ADC-ICTY Newsletter, Issue 10

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ICTY Cases

Cases in Pre-trial

Haradinaj et al. (IT-04-84)

Cases at Trial

Đorđević (IT-05-87/1)

Gotovina et al. (IT-06-90)

Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

Perišić (IT-04-81)

Prlić et al. (IT-04-74)

Šešelj (IT-03-67)

Stanišić & Simatović (IT-03-69)

Tolimir (IT-05-88/2)

Župljanin and Stanišić (IT-08-91)

Cases on Appeal

Lukić & Lukić (IT-98-32/1)

Popović et al. (IT-05-88)

Šainović et al. (IT-05-87)

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ICTY News

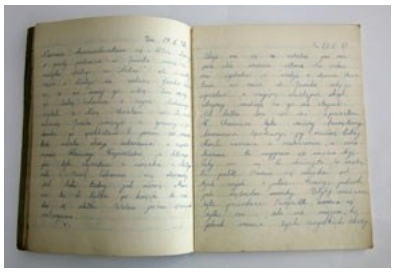
* The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia or the Association of Defence Counsel Practicing before the ICTY.

Prosecutor v. Šešelj (IT-03-67)

Vojislav Šešelj

On Monday, March 7 2011, the Rule 98bis hearing commenced as planned, with Vojislav Šešelj's submissions. The Prosecution's submission followed on Tuesday and Wednesday, the Accused delivered his closing remarks. The Chamber has yet to announce the date on which the oral decision will be rendered on a possible acquittal of the Accused on any of the counts charged in the indictment.

In addition, on March 7, the Chamber decided by majority to admit into evidence the thirteen excerpts from the Mladić diaries, tendered by the Office of the Prosecutor in July 2010, having accepted conclusions of an expert report on the documents' authenticity. However, the Presiding Judge Antonetti has dissented from the decision. Judge Antonetti argued the inadmissibility of the Mladić diaries for three reasons. Firstly, he raised the question of the authenticity of the diaries, namely the possibility of later additions and the evaluation methodology or lack thereof, adopted by the Prosecution. Secondly, the unexplained delay in disclosure by the Prosecution of some of the notebooks found during the initial search of Mladić's quarters warranted, in Judge Antonetti's opinion, a denial of their admission for untimely filing. The Presiding Judge stated that the Office of the Prosecutor only disclosed the documents at the moment of closing the Prosecution's case in chief. Eventually, Judge Antonetti questioned in his dissenting opinion the added value of the documents to merit a last moment admission in the interest of justice. In particular, he discussed the relevance of the documents to the case, their informative value and their substitutability by evidence already admitted. At last, Judge Antonetti recalled the so-far generous stance of the Chambers towards the Prosecution's motions for evidence admission, including the recent "Bar table" motion through which a substantial amount of evidence had been admitted (Decision of 23 December 2010, on Prosecution's second motion for admission of evidence from the bar table and for an amendment to the 65ter exhibit list) without summoning any witnesses or cross-examination related to the documents' contents.



The proceedings in Vojislav Šešelj's second case of contempt of the court, suspended on 22 February 2011, remain pending.

Prosecutor v. Radovan Karadžić (IT-95-5/18-I)

On 15 March 2011, Prosecution witness Anthony Banbury took the stand in the trial of Radovan Karadžić. Banbury served with the UN in the former Yugoslavia from April 1994 until the end of the conflict. He first served as a Civil Affairs Officer in the UNPROFOR Headquarters in Sarajevo, later worked as an assistant to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Yasushi Akashi and is currently UN Assistant Secretary-General for field support.

While serving at the UNPROFOR Headquarters, Banbury frequently attended meetings with Karadžić and other political leaders from both the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Serb sides. The notes he kept at these meetings were admitted into evidence by the Chamber. In his testimony, Banbury discussed key issues such as alleged ethnic cleansing in Banja Luka, Bijeljina and Sanski Most and civilian targeting during the siege of Sarajevo. He described the deplorable living conditions in Sarajevo during the war, noting that anyone "could be killed at any moment". He also discussed the restrictions on the freedom of movement of UNPROFOR forces, which made providing humanitarian assistance difficult on which "many civilians throughout Bosnia were wholly or largely reliant".

Anthony Banbury

In cross-examination, Karadžić argued that Banbury's observations were based largely on his own beliefs, rather than on asserted facts. He also argued that some of the shellings and other incidents discussed by Banbury had been greatly exaggerated in the Muslim media, a fact which had influenced UNPROFOR's decision to call for NATO airstrikes against the Serb side. Karadžić also presented a report written by UN General Bertrand De Lapresle, which made Bosnian Muslim forces responsible for attacks in the Gorazde region. Karadžić concluded his cross-examination on 17 March and witness Nedjeljko Prstojevic returned to the stand.

In procedural matters, the Trial Chamber has ruled to suspend the trial for a further two weeks, bringing the entire suspension period up to eight weeks. This decision was made in light of the huge volume of disclosed material pursuant to Rule 68 that the Accused must review. The suspension period is due to commence on 21 March, with the trial resuming on 23 May 2011.

Biljana Plavšić was sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment on 27 February 2003, after she had plead guilty in October 2002 to count 3 of the Indictment, which alleges that between 1 July 1991 and 30 December 1992, the Accused acting individually and in concert with others in a JCE, planned, instigated, ordered and aided and abetted persecutions of the Bosnian Muslim, Bosnian Croat and other non-Serb populations of 37 municipalites in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Plavšić served her sentence in Sweden and was released 27 October 2009.

Plavšić and Karadžić ordered to compensate a Bosnian family

On 14 March 2011, the Tribunal de Grande Instance in Paris condemned the former Serb leaders, Radovan Karadžić and Biljana Plavšić to compensate up to € 200,000 a Bosnian family for the humiliation they suffered in 1992 in Bosnia and for their forced exile to France.

Biljana Plavšić and Radovan Karadžić

In an unprecedented decision, the Court ruled that Plavšić and Karadžić were responsible for the harm suffered by the Kovac family because of their responsibility for crimes against humanity from April 1992 in Bosnia Herzegovina. However, the court did not rule on the fate of Ratko Mladić, due to a lack of sufficient evidence against him.

The Kovac family claimed one million euros in compensation. The Court granted them € 200,000 in damages, plus an amount to be determined to compensate the "harm to physical integrity", suffered by the family and in particular of Adil Kovac, disabled due to his injuries.

Although the French court declared itself incompetent to judge Krajišnik and requested additional evidence to determine whether Mladić was responsible for any of those events, it declared itself competent to examine other leaders' responsibilities. Regarding Plavšić, the court based its reasoning on the 2003 ICTY judgment which stated "that she has made mistakes" in connection "with the injuries suffered in particular by the Muslim population of Foca". Although Karadžić has not been tried by the ICTY yet, he was also considered responsible.

According to the judges, "(...) The mere fact that no final conviction has been reached yet cannot justify" the *status quo*, "which would necessarily lead to an additional unjustified delay for the victims of those events ". They invoked the right of victims for a blatant violation of human rights to an adequate, effective and prompt access to justice. The court ruled that there was "sufficient evidence" that Karadžić had "personally committed and with others, crimes that constituted the origin of the harm suffered" by the Kovac family. "It's really a first," declared the Kovac's lawyer, Ivan Jurasinovic. "This means we no longer need war criminals to be tried before any criminal court in order to obtain a civil compensation".

The decision must now be communicated to Karadžić and Plavšić and recognised by Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On 3 March 2003, the Chief Prosecutor of the SCSL, David Crane, signed and filed the indictment against Charles Taylor, while he was president of Liberia. The indictment was unsealed on 4 June 2003. The Trial of Charles Ghankay Taylor commenced on 7 January 2008, after he was caught by Nigerian authorities on 29 March 2006. Due to increased fears over instability in Liberia if Taylor were tried in the neighbouring state of Sierra Leone, the trial was moved to The Hague, after the Dutch Government agreed to host the trial if another country agreed to take Taylor after conclusion of the trial and asked for a Security Council resolution to authorise the transfer.

News from International Courts and Tribunals

Special Court for Sierra Leone

The Prosecutor v. Charles Ghankay Taylor

Michael Herz and Logan Hambrick, Charles Taylor Defence Team

The views expressed herein are those of the author(s) alone and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

The trial of Charles Taylor came to a whirlwind end on 11 March 2011, after the Appeals Chamber delivered a decision on 3 March paving the way for the swift conclusion of the case. The Appeals Chamber overturned the Trial Chamber's decision to reject the defence final brief and ordered the Trial Chamber to set a new date for defence closing arguments and subsequent rebuttal arguments. The original date for closing arguments had been abandoned by the defence, given the rejection of its final trial brief.

Following the Appeals Chamber decision, the Trial Chamber convened a status conference on 7 March at which a schedule was decided. The defence was ordered to submit two written filings: a shortened version of its original final brief (the judges determined that annexes to the original brief exceeded the page limit) on 9 March and a response to the Prosecution brief on 10 March. The Prosecution opted to make oral submissions rather than file a written response to the defence final trial brief. The Prosecution was granted two hours on 9 March for this purpose; defence closing arguments followed.

Courtenay Griffiths, Q.C., Lead Counsel for Taylor, delivered the first four hours of the closing arguments, in which he initially focused on the political nature of the prosecution of Taylor, calling it 'neo-colonialism'. He highlighted the fact that the indictment names several individuals as joint conspirators responsible for the crimes in Sierra Leone: Muammar Gaddafi, Blaise Compaoré (President of Burkina Faso) and Charles Taylor. Article 1 of the SCSL Statute empowers the court to prosecute

Courtenay Griffiths, Q.C.

persons who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Sierra Leone. Griffiths therefore asked, "So why is Colonel Muammar Gaddafi not in the dock? Have you not heard of the recent utterances from David Crane [the former Prosecutor]? Have you not heard that this Court would have been refused funding by the British government had they attempted to indict Gaddafi because the then British government led by Tony Blair were anxious to pursue their economic interests in that country?" Griffiths was referring to comments by Crane in the Times on 25 February 2011. When asked why there was opposition from the international community to prosecute Gaddafi, Crane had said, "Welcome to the world of oil".

"So why is Colonel Muammar Gaddafi not in the dock? Have you not heard of the recent utterances from David Crane [the former Prosecutor]? Have you not heard that this Court would have been refused funding by the British government had they attempted to indict Gaddafi because the then British government led by Tony Blair were anxious to pursue their economic interests in that country?"

Courtenay Griffiths Q.C., Lead Counsel for Charles Taylor

Griffiths further attacked the Prosecution case, which had sought to establish a link between Taylor and Foday Sankoh, the leader of the RUF (Revolutionary United Front) responsible for many of the crimes in Sierra Leone, when they were both trained in Libya in the late 1980s. This training in Libya purportedly gave rise to a "common plan" between Taylor and Sankoh to terrorise Sierra Leoneans in an attempt to gain access to the natural resources of the country. While a crucial aspect of JCE allegations in the Prosecution case, Griffiths noted that they did not call one witness who testified to this.

Griffiths continued by highlighting the spectacular own goal the Prosecution had scored by calling Naomi Campbell as a witness, which resulted in Brenda Hollis, the Prosecutor, seeking to impeach Campbell when she failed to link Taylor to the diamonds she received. Griffiths stated, "the calling of Naomi Campbell was a complete disaster for the Prosecution. My learned friend, Ms Hollis, was left looking at a bleeding hole in her foot and a smoking gun in her hand asking, 'I didn't know it was loaded.'"

Terry Munyard

Terry Munyard, co-counsel, presented the final two hours of defence closing arguments on 10 March. He focused on the poor credibility of Prosecution witnesses, a great number of whom had been paid large amounts of money (at least by West African standards) in order to be interviewed and give evidence. The contentious part of the money was given to witnesses from a special "witness management" fund, which is under the complete discretion of the Prosecution. The end result of these payments, Munyard argued, is that Prosecution witnesses, such as Isaac Mongor, tailored their evidence in order to keep receiving payments. Munyard said, "By lavishing funds on witnesses which go well beyond compensating them for their actual expenses or losses consequent on their giving time to the Prosecution, this money, we say, has been used to pollute the pure waters of justice and the court cannot turn a blind eye to the effect that such financial rewards are likely to have on the evidence".

Morris Anyah, co-counsel, delivered most of the defence rebuttal, focusing on the failure by the Prosecution to prove the elements of JCE(1), highlighting a Prosecution witness who denied that there was a common plan, Prosecution witnesses who spoke of differing intents between alleged actors in the JCE and the lack of evidence of Taylor providing 'substantial assistance' as is required by the law. He noted that the recent Special Tribunal for Lebanon Appeals decision of 16 February 2011 (which diverges from ICTY jurisprudence) supports the defence's argument that JCE(3) (requiring only a *mens rea* of reasonable foreseeability) should not be used in conjunction with specific intent crimes such as terrorism.

Morris Anyah

The last 10 minutes of the submissions were reserved for Griffiths to have his final say. He reiterated that the defence does not bear a burden of proof (in response to Prosecution arguments that the defence lacked documentary evidence to support some aspects of its case). He countered the Prosecu-

ECCC Rule 68

1. The issuance of a Closing Order puts an end to Provisional Detention and Bail Orders once any time limit for appeals against the Closing Order have expired. However, where the Co-Investigating Judges consider that the conditions for ordering Provisional Detention or bail under Rules 63 and 65 are still met, they may, in a specific, reasoned decision included in the Closing Order, decide to maintain the Accused in Provisional Detention, or maintain the bail conditions of the Accused, until he or she is brought before the Trial Chamber.

2. Where an appeal is lodged against the Indictment, the effect of the detention or bail order of Co-Investigating Judges shall continue until there is a decision from the Pre-Trial Chamber. The Pre-Trial Chamber shall decide within 4 months.

tion's argument that one of the main defence witnesses, Issa Sesay, former interim leader of the RUF whose trial was featured in the documentary "War Don Don", could not be believed because he was a murderer by arguing, "Let's apply that standard to all of the Prosecution insider witnesses.

Somebody like Zigzag Marzah. Remember the cross-examination? How do you kill a baby, Mr Marzah? Oh you just hold it by the feet and smash his head against a wall or throw him in the river. Very well, disbelieve Issa Sesay, also disbelieve him and people like Isaac Mongor."

Griffiths ended on a high note, apologising for having walked out a few weeks earlier, but standing by his position in principle.

This brought the trial of Charles Taylor to a conclusion. Since it started three and a half years ago, two lead counsels have walked out, a judge refused to participate and a supermodel and Hollywood actress came to testify. The judges of the Trial Chamber must now direct their minds to the evidence in order to deliver something no other court has done before: a decision as to the guilt or innocence of a former head of state, for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Verdicts on all 11 counts and a subsequent appeal are expected later this year.

Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia

David Fagan, Legal Intern, Defence Support Section

Case 001 - Kaing Guek Eav alias Duch

On 4 March 2011, the Supreme Court Chamber issued an order scheduling the Appeal Hearing in Case 001 to begin on Monday 28 March 2011 and continue until Wednesday 30 March 2011.

Case 002 - Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Thirith

On 1 and 2 March 2011, the Ieng Thirith and Nuon Chea defence teams filed replies to the Co-Prosecutors' joint response to their applications for the disqualification of the entire Trial Chamber. The Ieng Thirith team argued that the Co-Prosecutors had misrepresented their arguments, noting that their application had not challenged the competence of the Trial Chamber judges as such, nor was it trying to demonstrate that the Trial Chamber had considered extraneous or improper factors in the Duch judgment. Rather, the defence team continued to argue that because the Duch defence did not put forward any arguments rebutting the Co-Prosecutors on several points, the Trial Chamber had been deprived of hearing both sides of the argument when making certain legal and factual findings. The prior decisions of the Trial Chamber, the team argued, might make it difficult for the same judges to find differently and reverse their legal and factual findings after hearing full arguments on the relevant points in Case 002.

The Nuon Chea team argued that the findings of the Trial Chamber in the Duch judgment in relation to Nuon Chea need not "speak to the whole crime" and "meet the standard or proof required to convict the Accused" to objectively affect a judge's impartiality or give rise to the appearance of bias.

The team argued that it was enough that key *actus reus* elements – the building blocks of the Accused's alleged individual criminal responsibility in Case 002 – have already been taken for granted by the Trial Chamber. The team further argued that the structure of the ECCC, with only one Trial Chamber and the practical consequences of a decision to disqualify the entire Trial Chamber, should not unduly influence consideration of the Applications.

ECCC Rule 68 (continued)

3. In any case, the decision of the Co-Investigating Judges or the Pre-Trial Chamber to continue to hold the Accused in Provisional Detention, or to maintain bail conditions, shall cease to have any effect after 4 (four) months unless the Accused is brought before the Trial Chamber within that time.

4. If the Accused cannot appear in person before the Chamber due to exceptional circumstances such as his or her ill-health, the Chamber shall decide on provisional detention provided that the Chamber shall first hear the Accused using appropriate audio-visual means or by visiting him or her at the place of detention.

On 3 March, the Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Thirith defence teams filed appeals against the Trial Chamber's decision on the urgent applications for the immediate release of Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan and Ieng Thirith.

The Nuon Chea defence team argued that the Trial Chamber wrongly engaged in a balancing exercise, weighing the circumstances of the case and deciding that although Nuon Chea's rights had been violated, Nuon's release from provisional detention was not the proper remedy. The team argued that the Trial Chamber should not have engaged in a balancing exercise, as a clear solution was provided by the plain wording of ECCC Internal Rule 68, which they argued provided that immediate release was the only remedy. The team also argued that the Trial Chamber had disregarded the principle of ultimum remedium, the principle that where other legal avenues exist, which could preserve the interests of justice without having to resort to detention on remand, those options should be pursued. The team argued that the Pre-Trial Chamber had disregarded this principle by deliberately issuing an unreasoned decision solely in an attempt to prevent the release of Nuon Chea.

The Khieu Samphan team argued that the Trial Chamber erred in its interpretation of ECCC Internal Rule 68(3), reiterating its argument that the four month time limit for provisional detention began following notice of the Closing Order.

The team also argued that, by basing the decision to continue holding Khieu Samphan solely on the potential heavy sentence he faced if convicted and on the consequent incentive to abscond, the Trial Chamber misdirected itself as to applicable legal principles in the application of its discretion. Further, the team argued that the Trial Chamber failed to address the defence submissions as to the adequacy of bail arrangements.

The Ieng Thirith team argued that the Trial Chamber erred in law by failing to consider its argument that the Pre-Trial Chamber's failure to issue a decision within four months of the defence appeal against the Closing Order resulted in a procedural defect leading to the legal basis for continued detention falling away (the team argued that a purported decision issued by the Pre-Trial Chamber that stated that reasoning would follow "in due course" did not qualify as a "decision" under the ECCC Internal Rules). The team also argued that the Trial Chamber erred in their interpretation of ECCC Internal Rule 68, which sets out the effects of a Closing Order on provisional detention.

On 9 March, the Ieng Sary defence filed a request for clarification as to how the Trial Chamber intended to act upon parties' motions in light of the applications to disqualify the entire Trial Chamber. The defence argued that by continuing to make decisions on motions submitted by the parties the actions of the Trial Chamber might be tainted by the appearance of bias. Therefore, the team argued that proceedings in Case 002 should be stayed until the disqualification applications have been resolved by the Special Bench appointed to consider them. On 15 March, the Trial Chamber issued a memorandum rejecting the request, directing the Interpretation and Translation Unit not to undertake translation of the Request and referring the matter to the Defence Support Section pursuant to its ability to refuse part payment for work claimed where the work is not "necessary and reasonable".

Nuon Chea, Khieu Samphan, Ieng Sary, Ieng Tirith

Defence Rostrum

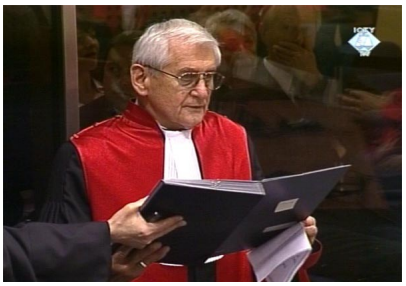
The Fifth Defence Symposium for ADC ICTY Interns

On 15 March 2011, Michael G. Karnavas led the fifth Defence Symposium for ADC-ICTY interns, entitled "Judicial Ethics at the ICTY and the ECCC: A Defence Lawyer's Perspective". Karnavas is Lead Counsel for Dr. Jadranko Prlić and International Co-Lawyer for Ieng Sary.

Michael G. Karnavas

During the 90-minute presentation, Karnavas engaged approximately 30 participants in a lively discussion concerning the tactics, strategy and mechanics behind identifying potential bias in judges and how to draft motions to disqualify a judge. To assist the participants understand these complex and tenuous situations, Karnavas provided examples of Judge Prandler in the *Prlić et al* case at the ICTY and Judge Nill Nonn in the Ieng Sary case at the ECCC.

In the *Prlić et al* case at the ICTY, the Mladić diaries revealed Judge Prandler had a previous association with the Head of UN Civil Affairs in BiH, Viktor Andreev who authored several reports adduced by the OTP. Judge Prandler refused to co-operate and provide information regarding this matter, which motivated the Prlić defence team, led by Karnavas, to take action.



ICTY Judge Prandler

At the ECCC, Judge Nil Nonn allegedly admitted in a documentary, aired on the PBS program "Frontline/World", that he accepted gratuities, from the winning party, following the trial. Subsequently, Judge Nil Nonn denied making these statements; sufficient reason for Karnavas and his team, to file a motion to subpoena the video from the news agency.

By explaining the drafting process of various motions in these two specific cases, Karnavas emphasised that it is especially important to be certain about what you ask for, i.e., whether you want to disqualify a judge from a certain case or dismiss him/her from the court entirely. Karnavas, noted that it was crucial to preserve the right to appeal, in order to build a record to show any appearance of bias.

Furthermore, the filing of any motion for judicial conduct, past or present, is a matter that must be thoroughly discussed with the client. Due diligence and prior planning are vital for a team to anticipate the impact of filing motions seeking to disqualify judges, both at the trial level and the appeals level.

Concerning the drafting itself, Karnavas noted that the process generally consists of several steps. Firstly, the team needs to divide the roles, which is followed by the first outline of the motion and the first draft. Secondly, the team will analyse the content, make adjustments and produce a second draft. This process is repeated until the motion explains, with specificity, the facts, the law and how the facts in this case link to the law. Karnavas stressed the gravity of demonstrating a strong nexus between the present facts and the law. The difficulty of the process was illustrated when Karnavas explained some motions will require up to 12 drafts before a final and definite version was ready.

ECCC Judge Nil Nonn

He concluded his presentation by accentuating the crucial importance of 'Due Diligence', to ensure sufficient information and material have been collected timely and the appropriate steps are taken to maintain a right to appeal during the later stages of the judicial process.

Blog Updates

- Gentian Zyberi, **Taylor trial comes to an end—verdict expected in the coming months,** 15 March 2011, available at: http://internationallawobserver.eu/2011/03/15/taylor-trial-ends/
- Bram Posthumus (RNW), **ICC: no impact in Cote d'Ivoire,** 16 March 2011, available at: http://www.rnw.nl/international-justice/article/icc-no-impact-cote-d%E2%80%99ivoire
- Manal Al Chaarani, **STL: Prosecutor Bellemare Filed An Amended Indictment**, 17 March 2011, available at: http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=2623
- Mijanou Poort, **Karadžić and Plavšić condemned by French Court to indemnify Bosnian Family,** 17 March 2011, available at: http://www.internationallawbureau.com/blog/?p=2638
- Rob Kievit (RNW), **UN okays no-fly zone and bombing of Libya**, 18 March 2011, available at: http://www.rnw.nl/international-justice/article/lebanon-tribunal-judge-passes-away
- International Justice Desk (RNW) , **EU police issue arrest order for Kosovo MP**, 18 March 2011, available at: http://www.rnw.nl/international-justice/article/eu-police-issue-arrest-order-kosovo-mp

On 17 March 2011, the European Union police and justice mission (EULEX) said that it had issued an arrest warrant for Fatmir Limaj, a member of the Kosovo parliament, on suspicion of having committed war crimes during the war in 1999. Limaj is a Kosovo member of parliament and former minister. In 2005, two years after his indictment, he was acquitted by the ICTY. On Wednesday, 16 March 2011, Limaj and nine other individuals were arrested on the same charges, which relate to "murder, torture and violations of body integrity and health of Kosovo Albanian and Serb civilians and prisoners of war in the area of Klecka in 1999" Source: RNW

Publications

Books

Tom Campbell, K.D. Ewing, Adam Tomkins (eds.), 2011. The Legal Protection of Human Rights. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Jan Klabbers, Anne Peters, Geir Ulfstein, 2011. The Constitutionalization of International Law. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Robert Cryer, 2011. Prosecuting International Crimes. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Andrew Fagan, 2011. Human Rights: Confronting Myths and Misunderstandings. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar

Ronet Bachman, Russel K Schutt, 2011. The Practice of Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice (4th ed). London: Sage

Articles

Seema Kandelia, February 2011. Life Meaning Life: Is There Any Hope of Release for Prisoners Serving Whole Life Orders? *Journal of Criminal Law*, 75(1), pp. 70-87

Myriam Hunter-Henin, January 2011. Constitutional Developments and Human Rights in France: One Step Forward, Two Steps Back. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, 60(1), pp. 167-188

Andreas Lienhard, Daniel Kettinger, January 2011. Research on the Caseload Management of Courts: Methodological Questions. *Utrecht Law Review*, 7(1)

Theodore Christakis, Oliver Corten, February 2011. Symposium: The ICJ Advisory Opinion on the Unilateral Declaration of Independence of Kosovo: Editors' Introduction. *Leiden Journal of International Law* 24(1), pp. 71-72

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Any contributions for the newsletter should be sent to Dominic Kennedy at dkennedy@icty.org

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Upcoming Events

Seminar by Peter Robinson - Radovan Karadzic and the Right to Self-Representation
Date: 23 March 2011
Organiser: Supranational Criminal Law Lecture Series
Venue: Campus Den Haag, Room 402

Movies that Matter Film Festival
Date: 25 March 2011 - 30 March 2011
Venue: Filmhuis Den Haag and Theater aan het Spui
Organiser: Movies that Matter Film Festival, Amnesty International
The Movies that Matter Film Festival and Amnesty International have arranged a series of talk shows, debates and Q&A sessions with film makers, activists, politicians and journalists. For the full programme, please visit:
http://www.moviesthatmatterfestival.nl/english_index/programma_en/talkshows_en_debatten_overzicht_en

War Don Don - Opening Camera Justitia & Debate
with Wayne Jordash, Christopher Santora and Rebecca Richman Cohen
Date: 26 March 2011
Time: 19:00
Venue: Theater aan het Spui 1
Organiser: Movies that Matter Film Festival

Telling Truths in Arusha - Panel discussion
with Wayne Jordash, Julia Sebutinde and David Hooper
Date: 30 March 2011
Time: 19:15
Venue: Filmhuis Den Haag, Zaal 4
Organiser: Movies that Matter Film Festival

Course on 'Inside International Justice'
'From Nuremberg to The Hague: reporting on International Justice'
Date: 23-27 May 2011
Venue: The Hague
Organiser: TMC Asser Instituut and RNTC

Opportunities

Juriste (Deadline Extended), Leidschendam, Netherlands (P-3)
Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) - Defence
Closing Date: Friday, 25 March 2011

Legal Officer (Deadline Extended), Leidschendam, Netherlands (P-3)
Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) - Defence
Closing Date: Friday, 25 March 2011

Legal Officer, Leidschendam, Netherlands (P-3)
Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) - Chambers
Closing Date: Friday, 25 March 2011