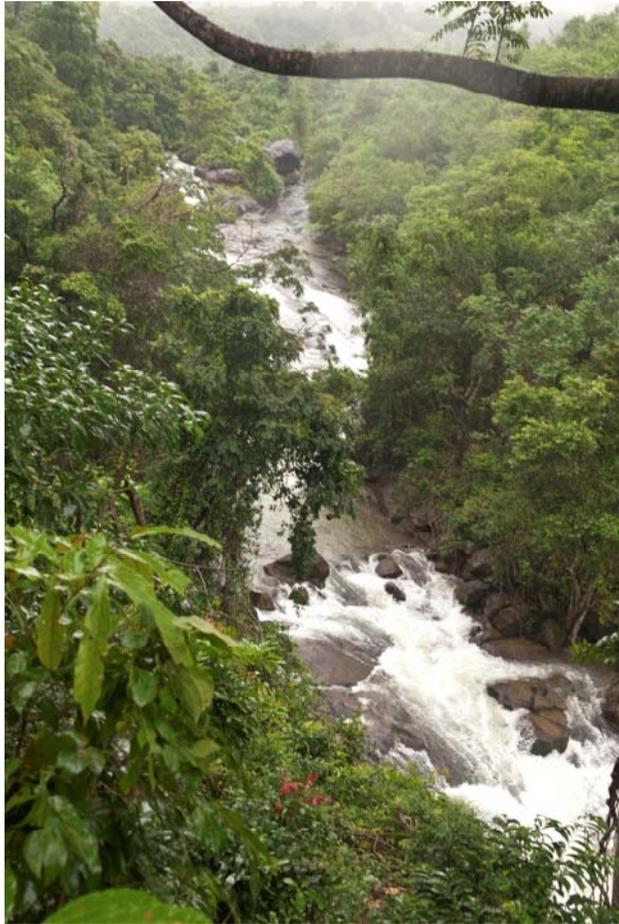


**SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE  
OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE**



**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**Enclosed are clippings of local and international press on the Special Court and related issues obtained by the Outreach and Public Affairs Office**

**as at:**

Tuesday, 2 November 2010

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.  
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact  
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## International News

Accused in Rwandan Massacre Gets 30 Years / <i>Agence France-Presse</i>	Page 3
Witness links Ndahimana in the Attack of Tutsi refugees / <i>Hirondelle News Agency</i>	Page 4
Intermediary Reappears, Gives All Evidence In Closed Session / <i>The Lubanga Trial</i>	Pages 5-6
Kenya Told ICC Judges no Visit Expected by Sudan President / <i>Sudan Tribune</i>	Pages 7-8
The International Criminal Court and the "Black Hole" / <i>Daily Planet</i>	Pages 9-11
ICC Questions for Security Chiefs Ready / <i>The Standard</i>	Pages 12-13
Journalist Discusses Human Rights, International Criminal Tribunals / <i>University of Wisconsin</i>	Page 14

## Agence France-Presse

Tuesday, 2 November 2010

### **Accused in Rwandan massacre gets 30 years**

ARUSHA, Tanzania - A UN war crimes tribunal sentenced a businessman to 30 years in prison yesterday for his role in bulldozing a Roman Catholic church in which about 2,000 ethnic Tutsis were killed during Rwanda's 1994 genocide.

"The chamber sentences Gaspard Kanyarukiga to a single sentence of 30 years in prison," Taghrif Hikmet, the presiding judge, said at the hearing of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in the Tanzanian town of Arusha.

Kanyarukiga, an ethnic Hutu, is the second person to be sentenced by the court for the massacre at the Notre Dame de la Visitation church in Nyange, Kivimu commune, on April 16, 1994, one of the most notorious episodes of the 100-day genocide.

The court found he announced at a meeting on the day of the massacre the church had to be demolished and he would have a new one built in its place.

About 2,000 Tutsi who had been encouraged to take shelter in the building were crushed under the rubble when bulldozers moved onto the site. Anyone who attempted to flee was hunted down and killed.

"It was sometimes a continuous shooting," a witness told the tribunal.

"We had surrounded the church to see whether a refugee could escape."

The judges found Kanyarukiga guilty of genocide and extermination on the grounds he was aware the destruction of the building would result in the death of the people inside it.

## Hirondelle News Agency

Monday, 1 November 2010

### **Witness links Ndahimana in the attack of Tutsi refugees**

A prosecution witness claimed Monday that former mayor of Kivumu Commune in Kibuye prefecture (Western Rwanda), Grégoire Ndahimana, also participated in the attack and killing of Tutsis who had taken refuge inside the Nyange Church on April 16, 1994.

"Ndahimana opened fire through doors and windows of the church. (Fulgence) Kayishema came after him. Ndahimana fired towards women where they had sat inside the church. I saw him on my own eyes," the witness code named CBR to protect his identity told the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR).

Kayishema was Judicial Police Inspector of the commune. Led by Trial Attorney Segun Jegede, the seventh prosecution witness testified that the shooting, which lasted for about 30 minutes, was witnessed by other officials of the commune. They included Vedaste Murangwabugabo, the assistant mayor and teacher Teleshore Ndungutse.

Also present at the church were prominent businessman, Gaspard Kanyarukiga and parish priest Athanase Seromba. Kanyarukiga was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment on Monday by a Trial Chamber for the role he played in the massacres at the church, while Seromba was jailed for life by the Appeals Chamber for similar involvement.

"It was sometimes a continuous shooting. We had surrounded the church to see whether a refugee could escape," the witness, who also participated in the attack, said without clarifying whether other communal officials also took part in the shooting.

The witness told the Tribunal further that after the seizure of the firing operation, communal officials led by Ndahimana went back to the office of the priest and Kanyarukiga spoke loudly saying, "This church should be demolished and will be rebuilt within three days." At the time Kanyarukiga was speaking, Ndahimana stood besides him.

After such statement, the witness said, Kayishema went out and directed bulldozers stationed outside the courtyard of the church to be brought in for the demolition exercise. The witness claimed that the operation took off at around 11.00 am and ended late afternoon. He claimed that several Tutsi refugees who had gathered inside were killed.

The witness went further saying that the decision to demolish the House of God followed a foiled attempt to blow up the church using fuel and dynamites explosives on April 15, 1994.

Hearing of case continues Tuesday. Ndahimana is charged with genocide or complicity in genocide, in the alternative and extermination as crime against humanity. Between April 6 and 20, 1994, it is alleged, he was responsible for killing or causing serious bodily or mental harm to Tutsis.

Ndahimana allegedly planned the massacres at Nyange Parish jointly with Father Seromba, Kanyarukiga and Kayishema, who is in the wanted list to be indicted at ICTR. In these massacres, more than 2.000 Tutsi refugees were killed.

Born in 1952, Ndahimana was arrested on August 10, 2009 at a refugee camp of Kachuga in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). He was transferred to the United Nations Detention Facility in Arusha on August 21, 2009.

He made his initial appearance on September 28, 2009 and pleaded not guilty to all the charges. His trial took off on September 6.

FK/ER/GF

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## The Lubanga Trial

Monday, 1 November 2010

### **Intermediary Reappears, Gives All Evidence In Closed Session**

By Wairagala Wakabi

An intermediary, whose testimony was interrupted last July by the stay of proceedings in war crimes trial of Thomas Lubanga at the International Criminal Court (ICC), today took the witness stand afresh. However, he gave all his evidence in closed session.

The witness, who goes by the code name 'intermediary 321', had testified for two days last July when prosecutors failed to disclose to Mr. Lubanga's defense the identity of another intermediary, prompting trial judges to suspend the trial. The defense had stated that it needed to know the identity of 'intermediary 143' before continuing the cross-examination of 'intermediary 321', who was one of the individuals that contacted Congolese children who testified against Mr. Lubanga.

At the start of today's proceedings, defense lawyer Jean-Marie Biju-Duval stated that it would be difficult for him to pose any questions to 'intermediary 321' in public session. While the defense attorney had stated that he would try and do some cross-examination of the witness in public session, by the end of the day's proceedings he had not done any questioning in open court.

Defense witnesses have in the past implicated 'intermediary 321' in impropriety, including coaching and bribing witnesses to allegedly give testimony to court that they had served as child soldiers in the militia, which ICC prosecutors allege Mr. Lubanga commanded during 2002 and 2003.

According to prosecutors, Mr. Lubanga recruited and conscripted children into the Union of Congolese Patriots (UPC) and its allied militia – the Patriotic Forces for the Liberation of Congo (FPLC) – and used them in active combat in inter-ethnic conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Mr Lubanga has denied the charges, arguing that he was not in charge of the military affairs of the group ICC prosecutors allege he commanded.

Judges have asked intermediaries and investigators from the Office of The Prosecutor (OTP) to testify, following persistent claims by defense witnesses that some of the officials who worked for the OTP played a role in corrupting evidence. Once the intermediaries and investigators complete testifying, Mr. Lubanga's defense plans to ask judges to dismiss the trial on the ground that there was abuse of process orchestrated by agents of the OTP.

According to Presiding Judge Adrian Fulford, 'intermediary 321' was supposed to have given evidence last week. However, due to miscommunication between the court's Victims and Witnesses Unit (VWU) and the prosecution office, the witness last week travelled to The Hague rather than to the location in the Congo from where he was supposed to give the remainder of his evidence via videolink. It was

not clear whether today's testimony by this witness was today given via videolink or in court.

Meanwhile, during today's few brief moments of open court, lead defense counsel Catherine Mabilie told judges the prosecution had not replied to their request made eight days ago to provide additional information on 'intermediary 143'. According to her, this witness met other witnesses who came gave testimony during 2005 and 2007. "We need to have this information disclosed as soon as possible," she said.

When Judge Fulford asked prosecuting attorney Manoj Sachdeva about outstanding disclosures related to 'intermediary 143', he responded that "everything disclosable has been disclosed" as regards the questioning of 'intermediary 321'.

However, Mr. Biju-Duval insisted they were still waiting for all relevant information that dates back to before 2007.

He went on, "I am ready to start [intermediary] 321's examination, but I would like to inform the chamber that unfortunately, almost all of my examination will have to be done in private session." He explained that the witness would be questioned about several unprotected names "and it would be artificial for us to be giving pseudo names".

Court sat in closed session for the rest of the day, and it was not possible to know whether this witness had completed giving his testimony.

The trial continues tomorrow.

## Sudan Tribune

Tuesday, 2 November 2010

### Kenya told ICC judges no visit expected by Sudan president

The Kenyan government sent an official response to the judges of the International Criminal Court (ICC) last week, letting them know that the Sudanese president Omer Hassan Al-Bashir will not travel to Nairobi for the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) summit, according to court documents.



*Kenya's Attorney General Amos Wako (The East African)*

Bashir's expected attendance at the IGAD summit has generated controversy and subsequently forced the organizers to move it to Addis Ababa. It was later announced that the summit is to be postponed to a later date although there

was no official explanation for the delay.

The ICC has issued two warrants for Bashir, one dating from March 2009 on five counts of crimes against humanity and two counts of war crimes, and one issued in July 2010, on three counts of genocide.

Theoretically, Kenya as a full ICC member has a legal obligation to arrest Bashir should he set foot on its territory. However, last August it chose to invite the Sudanese president to attend the promulgation of the country's new constitution without apprehending him. The decision made Kenya come under intense criticism from Western countries and even caused rifts within its coalition government as prime minister Raila Odinga condemned the visit saying he was not made aware of it.

Following news of the scheduled visit, the ICC judges asked Kenya "to take any necessary measure to ensure" Bashir is arrested and turned over for trial or explain "any problem which would impede or prevent" his arrest.

The then Kenyan Foreign Minister Moses Wetangula had said it was logical for the meeting to take place at the African Union's (AU) headquarters in Addis Ababa and denied that the change of venues was because of ICC pressure.

"We are trying to see if we can have it in Addis, which is the seat of the AU (African Union), so that the twin bodies of IGAD and the AU itself can deal with the issues, in preparation for the January 9 referendum," Wetangula told Reuters by phone.

"We have not and we will not divert any meetings out of Nairobi because of ICC. ICC does not have a hold on Kenya, we are a signatory to a treaty establishing it so we cannot live under fear over a treaty that we are just a party to," he said.

However, the Hague-based tribunal on Monday released two official responses from the Kenyan government to the judges' request. The first came via email from the Kenyan attorney general Amos Wako on October 28th stating that "[t]he IG AD Meeting will not be held in Kenya and therefore H. E. Mr. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir will not be in Kenya on 30th October 2010".

On October 29th at 3:30pm Hague time, the Kenyan Foreign ministry of foreign affairs sent another response by fax to the ICC registry which read that "the Government of Kenya is not aware of any impending visit by Mr. Omar Hassan Al Bashir, President of the Republic of the Sudan to the Republic of Kenya".

Neither responses made any reference to Kenya's position on whether they are prepared to arrest Bashir should he visit.

Kenyan officials have argued that they are committed to an African Union (AU) decision stating that no country in the continent shall cooperate with ICC in apprehending Bashir. But several countries such as South Africa, Uganda and Botswana said they will not abide by these resolutions.

Last month, 23 pressure groups sent a letter to the Kenyan president Mwai Kibaki to protest Al-Bashir's invite, saying that his visit would be "an insult" to the victims of Darfur conflict and make "a mockery" of Kenya's commitment to the ICC.

"A return visit by Al-Bashir would make a mockery of Kenya's declared commitment to the International Criminal Court, and would be an insult to victims of atrocities in Darfur and globally" said Hassan Shire Sheikh of the East and Horn of Africa Human Rights Defenders Projects.

The letter stated that Kenya's domestic law, the International Crimes Act and the Kenyan Constitution all oblige the Kenyan government to adhere to its commitment to the ICC.

"For all of these reasons" says the letter "we urge the Kenyan government to clearly affirm its commitment to cooperate with the ICC, as states such as South Africa and Botswana have done, and clarify that President al-Bashir will be arrested should he enter Kenya."

The letter said that arresting Al-Bashir would be "an important way to show respect for victims in Darfur, along with Kenya's commitment to accountability for crimes committed during electoral violence in Kenya.

On October 17, the Legal Officer for the Kenya chapter of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Stella Ndirangu, told Sudan Tribune that her group would seek court action to force the government to apprehend Al-Bashir should he attends the IGAD summit.

## Daily Planet

Friday, 29 October 2010

### The International Criminal Court and the "Black Hole"

By Steve Clemens, Mennonista

Professor/Lawyer Peter Erlinder sat in front of us with his eyeglasses perched on his upper forehead very reminiscent of another lawyer of the recent past who also blazed a path for justice in defending the unpopular and marginalized: William Kunstler. While Kunstler actually defended the Chicago 8 after the Democratic National Convention in 1968, Erlinder was not part of the recent RNC 8 case protesting another American war of imperialism - but many of his friends and colleagues were. Instead, Erlinder was sitting in a jail cell in Rwanda as the result of his attempts to defend a candidate for President of that nation from charges of "genocide denial".

It's been only four months since his release for "health reasons" (and significant pressure from the U.S. State Department and the world community) and Erlinder's talk at the Mad Hatter's Coffeehouse on Tuesday evening was designed to give the 20 or so of us in attendance a broader context to understand what is happening in east-central Africa.

Before addressing the International Criminal Court (ICC), Professor Erlinder gave us a quick update on Rwanda. After his arrest and imprisonment and the attention of the world placed on this small African nation sandwiched between The Congo, Burundi, Tanzania, and Uganda, a Green Party candidate for President was beheaded, a prominent journalist was killed, and there was an assassination attempt on the life of a former Rwandan General who had fled to South Africa. On August 26th, a 600-page report from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (aka The Mapping Report) very critical of the Kagame regime's actions in the DRC (Congo) was leaked. This was only weeks after Kagame's reelection with more than 90% of the vote - often a telltale sign of a rigged election.

With the release of the leaked UN report, Erlinder said, "the story is starting to unravel" - meaning that for the first time the world media is beginning to seriously reexamine the dominant story-line about the Rwandan genocide in the 1990s and the role Kagame and his Tutsi rebel army, the Rwandan Patriotic Front or RPF, may have played in it. The U.S. White House recently issued their first-ever critical statement about the Rwandan administration. Kagame just signed a military agreement with the Chinese. And Victoire Ingabire, Erlinder's former client and Presidential candidate, was rearrested - this time for "material support of terrorism" and jailed in the same cell where Erlinder had been held. She has just been denied bail and was shipped to one of Rwanda's notorious prisons.

With the recent FBI raids in Minneapolis, it seems like Rwanda is learning quickly to imitate its imperial masters with phony charges meant to intimidate others.

To understand the role and history of the International Criminal Court, Erlinder told us to look at the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals after World War II if we really want to explore how the ICC reinforces American foreign policy. Both of these post-war Tribunals were designed to condemn the vanquished; they weren't designed to be even-handed in looking at war crimes, they were legitimated by military victory and provided only "victor's justice".

When the United Nations Charter was established, there was no vehicle within it to hold individuals accountable for war crimes or egregious human rights violations, just those of nation-states through the vehicle of the World Court. Erlinder claimed that it was Stalin rather than Churchill or FDR/Truman who pushed for trials of Germans and Japanese in order to delegitimize the vanquished. With the Security

Council's veto power held by the five "permanent members", the US and the UK held the Soviets at bay - and visa-versa - for much of the next 40 years.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union at the end of the 1980s, the US and UK had much freer rein because the Soviets were too weak and China was just becoming an economic and military power. Within this vacuum, the US and UK initiated an International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia (ICTY) in 1993 and a similar tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in 1994. They were justified under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter that allows for peacekeeping forces but Erlinder contended that the US/UK wanted to have "peacemaking" powers as well - thus the Tribunals. However, these tribunals were designed on the adversarial system and clearly limited in scope of which crimes to prosecute - only those by "them", NOT by NATO or other allies of the US like Kagame.

By the end of the 1990s, the UN sought to establish a more permanent vehicle to prosecute individuals and the Treaty of Rome in 2000 established the International Criminal Court. However, once again with the initiation of the US/UK domination, the ICC severely restricted who could initiate cases: only nation-state signatories or the UN Security Council, NOT non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Human Rights Watch or Amnesty International. Erlinder claims it was set up to prosecute rebel groups but not state forces.

Although President Clinton signed the Treaty before leaving office, he did not submit it for ratification with the US Senate. After George W. Bush succeeded him, he "unsigned" the Treaty to prevent any Americans from being prosecuted by a world body. Even though the US cannot bring cases before the ICC as a non-signatory, as a powerful permanent member of the Security Council, it carries the ability to initiate cases against those with whom we wish to oppose. So, through the Security Council, the US can refer cases to the ICC without risking any prosecution themselves!

Erlinder described the power of the US in the world community by using the language initiated by physicist Stephen Hawking: a "black hole" which sucks everything within its gravitational pull into its orbit, eventually absorbing it with its power. Like the black cylinder at the Science Museum where kids roll a coin around and around until it is "swallowed up" at the center, The US uses its role as "the world's only superpower" to dominate anything within its ever-expanding sphere. Everyone is aware of its power and influence even as the empire is collapsing. Still it sucks everything into its gravitational pull. What a great metaphor!

A perfect example of this occurred when Carla Del Ponte, the Chief Prosecutor for ICTY and later ICTR chose to broaden her investigation of war crimes and crimes against humanity to include the actions of Kagame and his rebel forces. She developed evidence that Kagame should be indicted for his role in the assassinations of Rwanda's and Burundi's Presidents in April of 1994 which triggered much of the genocide which followed but was summarily dismissed from her position soon after she visited Washington, DC and was told to drop the investigation. She said she "worked for the UN, not the US" but soon found out otherwise when she refused to stop her investigation, mistakenly thinking that the Tribunal was after the "truth" rather than just to persecute political enemies. Erlinder pointed out that "everyone" connected with the Tribunals or the ICC know what happened to Del Ponte - and why - and thus won't try to challenge the limits the US tries to place against prosecution of those who do our bidding. In fact, the prosecutor who replaced her in 2003 has only prosecuted members of the defeated group of Hutus.

We know about Carla Del Ponte because her memoir, *Madame Prosecutor*, was published in February 2009. However, she has since been appointed as the Swiss Ambassador to Argentina and her government has ordered her not to talk about what she wrote in her book.

To date, every defendant charged by the ICC is African - and all of them find themselves on the "other side" from US interests. After the US pressured the ICC (through the Security Council) to indict the leader

of Sudan (another country that refused to sign or ratify the Treaty), all the African presidents unanimously voted not to cooperate with the ICC.

The struggle to restrain power through law can be traced back to the Magna Carta forced on King John by those he was oppressing. This process has had fits and starts. In war, Erlinder observed, there are always cases of crimes on both sides. When a Tribunal or Court only looks to one side of the ledger, one can't get justice. There is an imbalance built into the ICC that gives more power to nation-state actors than others.

While leaving much of the detailed story of Rwanda's genocide for another talk to be given two nights later at William Mitchell Law School where he is a Professor, Erlinder did observe that most Americans know about Rwanda through the camera lens of the movie "Hotel Rwanda". (Erlinder is friends with Paul Rusesabagina, the real-life hero of the movie that features actor Don Cheadle in that role and he is a member of the nonprofit board Rusesabagina established.) As "good a story" as the movie is, the law professor said, " 'Hotel Rwanda' is as accurate about the Rwandan civil war as 'Gone With the Wind' is about the US Civil War." If you only see the latter movie, you come to think "the damn Yankees" and General Sherman are the real villains and slavery wasn't all that bad.

Erlinder concluded with the observation: if your ultimate goal is to learn the truth of what happened and to work to heal the nation, going the route of a Tribunal will not get you there. Tribunals are just good for condemnation and retribution. Instead, take the path modeled by South Africa - a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. But there is a trade-off - it will often mean that the perpetrator will not be punished (even though he/she will probably be shamed). But, Erlinder continued, "righteous indignation" will almost never get the whole story right. Erlinder didn't say it but the thought came to my mind: in order for that to work, one also needs a Mandela-type to order it and a Bishop Tutu-type of leader to run it. Now that they are both retired, the world could use a few more like them.

# The Standard

Tuesday, 2 November 2010

## ICC questions for security chiefs ready

By Cyrus Ombati

Security chiefs who served during the post election violence period will on Tuesday know the kind of questions International Criminal Court intends to ask them if and when they start to give their evidence.

ICC lawyers and detectives were expected in the country on Tuesday in readiness for a meeting with Lady Justice Kalpana Rawal, PPOs and PCs lawyers and Chief Public Prosecutor Keriako Tobiko.

It is at the meeting that it will be decided when the interrogation of the security chiefs begins, probably after seven days, Justice Rawal said.



Lady Justice Kalpana Rawal (pictured) said a meeting that was planned for last Friday failed take off after the ICC officials failed to turn up.

A similar meeting that was planned last Friday failed to take off after the ICC officials failed to turn up.

This was after it emerged that the detectives who planned to interrogate security chiefs felt intimidated and instead flew to The Hague to seek assistance of lawyers to lead them in the process.

On Tuesday, Tobiko told *The Standard* that the planned meeting is still on and there was no hitch to warrant its postponement.

The ICC officials are expected to hand over the sets of questions to Justice Rawal, who will, in turn serve them to the security chiefs

Lady Rawal, who will preside over the process, said last week she will not let the PPOs and PCs be victimised as they testify on what transpired in the period.

Some of the security chiefs have been expressing fears they may give convicting evidence and sought protection.

Justice Rawal said the proceedings will be held in camera but she will occasionally allow the public in if and when she will feel it fit.

Lawyers Jack Muriuki, Ken Ogeto and Evans Monari for the PPOs and PCs said they will be present on Tuesday.

The ICC investigators want to meet PCs and PPOs of Nyanza, Nairobi, Central, Coastal and Rift Valley Provinces who were in office between December 2007 till March 2008.

ICC is investigating Crimes Against Humanity in the country, which were committed in the post election violence period and as stipulated under the Rome Statute.

The ICC detectives are trying to tie loose ends on its upcoming cases against those deemed to hold higher responsibility for the post poll killings before they again appear before Pre-Trial Chamber II to seek for indictment letters.

Lady Justice Rawal was appointed to preside over the statement-taking process between the ICC detectives and the security chiefs.

This was after the security chiefs declined an earlier request to be grilled by the court without the presence of a judge and later demanded the publication of rules and regulations under which Lady Justice Rawal will take statements.

The rules, which have been gazetted, say the proceedings shall be recorded by video and stenography.

A witness may decline to answer a question if the answer may incriminate him or compromise national security.

A witness may at any stage indicate he is unable to answer a question sufficiently and the court may make such order as it deems just and fair.

A special registry under the exclusive control of Justice Rawal will be established at a secure location.

The judge will also have powers to summon witnesses.

And where the request relates to production of any document, the court will issue summons to the person in possession of the document or who has authority over the document.

The summons will be served personally on the intended witnesses and there will be a period of 15 days between the date of service and appearance.

All records and documents relating to any proceedings before the ICC shall be confidential and kept under seal, unless the judge for good cause orders otherwise.

Justice Rawal shall cause an inventory to be taken of all records and documents that shall not have been sent to the Attorney general which shall be sealed and handed over to the Minister.

If there are any request for obtaining evidence by the Judge the AG shall forward the same together with particulars of the intended witnesses or documents to the CJ who shall then transmit the request to the judge.

# University of Wisconsin-Madison

Monday, 1 November 2010

## **Journalist discusses human rights, international criminal tribunals Nov. 3**

You've seen the headlines concerning accusations of genocide and war crimes in Rwanda, Cambodia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sierra Leone and countless other places. How are perpetrators of war crimes tried and punished?

Find out at the event "Thierry Cruvellier: Journalism, Justice and International Tribunals" on Wednesday, Nov. 3, at 7 p.m. in the Memorial Union. Check the "Today in the Union" listing for exact location of the event which is part of WUD Human Rights Awareness Week.

Earlier in the day, Cruvellier will speak on "Reporting on International Courts and Tribunals" at the School of Journalism and Mass Communication's Nafziger Conference Room, 5055 Vilas Hall, 821 University Ave. The 4 p.m. talk is sponsored by the School of Journalism and Mass Communication and the UW Press.

Cruvellier is the only foreign journalist to have covered the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda full-time from 1997 to 2002. He also founded the International Justice Tribune, an online magazine covering international criminal justice.

On his visit to the Madison campus Cruvellier will discuss these crucial issues, and describe the quest for international justice in courtrooms and tribunals throughout the world. His book, "Court of Remorse," was recently published by the UW Press.

Drawing on his extensive reporting at the tribunals for Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Cambodia, he will compare and evaluate both the functioning and the effectiveness of these various tribunals, highlighting the courts' work and revealing the political and structural pressures to which they are subject.

Complimentary hors d'oeuvres and beverages will be served at the 7 p.m. event. After the lecture, there will be a small group discussion and a Q&A session with Cruvellier.

This event is sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Press, the WUD Publications Committee, the School of Journalism and Mass Communication, and the Division of International Studies: Human Rights Initiative with funding courtesy of the Anonymous Fund.

This free event is intended for UW students, staff, faculty and Union members and guests. For more information contact Sarah Mathews, [smathews@wisc.edu](mailto:smathews@wisc.edu); (847) 804-4487.