

Hilton 2019

International Criminal Court

Committee Description

Welcome to the International Criminal Court! This is a unique committee in Model United Nations that operates through trials and lawyers instead of topics and delegates. The committee will hold trials for a number of historical figures over the course of the conference, in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. Each lawyer will be assigned an individual to try as either the prosecution or the defense. When lawyers are not trying their assigned individual, they will serve as jury members responsible for asking thoughtful questions and determining a just verdict.

The International Criminal Court is a rigorous yet rewarding committee that depends on MANDATORY pre-conference preparation. Case assignments are made well in advance of the conference to ensure that lawyers have enough time to construct quality cases. Thus, prospective lawyers should NOT sign up for the International Criminal Court unless they are absolutely sure that they are willing to complete the work involved prior to committee. Deadlines for each part of the cases will be strictly enforced. Likewise, they should NOT sign up if they cannot attend both days of the conference. Drop-outs will not be tolerated.

In order to sign up for International Criminal Court, prospective lawyers must send an email to rochester.icc@gmail.com stating their top three choices of individuals to try from the list, as well as their preference for the side they wish to argue (prosecution or defense) for each individual. Lawyers will be admitted on a first-come, first-serve basis. All case assignments, necessary materials, and other important information will be sent to lawyers via email. The chair will work diligently with all lawyers in need of help, especially those new to the International Criminal Court. Remember that this committee, like all of MUN, is not a competition, so research well, ask the chair any questions you have, and have fun. Good luck!

Chair

Chloe Moore | chloe.moore@icsd.k12.ny.us

Hi lawyers! My name is Chloe Moore, and I am a senior at Ithaca High School. This will be my fifth MUN conference, my second time chairing, and I'm excited to have this experience with all of you! I'm also the News editor for my school newspaper, and I play classical guitar and was a camp counselor last summer. I'm looking forward to working with all of you on your cases and making this a great conference! Please feel free to email me any time with questions about cases or procedure.

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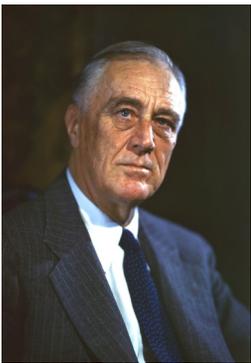
Xi Jinping



Xi Jinping is the current leader of China, and is a member of the Communist Party. Considered one of the most powerful leaders in history, he has successfully incorporated much of his ideology into the country's constitution, including enforcing strict party allegiance and placing limits on free expression through his "Internet sovereignty" policies. He is also expected to maintain power past 2022, when he would normally be expected to step down. More recently, the government in the Uyghur Autonomous Region has been imprisoning members of the Muslim minority there in so-called "re-education camps," where they are forced to swear allegiance to Xi's party, along with other religious and cultural abuse.

Is Xi responsible for the existence of and conditions in these camps? Do the camps constitute crimes against humanity, or genocide? Does Xi's tightening of control constitute a crime?

Franklin Delano Roosevelt



Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the 32nd President of the United States of America, serving from 1933 until his death in 1945. During World War Two, he relocated many Japanese-Americans to internment camps, believing that having Japanese-Americans on the California coast, in proximity to Japan, posed a threat to American national security. Conditions within the camps were poor, partially as a result of overcrowding.

Were Roosevelt's actions justified by wartime factors? Was he responsible for conditions within the camps? Do his actions constitute crimes against a group under the Rome Statute?

Albert Speer



Albert Speer was the Minister of Armaments and War Production during Nazi Germany. With this authority, he controlled not only armament production and transportation, but also maintained a system of conscript and slave labor, supplied primarily by concentration camp prisoners. He maintained that he had no knowledge of the "Final Solution," in which all Jewish people would be killed, although a letter wrote shows he attended the conference during which the plan was formulated.

Is Albert Speer responsible for crimes committed within concentration camps? Was he acting on orders from a superior? Was he aware of conditions in concentration camps? Were his actions justified by wartime conditions?

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Manuel Antonio Noriega



Manuel Noriega was a Panamanian general who was instrumental in the military coup of Arnulfo Arias and the subsequent rise of Omar Torrijos. He was Torrijos' chief of military intelligence, and in that role, worked with United States intelligence under the administration of Richard Nixon. When Torrijos died in a plane crash in 1981, he succeeded to the command of the National Guard, unified the armed forces into the Panamanian Defense Forces, and promoted himself to the rank of general. Noriega was considered "the most feared man in Panama" by some, primarily for his use of intimidation tactics against his opponents. He was also involved in drug trafficking schemes.

Do Noriega's actions constitute crimes? Was he the highest authority in Panama? Did he maintain power by committing crimes?

Sir John A. Macdonald



Sir John A. Macdonald was the first Prime Minister of post-Confederation Canada, serving from 1867-73 and again from 1878-91 (dying in office). He laid the foundation for the new nation of Canada. However, he also instituted policies of starvation and forced assimilation against Indigenous peoples. He instituted the system of residential schools, which aimed to remove Indigenous children from their traditional family and cultural structures, and to raise them in a "civilized" fashion.

Was Macdonald in charge of the Canadian government when assimilation policies were put in place? Did he operate with intent to persecute a group? Do the conditions of Indigenous boarding schools constitute crimes?

Idi Amin



Idi Amin was the 3rd president of Uganda, serving from 1971-79. He had a military career, and was appointed Commander of the Army in 1965. However, he learned that then-president Milton Obote was planning to arrest him for misappropriating army funds, so Amin launched a coup and declared himself president. Backed by Libya's Colonel Gaddafi, the Soviet Union, and East Germany, Amin's rule created unrest due to its repressive nature. He died in exile after Tanzania captured the Ugandan city of Kampala and ousted Amin.

Were Amin's actions directed at a specific group? Were they justified by any war-time conditions? Was he responsible for any crimes that may have been committed?