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O
n March 26, 2001, the Washington College of Law (WCL) and the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) co-sponsored a conference at WCL entitled “The Pinochet Precedent: Individual Accountability for International Crimes.” The conference addressed various legal obstacles encountered in the struggle to bring former Chilean dictator General Augusto Pinochet to justice, and to suggest new approaches for lawyers and human rights defenders in ongoing and future proceedings against individuals accused of violations of international criminal law. Among the conference participants were WCL Dean and Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law Co-Director Claudio Grossman, and WCL Professors and Center Co-Directors Richard J. Wilson, Robert Goldman, and Diane Orentlicher. WCL Professor Michael Tigar also participated, along with 15 other lawyers and human rights defenders who traveled from across the United States and from as far as Senegal and Argentina.

The introductory panel discussion outlined the historical and political events leading up to the 1973 coup in Chile and subsequent legal proceedings against Pinochet. Juan E. Garcés, the leading attorney in the Spanish case against Pinochet, opened the panel with a chilling personal account of the coup, a day on which late Chilean President Salvador Allende asked Garcés to take refuge in an embassy because “someone needed to live to tell the history of that day.” U.S. attorney Samuel Buffone spoke next. In 1976 he and Professor Michael Tigar brought a successful civil suit against the Chilean government for the deaths of Orlando Letelier, former ambassador to the United States and Defense Minister under President Allende, and Ronni Moffitt, a U.S. citizen and development assistant at IPS. In describing the Letelier-Moffitt case as an “uphill battle,” Mr. Buffone explained that 25 years ago, the prevalent belief was that Pinochet was beyond the reach of the law because, as a former head of state, he had sovereign immunity for acts committed during his regime. At that time, the concept of universal jurisdiction—the legal principle by which any country can prosecute certain international crimes, regardless of the nationality of the parties or the locus of the crime—was neither sufficiently developed nor commonly understood. In the wake of Spain’s request to extradite Pinochet from Britain for international law violations committed during his dictatorship, the import of universal jurisdiction has gained increased recognition.

The second panel discussed lessons learned from other universal jurisdiction cases, including the recent case against Hissène Habré, the former dictator of Chad. Human Rights Watch Advocacy Director Reed Brody opened the panel analyzing a human rights cliché—“[i]f you kill one person, you go to jail; if you kill 20, you go to an insane asylum; but if you kill 20,000 people, you get invited to a peace conference”—to the Habré case. Habré, who fled to Senegal after losing power, allegedly murdered an estimated 40,000 Chadians and tortured an estimated 200,000 people. Plaintiffs represented by Mr. Brody and Pascale Kambale, who also participated in the conference, brought charges against Habré in March 2001. The Senegalese Cour de Cassation has dismissed the case for lack of jurisdiction.

Mr. Kambale commented on why the Habré case ultimately failed. First, Mr. Kambale blamed the lawyers’ inability to persuade the court of public opinion that Habré had in fact committed the atrocious crimes alleged. Second, he cautioned that Africa needs to train its human rights lawyers to become more proactive in bringing alleged human rights violators to justice, rather than waiting for national governments to bring suits. Third, Mr.

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Diego Rodríguez-Pinzón, Visiting Professor and Co-Director of the Center’s Inter-American Digest Project, lectured at a seminar entitled “Military Operations in the Framework of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law,” held in Santa Fe de Bogotá, Colombia, on March 26, 2001, for all high officers of the Colombian military. The lecture focused on the domestic implementation of human rights obligations, and the international, state, and individual responsibility arising from violations of these international standards. From March 26-28, 2001, he also participated, along with Claudia Martin, Visiting Professor and Co-Director of the Center’s Digest Project, in a training workshop for human rights professors in Bogotá, Colombia. The event was part of WCL’s joint project entitled “Human Rights Legal Education Partnership,” designed to enhance the academic capacity of human rights training in Colombia.

Herman Schwartz, Professor of Law and Co-Director of the Center, proposed changes to the Armenian Constitution. During the spring of 2001, he became Chair of the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty.