"Dünya Adalet Günü" kutlandı, fakat Dünyada ne kadar adalet var?
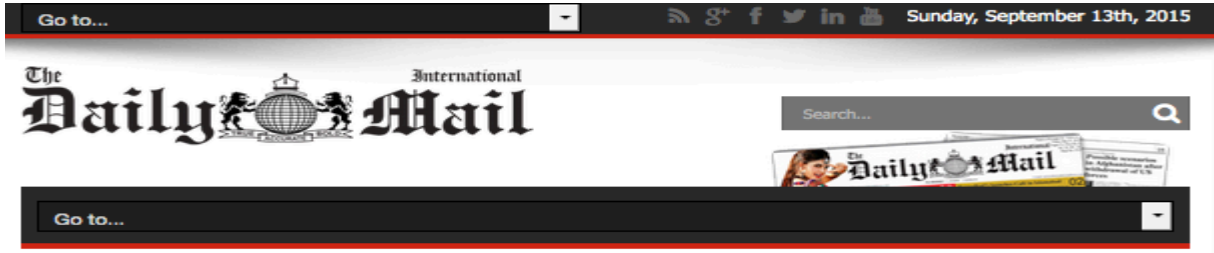
How much justice is there in the world?

By: Harun Yahya   in Harun Yahya   0

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Yet another 'World Day for International Justice' has gone by while war, conflict, oppression and injustice prevail across the world and crimes against humanity know no bounds. The vital importance of the concept of justice remains on the agenda at a time in which a great majority of crimes and injustices go unpunished, and deep state actors around the world commit severe and widespread crimes against humanity or else prepare the ground for such crimes and even incite them.

The International Criminal Court, whose establishment was agreed to at a U.N. conference held in the Italian capital, Rome, on July 17th, 1998, was born as the result of just such an aspiration for justice. July 17th is now celebrated every year as 'World Day for International Justice.'

The International Criminal Court, which was established under the founding "Rome Statute" agreement, began working on March 11th, 2003. In contrast to temporary courts set up to deal with specific events (such as the post-WWII Nuremburg Tribunals, the Former Yugoslavia International Criminal Court or the Rwanda International Criminal Court), this court is the first permanent criminal court in the world.

The court's purview covers areas such as war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity. The court adopts the principle of making sure that those who commit such crimes do not go unpunished and ensuring universal justice. In addition, it is regarded as the only mechanism in the world authorized to follow up such crimes.

However, the International Criminal Court goes no further than being symbolic, albeit well-intentioned. Its effectiveness in preventing the countless serious crimes against humanity committed since the day it started work and in bringing the perpetrators before the law has been very limited. Since the establishment of the court, millions of innocent civilians, men, women and children have been savagely slaughtered, injured or subjected to torture and rape or forced from their homes. However, the main and most fanatical perpetrators of such crimes have never been brought to face justice.

Let us take a look at Syria, where crimes against humanity have been most intensive in recent years. Ever since 2011, the war crimes and crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Assad regime and the unprecedented slaughter and torture of the innocent civilian population have been proven over and over with documents and statements from witnesses by the U.N. and human rights organizations. Reports contain detailed descriptions from victims and witnesses of attacks by the regime using chemical weapons and continuous barrel bombs, making no allowances for babies, women, children or the elderly, and of their terrible consequences.

Photographs delivered to the opposition by the police officer code-named 'Caesar,' whose job was to record the images of the corpses brought to hospitals, constitute the most concrete evidence of the situation. These 55,000 photos of 11,000 individuals confirmed how victims had their hands and feet tied and were systematically tortured by the regime forces, and

Savaşların, çatışmaların, zulüm ve haksızlıkların dünya çapında tüm şiddetiyle sürdüğü, insanlık suçlarının sınır tanımadığı bugünlerde yeni bir 'Uluslararası Adalet Günü' daha geride kaldı. Suçların, haksızlıkların büyük bölümünün cezasız ve karşılıksız kaldığı, dünyadaki derin devletlerin yaygın ve ileri düzeydeki insanlık suçlarını işlediği ya da bu suçlara zemin hazırladığı, hatta kışkırttığı böyle bir dönemde 'adalet' kavramının hayati önemi bir kez daha gündemde.

Daily Mail'in 13 Eylül 2015 tarihli sayısında Harun Yahya'nın ""Dünya Adalet Günü" kutlandı, fakat Dünyada ne kadar adalet var?" başlıklı makalesi yayınlandı.

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