

REFUGEE COURT SIMULATION ACTIVITY

Created by the Jewish Educational Directors' Council Indianapolis, IN



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Materials Needed For Refugee Court Simulation

1. Case Studies

- a. Divided up among groups present so that groups have different combinations of the cases, with multiple copies for students to read.
2. Refugee Law & Jewish Text documents for each group with multiple copies for participants (see attached)
3. Pens/pencils and scratch paper for preparing arguments and mixer (optional).

2. Judges:

- a. We found local attorneys, some of whom were judges to hear the cases. Send them the legal documents and cases in advance, so they can prepare.
- b. Case Record sheets for judges (see attached)

Instructions for Students:

You are refugee advocates and you have the opportunity to help out a refugee family by presenting their case to a refugee judge. You must read the laws and decide from the three cases in front of you which **1** case will get your support. (Madrachim or other volunteers can help guide the students in this process). This is the most important part of the program. In these case studies there are many things that will challenge the students in setting their priorities. The students will find it hard to choose knowing that the others will not be able to be saved by them. We suggest a minimum of 30-45 minutes for this conversation.

Student Presentations to Judges

Students present their case to the Judges in 5-7 minutes. Judges should ask many questions of the students. Judges should have a few minutes following each presentation to record their feelings.

Judges Decisions & Case Identities

Judges reveal their decisions. Judges may rule differently on similar cases. This is an opportunity for judges to speak about the process and for students to be able to discuss the case rulings. It is especially interesting when Judges make different

decisions. We did not tell the judges how many cases they could accept or deny. You may make that part of the simulation.

After all the judges' decisions are given, reveal the true identities behind the cases. Discuss with students and judges their feelings about the outcomes and what it means to have to choose who is "acceptable" and who not.

Conclusion

We had a Holocaust Memorial service (see attached) and saw a production of 937, about the SS St Louis. Following the play we recapped the experience and spoke again about how this experience is similar/different to what actually happens and how difficult these decisions can be.

This might also be a time, especially for older students, to talk about an action plan, or look at refugees that are local that need help.

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Schedule for Sunday, January 29, 2017 Combined Holocaust Program Indianapolis Grades 5-8

Arrival: 9:15-9:30

Greeting: 9:30-9:40—welcome & quick mixer here

9:40: Instructions given¹

9:45-10:15—students work on cases ([I would perhaps give a little more time here than we did](#))

10:15-10:45—groups present and/or eat snack²

10:45-11:00 Judges Reveal decisions and we reveal cases³

11:00-11:15-We move into auditorium—hand out services on their way in (teachers?)

11:15-11:30-Memorial Service

11:30—12:30 Play and Discussion—[937 play](#). [Here is the location to get the script if you are interested.](#)
<https://www.playscripts.com/play/2747>

12:30 Dismissal

¹ Instructions given: All refugee have passed proper security & health screening. Students can only present one out of three cases given to each group.

² We had fifteen groups and five judges. We gave each group 5 minutes with the judges. This was hard on the judges. We should have given the students 7 minutes and 3 minutes in between so judges could better review and decide their cases.

³ If you are ending the program without anything else, this is a good time to discuss how they felt about having to pick between the cases. We wandered the room and had some of those discussions while groups were waiting their turns. We had general discussion here about immigration policies.

Case 2017-5777-01 Artzi Family

Rishon Artzi is a 50 year old man who is a religious leader of a new religious faith. Currently resides in Southern Iraq. He fears for his life for himself and his family due to religious persecution. He is a skilled shepherd and farmer. He is well known in the area for his delicious sheep and goat milk products as well as his naturally raised meat. He has always been well respected and been friendly with all the other groups in this region until recently. Rishon Artzi has a wife, Eesha Artzi who is 45 years old. She has worked side by side with Rishon in running their farm. Additionally, she has been a religious leader in their faith. They have a 2 year old son named Ish Artzi.

A new Governor has taken over in the area and has imposed strict rules on food production. All people must turn their food over to the government and they only receive back enough for their families. This was fine for a while but there has been a famine in the area for three years and they no longer have enough grass on which to graze the animals, consequently they have had to diminish the number of animals they maintain. The Governor believes that they are using the animals for illegal animal sacrifices as they are of course unable to provide as much to him as they did previously. Mr. Artzi is afraid that as the famine worsens the Governor will follow through on his threat to kill anyone who cannot maintain the same level of production as in previous years. He has also been called to answer to the charges of illegally following a faith that is not approved by the Governor. The Governor, whose faith allows more than one wife, is also very interested in acquiring Rishon's wife. Rishon fears too that the Governor will kill him to get his wife.

Rishon Artzi has a wife, Eesha Artzi who is 45 years old. She has worked side by side with Rishon in running their farm. Additionally, she has been a religious leader in their faith. They have a 2 year old son named Ish Artzi.

They need to leave as soon as possible and hope to find safe haven in the United States. They are especially interested in the United States because of the guarantee of Freedom of Religion. They plan on buying land (they have the necessary financial resources to obtain a small tract of land in a rural area of the United States), to reestablish themselves. They are healthy and are ready to take on this challenge.

They believe their time is running out, especially if rain does not come soon so crops and animals can survive. The Governor has decided that if they do not raise enough to donate their share to the Government that they will not receive any food and will have to scavenge in their fields for any food not seized by the Government.

Rishon really wants to begin again in the United State so he can protect his family and be allowed to live according to his own religious principles.

Case 2017-5777-02
Asher Ashkenazi

Asher Ashkenazi, 50, is applying for a visa for himself, his wife, Esther, 48 and his daughters, Miriam, 11 and Hannah, 8. Mr. Ashkenazi is a successful businessperson. He employs many local people in his business who think him to be fair and honest in his business dealings. He is well educated and possesses a bachelors' degree. He speaks five languages. He was a member of the armed forces of his home country and achieved the rank of Field Lieutenant. He relocated his family five years ago and started a new business. However, due to the collapse and takeover of the country's government, he now fears that the government will take away his businesses and potentially make him and his family move to relocation towns for those who are deemed unacceptable by the new government's philosophy.

Several years ago, Mr. Ashkenazi also tried to obtain an immigration visa for the United States and for Cuba. Cuba granted him one visa, but there were no visas available for the rest of his family. Mr. Ashkenazi refused to be separated from the rest of his family. Unfortunately, even had he decided to use the visa, it was only for Cuba and was withdrawn before he could use it due to a changing political situation. Now Mr. Ashkenazi sees that the situation is worsening daily for him and his family. He recently transferred his company to another person, not of the same religious background, in hopes that that this might slow down the governments' attempt to take over his company and harm him and his family. He is scared. He fears that he might be shot and killed on the spot and that his daughters and wife would be subjected to horrible torture if they are not allowed to leave the country and resettle in America.

He has saved sufficient funds for their journey with enough remaining for them to use during their first few months in the United States until he is able to find a job. They are afraid for their lives.

Mr. Ashkenazi has relatives in the United States who have said they would allow him to stay with them upon his arrival and give financial assistance to the entire family. Additionally, his American friends and relatives are well connected to members of the President's cabinet who also support this application. This is his second time applying for refugee status for the United States. Mr. Ashkenazi is desperate to get his children to a place where they will be safe.

Case number 2017-5777-03
John Bean

John Bean, was born April 15, 1984 in what is now South Sudan. Sudan was at the start of a civil war that would last for 22 years. As a member of the Dinka people, a tribe that was seen as a threat to the government for their religious beliefs and practices, he was born into a dangerous situation. The war escalated and thousands were killed by government forces. When he was seven, his parents sent him to live with an uncle in Khartoum because it was safer. But it took three years to get there because of the conditions in the country and general lawlessness. At one point he was abducted and forced into slavery for a Sudanese soldier's family. As a slave he was part of the war and was constantly in danger.

The life of a slave was better than a child soldier but it was difficult and he was abused by the people around him. He was able to get away but could not get to his family.

Bean found himself later living in a refugee camp as the war raged on. He escaped the camp and made his way to his uncle's home. He lived with his uncle for a few years. The war seemed distant but there were still attacks. One night his uncle's home was attacked by government forces and he was beaten unconscious. In the chaos he was able to escape finding his way to Egypt. There he lived in a UN sponsored refugee camp but it was not safe places especially for young people alone.

At the age of 16 a humanitarian group brought him to the United States. He had lost 28 members of his family, including 8 brothers and sisters, to the war and had no idea of where his parents were.

He is seeking to live in the United States to grow up and make a new life free of war.

Case number 2017-5777-04
Warren Waters

Warren Waters was born in Najaf, Iraq in 1966. He dreamed of becoming an artist but was prohibited from studying art in a university in Iraq, because of the alleged disloyalty of a member of his family; he studied geography instead. Life in Iraq under Saddam Hussein was difficult for many people and the government controlled many things in day-to-day life. This led Waters to use his art as a way to express his views even though he was warned to stop. He continued to work on art and was arrested as a dissident for his art which was critical of Saddam Hussein.

When Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, he refused to volunteer to participate in the invasion and ran away. A voice for peace he began organizing opposition groups. In fear for his life he fled Iraq in 1991 and lived in a refugee camp in Saudi Arabia for two years, teaching art to children. During the war many of his friends and family were killed by the fighting between the allied forces led by the United States and the Iraqis. He lost his brother to a United States missile strike at a check point. This became another inspiration for him to be critical of the Iraqi war and of war in general. Feeling unsafe anywhere in the region he planned to flee the war torn area for a chance to continue his art and his outspoken peace ideas. He is in an American sponsored refugee camp because he cannot return to Iraq.

He wants to go to the United States to go to a university to pursue his art. He would like to explore his art as a way to make a statement and to earn a living in a country free of oppression and war.

Case 2017-5777-05
Marie Janak

Marie Janak is a 16 year old female who has been separated from her family due to political activity opposing the new Communist government. She does not know whether her father, a diplomat or mother, a journalist, are even alive at this point. Currently she lives in Prague Czechoslovakia. She fears for her life because of political unrest in the region. She sleeps under a large metal table to protect herself from recurring bomb attacks in her war ravaged country. Until 17 months ago, she had been schooled by a governess and then sent to an elite Swiss private school for girls as her family was concerned about Communist indoctrination. She is an excellent student, fluent in four languages-French, Russian, Polish and Czech. Marie has a contact in Denver, Colorado, a long time family friend who teaches in the local university and who has promised to assist her in getting into college due to her academic background.

Nationalist Communist army forces have infiltrated the European theater with support from the Soviet Union. The Communist party of Czechoslovakia forced her father to resign his position and her mother's employment with the Prague News was immediately terminated as known opponents to Communism. Her grandparents are all deceased. They died in the war.

Marie feels threatened daily and believes that the Communist government which has overrun her country will jail her, torture her, or worse yet execute her. They think she is connected to a group of people plotting to take over the government. She hopes to find safe haven in the United States. She wants to live in a true democracy. She especially admires the US guarantees of freedom of the press and right to free assembly. She is a strong healthy young woman ready to take on the challenge of rebuilding her life. She dreams of studying international relations at a university. She hopes to work for the United Nations to help bring global peace one day in the future.

Case 2017-5777-06
Robin Davtur

Ms. Robin Davtur is a 30 year old female seeking refuge status with her elderly mother in law, Mrs. Pleasant Davtur. Both are impoverished widows currently residing in Jordan having lived there for over two decades. Ms. Davtur is a healthy woman fully devoted to providing for her mother in law's sustenance. She works long hours in the grueling sun as a migrant laborer in the farming industry. Although related to the local ruler, she is humble and unspoiled and willing to pursue any type of labor to provide economic support for herself and her mother-in-law. Significantly, she has recently converted to the Jewish faith and cannot freely worship since the government is intolerant of any practice other than the state religion.

The Davturs have relatives with large land holdings in Maryland and hope to connect with them. They believe they will assist Robin to find employment opportunities and will provide crucial emotional support as they adjust to a new life. Mrs. Pleasant Davtur especially seeks to be reunited with her family members in Maryland. Robin hopes to remarry and raise a family of her own, as loyal citizens contributing to the fabric of American society. They seek spiritual freedom as they rebuild their shattered lives providing for themselves and their future descendants in peace and dignity.

Case 2017-5777-07
Escriban Flores

Escriban Flores was only five years old when soldiers came into her city and took it over. For four years, they attacked and killed over two million people in her country, including her parents, two sisters and 20 other close relatives. Escriban was only nine years old when her older brother and his wife snuck away and sailed in a boat to a refugee camp. They hoped that the refugee camp would protect them long enough to get refugee status so they could live in the United States. They believed that the US would grant them protection and security. Escriban's brother 20, and his wife, 18, said that they would do anything they could to protect Escriban. Therefore are applying together as a family to find safety and security in the United States. All three are willing to work hard to support themselves in the United States. They have no money and are not well educated. The army stole any money they had many years ago. Their family's land no longer produces enough food for them so they are hungry all the time.

Escriban has not been able to go to school due to the civil unrest in her homeland. She spent the past four years hiding away from the soldiers in closets, in caves, in any save haven they could find. Escriban knew that if the army found her they were likely torture her and kill her. Escriban spent the hours she had to hide-away from the army reading the few books her father and mother owned before they were killed. Though she could not go to school, she has learned a lot on her own. Escriban would very much like to be a journalist. Escriban knows she can achieve her dream of getting a real education and a real job if she is allowed to live in the United States. If she is not allowed to become a refugee to the United States, she will be without a homeland, without most of her family and with no reason to live. She greatly fears that she will go crazy if she has to spend her life living in a refugee camp. She cannot go back to her home and she cannot stay in a refugee camp forever. Escriban, her brother and her sister-in-law want simply to make a new life for themselves and live in peace.

Case 2017-5777-08
Emilio Cantata

Emilio Cantata, 25 was well respected and lived comfortably in his island homeland. He had a big extended family and a beautiful daughter named Stephanie. His parents were especially content living in this paradise since they had to leave their original homeland due to war and civil unrest. They raised Emilio to love his country.

He served in his country's military and was honored to serve as a special bodyguard for its president. When Stephanie was a baby, the country began to change. Her father feared that because he worked for the government, he might be singled out for punishment when a new government took over. They are a religious family. The new government does not like religious people because they see religion as oppressive and think it keeps people from achieving the status and life that they should have.

Emilio wants to bring his family to live in the United States so that Stephanie can grow up in a free, open society without fear of losing her father to the evil forces of the new government. Emilio so loves America and the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution that he would even voluntarily join the U.S. Military if he were allowed to bring his family to America. He is seeking refugee status for himself, his wife 24, his daughter Stephanie, 2 and his parents and his wife's parents. He believes that once the government knows he has left the country they might harm his extended family so he must take them with him.

Case 2017-5777-09
Olbracht Koch

Olbracht Koch is a 54 year old man and is applying for entry to the United States of America with his second wife. They are not applying with any children. Olbracht is a well known academic in his European town and has achieved international fame. He has decades of scientific experience in research. He has been a professor in his town and in the neighboring town. His academic achievements will be an asset to the United States, and especially to the military. However, some Americans are concerned about his social philosophy which goes against the mainstream philosophy in America. He has written many academic books where he has also shared his social justice beliefs.

A new political party has taken over Olbracht's town and is imposing strict rules on what people can say or do. Additionally, Olbracht's people are being persecuted because of their ethnicity. Olbracht has witnessed lots of people being arrested for their beliefs and is afraid that he will be persecuted for his belief.

He has visited the United States years before, to give talks and to study with other professionals in his field. It was during one of those trips that he decided to apply for entrance to the United States, because he heard that he might be arrested upon his return. Olbracht and his wife have the financial means to start their new lives in the United States of America. Olbracht and his wife are healthy and will work hard to support themselves. He wants the security of living in a country where he can be free to believe in what he wants to believe in.

Refugee Eligibility Determination- Department of Homeland Security

Eligibility for refugee status is determined on a case-by-case basis through an interview with a specially-trained United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, (USCIS) officer. The interview is designed to obtain information about an individual's refugee claim and eligibility for resettlement to the United States.

During the interview, we examine all relevant evidence, including testimony, to determine if the applicant:

- x qualified according to current priorities
- x meets the definition of a refugee. (see below)
- x is not already resettled in a third country.
- x is admissible under U.S. law. (No criminal associations or possible threat)
- x In making this determination we consider the conditions in the country of origin and evaluate the individual's background. We also confirm that security checks have been completed and the results of the checks are reviewed and analyzed before approval.

Refugees

Under United States law, a refugee is someone who:

- x Is located outside of the United States
- x Is of special humanitarian concern to the United States
- x **Demonstrates that they were persecuted or fear persecution due to race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group**
- x A refugee does *not* include anyone who ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.
- x Must apply while still living outside the United states
- x There is no fee to apply for refugee status. The information you provide will not be shared with your home country.
 - o Your case may include your spouse, child (unmarried and under 21 years of age), and in some limited circumstances, other family members. You may include a same-sex spouse in your application provided that you and your spouse are legally married

(This is better if printed on Ledger Paper so all information is on one sheet)
US Immigration and Naturalization Act 101 (a)(42)

The term "**refugee**" means:

(A) any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of, that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, or

You must pick one of the three cases to present to the Immigration Judge. As you decide which one to pick and prepare to make your case for the judge, you must answer these questions listed below.

You may only present one case to the judge. Choose well!

Questions for your case:

1. Why do they seek refugee status?
2. Do they meet the qualifications to become of refugee?
3. Which one deserves to be the one you pick to recommend for refugee status and why?

The Jewish Lens on Refugees

- x Within Jewish law, few tenets are repeated as the commandment; “When a stranger resides with you in your land, you shall not wrong him. The stranger who resides with you shall be to you as one of your citizens; you shall love him as yourself, for you were strangers in the Land of Egypt. I am the Lord your God.” (Leviticus 19:33-34). This tenet is repeated 36 times in the Torah, the first five books of the Bible which were given to Moses, to the Jewish people and to all humanity, by God.
- x The biblical principle of welcoming and protecting the stranger was not without historical context as according to Joshua (9:3-27) and throughout Jewish history, Jewish refugees have been joined by non-Jews also fleeing drought, famine, slavery, persecution, and invaders. The duty of protecting strangers vulnerable to xenophobic violence was an important principle for Jews during biblical times and remains so today. As Rabbi Hillel, the great teacher of the first century A.D. replied when accepting challenge from a non-Jew to recite the entire Torah while standing on one foot, “What is hateful to you do not do to others. That is the whole Torah, all the rest is commentary.”
- x Jewish law dating back to biblical times also established cities of refuge to offer asylum for exiles, with Deuteronomy 19:3 requiring that the route to cities of refuge be obvious and well-marked. The pre-eminent scholar of Jewish law, Moses Maimonides, wrote in the 12th century A.D. that the roads to the cities of refuge must be 32 yards wide, level, and be provided all the forks with signs including the word *miklat* (“asylum”). Cities of refuge may have been the first formal “asylum system”. However, this differed from the modern concept of asylum, in that the cities were designed primarily for those who inadvertently committed manslaughter and were seeking refuge from blood vengeance.
- x The principle of non-*refoulement*, the cornerstone of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, is also an important tenet of Jewish law, which holds that, even under pain of one’s own death, a Jew may not surrender any person when the surrender is likely to result in the person’s death, unless the person is wanted for a serious crime: “A man who is laden with the blood of any person shall hasten his steps to the pit; none will support him. Who so walketh uprightly shall be saved.” (Proverbs 28:17-18).
- x Over the last millennium, many Jewish communities from 1100 to the early 1900s developed a controversial (even within their own communities) system of immigration regulation known as *Herem Hayyishub* (a “ban on settlement”), which limited the migration of foreigners, including foreign Jews, into communities commensurate to that community’s economic ability to absorb newcomers. *Herem Hayyishub* was not unlike the immigration laws now in place in most countries throughout the world. In most places where this immigration regulation was in place, however, refugee were exempt from the ban, though sometimes they were only permitted to remain as long as was necessary for their protection, and were allowed to engage in no more trade than was necessary for their subsistence.
- x In contrast to *Herem Hayyishub*, however, through the first half of the 20th century, state immigration restrictions made no such exception for refugees fleeing persecution. As a result, six million Jews, and millions of other political dissidents, sexual, ethnic and religious minorities, were murdered while trapped inside the “paper walls” surrounding Nazi-occupied Europe, with no place to flee.

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Judges' Case Record

Group #	Case Presented	Decision
Comments:		

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Comments:		

Group #	Case Presented	Decision
Comments:		

Group #	Case Presented	Decision
Comments:		

Artzi Family
Case 2017-5777-01

Asher Ashkenazi
Case 2017-5777-02

John Bean

Case 2017-5777-03

Warren Waters

Case 2017-5777-04

Marie Janak

Case 2017-5777-05

Robin Davtur
Case 2017-5777-06

Escriban Flores
Case 2017-5777-07

Emilio Cantata
Case 2017-5777-08

Olbracht Koch
Case 2017-5777-09



Gloria Estefan

Gloria Estefan is a singer, songwriter, author, business entrepreneur and part owner of the Miami Dolphins Football team.

She was born in 1957 in Havana Cuba.

Her parents José Fajardo and Gloria García were first generation Cubans. Her grandparents immigrated to Cuba from Spain due to the unrest in Spain.

Her father was a soldier and a body guard for Fulgencia Batista who was the President of Cuba. When the Cuban revolution led by Fidel Castro took over Cuba and ousted Batista, the family was afraid they would be jailed or killed so they sought refuge in the United States in 1959.

Estefan's father joined the US military and fought in Vietnam and participated in the failed Bay of Pigs mission.

Gloria was raised in Miami, Florida and received a BA in Psychology with a minor in French from the University of Miami. She was so good in languages that she worked as a translator at the Miami airport.

Estefan became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1974, She has won 7 Grammy's for her music, a Congressional Medal of Honor and the Presidential Medal of Honor.

She is an advocate for human rights and equality.



Ruth

Ruth is a Biblical character. Her story is told in the Book of Ruth in the *Ketuvim*, the Writings section of the Hebrew Bible.

Ruth was a Moabite woman who married Chilion, the son of Naomi & Elimelech. When her husband, father-in-law and brother-in-law all died, Ruth decided to stay with her mother-in-law to help her. She accepted her mother-in-law's faith and people and journeyed to Israel with her. She famously said to Naomi:

"Wherever you go, I will go. Your people shall be my people, your God, my God."

Because they were so poor, when they returned to Israel, they were allowed to glean, (pick up the dropped grain) in the fields of Boaz.

Boaz, was a relative of Naomi's and Ruth eventually married him.

Boaz & Ruth's descendants includes King David. Tradition credits this lineage as leading sometime in the future, to the Redeemer of the Jewish people.

Her decision to help her widowed mother-in-law is an example of kindness and compassion.



Madeline Albright

Madeleine Jana Korbel Albright is an American politician and diplomat.

Albright is fluent in English, French, Russian, and Czech; she speaks and reads Polish and Serbo-Croatian as well

Albright was born in Prague Czechoslovakia. Her father was a diplomat closely aligned with the government before Hitler came to power and occupied Czechoslovakia. They found safety in Great Britain during WWII. Her parents had converted from Judaism to Christianity and raised her as a Christian. Her parents never spoke of their Jewish origins and she did not know she was Jewish until she became Secretary of State. After the war, the family returned to Czechoslovakia until the Communist revolution in 1948. They feared they would be harmed by the Communists and left Czechoslovakia.

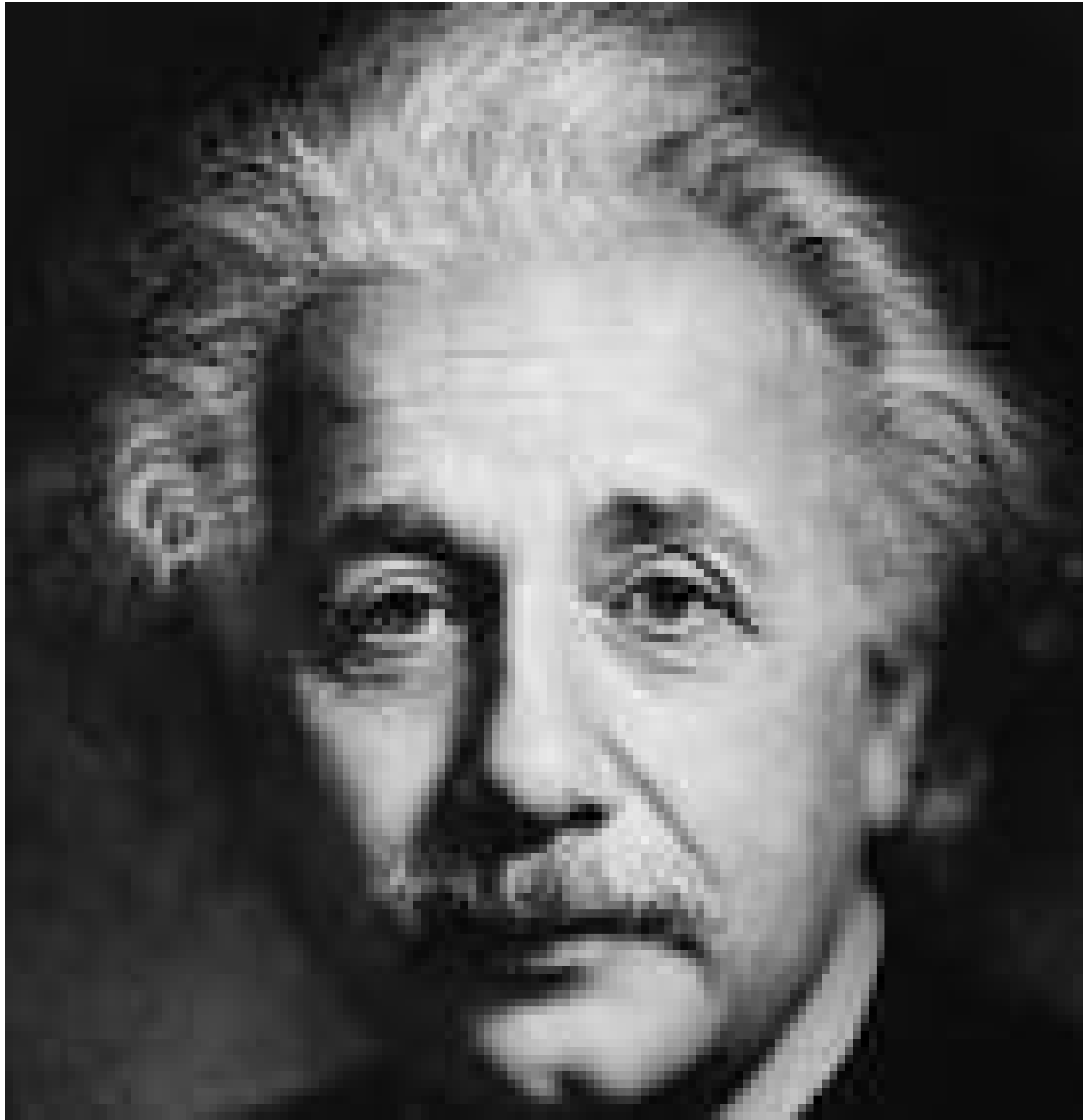
They arrived in the United States in November of 1948 and received asylum. Madeline's father became a professor of political science and international relations at University of Colorado.

Madeline Albright attended Wellesley College and obtained a BA in Political Science in 1959. She received a MA & PhD in Political Science from Columbia University, in 1975.

In 1993 she became UN Ambassador. In 1997, when Albright took office as the 64th U.S. Secretary of State she became the first female U.S. Secretary of State and the highest-ranking woman in the history of the U.S. government at the time of her appointment. Not being a natural-born citizen of the U.S., she was not eligible as a U.S. Presidential successor and was excluded from nuclear contingency plans. In her position as Secretary of State, Albright reinforced the United States' alliances; advocated democracy and human rights; and promoted U.S. trade and business, labor, and environmental standards abroad.

Albright currently serves as chair of Albright Stonebridge Group and as a professor of International Relations at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. In May 2012, she was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by U.S. President Barack Obama. Secretary Albright also serves as a director on the board of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Albright is fluent in English, French, Russian, and Czech; she speaks and reads Polish and Serbo-Croatian as well



Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was born in Germany in 1879. He was a theoretical Physicist who became famous for his Theory of Relativity and the equation, $E=mc^2$.

He received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

He was visiting the United States when Adolf Hitler came to power in 1933 and, was allowed to stay in the United States because he knew as a Jew it was not safe to return to Germany. In 1940, he became an American citizen in 1940.

On the eve of World War II, he endorsed a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt alerting him to the potential development of "extremely powerful bombs of a new type" and recommended that the U.S. begin similar research. This eventually led to what would become the Manhattan Project. Einstein supported defending the Allied forces, but generally denounced the idea of using the newly discovered nuclear fission as a weapon. Later, with the British philosopher Bertrand Russell, Einstein signed the Russell–Einstein Manifesto, which highlighted the danger of nuclear weapons. Einstein was affiliated with the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, until his death in 1955.

Einstein published more than 300 scientific papers along with over 150 non-scientific works. On 5 December 2014, universities and archives announced the release of Einstein's papers, comprising more than 30,000 unique documents. Einstein's intellectual achievements and originality have made the word "Einstein" synonymous with "genius"

The Frank Family



Otto



Margot



Anne



Edith

Otto Frank was a Swiss-German businessman when Hitler came to power in Germany. He applied for visas to seek refuge in either the United States or Cuba. He received a visa for himself to go to Cuba, but would not leave without his wife and two daughters.

He moved his family to Amsterdam and started a new business there. When the Germans occupied the Netherlands he registered his business under other people's names so it would not be noticed as a Jewish owned business. As the situation became more dangerous, Otto hid his family in the secret annex of his business offices.

They survived two years in hiding before they were discovered and captured by the Nazis. Margot, Anne & Edith were separated from him at Auschwitz and he never saw them again. After the war his associate Miep Gies, gave him the pages of Anne's diary which has been read by millions of people world-wide and tells the story of their ordeal.



Wafaa Bilal

An Iraqi American artist, a former professor at the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and currently an associate professor at the Tisch School of the Arts at New York University. He is best known for his work *Domestic Tension*, a performance piece in which he lived in a gallery for a month and was shot by paintballs remotely by internet users watching from a webcam.

In 1992 he came to the United States to study art at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, from which he graduated with a BFA in 1999. He later moved to Chicago, where he earned an MFA from the School of the Art Institute of Chicago in 2003, and became an adjunct assistant professor the following year.

In addition to his art he has given lectures about Saddam Hussein's regime and was interviewed by the History Channel. He has traveled the world and spread word of the situation of the Iraqi people, and the significance of peaceful conflict resolution. He considers himself a political artist, dealing with war and oppression, and the Iraqi experience. He considers his main influence his experience growing up under the repression and violence of Baathist Iraq. He has also been inspired by his experiences of injustice and suffering in the United States. He has produced photographs and video installations that explore these emotions and conditions in hyperreality. (the idea that blurs reality and created images).



Guor Mading Maker

Guor Mading Maker, also known as Guor Marial, was born 15 April 1984. He is a South Sudanese track and field athlete and a Dinka tribesman.

Maker competed in the men's marathon at the 2012 Summer Olympics. Due to civil war that saw South Sudan split from Sudan, he has refused to compete under the flag of the latter, stating that, "It would be betraying my people". He was one of four athletes competing in the 2012 Summer Olympics under the Olympic flag rather than that of an individual country, since the new country of South Sudan had not yet set up an Olympic committee for their nation nor yet recognized as a state.

He told a press conference before the Games: 'Growing up in the war it was dangerous and hard. It was about survival of the fittest. If you survived one day, okay – but what's going to happen the next day? 'Growing up there, I did not know the outside world. When I left the village and [went] to the city and came to Cairo and the United States, the world kept opening and opening. There are other things, not just about killing each other.

Maker had not seen his family for 20 years when he arrived in London. But he said they had walked 60km to get to Pangrieng, the nearest town with a TV to watch him compete.

In the marathon, he finished 47th out of a field of more than 100 with a time of 2:19:32. He became a world class runner from training he learned in high school in Concord, NH and Iowa State University.

Maker carried the flag for his new country in the 2016 RIO games.

Abraham, Sarah & Isaac



Abraham is spoken of in the Biblical book of Genesis as the first person to accept Monotheism and create the Jewish people and Judaism. He was married to Sarah and together they gave birth to Isaac.

God promised Abraham that his descendants would be as numerous as the sands on the shore of the sea and the stars of the heavens.

In the Bible we read that Abraham had to leave his birth place of Ur of the Chaldees to journey to the “promised” land of Canaan. He and Sarah travelled to Egypt to escape famine.

Abraham tried to maintain good relationships with the leaders of all the other peoples they encountered.

Abraham and Sarah were said to have attracted many people to follow their new religious tradition.

Abraham and Sarah are the spiritual parents of the Jewish people.



Loung Ung

Loung Ung was only 5 years old when the Khmer Rouge soldiers stormed into her native city of Phnom Penh. Four years later, in one of the bloodiest episodes of the 20th century, some two million Cambodians – out of a population of seven million – had died at the hands of the infamous Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge regime. Among the victims were both of Loung’s parents, two sisters, and 20 other relatives. In 1980, Loung, her older brother Meng and his wife, escaped by boat to Thailand, where they spent five months in a refugee camp before relocating to the United States in Vermont.

Loung’s bestselling memoir, *First They Killed My Father: A Daughter of Cambodia Remembers*, (HarperCollins, 2000) is being made into a feature film by Angelina Jolie who is producing and directing the film, with an anticipated early 2017 release from Netflix.

Loung was one of the writers of “Girl Rising, the 2013 groundbreaking documentary film directed by Academy Award nominee Richard Robbins which tells the stories of 9 extraordinary girls from 9 countries and their stories of forced marriage, domestic slavery, sex trafficking, and gender violence and the power of education to change their worlds.

In recognition of her work, The World Economic Forum selected Loung as one of the “100 Global Youth Leaders of Tomorrow.”

Fictional Name	Number	Real Name
Artzi Family	Case 2017-5777-01	The Frank Family
Asher Ashkenazi	Case 2017-5777-02	Abraham
John Bean	Case 2017-5777-03	Guar Mading Maker
Warren Waters	Case 2017-5777-04	Wafaa Bilal
Marie Janak	Case 2017-5777-05	Madeline Albright
Robin Davtur	Case 2017-5777-06	Ruth
Escriban Flores	Case 2017-5777-07	Loung Ung
Emilio Cantata	Case 2017-5777-08	Gloria Estefan
Olbracht Koch	Case 2017-5777-09	Albert Einstein