Hassan B. Jallow Reappointed as ICTR Prosecutor

The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to reappoint Justice Hassan Bubacar Jallow as the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

The reappointment came on 14 September when the Security Council adopted Resolution 1774 (2007) giving Jallow another four year term. The appointment took effect on 15 September and is subject to early termination by the Council if the Tribunal finishes its work by the end of 2010 as projected under its Completion Strategy.

Jallow was first appointed on 28 August 2003 under Security Council Resolution 1503 which amended Article 15 of the Statute of the ICTR giving the Tribunal its own Prosecutor. Previous to Jallow’s appointment, the ICTR shared a prosecutor with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Before joining the ICTR, Jallow was a judge in the Appeals Chamber of the Special Court for Sierra Leone. He also served as Gambia’s Attorney-General and Minister of Justice from 1984 to 1994 and later as a judge of The Gambia’s Supreme Court.

Responding to the news, Prosecutor Jallow said he felt very honored by this decision of the Security Council. He thanked the staff of the ICTR as well as UN member states whose support he said has made much progress possible over the years.

“We must now all reinforce our resolve to successfully completing the work of the Tribunal within the framework of the Completion Strategy” the Prosecutor stated.

Friends of the ICTR

They are nine, they are diplomats, they are from Dar es Salaam, they are influential and they are Friends of the Tribunal. Usually called “Friends of ICTR”, this group of nine diplomats visits the Tribunal on a regular basis. A similar group of diplomats accredited in Kigali Rwanda exists and also visits the Tribunal regularly. These two groups strongly support the work of the Tribunal.

During their one-day visit the Friends of ICTR held various discussions with ICTR Officials and were briefed on the status of the Tribunal’s work, the remaining challenges to be faced, the latest achievements of the Tribunal and how the diplomats might assist in completing the work of the Tribunal by 2008.

Honorary Degree for Judge Møse

The University of Essex (UK) has awarded Judge Erik Møse an honorary doctorate for his work with human rights.

During a ceremony at the University during the judicial recess, specific reference was made to his eight years at the ICTR, first as Vice-President (1999-2003) and then President (2003-2007) of the Tribunal. The Human Rights Centre of the University is one of the leading institutions in the field of human rights.

In his speech, Judge Møse highlighted the achievements of the ICTR and said that the award should be interpreted as recognition of the tremendous work carried out by everyone at the Tribunal.

Note from the Editor: NEW LOOK: The Public Affairs & Information Unit is in the process of refreshing and redesigning all its publications to make them more attractive, informative and more useful. In the coming weeks leaflets, brochures, folders and the Web Site will all be revamped.
Friends of the ICTR

...Continued from p. 1

Tribunal officials, including President Judge Michael Byron, the Prosecutor Justice Hassan Bubacar Jallow and the Registrar Mr. Adama Dieng briefed the Friends about the ICTR completion strategy, relations between Rwanda and the Tribunal, ongoing investigations, tracking of indicted fugitives, referral of cases to national jurisdictions, retention of Tribunal staff and other issues related to the work of the Tribunal. At the end of the one-day visit, the diplomats pledged to use their influence to assist the Tribunal to gain strong support for the specific needs identified during the meeting.

The group of Ambassadors included: H.E. Jon Lomoy Ambassador of Norway; H.E. Peter Maddens Ambassador of Belgium; H.E. Jacques Champagne de Labriolle Ambassador of France; H.E. Steffan Herrstrom Ambassador of Sweden; H.E. Philip Parham High Commissioner of the United Kingdom, Chair of the Group of Friends; H.E. Mark Green Ambassador of the United States of America; H.E. Wolfgang Ringe Ambassador of Germany; Hester Somsen First Secretary/Political and Cultural Affairs Representing the Ambassador of The Netherlands; Ines Le Minter Political Officer Representing the High Commissioner of Canada.

International Conference on the Rights of Defence and Legal Aid in Rwanda

The ICTR Registrar Mr. Adama Dieng on Tuesday 28 August 2007 addressed the International Conference on the Rights of Defence and Legal Aid at Kigali’s Novotel Hotel. His presentation was on the theme “the Rights to Defence and International Justice”.

The Registrar thanked the Kigali Bar Association for its efforts in addressing key legal matters as far as the rights of Defence are concerned in Rwanda.

“It is very encouraging to see that in its 10 years in existence the Kigali Bar association has done a lot to address the key legal aspect of the rights of Defence in the Country. The Rwandan Judiciary was destroyed by the 1994 Genocide but the Bar Association has been instrumental in contributing to the rule of law in Rwanda,” said the ICTR Registrar.

Mr. Dieng thanked Avocats Sans Frontiers (ASF) for their contribution in organizing the conference saying that their role in supporting the judiciary in the Great Lakes Region and Rwanda in particular has been exemplary . He pointed out that the rights to Defence were a legal right in true justice and its implementation requires the vigilance of lawyers.

He called for strengthened cooperation between the Kigali Bar Association and ASF. He expressed his happiness over the work done by Rwandan Lawyers as Counsel and Co-Counsel saying that this has earned them a lot of respect in the Legal Profession.

Mr. Dieng saluted the Rwanda Government’s adoption of the Organic law that allows the Prosecutor of the ICTR to transfer genocide cases to Rwanda. He said that this would ease the transfer of cases for trial. He added that abolition of the death penalty in Rwanda was a huge milestone in the history of the judiciary.

“I think this should be a real model to other countries. To me this is a revolution in the judiciary and I hope other countries will follow suit as this will promote and strengthen respect for human rights”.

He told the participants that a lot had been achieved at the ICTR and ICTY in terms of rights to Defence and justice administration. He said that every accused has the right to Defence if he has no capacity to defend his or her rights. He added that the two international Crime Tribunals had shown the whole world that the rights to Defence was a key factor in fair trials, International Justice and the respect for Human Rights.

Mr. Dieng reiterated that the ICTR would continue to support the Rwandan Judiciary in terms of capacity building in order to provide the sector’s officials with the knowledge conforming with International Justice standards. He thanked the Swiss and Belgian Governments, the Netherlands Cooperation and other organizations for their assistance with the conference.

The President of the Kigali Bar Association, Mr. Gatera Gashabana thanked the ICTR for its continued support to the capacity building for the Rwandan Lawyers and other judicial personnel. He also welcomed the ICTR’s plans to involve Rwandan Defence lawyers in the Tribunal’s Judicial System.

First Town Hall Meeting on the Completion Strategy held in Arusha and Kigali

The ICTR is in the final phase of the completion strategy. It is expected that all trials will be completed by the end of 2008 and that all appeal cases will be completed by 2010.

During this final phase of the completion strategy, one of the issue that has come up quite frequently during our continuing consultations with staff members is the need for the Tribunal’s management to address the psycho-social, career development, succession planning and other welfare matters of staff members and that of their families as they plan for their future “after the ICTR”. The purpose of the Town Hall Meeting is to have an open discussion with staff on various issues including, mandate of the tribunal, case load, human resources issues and extension of contracts, retooling, training and career development among others. The first Town Hall Meeting was chaired by the President, the Prosecutor, the Registrar, assisted by the Chief DASS Ms. Sarah Kilem. Also present during the First town hall Meeting, was Ms. Ruth Sembajwe Staff Counsellor frim OHRM who the management of the Tribunal requested for this purpose along with Ms. Anita Thundu Career Resource Center Coordinator at ECA. Arusha was linked to The Hague by Video Conference and during
Town Hall Meeting in Kigali, a video link with the Chief DASS and other Officers was maintained. The speeches made by the President, the Prosecutor, the Registrar are available on the ICTR website.

The management of the Tribunal is keen to ensure that staff needs pertinent to the completion strategy are addressed at all phases of the completion strategy. In order to inform staff and respond to the most commonly asked questions, a website has been established with information relevant to staff members, their dependents and managers in the following areas: Human Resources, Travel & Shipment, Tips for Managers Health & Medical Services Security & Safety Checklists Financial Services, Staff Retention.

ICTR Judicial Activities

- ICTR Witness Pleads Guilty to Giving False Testimony

A witness in a previous case before the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) pleaded guilty on 10 August 2007 to one count of giving false testimony under solemn declaration. He pleaded not guilty to 5 other counts in an indictment against him for accepting a bribe to give false testimony and for attempting to bribe other witnesses and potential witnesses to give false testimony.

At his initial appearance, the Accused code named GAA, admitted that he willingly gave the false testimony when he appeared before the Appeals Chamber on 18 May 2005 in the case of Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda who appealed against his conviction and sentence. GAA repeatedly acknowledged that his testimony was false and asked for forgiveness.

This is the Tribunal’s first prosecution for contempt of court and for giving false testimony during its proceedings. The case arises out of an investigation by the Office of the Prosecutor on the direction of the Appeals Chamber. On 23 March, the ICTR Prosecutor issued the 6 count indictment against GAA.

The indictment charges GAA with Count 1, knowingly and willingly giving false testimony under solemn declaration; Count 2, contempt of the Tribunal by knowingly and willingly interfering with its administration of justice for accepting a bribe for knowingly and willingly providing false testimony and a false statement; Count 3, attempting to commit acts punishable as contempt of the Tribunal by knowingly and willingly interfering with its administration of justice by attempting to suborn false testimony under solemn declaration from, by offering a bribe to, or otherwise interfering with Witness GEI; Count 4, attempting to commit acts punishable as contempt of the Tribunal by knowingly and willingly interfering with its administration of justice by attempting to suborn false testimony under solemn declaration from, by offering a bribe to, or otherwise interfering with Witness GAF; Count 5, attempting to commit acts punishable as contempt of the Tribunal by knowingly and willingly interfering with its administration of justice by attempting to suborn false testimony under solemn declaration from, by offering a bribe to, or otherwise interfering with SP-004, a potential witness; Count 6, attempting to commit acts punishable as contempt of the Tribunal by knowingly and willingly interfering with its administration of justice by attempting to suborn false testimony under solemn declaration from, by offering a bribe to, or otherwise interfering with SP-003, a potential witness.

Judge Dennis Byron, President of the ICTR, presided at the initial appearance. He ordered the Registrar to set a date for the Trial Chamber to examine the guilty plea and to start the trial on the 5 counts to which the Accused pled not guilty.

The offence of giving false testimony under solemn declaration is punishable by up to five years in prison and or a fine of $10,000.

GAA was arrested in Kigali, Rwanda on 30 July, 2007 and transferred to the Tribunal on 1 August 2007.

Richard Karegyesa, Senior Trial Attorney, appeared for the Prosecutor. The Accused is represented by Mr. C. J. Maruma, a duty counsel for the ICTR.

- Renzaho Trial Closed

On 6 September 2007, the Defence of Colonel Tharcisse Renzaho former Préfet of Kigali–Ville presented its 27th and final witness before Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). The presentation ended the trial which started on 8 January 2007.

In all, the parties presented 53 witnesses in the course of 49 trial days. The Prosecution called 26 witnesses and closed its case on 6 March 2007 while the Defence commenced its case on 14 May 2007.

Renzaho, born in 1944 in Kibungo Préfecture, is facing...
six counts charging him with genocide, alternatively complicity in genocide, crimes against humanity for murder and rape, and serious violations of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II. He pleaded not guilty to all charges on 3 June 2005 during his initial appearance. The case is heard by Trial Chamber I, composed of Judges Erik Møse (Norway), presiding, Sergei Alekseevich Egorov (Russian Federation) and Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon).

Tharcisse Renzaho was arrested on 29 September 2002 in the Democratic Republic of Congo and transferred to the UN Detention Facility on 30 September 2002. He is represented by François Cantier from France and Mr Barnabé Nekui (Cameroon). The Prosecution team is led by Senior Trial Attorney Jonathan Moses, and includes Katya Melluish and Ignacio Tredici.

Rugambarara Awaits Sentencing

The Prosecutor and the Defence in Juvenal Rugambarara’s case today presented their closing arguments. The Prosecutor called on Trial Chamber II to sentence the accused to not less than 12 years imprisonment while the Defence prayed for a lenient sentence. The date for the sentence will be announced later.

During the hearing before Trial Chamber II the Defence called five character witnesses, including Rugambarara’s wife. The witnesses presented the accused as a saviour, a man who saved many Tutsis when he was serving as a medical officer and thereafter as Mayor of Bicumbi commune.

On 13 July 2007 Rugambara pleaded guilty to a single count of extermination as a crime against humanity before Trial Chamber II of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

Following the guilty plea, the Trial Chamber found Rugambarara guilty of extermination because he failed, in his capacity as Mayor, to take necessary and reasonable measures to commission an investigation into the crimes committed in the commune and for the apprehension and punishment of the perpetrators over whom he had effective control, as a superior.

The accused was born in 1959 in Bumba sector, Tare commune, Kigali-Rural Prefecture. He lived most of his adult life in Bicumbi commune where he worked as a medical officer. He was appointed Mayor of Bicumbi commune on 4 August 1993 and served from 16 September 1993 until 20 April 1994.

The Trial Chamber II was composed of Judges Asoka de Silva (Sri Lanka) (Presiding), Taghrid Hikmet (Jordan) and Seon Ki Park (Korea).

The Prosecution team is led by Charles Adeogun-Phillips (Nigeria/UK) who led the negotiations in two previous guilty pleas. The accused is represented by a Defence team composed of Mr. Maroufa Diabira (Mauritania) and Mr. Boubou Diabira (Mauritania).

News from Kigali

Registrar Visits Umusanzu Information Centre

On 30 August 2007 the ICTR Registrar, Mr. Adama Dieng, paid a visit to the Tribunal’s information Center in Kigali. Upon arrival, he was received by the Staff led by Mr. Innocent Kamanzi, the Information Officer and Head of the Center.

The Registrar held a brief meeting with the staff.

Mr. Kamanzi informed the Registrar of the establishment of Umusanzu Mini-Centres that involves transportation of equipment to identified locations and training people to operate it. He invited Mr. Dieng to officiate at the launch of these mini-centres.

The Registrar praised the staff members for their efforts in ensuring that the outreach programme becomes a success in Rwanda, but pointed out that there was need to intensify the programme in Rwanda now when the Tribunal enters its final phase so as to leave a legacy that is clear to the Rwandan people.

Lawyers Workshop held in Kigali

The ICTR, in collaboration with the Rwandan Association of Lawyers organized a one-week training workshop on International Law from Monday 17 September to Saturday 22 September 2007 at Kigali Novotel Hotel. Topics covered included genocide and crimes against humanity, International Humanitarian Law, war crimes and other subjects related to International Law.

From left, Jean Pele Fomété, Mr. Gatera Gashabana, President, Rwanda Bar Association, Mr. Tharcisse Karugarama, the Rwandan Minister of Justice and Ms. Cecile Aptel, Legal Consultant
Speaking on behalf of the Rwandan Government during the opening ceremony, Tharcisse Karugarama, the Minister of Justice called upon lawyers to attain a better understanding of International Law.

He said he was grateful to ICTR for having created an international precedence very rich in international law on genocide.

Speaking on behalf of the Registrar, Jean Pele Fomété, head of the ICTR Judicial Capacity Building taskforce and Chief of the Court Management Section, said that the workshop was an indication of the existing good cooperation between the ICTR and the Government of Rwanda. He added that the workshop formed part of the activities that are contained in the Action Plan adopted by the Tribunal and the Rwandan judiciary in April this year.

Mr. Fomété also carried out interviews with various media houses in Rwanda where he elaborated on the planned transfer of genocide cases to Rwanda, the Tribunal’s position on the current arrests of genocide suspects in European capitals and its policy on capacity building for the Rwandan Justice sector.

This training session that attracted more than 50 Rwandan Lawyers, is in the framework of strengthening the capacity of the Rwandan Judiciary as the country prepares to receive key genocide suspects from the ICTR.

The workshop got a wide media coverage on Rwanda Television, Radio Rwanda, the New Times, International News Agencies and private FM Stations based in Rwanda.

News from The Hague

- Activity of the Appeals Chamber

The Appeals Chamber is presently deliberating on the Nahimana et al. and Simba appeal judgements and is preparing the Muvunyi and Seromba cases for hearings. The Appeals Chamber will render the Simba and Nahimana et al. appeal judgements in Arusha on 27 and 28 November 2007, respectively. Additionally, the Appeals Chamber will hear the merits of the appeal in the Muvunyi case on 27 November 2007.

Further, the Appeals Chamber is deliberating on an interlocutory appeal in the Karemera et al. case. It is also deliberating on a request for reconsideration in the Rutaganda case and is seized of a request for review in the Niyitageka case.

During August and September, the Appeals Chamber issued a decision on an appeal in the Rwamakuba case, a decision on an interlocutory appeal in the Butare case, a decision on reconsideration in the Karemera et al. case, a decision on a request to admit additional evidence in the Muvunyi case, as well as decisions or orders concerning eleven other pre-appeal matters.

- External Relations and Outreach

On Thursday, 27 September 2007, the ICTR ACSU in The Hague has received the visit of a group of 12 Rwandan lawyers and academics of the Université du Rwanda and Université libre de Kigali together with professors of the University of Leiden, The Netherlands. The visitors have been briefed on the judicial activities of the Tribunal and on the completion Strategy as well as on the progress made in the ICTR work including the forthcoming two Appeals judgements in Media and Simba cases and the hearing of the appeals in Muvunyi case in November 2007. A special emphasis was put on the outreach programme of the Tribunal and its impact in Rwanda in general on the academic work of the Universities in Rwanda in particular.

Career Development and Support Workshops

Following the First Town Hall Meeting on the Completion Strategy held in Arusha and Kigali, a series of Career Development and Support Workshop were organised. During the meeting, Ms. Ruth Sembajwe, Staff Counsellor from OHRM spoke on psycho-social and welfare matters of staff members and that of their families as they plan for their future “after the ICTR”. She continued to hold individual consultations with staff members during her two-week mission to ICTR.

The Staff Counsellor was accompanied by Ms. Anita Thundu Career Resource Center Coordinator at ECA. Ms. Tundu came in as a resource person and held workshops for staff members in Arusha and Kigali in career planning, preparing for competency based interviews and effective presentation skills on PHP. These workshops gained popularity, as word of mouth spread amongst staff members about its relevance. Indeed, one participant wrote this on the feedback evaluation form “With the knowledge acquired from this workshop, a new job is now more evident”.

Orientation Seminar for Interns & Legal Researchers

On 18 September 2007, the Legal Services and Internship Programme Unit organized an Orientation Seminar for all the interns and legal researchers of the September intake. Approximately 60 interns of various nationalities attended the event.

The previous day, they were invited to attend the
screening of the documentary “Justice Today, Peace Tomorrow”.

The Registrar, Mr Adama Dieng opened the Seminar.

He discussed the role played by the interns and legal researchers within the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.

There were interns were from Australia, Burundi, Cameroon, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Liberia, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA and Zanzibar; and researchers from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Pakistan and USA.

The Orientation Seminar lasted all day with short presentations by different Sections of the Tribunal. At the end of the Seminar an election for the President and Vice President of the interns was conducted. Ms Sharifah Adong from Uganda was elected President and Mr Adam Smith from England was elected Vice President. They are both interns in the Chambers Support Section of the Tribunal. They will be responsible for communicating the requests and concerns of the interns to Mr Ahmed Iyane Sow, Chief of Legal Services and Internship Programme Unit.

Difficult Relationship between Detainees and Staff

The United Nations Detention Facility (UNDF) was established on 26 May 1996 to house persons accused of genocide in 1994 in Rwanda. Human and other fundamental rights, particularly the presumption of innocence, are fully respected at the Centre. On 5 June 1998, the Plenary Session of the Judges adopted the Rules governing the Detention Centre.

The accused include ministers, lawyers, doctors, and other civic leaders such as priests, military leaders and politicians. They represent an educated elite whose freedom is at stake.

A review of the literature indicates that multiple problems are associated with political detention environments. This results in much tension in the overall environment and palpable interpersonal problems among the detainees themselves, and between detainees and the staff employed to administrate the detention facilities. Such problems are a constant source of stress and friction for all involved.

Stress can be defined in various ways, including that caused when an individual must confront a particular environment. The individual perceives this stress as something which is taxing emotionally, which exceeds his ability to cope and which endangers his well-being. A multiplicity of factors often causes the relationship between the detainees and their environment to be conflictual.

Staff working at the UNDF are exposed on a daily basis to a high-tension environment. This makes an already difficult and stressful job even harder. The staff bear witness to the experience of individuals who are accused of the most heinous crimes, but who at the same time have a human story to tell. This can create ambivalence in their attitudes and challenge their long-held beliefs about politics, religion, right and wrong, good and evil, and job priorities.

The UNDF staff are therefore caught in the crossfire between the detainees and their employer. They are forced to strike a balance among the detention facility regulations, the human rights of the individual detainees, and the opinion of the international community.

The conduct of the trials of these types of detainees can often be complex and unduly bureaucratic. This too inevitably generates high levels of stress, as the staff must face highly despondent detainees who at times can be manipulative, aggressive, and even malicious. Staff are often accused of conspiring and siding with the UN authorities and for being responsible for the detainees’ incarceration. The implication is that the staff somehow have a hand in depriving the detainees of their human right to liberty, to family, and even to a fair trial. They feel this as a result of the delays in their proceedings and the fact that, at the end, the staff are UN employees. The staff must confront anger, hostility and a sense of betrayal on the one hand, and the international justice system on the other.

Other factors further compound the problem for staff: the isolated location of the UNDF, the transport
problems associated with working at the UNDF, the staff’s feeling of marginalisation from other ICTR staff, and the staff’s isolation from facilities offered to other staff, e.g. ready access to training and other ICTR services. Staff well-being is clearly affected and reflected by inadequate resources and a perception that the administration needs to provide more support.

The hostile disposition of the frustrated detainees can also be at odds with the staff’s ability and capacity to display the competence necessary to discharge their duties effectively. This may, in turn, affect their quality of life. One cannot overemphasize the importance of assessing the needs of staff.

It is clearly difficult to articulate the psycho-social needs of individuals in an environment where there are conflicting interests and needs, and a balance to strike between human rights and justice.

It is easy to conclude that the working environment and conditions are difficult and are a source of stress and tension for the staff working at the UNDF. The UNDF is indeed a distinct and somewhat isolated entity of the ICTR, both due to its geographical location and the specific nature of the work done there.

Visitors to the ICTR

- Canadian Parliamentarians

On Friday, 4 September 2007 Canadian Parliamentarians and senior officials of the Canadian Embassy visited the Tribunal. The visit was part of the Parliamentarians’ travel in the region. The visit exhibited their interest on the work and achievements of the Tribunal. The delegation held extensive discussions with the ICTR President, Judge Dennis Byron, ICTR Prosecutor, Justice Hassan Bubacar Jallow and the ICTR Registrar, Mr. Adama Dieng. Apart from being briefed on the achievements and challenges of the Tribunal, their discussions were also based on areas of cooperation between the Canadian Government and the ICTR.

- International Legal Association Consortium

The International Legal Association Consortium visited ICTR from 6-7 September 2007. The objective of the visit was aimed at assessing what improvements are needed in the justice system in Rwanda as compare with what exists at the Tribunal, in order to satisfy the requirements of Rule 11 bis of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the ICTR.

Their visit allowed the visiting lawyers to better understand the work of the Tribunal and be able to carry out their research. A working session was also organized with ICTRs Capacity Building Task Force led by Mr. Jean Pele Fometé, Chief, CMS and interim Chief, DCDMS.

The delegates held extensive discussions with ICTR President, Sir Judge Dennis Byron, ICTR Prosecutor, Justice Hassan Bubacar Jallow, ICTR Registrar, Mr. Adama Dieng, ICTR Deputy Registrar Mr. Everard O’Donnell, and other Chiefs of Sections who briefed them in their areas. The Prosecution Team shared a working lunch with the delegation. A session with the Vice-President of Defence Lawyer Association (ADAD), Mr. M. Otachi was also organized.

- Visit of Legal Officers from the Caribbean

From 13-14 September, following their attendance at the Commonwealth Law Conference in Nairobi, a coalition of legal officers from the Caribbean visited the ICTR. The coalition included judges, lawyers, law professors from the islands of St. Kitts, Trinidad, Bahamas, Bermuda, and others Caricom countries.

The visitors were briefed by officials of the Tribunal. They also visited the United Nations Detention Facility for a brief tour and overview of the activities of the prison.

- Visitors during August

13-17: USA
16: Judge Sandra Oxner
17: Florence Raven, Law graduate from the University of California, LA.
21: Cross Cultural solutions (21 people)
22: Miss Tanzania Finalists (26 people)
29-30: August Tanzanian Defence Forces (40 people)

- Visitors during September

4: Canada - Africa Parliamentary Association (8 people)
6-7: International Legal Association Consortium (6 people)
10: Kenyan National Defence Staff College (32 people)
11-12: Ilboru Secondary School (52 people)
13-14: Council of Legal Education (Caribbean Lawyers) (18 people); ICTR Group of Friends (9 people)
17: International School Moshi (Arusha campus) (47 people); Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (19 people)
18-19: Eastern and Southern African Management Institute (36 people); Capacity Building Program: Visit of Management from Parquet (3 people)
24-27: National Commission for Human Rights of Rwanda (8 people)
**Ethiopian Millennium**

"Ethiopia always has a special place in my imagination and the prospect of visiting Ethiopia attracted me more strongly than a trip to France, England, and America combined. I felt I would be visiting my own genesis, unearthing the roots of what made me an African"  

Mandela

Unique Ethiopia. A stand-alone country, with its own broadly spoken and written national language, a millennial history, an African country never colonized, a founding member of the League of Nations – Ethiopia is really sui generis as a nation.

Ethiopia is celebrating the new millennium at this point in time due to different beliefs between the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church as to the date the world was created.

The Ethiopian year follows the Julian calendar, which consists of 365 days, divided into twelve months of thirty days each plus one additional month of five days (six in leap years). Since the new year begins in mid-September (this year on 12 September), between the new year and 31 December, the Ethiopian year runs seven years behind the Gregorian year; thereafter, the difference is eight years. Hence, Ethiopia is celebrating the new millennium, the year 2000, this year, in 2007.

As Ethiopia celebrated its new year on Wednesday 13 September 2007, the Ethiopian Millennium, endorsed by the General Assembly, was launched and a variety of cultural festivities will be taking place in Addis Ababa.

According to the Resolution adopted in June 2007, it is “not only for celebrating the unique and distinct nature of our system of calendar” but also “help promote and further strengthen cultural understanding among the people of the world.”

A large number of foreign dignitaries, celebrities, entertainers and tourists are expected to take part in this year’s millennium celebrations throughout the country.

A Millennium Fashion Gala benefiting the Ethiopian Children’s fund was held featuring contemporary Ethiopian designers, fashion models and celebrities.

Millennium fireworks, sound and light shows over the capital, projects to plant millions of trees, and non-stop festivities are planned throughout the year.

In November, 2007 Great Ethiopian Run will take place in which more than 30,000 are expected to participate in a 10 kilometer run. "Dream Teams" formed by participants will help raise money for orphans and other vulnerable children in Ethiopia.

**Judicial Decisions of the ICTR between 1 August and 30 September 2007**

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