

Juristen und Juristinnen gegen atomare, biologische und chemische Waffen Für gewaltfreie Friedensgestaltung Deutsche Sektion der International Association Of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms

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> GESCHÄFTSFÜHRER: Reiner Braun, Berlin

Dear Bradley Manning,

On behalf of IALANA and its partner organization Federation of German Scientists (VDW), we would like to inform you about a donation of \in 2.133 for your future defence in case of an indictment following the Art. 32 Hearing of December 16th.

Part of the money (€ 1.500) stems from our Whistleblower Award 2011. This year, it was awarded to the so far **anonymous whistleblower**, who leaked the video "Collateral Murder" to Wikileaks. The award committee considers it important and price-worthy to leak information on war crimes. The significance of the leaked information itself is a central criterion for the decision of the award committee. Our award has so far been and shall furtheron be given to personalities of outstanding courage and devotion to public policy.

This year's award money and some additional donation money was dedicated to defend the person who would be legally charged of having leaked the video.

IALANA is the *International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear War* (German section). Our partner organization is the *Federation of German Scientists* (*VDW*). Since its founding by the physicist Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker 52 years ago as the German branch of the International *Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs*, the *Federation of German Scientists* has been dedicated to the preservation of free speech and freedom of information. For their work for democracy and peace, the Pugwash Scientists with Joseph Rotblat as their president were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1995. Joseph Rotblat stood up for whistleblower protection in international law throughout his career as a scientist and Pugwash president.

Präsident der International Association Of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms: Christopher Gregory Weeramantry Vizepräsident des Internationalen Gerichtshofs in Den Haag i. R. Träger des Alternativen Nobelpreises 2007

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Berlin, Dec. 12, 2011



Members of the award committee edit a series of documentations of the whistleblower award cases. Thus in the event of an indictment following your forthcoming Article 32 Hearing, we plan to follow the process closely for a documentation of it in Germany.

The statement of the Award Jury reads as follows:

"Whistleblower Award 2011 for the anonymous whistleblower who released the video "Collateral Murder" through WikiLeaks

This year's Whistleblower Award goes to a so far anonymous individual. She or he has disclosed classified footage in April 2010 that documents U.S. soldiers committing severe war crimes. The anonymity of the individual does not stand in the way of awarding her/his whistleblowing. The presentation of the prize will take place once the identity of the award winner is known; until then, the prize money together with the donations collected for this purpose will be deposited onto a trustee account and be used for the support of those who are held liable for the publication of said video.

The official military video depicts the intentional killing of at least seven civilians by a U.S. Apache helicopter crew on July 12, 2007, in Iraq. Two of the victims were journalists working for the news agency Reuters. A severely injured reporter is killed when people want to rescue him. The lethal "engagement" of the helicopter crew had previously been authorized several times by their superiors via radio communication.

The video is now publicly accessible at: http://www.collateralmurder.com/

It shows the cynical comments and contempt for human life associated with the unlawfull killings and also proves that the official spokespeople of the multinational forces in Iraq have lied about the incident to the media and the public. Moreover, it is now evident that the termination of the investigations launched by the U.S. army against those involved in 2007 was unjustified.

There are no indications that the perpetrators of the crime are charged or that they will face legal action. Instead, law enforcement authorities focus on tracking down and convicting the whistleblower. This is a wellknown reaction when states try to conceal illegal actions in the name of the "national interest": guilty are not the ones who have committed the crime, but the messenger who discloses the information to the public.

Under current international law (Articles 51 and 52 of the Protocol I Additional to the Geneva Convention), military actions must only be conducted against enemy forces or other military targets, but not against civilians. Indiscriminate military attacks are prohibited. Non-combatants must be protected by soldiers even in combat zones. They must not be killed, wounded, or taken as prisoners. Reprisals against the civil population as well as their intimidation and terrorization are prohibited. Even before or while attacking a military target, every precaution must be taken to spare the civilian population at or near the targeted object. If possible, the civilian population must be warned in advance. Every single soldier is personally responsible to comply with these rules of international humanitarian law. Anyone violating these rules commits a war crime that must be pursued both by national and international law as a serious offense.

It can never be detrimental to the "national interest" of a democratic constitutional state if the public is informed about severe violations of law committed by state officials. An essential requirement of a constitutional democracy is the compliance of acts of the executive branches with the legal system. Otherwise, said state is no longer a state where the rule of law is in effect. Any constitutional democracy heavily depends on the control of its representatives and officials by its citizens and the media. This control can only be sufficiently enforced if the necessary information becomes available. Hence, government-controlled injustice, crimes committed by officials and their respective cover-ups oppose the public interest and the common good.

In view of the above, 1935/1936 Nobel Peace Prize recipient Carl von Ossietzky made the right decision and still deserves respect and recognition for publishing information about the secret military collaboration between the German Reichswehr and Soviet military authorities in his magazine "Die Weltbühne" in 1929. This rearmament aimed at preparing for war without the knowledge of the German Parliament and violated the



disarmament provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty from 1919. Additionally, it violated then-applicable German constitutional law that had incorporated said provisions into domestic law. Thus, the treason charge against aviation expert Walter Kreiser, who revealed the German-Soviet collaboration, and Carl von Ossietzky, who published this information as editor-in-chief, along with the subsequent sentencing of both to 18 months in jail was a case of gross injustice.

U.S. government employee and recipient of the Whistleblower Award 2003 Daniel Ellsberg, too, deserves recognition for passing the classified "Pentagon Papers" to the press, thereby revealing the hidden agenda of the Vietnam war and the grave lies U.S. presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson told the U.S. Congress and the public. Ellsberg has repeatedly called for whistleblowing during and about the Iraq war. According to him, the U.S. soldier suspected of leaking the video, Bradley Manning, is a "true hero."

The disclosure of behaviour and actions that violate the constitution, human rights and/or international law, must be exempted from criminal prosecution by legislators and judicature. U.S. courts will have to weigh their options and decide whether they find long-standing "public policy" jurisdiction applicable to the case of the afore mentioned video. Based on this jurisdiction, no citizen can be forced to do or to conceal anything that in its tendency is harmful to or directed against the public good.

WikiLeaks depends just as other media, on people who speak out in the face of oppression, killings and covert injustice. Without such whistleblowers, the media would not be able to report the truth, where lies and deception threaten to become "facts."

For these reasons, FGS and the IALANA present the Whistleblower Award 2011 to the anonymous WikiLeaks informant."

We send you our best wishes for a successful hearing. We will try to keep connected.

With warm regards

RA Otto Jäckel (IALANA)

Dr. Dieter Deiseroth (Jury)

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Bartosch (VDW)

Dipl.-Pol. Annegret Falter (Jury)