

Contents

<i>Foreword</i>	vii
<i>Table of Abbreviations</i>	xv
<i>Note on Case Titles</i>	xix
Introduction	1
Part I – The Defendant in International Criminal Proceedings	
I. Methodology	3
II. The Objects of Comparison	5
1. National Criminal Procedures	5
2. International Criminal Procedures	7
3. International Human Rights Law	9
I. Can There Be Proceedings (in the Defendant's Presence) at All?	13
A. The Absolute Ban on Proceedings against Deceased Defendants	14
I. Domestic Criminal Procedures	14
II. Requirements Deriving from Human Rights Law	15
III. International Criminal Procedure	15
IV. Conclusion	18
B. Fitness of the Defendant to Stand Trial	18
I. Domestic Criminal Procedures	19
1. Germany	19
2. France	22
3. The United States	22
II. Requirements Deriving from Human Rights Law	25
1. The European Convention	25
2. The International Covenant and the Inter-American and African Systems	26
III. International Criminal Procedure	27
1. The <i>Ad hoc</i> Tribunals	27
2. The International Criminal Court	33
3. The Special Court for Sierra Leone	34
4. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon	35
IV. Conclusions	36
C. Proceedings in the Absence of the Defendant	36
I. Domestic Criminal Procedures	37
1. Germany	37

Contents

2. France	40
3. The United States	41
II. Requirements Deriving from Human Rights Law	43
1. The European Convention	43
2. The International Covenant	45
3. The Inter-American and African Systems	46
III. International Criminal Procedure	46
1. The <i>Ad hoc</i> Tribunals	46
2. The International Criminal Court	52
3. The Special Court for Sierra Leone	55
4. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon	57
IV. Conclusions	59
1. True <i>in absentia</i> Proceedings	59
2. Proceedings Conducted Partially in the Absence of the Defendant	61
2. The Position of the Defendant in the Trial	63
A. Position vis-à-vis Counsel	63
I. National Criminal Procedures	64
1. Germany	64
2. France	67
3. The United States	68
II. Requirements Deriving from Human Rights Law	70
1. The European Convention	70
2. The International Covenant	72
3. The Inter-American and African Systems	73
III. International Criminal Procedure	74
1. The <i>Ad hoc</i> Tribunals	74
2. The International Criminal Court	82
3. The Special Court for Sierra Leone	83
4. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon	87
IV. Conclusions	89
B. Position vis-à-vis the Court	90
I. National Criminal Procedures	93
1. Germany	93
2. France	99
3. The United States	102
II. Requirements Deriving from Human Rights Law	107
1. The European Convention	107
2. The International Covenant and the Inter-American and African Systems	109
III. International Criminal Procedure	109
1. The <i>Ad hoc</i> Tribunals	109
2. The International Criminal Court	127

Contents

3. The Special Court for Sierra Leone	130
4. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon	133
IV. Conclusion	135
C. Ability to Make Statements	136
I. National Criminal Procedures	136
1. Germany	136
2. France	138
3. United States	139
II. Requirements Deriving from Human Rights Law	140
1. The European Convention	140
2. The International Covenant and the Inter-American and African Systems	141
III. International Criminal Procedure	141
1. The <i>Ad hoc</i> Tribunals	141
2. The International Criminal Court	145
3. The Special Court for Sierra Leone	146
4. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon	149
IV. Conclusion	149
3. The Position of the Defendant in Developments Alongside the Trial	151
I. National Criminal Proceedings	151
1. Germany	151
2. France	155
3. United States	157
II. Requirements Deriving from Human Rights Law	160
1. The European Convention	160
2. The International System	162
3. The Inter-American and African Systems	163
III. International Criminal Proceedings	164
1. The <i>Ad hoc</i> Tribunals	164
2. The International Criminal Court	175
3. The Special Court for Sierra Leone	184
4. The Special Tribunal for Lebanon	189
IV. Conclusion	192
4. Summary	193
I. The Courts' Access to the Case – Fitness, Absence, Detention	193
II. The Courts' <i>Privileged</i> Access to the Case – Conditions of Detention or Release	194
III. The Struggle in the Courtroom	194
1. The Standard Case	194
2. Particularly Cooperative Defendants	195
3. Particularly Active Defendants	195

Contents

Part II: Between Impunity and Show Trials? – Between Law and Historiography

5. The Relationship between Criminal Trials and Historiography	199
I. Do Criminal Courts Write History?	200
II. Do Criminal Cases Lead to Bad History?	202
III. Another Angle: Does History-Writing Lead to Bad Trials?	203
6. Tracing the Influence of Historiography on the Law	206
I. Introduction	206
II. The Aspects in Which Differences Arise	207
1. The Courts' Access to the Historiographic Opportunity Presented by the Case – Fitness, Absence, Detention	207
2. The Courts' Privileged Role in the Historiographic Debate – Conditions of Detention or Release	208
3. The Struggle Over Historiography as Conducted in the Courtroom	208
III. A Close Look at Some of the Decisions and Provisions	209
1. Negotiated Justice at the ICTY – Historiographically Valuable Guilty Pleas Given Particular Weight	209
2. The Special Court for Sierra Leone and the Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission: Struggles over Who Gets to Write History	212
3. Trials <i>in absentia</i> at the Special Tribunal for Lebanon: Pre-Judgments of the History Written into the Statute	214
4. Reforms of the Rules in Response to Changing Historiographic Needs	216
5. Changed Interpretation of the Rules Based on Changing Historiographic Needs	217
IV. A Close Look at Some Decisions Touching Several Aspects – 'Problem Defendants'	217
1. Self-Representation and Absence of the Defendant – <i>Barayagwiza, Gbao</i>	218
2. Self-Representation, Dangers to the Defendant's Health, and Presence – <i>Slobodan Milošević</i>	220
3. Self-Representation, Rendering Oneself Unfit to Stand Trial, and Presence – <i>Šešelj</i>	226
V. Explanations by Courts and Their Supporters	229
1. Access to the Historiographic Material	229
2. Privileged Access to the Historiographic Material	232
3. Particularly Cooperative Defendants	233
4. 'Problem Defendants'	234
Conclusion	237
Bibliography	239
Index	247