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**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL PROSECUTORS**  
**ISSUE JOINT DECLARATION**

WASHINGTON, DC – A meeting of most of the living international criminal prosecutors—from Nuremberg to the International Criminal Court—today yielded a joint declaration of nine international prosecutors, calling for an end to the “impunity by perpetrators of crimes of concern to the international community.” The statement was written and signed as part of the *International Humanitarian Law Dialogs* hosted by the American Society of International Law (ASIL), The Robert H. Jackson Center, Washington University’s Whitney R. Harris Institute for Global Legal Studies, and Syracuse University College of Law at the famous Chautauqua Institution in upstate New York.

Among the lead discussants in the day-long event and signers of the Chautauqua Declaration were two of the three remaining prosecutors of the historic International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg: **Henry King** and **Whitney Harris** (who turned 95 and made his last public speech at today’s event). Other participants were **Luis Moreno-Ocampo** (Prosecutor, International Criminal Court), **Stephen Rapp** (Chief Prosecutor, Special Court for Sierra Leone [SCSL]), **Hassan Jallow** (Prosecutor, International

Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda), **Robert Petit** (Co-Prosecutor, Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia), **David Tolbert** (Deputy Prosecutor, International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia), **David M. Crane** (former Chief Prosecutor, SCSL), and **Sir Desmond DeSilva** (former Chief Prosecutor, SCSL).

The Chautauqua Declaration included the signatories' assertions that pursuit of international justice is not a choice but a matter of law and that "the challenge for States and for the international community is to fulfill the promise of the law they created; to enforce judicial decisions; [and] to ensure the arrest and surrender of sought individuals...." Specifically, the document calls on the arrest of international criminal indictees Ratko Mladic, head of the Bosnian Serb Army during the 1992-95 Bosnian war; Radovan Karadzic, former Bosnian Serb leader; Felician Kabuga, a leading Rwandan genocide fugitive; Joseph Kony, leader of the Lord's Resistance Army of Uganda; and Ahmed Harun, sought by the International Criminal Court for crimes in Darfur, Sudan, among others "sought by international justice." The full text of the Declaration is available at [www.asil.org/chaudec](http://www.asil.org/chaudec).

"The Declaration is a fitting end to a productive day of discussions among these leading international lawyers dedicated to ending impunity and advancing the international rule of law," said ASIL Executive Director **Elizabeth Andersen**. "It reminds us that their efforts can succeed only if those alleged responsible are apprehended and face a court of law."

The *International Humanitarian Law Dialogs* marked the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of The Hague Rules of 1907, the cornerstone of the laws regulating armed conflict today. The aim of the meeting was to provide a forum for international prosecutors to reflect on

lessons learned and to consider future developments involving the law of war, also known as humanitarian law. Over 100 members of the public attended the event, and video from the conference will soon be available online at [www.fora.tv](http://www.fora.tv).

ASIL events, such as the *International Humanitarian Law Dialogs*, generally deal with one of the Society's seven thematic focal areas: Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, International Institutions, International Law and Development, International Security, Science and Technology, Trade and Investment, and Transnational Litigation and Arbitration.

ASIL is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, educational membership organization. It was founded in 1906, chartered by the U.S. Congress in 1950, and has held Category II Consultative Status to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since 1993. ASIL's mission is to foster the study of international law and to promote the establishment and maintenance of international relations on the basis of law and justice. The Society's 4,000 members (from nearly 100 countries) comprise attorneys, academics, corporate counsel, judges, representatives of governments and nongovernmental organizations, international civil servants, students, and others interested in international law. ASIL provides a forum for discussion of current international legal issues but does not as an organization generally take positions on issues. The Chautauqua Declaration reflects the views of its signatories and not necessarily those of the Society. For more information, visit [www.asil.org](http://www.asil.org).