

Chapter 1 : Jesse James - Wikipedia

By Robin Mejia Sunday, June 10, Before December , the Chadian village of Bir Kedouas was a tidy collection of huts in walled compounds and cultivated fields.

This area of Missouri was largely settled by people from the Upper South, especially Kentucky and Tennessee , and became known as Little Dixie for this reason. James had two full siblings: His father, Robert S. James , farmed commercial hemp in Kentucky and was a Baptist minister before coming to Missouri. Robert traveled to California during the Gold Rush to minister to those searching for gold; [3] he died there when James was three years old. Reuben Samuel , who moved into the James family home. Farmers raised the same crops and livestock as in the areas from which they had migrated. They brought slaves with them and purchased more according to their needs. The county counted more slaveholders and more slaves than most other regions of the state; in Missouri as a whole, slaves accounted for only 10 percent of the population, but in Clay County they constituted 25 percent. This influenced how the population acted during and for a period of time after the war. After the passage of the Kansasâ€”Nebraska Act in , Clay County became the scene of great turmoil, as the question of whether slavery would be expanded into the neighboring Kansas Territory bred tension and hostility. Many people from Missouri migrated to Kansas to try to influence its future. Much of the dramatic build-up to the Civil War centered on the violence that erupted on the Kansasâ€”Missouri border between pro- and anti-slavery militias. A bitter conflict ensued, resulting in an escalating cycle of atrocities committed by both sides. Confederate guerrillas murdered civilian Unionists, executed prisoners, and scalped the dead. The Union presence enforced martial law with raids on homes, arrests of civilians, summary executions , and banishment of Confederate sympathizers from the state. He fell ill and returned home soon afterward. In , he was identified as a member of a guerrilla squad that operated in Clay County. They tortured Reuben Samuel by briefly hanging him from a tree. According to legend, they lashed young Jesse. It is thought that he took part in the notorious massacre of some two hundred men and boys in Lawrence, Kansas , a center of abolitionists. In the spring he returned in a squad commanded by Fletch Taylor. Jesse suffered a serious wound to the chest that summer. The Clay County provost marshal reported that both Frank and Jesse James took part in the Centralia Massacre in September, in which guerrillas stopped a train carrying unarmed Union soldiers returning home from duty and killed or wounded some 22 of them; the guerrillas scalped and dismembered some of the dead. The guerrillas also ambushed and defeated a pursuing regiment of Major A. Frank later identified Jesse as a member of the band who had fatally shot Major Johnson. Though ordered to move South beyond Union lines, they moved north across the nearby state border into Nebraska Territory. He is known to have returned to Missouri in the spring. The conflict split the population into three bitterly opposed factions: It temporarily excluded former Confederates from voting, serving on juries, becoming corporate officers, or preaching from church pulpits. The atmosphere was volatile, with widespread clashes between individuals and between armed gangs of veterans from both sides of the war. Meanwhile, his former commander Archie Clement kept his bushwhacker gang together and began to harass Republican authorities. The bank was owned by Republican former militia officers. After the James brothers successfully conducted other robberies and became legendary, some observers retroactively credited them with being the leaders of the robbery. No evidence has been found that connects either brother to the crime, nor conclusively rules them out. Local violence continued to increase in the state; Governor Thomas Clement Fletcher had recently ordered a company of militia into Johnson County to suppress guerrilla activity. Shortly afterward, the state militia shot Clement dead. James wrote about this death with bitterness a decade later. While they later tried to justify robbing the banks, most of their targets were small, local banks based on local capital, and the robberies only penalized the locals they claimed to support. The robbery netted little money. Jesse is believed to have shot and killed the cashier, Captain John Sheets, mistakenly believing him to be Samuel P. James claimed he was taking revenge, and the daring escape he and Frank made through the middle of a posse

shortly afterward attracted newspaper coverage for the first time. Courtesy of the Missouri State Archives. The brothers denied the charges, saying they were not in Daviess County on December 7, the day the robbery occurred. As Frank and Jesse failed to appear in court, Smoot won his case against them. The robbery marked the emergence of Jesse James as the most famous survivor of the former Confederate bushwhackers. It was the first time he was publicly labeled an "outlaw"; Missouri Governor Thomas T. Crittenden set a reward for his capture. Edwards, a former Confederate cavalryman, was campaigning to return former secessionists to power in Missouri. Six months after the Gallatin robbery, Edwards published the first of many letters from Jesse James to the public, asserting his innocence. Over time, the letters gradually became more political in tone, as James denounced the Republicans and expressed his pride in his Confederate loyalties. The high tensions in politics accompanied his outlaw career and enhanced his notoriety. With Jesse James as the most public face of the gang though with operational leadership likely shared among the group, the gang carried out a string of robberies from Iowa to Texas, and from Kansas to West Virginia. For this, they wore Ku Klux Klan masks. Former rebels attacked the railroads as symbols of threatening centralization. The gang held up passengers only twice, choosing in all other incidents to take only the contents of the express safe in the baggage car. John Newman Edwards made sure to highlight such techniques when creating an image of James as a kind of Robin Hood. They had two children who survived to adulthood: Jesse Edward James b. The Chicago-based agency worked primarily against urban professional criminals, as well as providing industrial security, such as strike breaking. Because the gang received support by many former Confederate soldiers in Missouri, they eluded the Pinkertons. Two other agents, Captain Louis J. Lull and John Boyle, were sent after the Youngers; Lull was killed by two of the Youngers in a roadside gunfight on March 17, 1862. Before he died, Lull fatally shot John Younger. A deputy sheriff named Edwin Daniels also died in the skirmish. He began to work with former Unionists who lived near the James family farm. On the night of January 25, 1862, he staged a raid on the homestead. But biographer Ted Yeatman located a letter by Pinkerton in the Library of Congress in which Pinkerton declared his intention to "burn the house down. The Missouri state legislature narrowly defeated a bill that praised the James and Younger brothers and offered them amnesty. This extended a measure of protection over the James-Younger gang by minimizing the incentive for attempting to capture them. The governor had offered rewards higher than the new limit only on Frank and Jesse James. They may have suspected Askew of cooperating with the Pinkertons in the January arson of the James house. The robbery quickly went wrong, however, and after the robbery, only Frank and Jesse James remained alive and free. Ames was a stockholder in the bank, but Butler had no direct connection to it. To carry out the robbery, the gang divided into two groups. Three men entered the bank, two guarded the door outside, and three remained near a bridge across an adjacent square. The robbers inside the bank were thwarted when acting cashier Joseph Lee Heywood refused to open the safe, falsely claiming that it was secured by a time lock even as they held a Bowie knife to his throat and cracked his skull with a pistol butt. Assistant cashier Alonzo Enos Bunker was wounded in the shoulder as he fled through the back door of the bank. Meanwhile, the citizens of Northfield grew suspicious of the men guarding the door and raised the alarm. The five bandits outside fired into the air to clear the streets, driving the townspeople to take cover and fire back from protected positions. They shot two bandits dead and wounded the rest in the barrage. Inside, the outlaws turned to flee. As they left, one shot the unarmed cashier Heywood in the head. Historians have speculated about the identity of the shooter but have not reached consensus. The gang barely escaped Northfield, leaving two dead companions behind. A massive manhunt ensued. It is believed that the gang burned 14 Rice County mills shortly after the robbery. The militia soon discovered the Youngers and one other bandit, Charlie Pitts. In a gunfight, Pitts died and the Youngers were taken prisoner. Frank seemed to settle down, but Jesse remained restless. He recruited a new gang in and returned to crime, holding up a train at Glendale, Missouri now part of Independence, [48] on October 8, 1862. The robbery was the first in a spree of crimes, including the hold-up of the federal paymaster of a canal project in Killen, Alabama, and two more train robberies. But the new gang was not made up of battle-hardened guerrillas; they soon turned against each other or were captured. James grew suspicious of

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other members; he scared away one man and some believe that he killed another gang member. A law enforcement posse attacked and killed two of the outlaws but failed to capture the entire gang. Among the deputies was Jefferson B. Snyder , later a long-serving district attorney in northeastern Louisiana. James moved his family to St. Joseph , Missouri in November , not far from where he had been born and reared.

Chapter 2 : Victims | Beyond The Hague

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This cast doubt on whether the Soviet treatment of Axis prisoners was therefore a war crime, although prisoners "were [not] treated even remotely in accordance with the Geneva Convention", [56] resulting in the deaths of hundreds of thousands. The tribunal held that the Hague Conventions which the Geneva Convention did not replace but only augmented, and unlike the convention, were ones that the Russian Empire had ratified and other customary laws of war, regarding the treatment of prisoners of war, were binding on all nations in a conflict whether they were signatories to the specific treaty or not. It was an army of rapists". Polish women as well as Russian, Belorussian and Ukrainian slave laborers were also mass raped by the Red Army. The Soviet war correspondent Vasily Grossman described: Japanese prisoners of war in World War II and Japanese prisoners of war in the Soviet Union Allied soldiers in Pacific and Asian theatres sometimes killed Japanese soldiers who were attempting to surrender or after they had surrendered. A social historian of the Pacific War, John W. Dower , states that "by the final years of the war against Japan, a truly vicious cycle had developed in which the Japanese reluctance to surrender had meshed horrifically with Allied disinterest in taking prisoners". In fact, the Japanese Field Service Code said that surrender was not permissible. This was later justified on the grounds that rescued servicemen would have been rapidly landed at their military destination and promptly returned to active service. The penalties given to members of the BCOF convicted of serious crimes were "not severe", however, and those imposed on Australians were often mitigated or quashed by Australian courts. Rummel says that Chinese peasants "often had no less to fear from their own soldiers than This was a deadly affair in which men were kidnapped for the army, rounded up indiscriminately by press-gangs or army units among those on the roads or in the towns and villages, or otherwise gathered together. Many men, some the very young and old, were killed resisting or trying to escape. Once collected, they would be roped or chained together and marched, with little food or water, long distances to camp. They often died or were killed along the way, sometimes less than 50 percent reaching camp alive. Then recruit camp was no better, with hospitals resembling Nazi concentration camps Probably 3,, died during the Sino-Japanese War; likely another 1,, during the Civil War"4,, dead in total. Just during conscription [emphasis added]. In one instance he recalled during the battle at Gorari that "the leading platoon captured five or seven Japanese and moved on to the next battle. The next platoon came along and bayoneted these Japanese. According to Richard Aldrich, who has published a study of the diaries kept by United States and Australian soldiers, they sometimes massacred prisoners of war. Japanese who did become prisoners were killed on the spot or en route to prison compounds". That same year, efforts were taken by Allied high commanders to suppress "take no prisoners" attitudes, [90] among their own personnel as these were affecting intelligence gathering and to encourage Japanese soldiers to surrender. Ferguson adds that measures by Allied commanders to improve the ratio of Japanese prisoners to Japanese dead, resulted in it reaching 1: Nevertheless, taking no prisoners was still standard practice among US troops at the Battle of Okinawa , in April"June More important for most soldiers was the perception that prisoners would be killed by the enemy anyway, and so one might as well fight on. Weingartner attributes the very low number of Japanese in US POW compounds to two important factors, a Japanese reluctance to surrender and a widespread American "conviction that the Japanese were "animals" or "subhuman" and unworthy of the normal treatment accorded to POWs. American mutilation of Japanese war dead U. The incidence of this by American personnel occurred on "a scale large enough to concern the Allied military authorities throughout the conflict and was widely reported and commented on in the American and Japanese wartime press". Cramer , asserted that "such atrocious and brutal policies", were both "repugnant to the sensibilities of all civilized people" [93] and also violations of the Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field , which stated that:

Chapter 3 : How Satellite Images Can Confirm Human Rights Abuses - Scientific American

By Stephen Smith Cody and Robin Mejia Alkan de Beaumont Chaglar/Flickr Witnesses who testify at the International Criminal Court (ICC) against accused war criminals often take great risks to do so.

Citing newly declassified photographs, Washington alleges Syrian forces built a crematorium on prison grounds—just 45 minutes from the capital, Damascus—to eliminate evidence of their human rights abuses. The photographic evidence purportedly shows modifications to the building and snowmelt on its roof—when all other nearby buildings were snow-covered—underscoring its alleged purpose. To discuss how satellite photos can be verified and used to help confirm abuses, Scientific American spoke with Eric Stover, a human rights expert who has led forensic investigations into war crimes in more than a dozen countries over the past 32 years. What you are looking for with remote sensing are significant changes. So, for example, when I was taking teams into Croatia and Bosnia and looking for mass graves, we would look at something like a satellite images of a farm. You could see the difference between a photo of a fallow field and when the earth was moved three days later—and you knew some activity had taken place. The way to look at this in a proper forensic investigation is you try to triangulate evidence and collect testimonial evidence and collect documentation of that. That could be anything from radio intercepts, e-mails or reports from meetings. And you would want to try to collect physical evidence if bodies are exhumed and identified. So how does that relate to this specific case? In this situation the American intelligence may have picked up on certain movements. It seems to me that to release that evidence to the public, they are fairly confident of what they are seeing. In investigations I have worked on, often what would happen is we would get satellite imagery and we would find during war a lot of dirt was moved, for example. Sometimes there were false leads but sometimes that was significant. The building changes the State Department has talked about between and are things like snowmelt on the roof and changes including new air-discharge stacks. What suggests that this might be a crematorium and not something else, like a factory? It would be good to know how this evidence has been verified and if there have been intercepted documents as well. We will need good scientists to be careful about these claims. How much historical precedent is there for doing this type of investigation in real time—while such atrocities may be occurring? The Serb forces moved in and took over large portions of Bosnia. The general of the Bosnia—Serb Army ordered his troops to enter into a silver-mining town not far from the Serbian border, and the women and children fled to a factory, where the Dutch troops were, to take refuge. As the men tried to flee to a Muslim-held area, the Serbian troops stopped them, executed them and buried them in a mass grave. It was within a few days that satellite images became available, and also some journalists were in the region who were reporting by word of mouth what was happening. There was enough there to say something was happening—with potential crimes against humanity. At our Human Rights Center we are running open-source investigations now, validating photographs and video clips—many of which are from social media—which make claims that there was an attack by Syrian forces. We train our students to carefully study these and look for the details in the frame—like if there is a mosque in the background—and look for earlier GPS photos and see that same location for comparison. You can look at shadows to indicate times of day and other factors, too. This work is so important. We verify these images for international courts or law firms or Amnesty International. Though it would take an awful lot of work to fabricate things, because sometimes with photos you can see a bridge where the siding has crumbled, for example. If this is truly a crematorium where bodies are being disposed of, and if you or other investigators eventually get access to investigate on the ground, what sort of evidence would still be available to study? In court cases that looked at Auschwitz and other camps, examinations were based on things like seeing smokestacks that remained even after everything else collapsed. You can go in now with DNA analysis and take soil samples and see the residue of human remains, too. A body leaves a lot of traces behind. What are the next steps that should be taken to verify these claims? I think immediately if there is some way to monitor e-mail in

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particularâ€”because superiors are always communicating with subordinatesâ€”that would be good. And look at all the ways they are communicating on social media, too. If this site is large and is being used as a crematorium, there always tend to be people involved who will be having second thoughts about what they are doing. So getting someone to corroborate that this is happening or getting someone who survived, or perhaps local police, to speak out or share photos would be important. We need to step back and validate this. No prosecutor will get up in court and present a weak case. For something like this to be taken to an international criminal court, you are going to need to build as strong a case as you canâ€”and that means finding inside witnesses and getting as much documented evidence as you can [by] exploring the site. She is based in Washington, D.

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Chapter 4 : Yahoo News - Latest News & Headlines

"These Images Document an Atrocity" by Robin Meija. First published in the Washington Post, June 10, , as "These Satellite Images Document an Atrocity." Reprinted with permission of the author.

Essay Title author then page it starts on. Gives an idea how long each essay is. Introduction Clive Thompson -pg. New ways to cook with invented tools. Say Everything Emily Nussbaum -pg. Nussbaum investigates how privacy is not an is Jan. Nussbaum investigates how privacy is not an issue for those born with the computer age already running full force as they grow up. Their online presence is taken much differently than people even of my age Here is a rough quote from one girl she interviews: Not sure it ever did get done Main part of story is one of his attempts at a cross county speed record, and since technology is getting better at tracking it may be his last chance. The Polarization of Extremes Cass R. The catering will lead to entrenchment of already held beliefs, or so the author proposes. Something that seems logical. Fragmentary Knowledge John Seabrook -pg. Years of research has gone into this device, and some people have become obsessed with discovering its purpose. Better scanning devices have revealed writing, and latest theory is a complicated type of toy that shows the rotation of the known planets at that time. So do you ignore them, add them, modify your posts to cater to different groups? The Meteor Farmer Ben Paynter -pg. Breaking D-Wave Alex Hutchinson -pg. If they could get up and running. The article also poses the idea that once everyone has their DNA sequenced it will change everything. Once you know your DNA it changes your lifeâ€but when everyone does it the scientists have significantly more data, so how we will live will be vastly different maybe. The Autumn of the Multitaskers Walter Kirn -pg. The Brain on the Stand Jeffrey Rosen -pg. Things are a changing. Twilight of the Books Caleb Crain -pg. So we readers should encourage non-readers to pick up a book or two. Uses digital satellite images to track burnings of villages and mass movements of peoples. The Prophet of Garbage Michael Behar -pg. In the end it may be the best solution, runs itself and burns all types of garbage medical waste, chemicals, just about everything and cleans the garbage due to the extremely hot temperatures. At time of article just getting startedâ€. About the Contributors -pg. I really enjoyed this collection of essays. There are two other collections, but from prior years. I may take a look at them anyway, although technology ages super fast. Still not recent years, at least in technology terms, but will look for these.

Chapter 5 : The Best of Technology Writing

These Images Document an Atrocity â€” Robin Meja, *Washington Post* *The Prophet of Garbage* â€” Michael Behar, *Popular Science* *The (Josh) Marshall Plan* â€” David Glenn, *Columbia Journalism Review*.

A protected witness testifies at the International Criminal Court. Yet, until now, their voices have been missing from discussions about how the ICC is fulfilling its responsibility to prepare and protect those who testify. Yet this past year has brought allegations of sexual assault committed by ICC staff in the Democratic Republic of Congo and reports of government intimidation of potential witnesses in the cases against sitting Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta and Deputy President William Ruto for crimes against humanity. Scholars and advocates have debated how best to prepare and protect witnesses who testify â€” basing strategies mostly on anecdotal evidence. Now we have data. These data show that despite the burden of traveling long distances, often from central Africa to The Hague, to testify, and waiting days or weeks without family or friends before confronting hostile lawyers and the accused, most witnesses reported positive experiences with the Court. Asked to describe their overall feelings about participating in the trials on a scale of 1 to 5 least to most positive, women reported an average rating of 4. Fully 96 percent of women and 93 percent of men said they were glad that they had agreed to testify, and most said that they would be willing to serve as a witness again. I want justice to be done. However, the findings also reveal ongoing concerns about being identified and targeted. Most women and men reported using some form of identity protection at trial. And many survey participants expressed fear about potential repercussions following trial. The study also shows some divides in the ways that men and women experience trials. Women, on average, viewed their interactions with the ICC more positively. Yet only 60 percent of women believed that their testimony helped establish the truth, as compared with more than 70 percent of men. Also, somewhat surprisingly, only a quarter of witnesses in the study were women, and they provided almost all the testimony on sexual violence. Understanding why women participate in trials at lower rates than men and whether they are being used disproportionately to testify about sexual violence are key issues for the court to address. Additionally, more data are needed to understand what happens to witnesses when they return home. The Court has developed a survey that is intended to be offered six months after a witness lands back in his or her home country; however, due to logistical, safety and financial constraints, fewer than half of eligible witnesses had been approached to take the survey. Therefore, we can say little at this point about the long-term impact of testifying in international criminal cases.

Chapter 6 : Architecture and Violence by Actar Publishers - Issuu

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Relief supplies were frequently stolen by armed gangs, who would hold the goods hostage for the loyalty of the population. As a result, the United Nations requested armed peacekeepers to assist the relief operations. Canada was being pressured to make this decision because in the past it had aggressively engaged in Yugoslavia in and had reached out to Balkan refugees later that year. Canadian forces, under the name Operation Deliverance, were sent to Somalia to participate in the American-led Operation Restore Hope. The Airborne had long been seen as the elite of the Canadian Forces, and in had performed admirably in combat operations in Cyprus as well as later peacekeeping tours there. Kenward suggested that the line regiments had offloaded some of their "bad apples" into the CAR. Morneau, the commanding officer of the CAR, declared the "rogue commando" unit unfit for service abroad and sought to have it remain in Canada. Instead, he was relieved of his command and replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Carol Mathieu. Brocklebank was later brought forward by Scott Taylor, who hoped to expose systematic problems in the military and exonerate his friend Kyle Brown. The loss of the bridge meant the only way around was through a partially cleared minefield. He left, refusing medical care. Carol Mathieu gave verbal orders allowing Canadian soldiers to shoot at thieves under certain conditions. Warning shots were fired into the air to halt them, leading to a retaliatory shot from a Somali, and returned fire from the Canadian troops. A later investigation cleared the shooters of any wrongdoing; noting they were justified in their response. Tony Smith negligently discharged his rifle, fatally wounding Cpl. Abel on May 3. This followed from a decision by Captain Michel Rainville to re-label petty theft by Somalis as "sabotage", a distinction that meant deadly force could be used to defend the base. He was dismissed by Rainville, who suggested that the idea was not to deter thieves, but to catch them in the act using night vision. Some soldiers alleged this constituted "bait", but Rainville would later defend himself saying it had been to distinguish between thieves and saboteurs to prevent shooting thieves. Fifteen minutes after first noticing the pair, the thieves began to run from the base in fear they had been noticed; Rainville yelled at them to "stop", and called to Sgt. Favasoli to "get them". Klick refrained, noting that the man presented no risk to Canadian forces. He struggled to stand up, but both men fired again, killing him. His intestines protruded from his stomach, and his right eye was missing. The body was then returned to the body bag, and sent into the local hospital, where Dr. Mark Boland replaced Master Corporal Clayton Matchee as guard of the prisoner, and ordered that his foot bindings be removed, and replaced with fetters as the ropes were too tight. McKay suggested that Matchee might use a ration pack or phone book to beat the youth, as it would not leave any traces. Giasson entered the bunker, Matchee showed him Arone, who was now semi-conscious and bleeding, and boasted that "in Canada we cannot do that, and here they let us do it". Major Mills about "a long dragged out howl" heard from the vicinity of the bunker, but MacDonald refused to stop playing Game Boy to investigate. He saw Matchee hitting him in the face with the baton, and reported that the prisoner was "getting a good shit-kicking" to Sgt. Perry Gresty, before retiring to bed for the night. Hillier, the non-commissioned member noted there "would be trouble" if the prisoner died, and went to check on the youth whom he found had no pulse, and base medics confirmed that the boy was dead. But it is apparently safe for young men with loaded weapons. Does that make sense? Some, including Member of Parliament John Cummins, quickly pointed out that three of the four men facing the most serious charges had been given experimental injections of Lariam, a brand-name of mefloquine, to test its effects on combatting malaria in a controlled study group. Michele Brill-Edwards had actually resigned in protest from Health Canada over her belief that the drug could produce "dangerous psychiatric reactions" in the soldiers. Common practice in use in Somalia was to issue soldiers cough syrup as a cough suppressant while on patrol. The use of codeine while taking mefloquine has been linked to a few incidents involving violence and individuals displaying significant issues with

hallucinations. During the incident Clayton Matchee was having hallucinations, witnessed by two individuals. It has since been confirmed by Dr Remington Nevin that Clayton Matchee at the time of the incident was having an adverse reaction to mefloquine. Matchee later attempted to hang himself in his cell; the attempt failed but caused massive brain damage, making him unfit to stand trial.

Chapter 7 : The Best of Technology Writing by Clive Thompson

Robin Mejia, a former CIR correspondent, writes in the Washington Post magazine about a unique project that uses satellites with high resolution cameras to capture images of razed and burned villages in Africa and Asia. The project is a collaboration between Amnesty International and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Yet, until now, their voices have been missing from discussions about how the ICC is fulfilling its responsibility to prepare and protect those who testify. Yet this past year has brought allegations of sexual assault committed by ICC staff in the Democratic Republic of Congo and reports of government intimidation of potential witnesses in the cases against sitting Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta and Deputy President William Ruto for crimes against humanity. Scholars and advocates have debated how best to prepare and protect witnesses who testify -- basing strategies mostly on anecdotal evidence. Now we have data. These data show that despite the burden of traveling long distances, often from central Africa to The Hague, to testify, and waiting days or weeks without family or friends before confronting hostile lawyers and the accused, most witnesses reported positive experiences with the Court. Asked to describe their overall feelings about participating in the trials on a scale of 1 to 5 least to most positive, women reported an average rating of 4. Fully 96 percent of women and 93 percent of men said they were glad that they had agreed to testify, and most said that they would be willing to serve as a witness again. Another explained, "I want to fight against impunity. I want justice to be done. However, the findings also reveal ongoing concerns about being identified and targeted. Most women and men reported using some form of identity protection at trial. And many survey participants expressed fear about potential repercussions following trial. The study also shows some divides in the ways that men and women experience trials. Women, on average, viewed their interactions with the ICC more positively. Yet only 60 percent of women believed that their testimony helped establish the truth, as compared with more than 70 percent of men. Also, somewhat surprisingly, only a quarter of witnesses in the study were women, and they provided almost all the testimony on sexual violence. Understanding why women participate in trials at lower rates than men and whether they are being used disproportionately to testify about sexual violence are key issues for the court to address. Additionally, more data are needed to understand what happens to witnesses when they return home. The Court has developed a survey that is intended to be offered six months after a witness lands back in his or her home country; however, due to logistical, safety and financial constraints, fewer than half of eligible witnesses had been approached to take the survey. Therefore, we can say little at this point about the long-term impact of testifying in international criminal cases. The Human Rights Center at UC Berkeley School of Law conducts research on war crimes and other serious violations of international law, supports vulnerable populations, and trains the next generation of human rights advocates and researchers.

Chapter 8 : What's the experience of ICC witnesses? Human Rights Center survey shows widespread

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Chapter 9 : How Do Witnesses Feel Testifying Against Accused War Criminals? | HuffPost

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