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FROM NUREMBERG TO THE HAGUE: THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE. EDITED BY PHILIPPE SANDS. CAMBRIDGE: CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 2003. Pp. xiii + 192. £40.00 hardcover, £14.99 paper.

BY NANCY CLARIDGE

In the Spring of 2002, the Wiener Library, the world's oldest Holocaust memorial institution, the Matrix Chambers, and University College London's Centre for International Courts and Tribunals, organized a series of five public lectures examining the evolution of international criminal justice from its post-World War II origins.

The lectures published in *From Nuremberg to the Hague* raise a number of political, legal, and cultural questions on the delivery of international justice and provide an accessible and provocative look at international human rights law and international humanitarian law.

In the first lecture, Professor Richard Overy examines the origins of international law in the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals. Overy explains that the Nuremberg experiment, while fraught with logistical obstacles, lay a foundation for the contemporary law on war crimes and conventions on human rights. Andrew Clapham, a professor of Public International Law, describes how the substantive norms of international law have been influenced by the principles of complexity, complicity, and complementarity that were developed and applied in the Nuremberg trials. The third lecture, given by the book's editor, Phillippe Sands, a Professor of Laws and Director of the Centre for International Courts and Tribunals at University College London argues that the 1998 House of Lords decision in *Pinochet* was a landmark because of its emphasis on the jurisdiction of national courts to prosecute the most serious international crimes. In the fourth lecture in the series, Professor James Crawford looks at the underlying issues that arose during the process of drafting the Rome Statute, which established the International Criminal Court. After examining the institutional problem, the rule of law problem, and the problem of acceptability of a universal international criminal court, Crawford offers two broad solutions to establishing an international criminal court. In the final lecture, Cherie Booth, a member of the Matrix Chambers, examines the experiences of the International Criminal Tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda and discusses the prospects that the International Criminal Court holds for the idea of women's justice, as well as the contribution it will make to criminal justice more generally.
