The Rome Statute for the International Criminal Court ('ICC') provides that nationals from states not party to the Statute may, in certain circumstances, be prosecuted by the ICC. Some non-party states vehemently object to the fact that the ICC, a treaty body, can exercise jurisdiction in situations where the state of nationality has not consented to the terms of the treaty. While the source of the ICC’s jurisdiction is the Rome Statute, the Statute on its own does not provide a legal justification for the scope of the Court’s jurisdiction. This thesis A criminal case involves a governmental decision—whether state or federal—to prosecute someone (named as a defendant) for violating society’s laws. The law establishes a moral minimum and does so especially in the area of criminal laws: if you break a criminal law, you can lose your freedom (in jail) or your life (if you are convicted of a capital offense). Some of the basic differences between civil law and criminal law cases are illustrated in Table 1.1 Differences between Civil and Criminal Cases. Plaintiff brings case; defendant must answer or lose by default. Hints on Advocacy. Intended for Practitioners in Civil and Criminal Courts, With Suggestions as to Opening a Case Examination, Re-Examination, Reply, Conduct of a Prosecution and of a Defense, Etc., And Illustrative Cases. by Richard Harris. In revising this admirable work of an English barrister, while discarding matter inapplicable to our system of practice, I have carefully avoided the exclusion of anything of value to the American reader. Seeking to further promote its utility to our young advocates, I have added four new chapters treating respectively of American Forensic Oratory, Ethics of Advocacy, This Honorable Court, and Gentlemen of the Jury. In Chapter IV.