art and hate speech? Case background

After the abolishment of the traditional Tutsi-dominated monarchy, General Juvénal Habyarimana took control of the government and became the Rwanda President, setting the MRND (Hutu) as the dominant party at the same time. The Tutsi disliked this outcome, so they decided to form the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front). This is how the recent conflict between Hutu and Tutsi populations began. After the RPF deserted the Ugandan army posts and invaded northern Rwanda, the two sides entered into a peace negotiation. The result, which was the signing of the Arusha Accords in 1993, left many MRND members unsatisfied.

Simon Bikindi, who was a well-

known composer and singer, was also a member of the MRND. As a Hutu, he was strongly against the Tutsi population. This is why, during his job in the radio, he frequently played many patriotic songs until the RPF took power in Kigali in 1990. One of these songs was Nanga abahutu (I hate these Hutu), in which he sang about his contempt for the Hutu who didn't want to fight against the Tutsi. Simon Bikindi is now considered to be an instigator of the Rwandan massacre that lasted 100 days, and in which about 1,000,000 Rwandans were killed.

Both sides – the Prosecution and the Defence – had excellent points pertaining to the case. It was not easy to say if Mr Bikindi should have been found guilty or not. The suspicions are partly right, but the important part is that Bikindi was not in Rwanda when the genocide began. Also, his songs were actually metaphorical. They didn't call Hutu directly to the violence, but the lyrics were interpreted by the anti-Hutu population in a stressed political and social atmosphere. The defense claimed, „Mr. Bikindi's songs were negatively and



wrongly interpreted by radio hosts and announcers at RTL.M." They claimed he just wanted to show his contempt for the Hutu that were (in his opinion) traitors. However, the prosecution rightly noticed, that if someone creates something with so many easy-to-understand metaphors, he should deal with the consequences.

Even though we know that songs have a huge influence on people lives, the Defence had a good point about Bikindi's innocence – there's no evidence that he was powerful enough to be able to stop the radio from playing his songs.

This case is undoubtedly difficult to solve. For me, the judges did a great job sentencing Simon Bikindi to prison for seven years. He knew what he was doing writing songs that spread hate and contempt for the opposite group of people. Hopefully, this case and verdict will influence people to think about what they are doing and saying in public, and how it can affect the future.



Universal rights and universal violations

Tomasz Komenda Case

Author: Marta Piekarska

Breaking the human rights is unfortunately very common nowadays. It often includes intolerance, or committing more serious crimes, like taking away someone's right to live, for example. Today I would like to introduce Tomasz Komenda case – a wrongfully sentenced to prison Pole. It is undoubtedly one of the loudest cases of Poland's 21st century. At the New Year's night, from 1996 to 1997 in a small town (not more than 1400 residents) Miłoszyce, a 15- years old girl was raped and murdered. After partying at the disco and drinking some alcohol, she went outside with a few friends. In the morning her body was found. She died as a result of bleeding and cold. The culprit wasn't found. In 2000, the drawing with face of the man, that supposedly was with teen girl at this time, has been shown on TV. After emission, police got a call from a woman, that said the person from the drawing looked like her neighbour's grandson – Tomasz Komenda. After short investigation, he was arrested, though he had an alibi from 12 people. During the interview Komenda confirmed, that he had sex with a girl, but it was by mutual consent. Later it turned out, that he had been forced to that testimony with the tortures from local police. In 2003 Komenda was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for rape and murder. In 2004 Appeal Court sentenced him for 25 years of prison. The man has never pleaded guilty though. In 2016 prosecutors Office came back to that case. In 2017 it was revealed, that another man can have a connection with the



girl's death – during the interview 20 years before, he had pointed the girl's clothing items, that (in prosecutors' opinion) only the perpetrator could know: white socks with a red string, that in reality were under the tights. After a new analysis of the evidence it turned out, that Komenda had been innocent. On 15 March 2018 he was on parole. On 16 May 2018 he was acquitted. Tomasz Komenda had spent 18 years in the prison. He was harassed physically and mentally. He tried to commit a suicide three times. How is this possible, that for all those years, the innocent man was in jail, and why after that long time someone came back to such an old case? According to the Art. 5, Universal Declaration of Human Rights „No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.“ And yet Tomasz Komenda was tortured to plead guilty through police. I think behaviour like that is not only against the law, but also shameful and very immoral. I

don't know, how someone can do something that awful. Safety authorities should raise our trust, protect the citizens from danger from the others, and meanwhile they act unworthily. I would also like to quote another human right, that can be recognized as the broken one in this case. According to Art. 9, UDHR „No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.“ And that actually partly happened. Police didn't have enough evidence, that Tomasz Komenda was implicated in that case. If that wasn't enough – he even had a strong alibi. In general, that situation never should have happened. At present, Tomasz Komenda fights for compensation in conjunction with misplaced judgment. The man demands 19 mln PLN, including 18 mln PLN of the remedy, what I completely support, even though it's a lot of money. But how can money replace 18 years of bullying, beating, suicidal thoughts and attempts, caused by a tragic mistake? Komenda while being arrested was 23 years old. As a result of later events he lost his youth, that no money in the world will ever replace. The case of Tomasz Komenda caused, that a lot of people (including me) has undoubtedly lost the trust (more or less) in authority. Situations like that never should have happened. A young man never should suffer because of another person's crimes and mistakes, mostly, if breaking the universal, general and common rights goes with it.

Human Rights Violations in PRL

Author: Krzysztof Weimann

It was December. Year 1981. Polish people did not like the current situation in country. There were not much food and many daily use items. Too get a little bread, you must stay in a long shop queues. For each product you need to had a special card for them, but it was not certain that this product was now in a shop. But how it everything happend? Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa. This name of Polish country was created in 1952. It happened trough the USSR country. Then Poland was not a sovereign country, her domination was dependent on USSR. The main government was communist Polska Partia Robotnicza. There were many strikes and protests. For example, one of the protestations was in tricity. This is the place, where Gdansk, Sopot and Gdynia are located. The protestation ends with the attack to the PZPR headquarters. Riots were silenced by the militia. People were not feel good in these times. People were not have enough food. Even the number of jobless people was very high. Polish people fought with the then hard situation. Some of secret underground organisations were created. The most popular was „Solidarnosc“. In 1980 they made a

uprising. It took place in Lublin. The reason for this event was increase in product prices. There were many other strikes. The most popular was strike in Gdansk shipyard. People did not agree with the work conditions. And all these happenings brang us to this point. In 13th of December 1981, the martial law was introduced. In every streets there were conflicts and strikes. People fought with contemporary police. The man, who introduced martial law was gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. In my opinion, there is very big danger from the authority. As we can see, people had a very few human rights. The was censure on every place. On TV, on Radio, even on the newspapers. People couldn't to say the truth, or their own opinions about the government or a living in the country. In their houses or flats could be a wiretapping. So everything the said, the government could hear about that. If look at the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we can see the 5th article. It says that nobody can be tortured and nobody can be treated with special cruelty. Some of people that had different opinion about country, were treated with special cruelty. Article 3 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, says that everyone has the right to make a living. With freedom and safety his person. In PRL people did not have that right. First, like I wrote above, people had troubles with getting food. Second, in flats or houses there were wiretapping. People could not say everything they want. This argument was also confirmed by 12th article. It says that it is not allowed to interfere by yourself in anyone's private life. Sometimes, people had to give back their property. It is described in 17th article. In totalitarian country it was not able to choose our elected representatives. But it is written in the Universal Declaration of Human Right article 21th that everyone has the right to choose own elected representatives to government.



In my opinion, people were lived in PRL were not treated correctly with Universal Declaration of Human Right. There are a lot of another violations on the people. I think people should have the basic right, such as freedom opinions, ability to have own properties, or rights to vote for government that is correct with our opinions.

Human Rights Violations (United States)

Author: Julia Ross

In the United States, various human rights violations have occurred throughout history, and continue to occur to this day. Some examples of the current issues facing America are that people of color are discriminated against and mistreated due to the systemic racial disparities, illegal immigrants are being forcibly removed from their homes, and people attempting to cross the border to escape mistreatment are being held in captivity by the government.

A country founded on slavery, the systemic racism that is so deeply rooted into our laws and way of life has created racial disparities that cause groups of people to experience discrimination, mistreatment, or unjust criminal sentences simply because of the color of their skin. An example of how people of color, and particularly African Americans, are unequally treated in society is the sheer enormity of the number of incarcerated African Americans in comparison to other ethnicities, and the extended length of their sentences in comparison to other ethnicities who committed the same crime. African Americans are incarcerated at five times the rate of white people and are arrested more frequently for drug arrests than white people, who use approximately the same amount of drugs, according to the Human Rights Watch. In addition, 39% of unarmed people killed by police were African American this year, while they only make up 13% of the population. The imprisonment and murder of people due to race is a human rights violation, and it occurs every day in the United States.

Not only are American citizens experiencing inhumane discrimination and mistreatment, but so are illegal immigrants, refugees, and people fleeing from their countries who are all seeking better lives for themselves by entering the United States. At the start of his presidency, President Trump immediately imposed a travel ban, which prohibited the entry of citizens from 7 countries in the Middle East. Due to a fear of terrorism and ISIS, Trump effectively stopped many Muslim people from entering the United States. Many of these people who had been entering the United States were fleeing the unstable and dangerous political state of their countries as refugees. Now, Trump is unfairly denying these people safety, thus endangering their lives and putting them in harm's way. In addition, Trump put into action the program Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), that raids towns in which many illegal immigrants live, breaks into people's homes, and takes illegal immigrants into their custody to be sent back to their home countries. This action not only strips people from their jobs, lives, and families, but also places people back in the situations that escaped by fleeing to America. Also, in 2018, Trump initiated the

0 Tolerance Policy, in which anyone caught crossing the border was arrested. This resulted in thousands of families being separated and children being forced to live together in facilities where they were deprived of food, water, and heating. The border apprehensions are still continuing the this day, while 55,000 previously incarcerated migrants were already sent back to their home countries.

Human Rights violations occur everywhere around the globe, both on large scales and on small scales. In America, many of these violations occur, but some of the most pervasive are the mass incarceration of African Americans and the treatment of immigrants. Particularly in Trump's America, these incidences are becoming more commonplace and more widely accepted. In order for these issues to cease, many legal and political actions must be carried out, and people need to be educated about why these issues are harming themselves or the people around them.

Israel-Arab Conflict

Author: Ondine Kennedy

Its not unknown to us that the Israeli-arab conflict has been going on for decades and it's near to be "solved".

Beginning of march 30 of last year , tens of thousands of civilians of gaza would demonstrate along the border that separates gaza and israel .

Palestinians sought an end to the economic blockade that has been choking off Gaza for more than a decade. They also wanted refugees and their descendants to be allowed to reclaim property in Israel, 70 years after thousands of Palestinians were displaced.

Some of the demonstrators attempted to cross the fence others , would throw rocks and roll burning tires but most of protesters that were shot by the israeli gunfire were yards away from the fence.

Israel claims that hamas intended for the demonstrations to provoke violent clashes.

So by the cause of that united nations investigators said that Israeli troops may have committed crimes against humanity in shooting unarmed civilians including children who posed no threat during the mass protests at the border with Gaza.

A commission of inquiry, formed by the United Nations Human Rights Council to look into the violence, reported that Israeli security forces had killed 189 Palestinians and injured more than 9,000 others. A 25 page report was released in Geneva , accused the Israeli authorities of showing little willingness to prosecute anyone responsible.

"The Israeli security forces killed and maimed Palestinian demonstrators who did not pose an imminent threat of death or serious injury to others when they were shot, nor were they directly participating in hostilities," the panel wrote. "Less lethal alternatives remained available and substantial defenses were in place, rendering the use of lethal force neither necessary nor proportionate, and therefore

impermissible."

The Israeli Foreign Ministry, in a statement, blamed Hamas, the militant group that governs Gaza, for the violence and dismissed the United Nations report as a product of bias, "written by three individuals that lack any understanding in security matters."

"Hamas exploits the civilians in Gaza as human shields for terrorists," the Israeli ministry said. "Israel has responded with restrained action taken only in defense of our civilian population." From the outset, Israel objected to the United Nations inquiry, calling it an example of the Human Rights Council's bias, and refused to allow the three-person panel to visit Israel or Gaza. Egypt initially agreed to let the investigators into Gaza, but later declined on grounds of security.

Without access to the area, the commission drew on 325 interviews and more than 8,000 documents, including affidavits and medical reports, as well as photographs and video and drone footage. Along with its report, it released a video compilation showing some of the shootings.

The panel found that four Israelis were wounded in the clashes, and none were killed.

"There can be no justification for killing and injuring journalists, medics and persons who pose no imminent threat of death or serious injury to those around them," Sara Hossain, a member of the panel, said in a statement, adding that she was particularly alarmed by "the targeting of children and persons with disabilities."

Such violations could be prosecuted in Israeli or international courts, but Ms. Hossein said that the panel was aware of criminal investigations by the Israeli government into only five deaths. The panel's report called on Israel to investigate "every protest-related killing and injury in accordance with international standards" to determine whether war crimes or crimes against humanity had been committed.

The group recommended that the United Nations high commissioner for human rights maintain "dossiers on alleged perpetrators, to be provided to national and international justice mechanisms, including the International Criminal Court," and it called for international sanctions against those people. In conclusion, israel has been violating gazas human rights for a couple of years.

Israel's violation of human rights

Author: Nahla Azar

Israel is the world's only Jewish state, It is a Middle Eastern country on the Mediterranean Sea, is regarded by Jews, Christians and Muslims as the biblical Holy Land. Its most sacred sites are in Jerusalem. It has land borders with Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinian territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israel's independence was declared in 14th May 1948. Social and political developments in Europe convinced Jews they needed their own country, and their ancestral homeland seemed

like the right place to establish it. Between 1896 and 1948, hundreds of thousands of Jews resettled from Europe to what was then British-controlled Palestine, including large numbers forced out of Europe during the Holocaust. Israeli Jews and Palestinian Arabs both wanted the same land (and still do). And a compromise has proven difficult to find. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the world's longest-running and most controversial conflicts. At its heart, it is a conflict between two self-determination movements — the Jewish Zionist project and the Palestinian nationalist project. Israel's violation of human rights towards Palestine is not new, it has been happening since 1967. The difference this past year was that several entirely unexceptional human rights violations that had been caught on film went viral on social media. For example, One video shows a Palestinian father in the West Bank city of Hebron leading his son by the hand to kindergarten. The pair are stopped by two heavily armed soldiers, there to help enforce the rule of a few hundred illegal Jewish settlers over the city's Palestinian population. The soldiers scream at the father, repeatedly and violently push him and then grab his throat as they accuse his small son of throwing stones. As the father tries to shield his son from the frightening confrontation, one soldier pulls out his rifle and sticks it in the father's face. This powerfully symbolises the unpredictable, humiliating, terrifying and sometimes deadly experiences faced daily by millions of Palestinians. The second example is a video about a Palestinian man who is ordered to leave an area by an armed Israeli policewoman. He turns and walks slowly away, his hands in the air. Moments later she shoots a sponge-tipped bullet into his back. He falls to the ground, writhing in agony. It is unclear whether the man was being used for target practice or simply for entertainment. The reason such abuses are so common is that they are almost never investigated – and even less often are those responsible punished. Also, it is

not simply that Israeli soldiers become inured to the suffering they inflict on Palestinians daily. It is the soldiers' very duty to crush the Palestinians' will for freedom, to leave them utterly hopeless. That is what is required of an army policing a population permanently under occupation. When the Israeli state offers impunity to its soldiers, the only deterrence is the knowledge that such abuses are being monitored and recorded for posterity – and that one day these soldiers may face real accountability, in a trial for war crimes. But Israel is working hard to shut down those doing the investigating – human rights groups. For many years Israel has been denying United Nations monitors. The British government accused both Israel and the Palestinians of ongoing human rights abuses.

The synagogue attack in Halle Germany

Author: Lars Lamers & Beata Tomkina

In our essay about human rights violations we decided to concern ourselves with the recent attack on a synagogue in Halle, Saxony-Anhalt, Germany.

The above mentioned violation of human rights occurred on 9 October 2019 and was carried out by a 27-year-old German from Saxony-Anhalt, named Stephan Balliet.

Attack: Stephan Balliet started his attack around noon on the Jewish holy day of Yom Kippur at the synagogue. When he tried to gain access to the synagogue's terrain by aiming at the door's lock, 51 people were inside. After he failed to gain access to the synagogue, he tried to enter the synagogue through its yard by firing shots and trying to spark home-made explosives but he was not successful. A woman who coincidentally walked by was shot multiple times after commenting on the attacker's noisiness. This happened near the entrance to the Jewish cemetery, which is next to the synagogue.

A man, who tried to help the woman, could flee, due to the fact that the shooter's weapon failed to fire. Afterwards Stephan Balliet drove to a nearby kebab shop, where he started to shoot with a shotgun through the front window. This incident resulted in a killed customer. Due to Stephan Balliet's actions, authorities activated the Public Alert System Katwarn, which is an alert and information system in Germany that informs affected citizens in disasters and dangerous situations. Furthermore they advised the local community to stay at home. The attacker escaped in a rented car, but got caught in Wiedersdorf. Additionally it is known that he shot at a couple during his escape, however they survived the attack.

Information regarding Stephan Balliet: The arrested Stephan Balliet is a German national with no prior criminal history but with a stronger growing indication of a right-wing extremist background. Furthermore the Federal Prosecutor took over the investigation because the attack is a potential violation of German's internal security. It is also known that the attacker broadcasted his attack via the streaming service Twitch, where he displayed his weapons and mentioned extreme antisemitic content. In addition to the video, Balliet left a manifesto that was discovered by the ICSR (The International Centre for the Study of Radicalization and Political Violence). This manifesto showed his intentions and photos and descriptions of his home-made weapons arsenal. His manifesto was classified as antisemitic and neo-Nazi. **Indictment:** At the moment Stephan Balliet is under pre-trial custody due to murder in two cases and attempted murder in seven cases. The accused also admitted to his actions and to having an antisemitic and right-wing motive. Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court: According to the Rome Statue of the International Criminal Court, Stephan Balliet violated article 7: Crimes against humanity. To be specific he violated point (a), which is murder.

PRESS TEAM



My name is Julia Ross and I am from Albuquerque New Mexico. I enjoy writing, filmmaking, art, and politics. I feel most at home in the outdoors and being active.



My name is Ondine Kennedy, I am from a city called Jaffa. I like singing, dancing, filmmaking and exploring new things and have new adventures and experiences.



My name is Nahla Azar. I am from Israel. I have always liked being behind a camera, I love being social, adventurous, and making new friends.



My name is Beata Tomkina and I'm sixteen. I'm from Germany, Cologne and I love to meet new people and to learn new things.



Hello my name is Lars and I'm from Cologne Germany. I chose to be in the press team because I like dealing with photography and filming stuff. My hobbies are playing piano and going to the gym.



I'm Marta. I am from Poland. I really like art and cinema. In my free time I usually paint or draw, or watch some good movies or series. Being in press team is a chance to develop your imagination and creativity.



I'm Krzysztof, I come from small town called Trzcianka. I'm really interested in making videos and taking pictures. I'm at the press team, because here I can creatively think about ideas for videos. I can learn useful skills for filmmaking.



I'm Wiktorija. I come from Poland. My passion is learning about our world and the cultures. I decided to join MICC because of all the chances come from working at the cases with other nations.