



# VOICES OF THE FUTURE

UNITED STATES STUDENTS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEXT GENERATION'S  
LEADERSHIP IN THE U.S. GOVERNMENT, PARTICIPATING IN NEGOTIATIONS AT THE  
ASSEMBLY OF STATES PARTIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT UNDER  
THE AUSPICES OF

## **THE INDEPENDENT STUDENT COALITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT**



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*“Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.”*

*Margaret Mead*

### History of the ISC-ICC

The Independent Student Coalition for the International Criminal Court (the “ISC-ICC”) was founded in November 2000 in Washington, D.C. by Christina Hartman, its current President. The organization began as a petition signed by students and professionals at numerous East Coast colleges and universities urging the United States to sign the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (the “Rome Statute”) before the December 31, 2000 deadline. What initially started as a simple petition has now grown in size and recognition both domestically and abroad.

Today, the ISC-ICC maintains two bases. The first base, located in Washington, D.C., focuses on the domestic efforts related to the International Criminal Court (the “ICC”). The second base, located in New York City, fosters relations with the Coalition’s counterparts around the world and relevant international organizations, including the United Nations.

### Purposes of the Organization

The ISC-ICC is the only student-based non-profit, non-governmental organization in the United States dedicated to educating the American public about the Rome Statute and the ICC. The purposes of the organization are (1) to assist student organizations in developing educational programs about international civil society and, in particular, with respect to such issues as the ICC; (2) to disseminate factual ICC information and to develop educational materials, conferences, and educational internships on issues related to international civil society and the ICC; and (3) to provide information and materials to the public relating to the programs developed by the Coalition.

The ISC-ICC, although *independent*, works in conjunction with other NGOs in numerous capacities. Specifically, the ISC-ICC is a contributing member of the following NGOs: (1) The International NGO Coalition for an ICC (**CICC**), (2) The Washington Working Group for the ICC (**WICC**), and (3) The American NGO Coalition for the ICC (**AMICC**).

For further information about the organization, please visit our website at [www.isc-icc.org](http://www.isc-icc.org) or contact Christina Hartman, President, at [Christina@isc-icc.org](mailto:Christina@isc-icc.org) or 202-441-5956.

## Members of the Executive Committee of the ISC-ICC



**Christina Hartman** is the President and founder of the ISC-ICC. She is a US citizen born in Boston, Massachusetts. Her family now resides in Hanover, New Hampshire. Christina is majoring in politics and minoring in biology and expects to graduate in December 2003 from the Catholic University of America in Washington, DC. While in Washington, Christina has interned for the Americas Division of Human Rights Watch, and worked for the March of Dimes of Government Affairs, and for Rx Health Value, a Prescription Health Care Coalition. Christina is the founder of the Catholic University Model United Nations Conference, and served as Secretary-General of the Conference during the first two years of its existence. Christina plans to pursue a career in public health with an international focus. It is her dream to do this through the auspices of the World Health Organization.



**Irina Kebreau** is the Vice President of the ISC-ICC and has been a part of the organization since September 2001. She is a Ph.D. candidate at New York University, School of Arts & Sciences, Department of Politics, concentrating on policy analysis and methodology. Irina received her M.A. from New York University and a B.A. in Political Science and Mathematics from Pace University (New York). Her current plans include attendance of a law school to pursue her interest in law.

Irina is interested in the success of the ICC because it “embodies the universalization of the principles of criminal liability for core crimes against human rights. The Court raises the bar of tolerance for the egregious violations of human rights around the world.” She believes that it is important for the United States to play an active role in the ICC in order to legitimize the new human rights regime that is being established vis-à-vis the ICC.

Ms. Kebreau has emigrated from USSR in 1993 and is a naturalized US citizen. She enjoys reading, dancing and being actively involved with human rights issues.



**Elizabeth Mary Trottier** heads the Department of Outreach & Development of the ISC-ICC. She is a J.D. and M.A. candidate at the Seton Hall University School of Law and School of Diplomacy & International Relations (Newark, New Jersey). Ms. Trottier also received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science with concentration in French from the College of the Holy Cross (Worcester, MA). Elizabeth plans to pursue a career in foreign relations or diplomatic affairs.

Ms. Trottier aims to work against the isolationism of the United States in international affairs, particularly in the areas of international law and justice. “The world is decreasing in size as a result of globalization. International law must respond accordingly. The ICC will be a precious mechanism for so many victims of the worst kinds of crimes. It is with the victims in mind that, as U.S. citizens, we must fight U.S. opposition to this new Court.”

Ms. Trottier enjoys skiing, flute, violin, cinema and traveling. She traveled extensively across Western Europe (where she mastered French as a second language), Mexico and Egypt.



**William Lim** directs the Information Services of the organization. He recently received his BA degree from Hunter College, City University of New York in Political Science. Mr. Lim plans to obtain a master's degree in International Relations along with a law degree upon completing his undergraduate studies.

Mr. Lim's interest in the success of the ICC stems from his opinion that the "ICC represents the globalization of human rights. We need the ICC if we are to have a 21<sup>st</sup> century that does not repeat the horrors of the 20<sup>th</sup>." William believes that "by boycotting the ASP, the US has abdicated its leadership in the cause of human rights, despite rhetoric to the contrary. It is critical that the US become involved in the ICC again because there will be so many foreign policy issues interrelated with the ICC that it will be impossible for the US to avoid the Court for much longer."

Mr. Lim is fluent in Mandarin Chinese and conversational in French and Spanish. William traveled extensively in Taiwan, China and Canada. In his free time, he enjoys jazz, science fiction, and computer programming.



**Anna N. Astvatsaturova** is a former Armenian refugee from Azerbaijan. She came to the United States in 1992 and became a US citizen in 1997. Anna is a Director of Education Programs of ISC-ICC. She has degrees in English and Philosophy & Religion from the University of North Dakota. Anna received her law degree from the University of Maine School of Law in May of 2003.

Recently Anna became the recipient of a prestigious *Who's Who: American Law Students, Outstanding Law Student of the Year* award, 22<sup>nd</sup> edition, which is given out annually to a law student in the United States. In October of 2002 she co-organized and hosted a conference in Portland, Maine, "Eyes on the ICC: What Americans Want to Know About the International Criminal Court."

Through the struggles of her family and the tragic history of the Armenian people, Anna wants to dedicate her life's work to ensuring that the Armenian Genocide of 1915 is recognized and that it never happens again anywhere else in the world.



**Esti Tahina Tambay** has recently joined the organization as a Director of International Outreach & Development. Esti is a student at Columbia University, Columbia College (New York, New York) majoring in Political Science with a focus on international relations and minoring in philosophy and human rights. Ms. Tambay plans to attend law school after graduating from college.

Ms. Tambay is interested in issues related to the ICC because, in her eyes, "it represents the historical culmination of international law principles set at Nuremberg. This institution allows for a great step for humanity in enforcing accountability and deterring future egregious human rights violations. It closes an important gap in the web of international law." Esti also believes that the United States always stood for the very principles embodied in the Rome Statute and as such, it is important for the United States to take a leading role in the establishment of the Court. "The US should not only be a leader in economic and military affairs, but it must also prove itself to be a moral leader."

Esti was born in Hawaii; however, she spent a significant amount of time in Switzerland and France. She is fluent in French, German and Italian. Ms. Tambay enjoys playing tennis, drawing, reading, traveling, discussing philosophy, and raising awareness about human rights issues.



**Linda Veronica Khan-Rampertab** is a recent graduate of the Hunter College, the City University of New York, where she received her Bachelor's degree in English Literature and Philosophy and ISC-ICC's Corporate Secretary. She is preparing to start law school shortly. Linda's post-graduate plans include working with an advocacy group focused on human rights issues.

Ms. Khan-Rampertab strongly believes that "not only will the ICC be a mechanism for justice, it will also be a mechanism for deterrence and reconciliation which are among the main elements to achieve lasting peace." As the "climate changed somewhat since the 11<sup>th</sup> of September, America should realize that the ICC is no longer a court for people outside of the American soil, rather, it is for people in an international community that is becoming more and more intertwined with every passing day."

Linda came to the United States from Guyana and is now in the process of becoming a U.S. citizen. She spent significant amount of time in Antigua, St. Lucia, and Barbados, where she perfected conversational French. In her free time, Linda enjoys hiking, swimming, running, reading, and listening to classical music.

## Members of the ISC-ICC Delegation



**Julia Graff** is currently pursuing a law degree at the American University, Washington College of Law and a BA in Spanish and Political Science from the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Ms. Graff is a Chair of the US & ICC Subcommittee of ISC-ICC. She plans to practice in the field of international human rights law.

Ms. Graff believes that the ICC represents an emerging international consensus on the need to hold human rights abusers accountable, not only to their victims, but to the world community. If successful, she thinks that the Court could significantly decrease the level of impunity currently enjoyed by human rights violators. Additionally, Ms. Graff believes that it is important to eliminate the double standard that currently exists in international law when a powerful country like the United States picks and chooses which laws are applied to whom, while ignoring accepted human rights norms itself. She adds that it creates an inconsistency that undermines the rule of law.

Ms. Graff traveled extensively through Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico and Nicaragua. She is fluent in Spanish. Julia enjoys soccer, biking and running.



**Summer Graham** is pursuing a BA degree in International Relations (dual emphasis in Latin American Studies and International Law & Organizations). She plans to work in the field of international relations and is considering application to graduate programs both in the United States and abroad.

Summer is interested in the success of the ICC as it would overcome problems arising from the creation of numerous ad hoc tribunals, aimed at adjudication on a case-by-case basis, which is timely and costly. She further states, that a successful ICC would provide for a strong precedent in international law by establishing consensus within the international community against the world's most serious crimes. As an American, she believes it is important for the United States to participate actively in the ICC because it will reaffirm our strong support for international accountability, while bringing to justice the perpetrators of violations to international law.

Summer is conversation in Spanish and traveled through Mexico and Belize. She enjoys reading, traveling, participating and coordinating of Model United Nations.



**Josha Crabtree** is pursuing a BA in International Relations (dual emphasis in African Studies and International Law & Organizations) from San Francisco State University

She plans to look for a job in the San Francisco bay area, and currently considering an application to the Great Valley Fellowship program.

Ms. Crabtree is interested in the success of the ICC because the ICC would also allow for a streamlined legal process regarding criminal activities, thereby reducing redundancies within the United Nations and other international organizations. This streamlined legal process would also encourage greater use of the ICC for prosecuting individuals.

As an American, she believes it is important for the United States to participate actively in the ICC because our participation would set an important example for the international community. She firmly believes the easiest way for the United States to make the changes it desires is to participate actively and from within.

Ms. Crabtree is conversational in Spanish and traveled through United Kingdom. She enjoys reading, traveling, cross-stitching and Model United Nations



**Kathleen Murphy** is pursuing a degree in M.A., Honours in International Relations University of St. Andrews in Scotland and expects to graduate in June of 2005.

Upon her graduation, Ms. Murphy plans to travel and ultimately get a position with a human rights NGO. She is interested in the success of the ICC because she feels it is essential for the successful and peaceful future of the international community.

Ms. Murphy is conversational in French and Italian and has traveled through Ireland, United Kingdom and Italy.



**Daniel Warren Thomann** recently graduated from University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law. He is looking forward to getting involved in public international law, eventually reaching a position with the ICC or ICJ.

Mr. Thomann believes that the 20<sup>th</sup> century has taught us that mankind's potential for greatness can be surpassed by its capacity to do evil. A permanent and independent international criminal court is a necessary step towards a just and peaceful world. Daniel further believes that United States has always been at the forefront of global justice and law. These ends should not be ignored or, worse, under-minded for the sake of shortsighted political goals and fears.

Daniel is fluent in both English and Spanish and spent time in Uruguay, Argentina and Switzerland. He enjoys playing soccer, lacrosse, rugby, water polo and hockey, and enjoys reading and chess.



**Lisa Margaret Burger** is a second year law student at the Notre Dame Law School. She holds a BA in Political Science from University of Colorado in Boulder. Lisa is hoping to work as a public interest lawyer in the fields of either immigration or human rights law.

Ms. Burger is interested in the success of the ICC because of its potential to strengthen individual accountability in the protection of human rights globally. Lisa believes that as a world leader, it is important for the United States of America to act as a role model for all states. By supporting the ICC, the United States will demonstrate the importance of reinforcing human rights through the rule of law.

Ms. Burger has spent time in France, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Greece, Italy, and Kyrgyzstan. She enjoys photography, hiking, yoga and reading.



**Melissa Elwyn** is a recent graduate of Tulane School of Law of New Orleans, LA. She is pursuing an LLM degree in International Trade at Fordham School of Law in New York City.

Ms. Elwyn believes that the success of the ICC will symbolize the collective world support for the greater defense against the human rights violations of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. She states that it is our duty to mankind to assist in the creation of a court whose jurisdiction reaches all applicable parties. Ms. Elwyn further states that it is the responsibility of the US, as a world leader, to endorse the creation of such a court. Our nationals must accordingly be subjected to its jurisdiction.

Ms. Elwyn is fluent in French and conversational in Russian. She enjoys languages, tennis, running and art. Melissa traveled extensively through People's Republic of China, Belgium, France, New Zealand, Australia, Germany, Hong Kong and Singapore.



**Seher Khawaja** is a recent graduate of John Hopkins University, receiving a BA in International Studies and is a Chair of International Justice Subcommittee of ISC-ICC. Seher plans to pursue a graduate degree in law or international affairs.

Seher believes that leaders can hold power that sees very few limits and they cannot be trusted to learn from the past. As a result, world history has been tainted with unjustifiable acts against humanity. She is interested in the success of the ICC, because, in her opinion, it has the potential to set the building blocks that will build barriers to future ills like genocide and crimes against humanity. She further believes that, in international affairs, the US exploits countries, but it also helps them. Seher thinks that US needs to play an active role to maintain legitimacy in its foreign policy and to serve as a global example of diplomacy without a commitment to the ICC; American policy comes off as a tool of flawed power.

Ms. Khawaja traveled extensively through England, France, Pakistan and Australia. She is conversational in French and Urdu. Seher enjoys writing, film and photography.



**Agke S. Grow** is expecting to graduate from the Loyola Law School in Los Angeles, CA in December of 2004. He holds a BA in Journalism from University of La Verne, La Verne, CA. Upon his graduation from law school, Mr. Grow will be taking the California Bar Exam and applying for positions in public international and criminal law.

Mr. Grow believes that the ICC has the potential to make the world a better place for all of us and if the current US administration claims that the security of our country requires global stability, participation in the ICC is essential.

Mr. Grow is conversational in Spanish and in his spare time enjoys soccer, reading and art. He traveled through Spain, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Italy and Thailand.



**Maria Weydemuller** is currently pursuing a law degree at the University of California at Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law and is a Chair of Criminal Prosecution Subcommittee of ISC-ICC. Maria presently holds a Bachelor's degree in French and International Studies from Portland State University. Upon completion of her legal studies, Ms. Weydemuller plans to work in human rights organization on issues of discrimination.

Ms. Weydemuller is interested in the success of the ICC, because she believes that it will give a forum in the international sphere to allow for suits against private persons who have grossly violated human rights and strengthen the international community by forming stronger international legal system. Maria further believes that the U.S.'s participation in the ICC is important, because it "will give the ICC more global responsibility and legitimacy."

Maria traveled through France, Switzerland, Ireland and Netherlands, where she perfected her fluency in French. She enjoys soccer, swimming and reading.



**Nema Elsayed** is a recent graduate of the City College of New York with a B.A. in International Studies. Ms. Elsayed is presently pursuing a Master's degree in the same school in International Relations. Nema plans to eventually work for the ICC or the UN upon completion of her studies. Nema has recently joined the organization in the capacity of the Co-Chair of the Children's Rights Subcommittee of the ISC-ICC.

Ms. Elsayed is interested in the success of the ICC because she believes that "there must be a permanent Court to try war criminals and bring them to justice. Current policies of punishing criminal such as Saddam Hussein, through sanctions and war, punish entire countries, including millions of innocent civilians, while the dictators remain in power." As an American, Nema believes that "it is important for the U.S. to play an active role in the ICC, because it will show that the U.S. is serious about punishing people who commit unthinkable crimes against humanity.

Ms. Elsayed traveled extensively in Egypt where she perfected her knowledge of Arabic. Nema is also conversational in Spanish. In her free time, Ms. Elsayed enjoys swimming, roller-blading, ice-skating, reading and watching TV.

# THE INDEPENDENT STUDENT COALITION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

## ABOUT THE COALITION

The Independent Student Coalition for the International Criminal Court (ISC-ICC) is the only nationwide non-profit, non-governmental student organization in the United States working solely to educate the American public about the International Criminal Court (ICC). While we are members of the Washington Working Group for the ICC (WICC), the American NGO Coalition for the ICC (AMICC), and the International NGO Coalition for the ICC (CICC), we remain an independent organization pursuing our own activities. The membership of the ISC-ICC is open to undergraduate, graduate, post-graduate and law school students at colleges and universities across the United States, as well as young professionals. The primary functions of the ISC-ICC are to raise American public awareness of the ICC through academia and scholarship, to dispel myths about the Court circulated by its critics, and to ensure eventual US cooperation with and participation in the workings of the Court.

The ISC-ICC, as an institution, takes no position on issues aside from the International Criminal Court. We believe that American foreign policy is best served by active American participation in the International Criminal Court. The ISC-ICC firmly maintains that US sovereignty will not be compromised by American ratification of the Rome Statute. On the contrary, the United States, in playing an active role in the establishment of the International Criminal Court, will be able to shape the Court to meet its policy goals without sacrificing American commitments to international security. By engaging in these negotiations, the US has a unique opportunity to serve as a model for justice worldwide.

The ISC-ICC was founded by President Christina Hartman in Washington, DC in November 2000 as part of a successful effort to secure then-President Clinton's signature to the Rome Statute. Irina Kobre, Mohammed Rahman, William Lim, Elizabeth Trotter, Anna Astvatsaturova, Esti Tambay and Linda Rampertab were recruited soon afterward to serve on the Coalition's Executive Board. After 31 December 2000, when Ambassador David Scheffer signed the Rome Statute on behalf of the United States, the ISC-ICC refocused its mission toward grassroots efforts and public education. The growing coalition is focusing itself on establishing liaisons at college and university campuses across the United States. Ambassador Scheffer, no longer in government service, recently joined the ISC-ICC as a charter member of the organization's Advisory Board.

## PARTICIPATION IN NEGOTIATIONS

The ISC-ICC currently maintains a consistent presence at the Assembly of States' Parties (ASP) meetings. The ASP is the governing body for the Court, and negotiations for the ASP have been held at the United Nations since the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court was entered into force on 1 July 2002. In the past, the ISC-ICC participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Commissions for the ICC, which were held at the United Nations following the Rome Conference.

Meetings of the Preparatory Commission were held to prepare for the Court's successful establishment and future operations. American students from across the country have participated in negotiations for the Court at the United Nations through the auspices of the ISC-ICC. Representing the next generation of American leaders, the ISC-ICC expects to continue to participate in negotiations when the Assembly of States' Parties meetings move to The Hague in 2004.

## BACKGROUND ON THE COURT

The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established on 11 April 2002, and the Rome Statute establishing the Court was entered into force on 1 July 2002. The ICC is a permanent court that will investigate and bring to justice individuals who commit the most serious violations of international humanitarian law: the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and once defined, the crime of aggression.

The ICC is a global institution with an international jurisdiction that extends only to those countries, which are parties to the Rome Statute establishing the Court. The jurisdiction of the ICC complements national legal systems, and the Court can only step in when countries are unable or unwilling to try criminals in their own national legal systems, for crimes under the jurisdiction of the Court.

The ICC is headquartered at in the Netherlands at The Hague, with 18 judges that have been elected by the Assembly of States' Parties, the governing body of the Court. The chief and deputy prosecutors will be elected at the United Nations this April by a majority of nations that have ratified the Rome Statute. Only nations that have ratified the Rome Statute may contribute judges and prosecutors. Unlike the International Court of Justice, which only allows states to bring suits against other states, the ICC will have the ability to try individuals. Unlike the Rwandan and Yugoslavian War Crimes Tribunals, the jurisdiction of the ICC will not be limited chronologically

or geographically; however, the Court will not be retroactive and may only try crimes taking place after 1 July 2002.

## **THE ROME CONFERENCE**

On 15 June 1998, delegates from 160 countries assembled in Rome, Italy for the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court. On 17 July 1998, after five weeks of intense negotiations, 120 nations overwhelmingly voted in favor of the Statute to establish a permanent International Criminal Court to try individuals for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, and aggression. Only seven nations opposed the measure, including Iraq, China, Israel and the United States. The Court was established after the 60<sup>th</sup> ratification of the Rome Statute. There are 139 signatories to the Rome Statute; however, both the United States and Israel have informed the United Nations Secretariat that they have no intentions to ratify the Rome Statute or abide by their signatures to the Statute, thus effectively nullifying their signatures. The signatories include all of the United States' NATO allies and numerous other nations. As of 8 March 2003, eighty-nine countries have ratified or acceded to the Rome Statute.

## **AN UNPRECEDENTED MANEUVER**

On 31 December 2000, less than 12 hours before the deadline, President Clinton authorized Ambassador David Scheffer to sign the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court on behalf of the United States.

On 6 May 2002, the United States, under the direction of the Bush Administration, took the unprecedented step in international law of nullifying their signature to the Rome Statute. The US effectively walked away from future negotiations, abdicating its role as a leader in promoting international human rights and the rule of law. The US Congress has even passed legislation, popularly criticized as the "Hague Invasion Act," prohibiting official cooperation with the Court and authorizing the "invasion" of The Hague to prevent the Court from exercising its right to investigate and prosecute crimes that involve American officials or key American allies

The United States has been engaged in a campaign to undermine the effectiveness of the Court through pursuing so-called "Article 98" Agreements which would exclude not only the American soldiers but the American officials and other "appurtenant" American personnel from prosecution by the Court. Only a few nations so far have signed these types of agreements and none of the strong supporters of the Court were persuaded to sign such agreements. By taking such a hostile position towards the Court, the Bush Administration accomplishes nothing

while weakening the norms of international law. Though President Bush may seek to exempt US personnel from ICC jurisdiction, undermining the ICC will hardly put the States' Parties to the Rome Statute in an accommodating mood.

Finally, the Bush administration chose not to participate in meetings of the Assembly of States' Parties, thus effectively negating any potential influence that the United States may have had over the course of the Court's negotiations and operations. President Bush has also effectively barred Americans from becoming ICC judges or prosecutors, thus making true the entirely deceptive argument that the ICC is a "foreign" court.

## **THE NEED FOR THE ICC**

"Never again" was the communal vow after World War II; the world must never see another Holocaust. Yet 50 years later, war in Bosnia, genocide in Rwanda, and the death of Pol Pot before he was tried for his crimes, all demonstrate that the global community has failed to uphold its promise. Warlords and dictators plan and commit mass rapes, extrajudicial executions, and other gross violations of international human rights and with almost total impunity. An estimated 14 million civilians have died in war-related deaths since Nuremberg.

Until the International Criminal Court was established this past year, the world's main recourse to the most serious atrocities committed against humanity was to impose sanctions, embargoes, or very rarely, use collective military force. These blunt instruments often hurt innocent civilians more than the offending individuals. Only by holding individuals accountable for violations of international law will the global community be able to deal effectively with the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of concern to the international community. This is crucial both to aid present victims and to deter future criminals.

In countries where no courts exist that are capable of dealing with individuals violating international humanitarian law, the International Criminal Court could step in, if jurisdiction was determined. The ICC will deter future dictators from killing their own citizens. The existence of the ICC will greatly benefit the maintenance of international peace. United Nations peacekeepers can sometimes stop wholesale slaughter by placing themselves between the warring sides. However, as we have seen in Somalia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Haiti, and elsewhere, the hatred that fuels fighting does not go away once the shooting stops. The cycles of violence continue so long as the people involved feel that justice has not been served.

For more information on the Independent Student Coalition for the International Criminal Court, please contact Christina Hartman at [Christina@isc-icc.org](mailto:Christina@isc-icc.org) or visit our website at [www.isc-icc.org](http://www.isc-icc.org). (Last updated 8 March 2003).