

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Chronology – Historical Landmarks

The dates in direct relation to the history of the Izieu children's home or the Maison d'Izieu are highlighted in grey.

6th April 1944

Izieu roundup

23rd July to 15th August 1945

Marshall Pétain trial for treason and conspiracy with the enemy.

8th August 1945

The London Agreement and Charter of the International Military tribunal define the notion of Crimes against humanity.

18th October 1945 to 1st October 1946

Nuremberg trial in front of the International Military Tribunal. Judges from Great-Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union try 22 defendants accused of war crimes, crimes against the peace and -for the first time- for Crimes against humanity. The international tribunal imposes 19 sentences, 12 of them death sentences.

19th January 1946

Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East promulgated by General MacArthur.

3rd May 1946 to 12th November 1948

Tokio trial. Eleven judges try 28 Japanese criminals for war crimes, crimes against peace and Crimes against humanity.

9th December 1948

The United Nations General assembly passes the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

11th April to 14th August 1961

Adolf Eichmann trial in Jerusalem.

Loi du 26 décembre 1964 [Law of the 26th December 1964]

Crimes against humanity are imprescriptible in France.

26th November 1968 and 25th January 1974:

- United Nations Convention on the Non-applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (26th November 1968).
- European Convention on the Non-applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (25th January 1974).

Not willing to make war crimes imprescriptible France does not sign the conventions.

4th July 1987

Klaus Barbie is sentenced in Lyon for Crimes against humanity.

1989

Fall of the Berlin Wall and the Romanian dictator Ceausescu.

25th May 1993

The United Nations Security Council creates the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague (Netherlands).

1st Mars 1994

Entry into force of the new French penal code. It includes Crimes against humanity.

6th April 1994

Beginning of the genocide against the Tutsi in Ruanda.

20th April 1994

Paul Touvier is sentenced in Versailles for his complicity in Crimes against humanity.

24th April 1994

Inauguration of the Izieu Memorial Museum by the French president François Mitterand.

8th November 1994

The United Nations Security Council creates the International Criminal Tribunal for Ruanda in Arusha (Tanzania).

2nd April 1998

Maurice Papon is sentenced in Bordeaux for his complicity in Crimes against humanity.

17th July 1998

Adoption of the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court.

16th October 1998

Arrest of general Pinochet (Chilean dictator) in London on demand of a Spanish judge.

3rd July 2001

Opening of the trial against Slobodan Milosevic (Serbian dictator) in The Hague.

11th March 2003

Installation of the International Criminal Court in The Hague.

22nd July 2008

Arrest of Radovan Karadzic, former president of the entity "Republika Srpska" (so-called Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina) pursued for the Srebrenica massacre.

26th January 2009

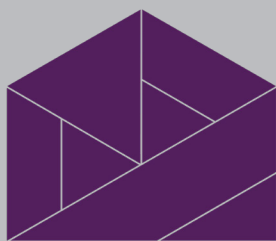
First hearing of the judgement chamber of the International Criminal Court (case of Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, Democratic Republic of the Congo).

9th August 2010

French law adapting criminal law to the institution of the International Criminal Court.

26th May 2011

Arrest of Ratko Mladic; former commander of the so-called Republika Srpska's army, pursued for the Srebrenica massacre.



MÉMORIAL DES ENFANTS JUIFS EXTERMINÉS

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