

IMUN²²



HCC

The Prosecution v. Winston Churchill

President:
Mariam Tabaa

Chair(s):
Faisal Nasrallah

Charges:

Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court hereby charges Winston Churchill with the following offences under the Rome Statute

CHARGE 1: The defendant Winston Churchill, has committed 4 accounts of Article 7; Crimes Against Humanity, which entail:

1. Extermination: (1)(b)
2. Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law: (1)(e)
3. Torture: (1) (f)
4. Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender as defined in paragraph 3, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the Court: (1)(h)

The defendant Winston Churchill, pleads NOT GUILTY to this charge

CHARGE 2: The defendant Winston Churchill, has committed 3 accounts of Article 8; War Crimes, which entail

1. Torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments: (2) (ii)
2. Wilfully causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or health: (2) (iii)
3. Attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives: (2) (v)

The defendant Winston Churchill, pleads NOT GUILTY to this charge

Given Information:

Winston Churchill was born on November 30, 1874. He was most prominently known as the past Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from the year 1940 to 1945, during the period of the Second World War. His early years were spent as a British Army officer, historian, writer, as well as artist. Churchill was the only British Prime Minister to have received the Nobel Prize in Literature, and was granted and bestowed an honorary citizenship by the United States. He was descended from the families of the aristocratic dukes of Marlborough; As was his father Lord Randolph Churchill, a charismatic politician of high status, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. His mother, Jenny Jerome, was a prominent British member of American society at the time, and also held many political and governmental positions. Winston Churchill also held the position of the Minister of Industry and Trade, the minister of Internal affairs, and the State for War Affairs, in addition to the Minister of flight and Aviation. He also earned the position of Prime of the British Navy for the Asquithian Liberal Party.

During Churchill's rule, India experienced one of its most jarring famines in 1943. Unlike any other famine experienced by the country, this was the first famine that was not a result of drought or other natural disasters. The government had adequate amounts of food to sustain the people of Bengal despite the shortages in rice imports from other nations, like Singapore and Burma, during the Second World War. Ultimately, the underlying reason behind the dire famine was due to British policies that stemmed out of wartime factors. The authorities of the British government feared an invasion from the Japanese, and thus stockpiled food in order to sustain their soldiers. This resulted in the price inflation of one of the most basic sources of nutrition for Bengals, which caused the starvation and eventual death of more than three million people. The Historical Criminal Court hereby accuses The Prosecutor V. Winston Churchill of committing war crimes during the Bengal famine of 1943.

Helpful Sources

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Bengal-famine-of-1943>

<https://www.telegraphindia.com/culture/meet-the-survivors-of-the-1943-bengal-famine/cid/1678093>