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War Crimes Tribunals and Transitional Justice War Crimes Against Women
The Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal Unimaginable Atrocities The Tokyo
Tribunal: Perspectives on Law, History and Memory The Tokyo War
Crimes Tribunal Stay the Hand of Vengeance Reconciliation Via the War
Crimes Tribunal? War Crimes and War Crimes Tribunals Interpreting the
Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal All the Missing Souls From Nuremberg to the
Hague The Tokyo Major War Crimes Trial The Witnesses Victors' Justice
Judging War Criminals Military Tribunals and International Crimes Stay the
Hand of Vengeance Prevent the Crime of Silence: Reports from the Sessions
of the International War Crimes Tribunal Founded by Bertrand Russell,
London, Stockholm, Roskilde The Nuremberg Military Tribunals and the
Origins of International Criminal Law Global Justice The Tokyo International
Military Tribunal Gender, Shame and Sexual Violence Justice in a Time of
War Against the Crime of Silence Designing Criminal Tribunals The UN
International Criminal Tribunals Prosecuting War Crimes The Scene of the
Mass Crime Judgement at Tokyo An Examination of War Crimes Tribunals
The Nuremberg War Crimes Trial and Its Policy Consequences Today The
Tokyo Major War Crimes Trial The International Crimes Tribunal in
Bangladesh Sovereignty and Justice The Tokyo Major War Crimes Trial
War Crimes Trials for International Crimes in Asia The Tokyo Major War
Crimes Trial Military Trials of War Criminals in the Netherlands East Indies
1946-1949

War Crimes Tribunals and Transitional Justice

2007-10-22

advocates of the nuremberg legacy emphasize the positive impact of the individualization of responsibility and the establishment of an historical record through judicial procedures for war crimes this legacy has been cited in the context of the establishment and operation of the un ad hoc international criminal tribunals in the 1990s as well as for the international criminal court the problem with this legacy however is that it is based solely on the experience of west germany furthermore the effect of the procedure on post conflict society has not been empirically examined this book does this by analyzing the tokyo trial the other international military tribunal established after the second world war and its impact on post war japan madoka futamura examines the short and long term impact of the international military tribunal for the far east the tokyo trial on post war japan in order to improve the understanding of and strategy for ongoing international war crimes tribunals war crimes tribunals and transitional justice will be of much interest to students of war crimes international law transitional justice and international relations in general

War Crimes Against Women 1997

of the icty

The Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal 2018-10-10

includes pictures includes contemporary records includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading there were i suppose three possible courses to let the atrocities which had been committed go unpunished to put the perpetrators to death or punish them by executive action or to try them which was it to be was it possible to let such atrocities go unpunished could

france could russia could holland belgium norway czechoslovakia poland or yugoslavia be expected to consent to such a course it will be remembered that after the first world war alleged criminals were handed over to be tried by germany and what a farce that was the majority got off and such sentences as were inflicted were derisory and were soon remitted baron geoffrey lawrence december 1946 at the end of world war ii the world was faced with some sobering statistics with over 50 000 000 deaths when both military and civilian losses had been accounted for the death toll was devastating and for many of those who lived in countries that had been ravaged by war hunger and financial strain had become parts of daily life furthermore beyond the physical damage was the growing knowledge of the atrocities that had been committed both before and during the war in fact the allies were discussing how to dole out justice for axis war crimes as early as 1943 and once the war was over the victorious allies sought to address every aspect of it to both punish war criminals and attempt to ensure that there was never a conflict like it again the judgment of the german leadership and its role in the death destruction and demoralization they had brought to the world would take place at nuremberg the nuremberg trials were a series of 13 proceedings held under the authority of the international military tribunal between november 1945 and june 1948 but the trial most associated with nuremberg is the first trial in which eight judges appointed by britain the united states the soviet union and france deliberated over the guilt or innocence of 22 men identified as significant leaders of the nazi cause this trial took place between november 20 1945 and august 31 1946 later trials included other germans who held what were considered to be positions of power doctors businessman or lower level functionaries whose positions of influence gave them in the eyes of the allies increased responsibility for their actions though almost every person convicted in the 13 nuremberg trials was male there was also a female physician convicted at the doctors trial though they are now mostly forgotten the international military tribunal for the far east was the pacific theater s equivalent known as the tokyo trials 11 countries contributed prosecutors as 28 japanese faced trials for crimes against

humanity the trials were politically charged from the start considering the end of world war ii the beginning of the cold war and the american occupation of japan and in many respects the tokyo trials were part of a new era in american japanese relations the tokyo war crimes tribunal the history and legacy of the war crimes trials against japan after world war ii chronicles the history of the trials from their conception to their completion along with pictures of important people places and events you will learn about the trials like never before

Unimaginable Atrocities *2012-02-23*

as international criminal courts and tribunals have proliferated and international criminal law is increasingly seen as a key tool for bringing the world's worst perpetrators to account the controversies surrounding the international trials of war criminals have grown war crimes tribunals have to deal with accusations of victors justice bad prosecutorial policy and case management and of jeopardizing fragile peace in post conflict situations in this exceptional book one of the leading writers in the field of international criminal law explores these controversial issues in a manner that is accessible both to lawyers and to general readers professor william schabas begins by considering the discipline of international criminal law outlining the differing approaches to the description of international crimes and examining the frequent claims relating to the retroactive application of these crimes the book then discusses the relationship between genocide and crimes against humanity studying the fascination with what schabas calls the genocide mystique international criminal tribunals have often been stigmatized as an exercise in victors justice this book traces how this critique developed and the difficulty it poses to the identification of situations for prosecution by the international criminal court the claim that amnesty for international crimes is prohibited by international law is challenged with a more nuanced approach to the relationship between justice and peace being proposed throughout the book there is a strong historical perspective with constant reference to the

early experiments in international justice at nuremberg and tokyo the work also analyses the growing pains of the international criminal court as it enters its second decade

The Tokyo Tribunal: Perspectives on Law, History and Memory 2020-10-27

the international military tribunal for the far east imtfe held in tokyo from may 1946 to november 1948 was a landmark event in the development of modern international criminal law the trial in tokyo was a complex undertaking and international effort to hold individuals accountable for core international crimes and delivering justice the tribunal consisted of 11 judges and respective national prosecution teams from 11 countries and a mixed japanese american team of defence lawyers the imtfe indicted 28 japanese defendants amongst them former prime ministers cabinet ministers military leaders and diplomats based on a 55 count indictment pertaining to crimes against peace war crimes and crimes against humanity the judgment was not unanimous with one majority judgment two concurring opinions and three dissenting opinions the trial and the outcome were the subject of significant controversy and the tribunal's files were subsequently shelved in the archives while its counterpart in europe the international military tribunal imt at nuremberg has been at the centre of public and scholarly interest the tokyo tribunal has more recently gained international scholarly attention this volume combines perspectives from law history and the social sciences to discuss the legal historical political and cultural significance of the tokyo tribunal the collection is based on an international conference marking the 70th anniversary of the judgment of the imtfe which was held in nuremberg in 2018 the volume features reflections by eminent scholars and experts on the establishment and functioning of the tribunal procedural and substantive issues as well as receptions and repercussions of the trial

The Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal *2018-11-22*

challenges the persistent orthodoxies of the Tokyo Tribunal and provides a new framework for evaluating the trial revealing its importance to international jurisprudence

Stay the Hand of Vengeance *2014-04-28*

international justice has become a crucial part of the ongoing political debates about the future of shattered societies like Bosnia, Kosovo, Rwanda, Cambodia, and Chile. Why do our governments sometimes display such striking idealism in the face of war crimes and atrocities abroad and at other times cynically abandon the pursuit of international justice altogether? Why today does justice seem so slow to come for war crimes victims in the Balkans? In this book, Gary Bass offers an unprecedented look at the politics behind international war crimes tribunals, combining analysis with investigative reporting and a broad historical perspective. The Nuremberg trials powerfully demonstrated how effective war crimes tribunals can be, but there have been many other important tribunals that have not been as successful and which have been largely left out of today's debates about international justice. This timely book brings them in, using primary documents to examine the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars, World War I, the Armenian Genocide, World War II, and the recent wars in the former Yugoslavia. Bass explains that bringing war criminals to justice can be a military ordeal, a source of endless legal frustration, as well as a diplomatic nightmare. The book takes readers behind the scenes to see vividly how leaders like David Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, and Bill Clinton have wrestled with these agonizing moral dilemmas. The book asks how law and international politics interact and how power can be made to serve the cause of justice. Bass brings new archival research to bear on such events as the prosecution of the Armenian Genocide, presenting surprising episodes that add to the historical record. His sections on the former Yugoslavia tell with important new

discoveries the secret story of the politicking behind the prosecution of war crimes in bosnia drawing on interviews with senior white house officials key diplomats and chief prosecutors at the war crimes tribunal for the former yugoslavia bass concludes that despite the obstacles legalistic justice for war criminals is nonetheless worth pursuing his arguments will interest anyone concerned about human rights and the pursuit of idealism in international politics

Reconciliation Via the War Crimes Tribunal?

2020-10-12

first published in 2000 this volume is an examination of the issues of reconciliation after civil wars and the role international war crimes tribunals play in facilitating that reconciliation apart from enforcing justice against perpetrators of war crimes it argues that a war crime tribunal is partial and operates with no regard for the policy purpose of reconciliation is likely to install all opposites of confidence and security in regions infested by civil warfare and that their results will thus be counterproductive and will result in further loss of life and destruction

War Crimes and War Crimes Tribunals 1999

in order to ensure its absolute authority the tokyo war crimes tribunal 1946 1948 the japanese counterpart of the nuremberg trial adopted a three tier structure for its interpreting japanese nationals interpreted the proceedings second generation japanese americans monitored the interpreting and caucasian u s military officers arbitrated the disputes the first extensive study on the subject in english this book explores the historical and political contexts of the trial as well as the social and cultural backgrounds of the linguists through trial transcripts in english and japanese archival documents and recordings and interviews with those who were involved in the

interpreting in addition to a detailed account of the interpreting the book examines the reasons for the three tier system how the interpreting procedures were established over the course of the trial and the unique difficulties faced by the japanese american monitors this original case study of the tokyo war crimes tribunal illuminates how complex issues such as trust power control and race affect interpreting at international tribunals in times of conflict

Interpreting the Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal

2010-12-14

this title is scheffer s account of the international gamble to prosecute those responsible for genocide war crimes and crimes against humanity and to redress some of the bloodiest human rights atrocities in our time

All the Missing Souls 2013-01-27

on may 25 1993 the united nations established a war crimes tribunal at the hague for the former yugoslavia the first such institution since nuremberg as the hague tribunal gathers evidence and hears cases every aspect of its establishment structure and mode of operation is being compared to the nuremberg international military tribunal imt many people expect that the principles used to convict the accused at nuremberg will be just as successfully applied at the hague tribunal however the cases differ in two important ways the first difference concerns the factors that drove the establishment of the two events the motives behind the creation of the imt tribunal were largely political while in the former yugoslavia though a limited political agenda exists legal considerations have been paramount the second difference concerns the framework of applicable law nuremberg defendants were prosecuted in an ex post facto manner whereas at the hague tribunal due to codification of war crimes laws since the imt the prosecution

is required to produce definitive evidence in order to gain conviction despite such differences the hague tribunal proceedings are building on the nuremberg precedent just as nuremberg formed a milestone in the fusing of international law with fundamental moral principles the hague tribunal will likely take this process a step further with the establishment of a permanent international criminal court thereby creating some measure of deterrence for war crimes in the future

From Nuremberg to the Hague 1998

as an aftermath of the second world war british military tribunals tried individual persons against suspected war crimes original papers transcripts are presented including pre trial documentation defence petitions case reviews and recommendations

The Tokyo Major War Crimes Trial 1998

in recent years the world community has demonstrated a renewed commitment to the pursuit of international criminal justice in 1993 the united nations established two ad hoc international tribunals to try those responsible for genocide and crimes against humanity in the former yugoslavia and rwanda ten years later the international criminal court began its operations and is developing prosecutions in its first two cases congo and uganda meanwhile national and hybrid war crimes tribunals have been established in sierra leone kosovo serbia and montenegro croatia bosnia and herzegovina east timor indonesia iraq and cambodia thousands of people have given testimony before these courts most have witnessed war crimes including mass killings torture rape inhumane imprisonment forced expulsion and the destruction of homes and villages for many testifying in a war crimes trial requires great courage especially as they are well aware that war criminals still walk the streets of their villages and towns yet despite these risks little attention has been paid to the fate of witnesses of mass

atrocities nor do we know much about their experiences testifying before an international tribunal or the effect of such testimony on their return to their postwar communities the first study of victims and witnesses who have testified before an international war crimes tribunal the witnesses examines the opinions and attitudes of eighty seven individuals bosnians muslims serbs and croats who have appeared before the international criminal tribunal for the former yugoslavia

The Witnesses *2011-06-03*

the krieg lighted tokyo trial began on may 3 1946 and ended on november 4 1948 a majority of the eleven judges from the victorious allies finding the twenty five surviving defendants japanese military and state leaders guilty of most if not all of the charges as at nuremberg the charges included for the first time crimes against peace and crimes against humanity as well as conventional war crimes in a polemical account richard minear reviews the background proceedings and judgment of the tokyo trial from its charter and simultaneous nuremberg precedent to its effects today mr minear looks at the trial from the aspects of international law of legal process and of history with compelling force he discusses the motives of the nuremberg and tokyo proponents the trial s prejudged course its choice of judges procedures decisions and omissions general macarthur s review of the verdict the criticisms of the three dissenting judges and the dangers inherent in such an international political trial his systematic partisan treatment pulls together evidence american lawyers and liberals have long suspected feared and dismissed from their minds contents preface i introduction ii the tokyo trial iii problems of international law iv problems of legal process v problems of history vi after the trial appendices originally published in 1971 the princeton legacy library uses the latest print on demand technology to again make available previously out of print books from the distinguished backlist of princeton university press these editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and

hardcover editions the goal of the princeton legacy library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by princeton university press since its founding in 1905

Victors' Justice *2015-03-08*

in june 1998 diplomats met in rome to draft the statute of an international criminal court based on the precedents of the nuremberg and tokyo tribunals and of the war crimes tribunals for former yugoslavia and rwanda the new court will judge individuals not states unpunished mass slaughters have occurred in many countries national justice is often ineffective truth and reconciliation commissions complement but do not replace justice international peoples tribunals have no international legitimacy it is hoped that a permanent international criminal court may combat impunity and deter more crimes

Judging War Criminals *1998-12-21*

an examination of the proceedings of war crime trials and the justification behind the international law of war

Military Tribunals and International Crimes *1971*

this book provides the first comprehensive legal analysis of the twelve war crimes trials held in the american zone of occupation between 1946 and 1949 collectively known as the nuremberg military tribunals nmts the judgments the nmts produced have played a critical role in the development of international criminal law particularly in terms of how courts currently understand war crimes crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression the trials are also of tremendous historical importance because they provide a far more comprehensive picture of nazi atrocities than their more famous predecessor the international military tribunal at nuremberg imt the imt

focused exclusively on the major war criminals the Goerings the Hesses the Speers the NMTs by contrast prosecuted doctors lawyers judges industrialists bankers the private citizens and lower level functionaries whose willingness to take part in the destruction of millions of innocents manifested what Hannah Arendt famously called the banality of evil the book is divided into five sections the first section traces the evolution of the twelve NMT trials the second section discusses the law procedure and rules of evidence applied by the tribunals with a focus on the important differences between Law No 10 and the Nuremberg Charter the third section the heart of the book provides a systematic analysis of the tribunals jurisprudence it covers Law No 10's core crimes crimes against peace war crimes and crimes against humanity as well as the crimes of conspiracy and membership in a criminal organization the fourth section then examines the modes of participation and defenses that the tribunals recognized the final section deals with sentencing the aftermath of the trials and their historical legacy

Stay the Hand of Vengeance 1971

after a controversial war in which he was ousted and captured by United States forces Saddam Hussein was arraigned before a war crimes tribunal Slobodan Milosevic died midway through his contentious trial by an international war crimes tribunal at the Hague calls for intervention and war crimes trials for the massacres and rapes in Sudan's Darfur region have been loud and clear and the United States remains fiercely opposed to the permanent international criminal court are war crimes trials impartial apolitical forums has international justice for war crimes become an entrenched aspect of globalization in Global Justice Moghalu examines the phenomenon of war crimes trials from an unusual political perspective that of an anarchical international society after a controversial war in which he was ousted and captured by United States forces Saddam Hussein was arraigned before a war crimes tribunal Slobodan Milosevic died midway through his contentious trial by an international war crimes tribunal at the Hague calls for

intervention and war crimes trials for the massacres and rapes in sudan s darfur region have been loud and clear and the united states remains fiercely opposed to the permanent international criminal court are war crimes trials impartial apolitical forums has international justice for war crimes become an entrenched aspect of globalization in global justice moghalu examines the phenomenon of war crimes trials from an unusual political perspective that of an anarchical international society he argues that contrary to conventional wisdom war crimes trials are neither motivated nor influenced solely by abstract notions of justice instead war crimes trials are the product of the interplay of political forces that have led to an inevitable clash between globalization and sovereignty on the sensitive question of who should judge war criminals from germany s kaiser wilhelm to the japanese emperor hirohito from the trials of milosevic saddam hussein and charles taylor to belgium s attempts to enforce the contested doctrine of universal jurisdiction moghalu renders a compelling tour de force of one of the most controversial subjects in world politics he argues that necessary though it was international justice has run into a crisis of legitimacy while international trials will remain a policy option local or regional responses to mass atrocities will prove more durable

Prevent the Crime of Silence: Reports from the
Sessions of the International War Crimes Tribunal
Founded by Bertrand Russell, London, Stockholm,
Roskilde 2012-10-11

the tokyo international military tribunal imt is not frequently discussed in the literature on international criminal law and it is often thought that it was little more and possibly less than a footnote to the nuremberg proceedings this work seeks to dispel this widely held belief by showing the way in which the tokyo imt was both similar and different to its nuremberg

counterpart the extent to which the critiques of the Tokyo IMT have purchase and the Tribunal's contemporary relevance the book also shows how the IMT needs to be treated not just as one overarching entity but also as being made up of different sets of people who made up the prosecution the defense and the judges these different groups disagreed with each other at times over the way in which the trial should proceed and the book shows how each had an impact on the proceedings the book is a comprehensive legal analysis of the Tokyo IMT covering its law theory practice and the lessons it may teach to those prosecuting and defending international crimes today it also places the trial in its political and historical context the work is based in part of extensive archival research undertaken by the authors which has unearthed large quantities of documents that have previously been ignored by those who have studied the Tribunal

The Nuremberg Military Tribunals and the Origins of International Criminal Law *2006-10-30*

drawing on extensive interview material gathered amongst victims witnesses judges and NGOs this book investigates the prosecution of rape and sexual violence in war crimes tribunals with special attention to the International Court for the former Yugoslavia ICTY and World Court in Sarajevo it examines the testimonies of victims and witnesses and their reasons for testifying their attitudes towards perpetrators the consequences of testifying their recommendations for other witnesses and conceptions of justice in addition it explores the attitudes of judges prosecutors psychologists and those in charge of protecting and offering services adopting a feminist approach gender shame and sexual violence challenges the assumption that the deterrent effect of making rape trials more visible would reduce the occurrence of sexual violence in conflict situations contending instead that the manner in which cases are handled both increases the victims sense of shame and serves to propagate a representation of women's bodies that may actually

serve to increase the use of sexual violence during war a compelling analysis of the prosecution of rape as a war crime this volume offers extensive new empirical material that will be of interest to scholars of sociology gender studies criminology politics international relations and law

Global Justice 2008

can we achieve justice during war should law substitute for realpolitik can an international court act against the global community that created it justice in a time of war is a translation from the french of the first complete behind the scenes story of the international criminal tribunal for the former yugoslavia from its proposal by balkan journalist mirko klarin through recent developments in the first trial of its ultimate quarry slobodan milošević it is also a meditation on the conflicting intersection of law and politics in achieving justice and peace le monde s review november 3 2000 of the original edition recommended hazan s book as a nuanced account of the tribunal that should be a must read for the new president of yugoslavia the story pierre hazan tells is that of an institution which over the course of the years has managed to escape in large measure from the initial hidden motives and manipulations of those who created it not only the americans with insider interviews filling out every scene author pierre hazan tells a chaotic story of war while the western powers cobbled together a tribunal in order to avoid actual intervention hoping to threaten international criminals with indictment and thereby to force an untenable peace the international lawyers and judges for this rump world court started with nothing no office space no assistants no computers not even a budget but they ultimately established the tribunal as an unavoidable actor in the balkans this development was also a reflection of the evolving political situation the west had created the tribunal in 1993 as an alibi in order to avoid military intervention but in 1999 the tribunal suddenly became useful to nato countries as a means by which to criminalize milošević s regime and to justify military intervention in kosovo and in serbia ultimately this hastened the end of milošević s rule and led the

way to history's first war crimes trial of a former president by an international tribunal ironically this triumph for international law was not really intended by the western leaders who created the court they sought to placate not shape public opinion but the determination of a handful of people working at the tribunal transformed it into an active agent for change paving the road for the international criminal court and greatly advancing international criminal law yet the tribunal's existence poses as many questions as it answers how independent can a u n tribunal be from the political powers that created it and sustain it politically and financially hazan remains cautious though optimistic for the future of international justice his history remains a cautionary tale to the reader realizing ideals in a world enamored of realpolitik is a difficult and often haphazard activity

The Tokyo International Military Tribunal

2016-04-22

proceedings of the russell international war crimes tribunal stockholm
copenhagen t p

Gender, Shame and Sexual Violence 2004-09-03

tracing the development of international humanitarian law especially since world war ii this volume focuses on the role of the international community in crafting international and mixed war crimes tribunals it examines the cases of the former yugoslavia rwanda sierra leone cambodia and east timor these tribunals are legal institutions embedded within a political environment in which the need for nation state consensus can undermine their judicial effectiveness and ultimately the quest for justice one of the principal themes examined is how the demands of state sovereignty and finance have contributed to the constant innovation of these tribunals this is the only book available covering the breadth of cases and it places these institutions within

the general development of international humanitarian law

Justice in a Time of War 1968

this book is a guide to the law that applies in the three international criminal tribunals for the former yugoslavia rwanda and sierra leone set up by the un during the period 1993 to 2002 to deal with atrocities and human rights abuses committed during conflict in those countries building on the work of an earlier generation of war crimes courts these tribunals have developed a sophisticated body of law concerning the elements of the three international crimes genocide crimes against humanity and war crimes and forms of participation in such crimes as well as other general principles of international criminal law procedural matters and sentencing the legacy of the tribunals will be indispensable as international law moves into a more advanced stage with the establishment of the international criminal court their judicial decisions are examined here as well as the drafting history of their statutes and other contemporary sources

Against the Crime of Silence 2017-11-30

this volume examines the legacy of the international criminal tribunal for the former yugoslavia icty which was created under chapter vii of the un charter as a mechanism explicitly aimed at the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security as the icty has now entered its twentieth year this volume reflects on the record and practices of the tribunal since it was established it has had enormous impact on the procedural jurisprudential and institutional development of international criminal law as well as the international criminal justice project this will be its international legacy but its legacy in the region where the crimes under its jurisdiction took place is less clear research has shown that reactions to the icty have been mixed among the communities most affected by its work bringing together a range of key thinkers in the field prosecuting war crimes explores these findings

and discusses why many feel that the ICTY has failed to fully engage with people's experiences and meet their expectations this book will be of much interest to students of war crimes international criminal law central and east european politics human rights and peace and conflict studies

Designing Criminal Tribunals 2006-07-20

the scene of the mass crime takes up the unwritten history of the peculiar yet highly visible form of war crimes trials these trials are the first and continuing site of the interface of law history and film from nuremberg to the contemporary trials in cambodia film in particular has been crucial both as evidence of atrocity and as the means of publicizing the proceedings but what does film bring to justice can law successfully address war crimes atrocities genocide what do the trials actually show what form of justice is done and how does it relate to ordinary courts and proceedings what lessons can be drawn from this history for the very topical political issue of filming civil and criminal trials this book takes up the diversity and complexity of these idiosyncratic and in strict terms generally extra legal medial situations drawing on a fascinating diversity of public trials and filmic responses from the trial of the gang of four to the gacaca local courts of rwanda to the filmic symbolism of 9 11 from soviet era show trials to nazi people's courts leading international scholars address the theatrical political filmic and symbolic importance of show trials in making history legitimating regimes and most surprising of all in attempting to heal trauma through law and through film these essays will be of considerable interest to those working on international criminal law transitional justice genocide studies and the relationship between law and film

The UN International Criminal Tribunals

2013-09-23

a work of singular importance balanced original human accessible and riveting philippe sands author of east west street from the prizewinning author of the acclaimed the blood telegram a landmark magisterial history of the postwar trial of japan s leaders as war criminals and their impact on the modern history of asia and the world in the weeks after japan finally surrendered to the allies to end world war ii the victorious powers turned to the question of how to move on from years of carnage and destruction to them it was clear that japan s militaristic leaders needed to be tried and punished for their crimes for the allied powers the trials were an opportunity both to render judgment on their vanquished foes and to create a legal framework to prosecute war crimes and prohibit the use of aggressive war for the japanese leaders on trial it was their chance to argue that their war had been waged to liberate asia from western imperialism and that the court was no more than victors justice gary j bass judgement at tokyo is the product of a decade of research a magnificent riveting story of wartime action dramatic courtroom battles and the epic formative years that set the stage for the postwar era in the asia pacific

Prosecuting War Crimes 2013-05-07

towards the close of world war ii world leaders had to address the question of what to do with alleged war criminals in 1945 an international military tribunal imt was established to see that war criminals would face justice this collection of essay

The Scene of the Mass Crime 2023-10-19

the international crimes tribunal in bangladesh was established in 2010 with the aim of bringing to trial perpetrators of crimes committed during the liberation war in 1971 through which the country seceded from pakistan the

international crimes tribunal is a domestic tribunal based on the international crimes tribunals act from 1973 and the rules of procedure enacted by the tribunal itself the initiation of these trials almost 40 years after the war entails several challenges the publication examines to what extent the tribunal s legal framework as well as its jurisprudence comply with international standards as established in international treaties customary international law and in the jurisprudence of international criminal law to this end the substantive law and its interpretation as well as the procedural standards applied at these trials are examined thoroughly at the same time the analysis takes into account the political environment surrounding the tribunal s work and assesses its impact on the country s process of coming to terms with the past

Judgement at Tokyo 2005

the drafters of the icc s founding document the rome statute foresaw what would become the main challenge to the court s legitimacy that it could violate national sovereignty to address this concern the drafters added the principle of complementarity to the icc s jurisdiction in that the court s province merely complements the exercise of jurisdiction by the domestic courts of the statute s member states the icc honours the authority of those states to conduct their own trials however if the principle of complementarity is to be applied states must ensure that their own judicial systems and trials are consistent with international standards of independence and fairness in addition for complementarity to work the icc must be willing to actively support embrace and implement the principle if the court holds on too tightly to a self aggrandising view of its role in promoting international justice then it will lose all credibility in the eyes of nation states finally the international community in calling on states to address war crimes committed within their borders must provide the financial technical and professional resources that many struggling states need in this endeavour this book sets forth several innovative recommendations to fulfil these goals so as

to make future domestic war crimes courts work more effectively

An Examination of War Crimes Tribunals *2009*

in the five decades after the nuremberg trials not one single international trial for war criminals took place until 1993 in that year a court was finally set up at the urging of aryeh neier and other high profile activists to judge and sentence war criminals from the former yugoslavia in war crimes neier argues for the creation of a permanent tribunal at the u n and shows how the continuing absence of such a tribunal is the result of paranoia on the part of governments worldwide he addresses conflicts in rwanda the former yugoslavia south africa cambodia and the occupied territories of israel this is a powerful and sure to be controversial book

The Nuremberg War Crimes Trial and Its Policy Consequences Today *1998*

the first comprehensive legal appraisal of tribunals convened across asia to try war crimes crimes against humanity and genocide

The Tokyo Major War Crimes Trial *2018-07-16*

as an aftermath of the second world war british military tribunals tried individual persons against suspected war crimes original papers transcripts are presented including pre trial documentation defence positions case reviews and recommendations

The International Crimes Tribunal in Bangladesh *2014-04-23*

this title examines and analyses the records of the dutch war crimes tribunals

from 1946-1949 which prosecuted more than 1000 Japanese soldiers and civilians for war crimes committed during the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies during World War II

Sovereignty and Justice 1998

The Tokyo Major War Crimes Trial 1998

War Crimes 2015-10-22

Trials for International Crimes in Asia 2005

The Tokyo Major War Crimes Trial 2017

***Military Trials of War Criminals in the
Netherlands East Indies 1946-1949***

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