

Genocide Charges against the State of Israel: Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Tribunal

By [Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission \(KLWCC\)](#)
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Theme: [Crimes against Humanity](#), [Law and Justice](#)

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TRIBUNAL HEARING AGAINST ISRAEL AND YARON TO COMMENCE

KUALA LUMPUR, 19 November 2013 - The Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Tribunal (KLWCT) will be hearing genocide and war crimes charges against the State of Israel and Amos Yaron, a retired Israeli army general from November 20 to 25, 2013 in Kuala Lumpur.

This is the first time that genocide charges will be heard against the State of Israel and theretired Israeli army general in compliance with due legal process. The Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission (KLWCC), having received complaints from victims from Palestine (Gaza and West Bank) and the Sabra - Shatila refugee camps in Lebanon, in 2012, investigated these complaints resulting in the institution of formal charges against the accused.

The suffering of the Palestinian people have been well documented over the decades without any legal recourse being open to these people. Legal obstacles are placed in their path denying them the right to be heard. The international community too has failed to recognise their fundamental human right to be heard. The KLWCC founded in 2008 was established to fill this void and act as a peoples' initiative to provide an avenue for such victims to file their complaints and let them have their day in a court of law.

Witnesses are scheduled to testify against the accused during the course of the tribunal hearing. Eyewitnesses of the Sabra - Shatila massacre will be testifying at the hearing and one of them include prominent surgeon and author Dr Ang Swee Chai. Other witnesses at the hearing will also include those from Gaza during the Operation Cast Lead 1 that resulted in the loss of numerous civilian lives and destruction of property where even children were victims. Expert witness Paola Manduca, a retired Professor at University of Genoa, Italy who is an expert Geneticist will testify on the impact of weapons on reproductive health arising from the attacks in Gaza, especially to children. There will also be witnesses from the West Bank to testify on alleged Israeli state violence and atrocities against the Palestinian people.

The charge against the State of Israel for the Crime of Genocide and War Crimes, is as follows:

From 1948 and continuing to date, the State of Israel (hereafter 'the Defendant') carried out against the Palestinian people a series of acts namely killing, causing serious bodily harm and deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about physical destruction.

The conduct of the Defendant was carried out with the intention of destroying in whole or in part the Palestinian people. These acts were carried out as part of a manifest pattern of similar conduct against the Palestinian people. These acts were carried out by the Defendant through the instrumentality of its representatives and agents.

Such conduct constitutes the Crime of Genocide under international law including the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide 1948 ('the Genocide Convention') in particular Article II and punishable under Article III of the said Convention. It also constitutes the crime of genocide as stipulated in Article 10 of the Charter of the Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission.

Such conduct by the Defendant as an occupying power also violates customary international law as embodied in the Hague Convention of 1907 Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

Such conduct also constitutes War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity under international law.

The charge against Amos Yaron for War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, and Genocide is as follows:

The defendant Amos Yaron perpetrated War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, and Genocide in his capacity as the Commanding Israeli General in military control of the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Israeli occupied Lebanon in September of 1982 when he knowingly facilitated and permitted the large-scale Massacre of the Residents of those two camps in violation of the Hague Regulations on Land Warfare of 1907; the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; the 1948 Genocide Convention; the Nuremberg Charter (1945), the Nuremberg Judgment (1946), and the Nuremberg Principles (1950); customary international law, 'jus cogens', the Laws of War, and International Humanitarian Law.

The judges of the Tribunal will be headed by retired Malaysian Federal Court judge Tan Sri Dato Lamin bin Haji Mohd Yunus Lamin, who also served as an *ad litem* judge at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Republic of Yugoslavia. The other judges in the Tribunal include notable names such as Tunku Sofiah Jewa, practising lawyer and author of numerous publications on International Law, Prof Salleh Buang, former Federal Counsel in the Attorney-General Chambers and prominent author, and Prof Emeritus Datuk Dr Shad Saleem Faruqi, prominent academic and professor of law, Dato' Shaari Yusof, former Appeal Court judge, Mr John Philpot, a senior litigation lawyer from Canada and Tunku Intan Mainura from the Faculty of Law, UiTM and a specialist in international law.

The Tribunal will adjudicate and evaluate the evidence presented as in any court of law. The judges of the Tribunal must be satisfied that the charges are proven beyond reasonable doubt and deliver a reasoned judgement.

In the event the tribunal convicts any of the accused, the only sanction is that the name of the guilty will be entered in the Commission's Register of War Criminals and publicised worldwide. The tribunal is a tribunal of conscience and a peoples' initiative.

The prosecution for the trial will be led by Prof Gurdial S Nijar, prominent law professor and author of several law publications and Tan Sri Dato' Sri Abdul Aziz Bin Abdul Rahman, senior barrister, and assisted by a team of lawyers.

The prosecution acts on behalf the Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission (KLWCC) which initiated the procedure against the State of Israel. The KLWCC is integrated by both Malaysian and foreign members. Among the foreign members of the Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission (KLWCC) present in the Kuala Lumpur hearings against the State of Israel are: Dr. Denis Halliday, former Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations and Professor Michel Chossudovsky, Director of the Centre for Research on Globalization (CRG).

The trial is open to the public and will be held on November 20-25, 2013 at the premises of the Kuala Lumpur Foundation to Criminalise War (KLFCW) at 88, Jalan Perdana, Kuala Lumpur.

[For further information, please contact](#)

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About Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission (KLWCC)

The KLFCW established the Kuala Lumpur War Crimes Commission (The Commission), to investigate cases of war crimes that have been neglected by established institutions such as the International Criminal Court. The Commission seeks to influence world opinion on the illegality of wars and occupation undertaken by major Western powers.

The aim of The Commission is thereby to hold perpetrators of war crimes accountable for their actions especially when relevant international judicial organs fail to do so.

The Commission

The commission's function is to:

i) receive complaints from any victim(s) of any conflict on:

- (a) Crimes against peace
- (b) Crimes against humanity
- (c) Crimes of genocide
- (d) War crimes

ii) investigate the same and prepare a report of its findings. To further call for more evidence or where The Commission is satisfied to recommend prosecution

The Legal Team

The legal team's aim is to present the complaints of victim(s) of any conflict and to act on the recommendation of The Commission's report and to frame charges and prosecute accused person(s).

The Tribunal

The Tribunal shall adjudicate on the charges filed against the accused person(s) The applicable standard of proof shall be beyond reasonable doubt.

About the Kuala Lumpur Foundation to Criminalise War (KLFCW)

Malaysia's fourth Prime Minister Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad founded the Kuala Lumpur Foundation to Criminalise War (KLFCW), a non-governmental organisation established under the laws of Malaysia on 12 March 2007.

The main objectives of the Foundation, as stated in its Statutes are, inter alia:

1. To undertake all necessary measures and initiatives to criminalise war and energise peace;
2. To provide relief, assistance and support to individuals and communities who are suffering from the effects of war and armed conflict wherever occurring and without discrimination on the grounds of nationality, racial origin, religion, belief, age, gender or other forms of impermissible differentiations;
3. To promote the education of individuals and communities suffering from the effects of war or armed conflict;
4. To foster schemes for the relief of human suffering occasioned by war or armed conflict;
5. To provide for mechanisms or procedures in attainment of the above purposes.

"WHY is it that the murder of one man is considered a criminal act whereas the killing of hundreds of thousands of innocent people committed in wars, is not considered so? -Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad

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