

## Breaking News -- Frankenstein trial: Creature found guilty



The Creature tried for killing young William Frankenstein in unprecedented court hearing (mg.jev.) The honorable Judge J. Hutzenlaub opened the trial by calling everyone present to order by wielding her gavel and then giving the prosecution the first word. The prosecutors team led by Ms. Pavlenko, a well-versed lawyer, presented clear evidence of The Creature's involvement in the case. Moreover, it was sought to gain insight into the relation between the accused and Victor Frankenstein, son of Alphonse Frankenstein and the late Caroline Beaufort, well respected citizens of Geneva.

This first move was stopped short by Mr. Smit, main spokesperson of The Creature's legal defence, stating that his client was indeed quite eloquent, but just did not want to speak in court. His client's appearance (see photograph) was indeed rather appalling, it was a wonder that no one left the courtroom upon seeing him. Or it.

Claiming that their client as no known name, the attorney pursued a strategy founded on the fact that being a minor The Creature cannot be tried under the given law. Mr Smit portrayed his client as a three year-old, abandoned by this egoistic and overtaxed father, a victim of an overzealous scientist, who therefore should not and cannot be judged. Prosecutor Pavlenko, however, opened another line of argument questioning the defendant's human nature, prompting the defence team to claim that in this case their client not could even be tried in court as there is no guideline for trying non-humans.

Just as the trial was about to come to an unexpected stop, Mr. Smit called Mr. Victor Frankenstein into witness box. The pale young man made a passionate speech asserting solely noble intentions as his motive while declaring to be distraught by the loss of his younger brother. Frankenstein appealed to the court to think of losses they've suffered in their lives in order to raise an understanding of his motives for creating a living being.

Mr. Smit, nevertheless, proved to be a relentless defender insisting that Mr. Frankenstein not only unduly took on a God-like role but also abandoned his creature after bringing it to life. He continued that due to this cruel act his client had to suffer rejection and did learn human behaviour merely based on said rejection and hatred through those to hunted him, thus making a point in favour of his client.

The attorney was interrupted by a visibly shaken Mr. Frankenstein stating he saw only death and murder in his creation's eyes and being shocked he felt he had no choice but to flee from the scene in Ingolstadt.

Gavel-wielding Judge J. Hutzenlaub called for another witness. The impoverished, blind Mr. Delacy sen. was led to the box by his son Felix. Mr. DeLacey recalled the events in his cottage. He testified that he was under the impression to be visited by an educated, normal stranger who had suffered hardship in his life. Closing his testimony Mr. Delacy put on record that he felt deceived by the stranger and was only saved from harm by his son arriving in time.

The defence attorneys called Victor Frankenstein once more in order to stress his responsibility in the course of events as he did not take the necessary precautions a serious scientific experiment as his demanded, thus playing a considerable role in The Creature's evil deeds. A second of dead silence was followed by a triumphant prosecution team then taking advantage of Mr. Smit's lapse to his client's disadvantage.

As the trial had come close to a halt, Judge J. Hutzenlaub called for an behavior analyst as expert witness: The highly acclaimed Jean-Jacques Rousseau, a native of Geneva, who had travelled from France to attend the hearing.

M. Rousseau's assistant Ms. Lübke, delivered the expertise that the concept of nature vs. nurture does not apply to The Creature as it cannot be considered human, but at best a mixture between human and animal.

In their plea the defence team called for The Creature to be acknowledged as an innocent product of a negligent Mr. Frankenstein, of whom they demanded to take on responsibility, and for being too young to be tried in the first place. An angry Mr. Thiesen, also of the defence, threatened to take Mr. Frankenstein himself to court over the matter.

Since the time was approaching lunch, Judge J. Hutzenlaub, after brief consideration, proclaimed The Creature to be guilty of murder, a victim of a social experiment and additionally in dire need of emotional development support as well as of anger management. Her Honour thus sentenced the defendant to be institutionalized.

Her Honour will preside over the upcoming trial of The City of Geneva v. Victor Frankenstein.