EDITORIAL

The CMJA has been active over the last few months. In March the Secretary General and Mark Guthrie from the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Division (LCAD) of the Commonwealth Secretariat undertook a needs assessment mission to Belize which was then followed by a training course for magistrates and judges in May. The course was developed by the CMJA Director of Programmes, Judge Shamim Qureshi and facilitators included Paul Norton JP (CMJA Hon. Treasurer), Chief Magistrate Margaret Ramsay-Hale (Cayman Islands) and Justice Ingrid Mangatal of Jamaica and was organised by LCAD.

In May 2011, the CMJA Director of Programmes developed the programme and helped coordinate as well as facilitate a seminar on judicial independence and judicial ethics in Bamenda, Cameroon. The seminar was organised by LCAD in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Cameroon and CMJA. Discussion leaders included Justice Mohamed Uwais (former Chief Justice of Nigeria) with Justice Francis Korbieh (Appeal Court of Ghana), Justice Paul Evande Mwambo (Cameroon) and Justice Mathias Epuli (Cameroon).

In July 2011, the CMJA participated in the Commonwealth Law Ministers Meeting held in Sydney. Our Council Member for Australia, Hon. John Lowndes presented a paper on the Independence and Integrity of Magistrates and our President, Her Hon Mrs. Justice Norma Wade-Miller, made a presentation on the CMJA’s activities to Law Ministers.

Quickly following on from that the CMJA held its annual conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. We are very grateful to the former Chief Justice and to all the members of the Malaysian Judiciary for their support of the conferences. Amongst the highlights of the conference social activities were the performances by former President Tan Sri Siti Norma Yaakob and our current President on the Karaoke stage during the Gala Dinner. This performance could not be outshone by equally memorable performances by our Director of Programmes and our Hon. Treasurer or that of other delegates who were brave enough to stand up on stage.

The CMJA held its Council Meeting during the Conference. The Council was pleased to accept the invitation to hold its next Triennial Conference in Uganda from 10 – 15 September 2012.

We were delighted to learn that our Malaysian Council Member Mr. Nithy Murugesu received the Order of Defender of the Realm, Kesatria Mangku Negara (Kmn), from the King in June 2011. Our Regional Vice President, Justice Richard Williams has now become a Judge at the High Court in the Cayman Islands. The Council were very sad however to lose the services of Sir Philip Bailhache who resigned as Executive Vice President and from the Jersey Bench in order to stand for election to the Senate in Jersey. The CMJA and the Council wished him well in his future political career. Philip has assured the CMJA that he will still continue to be involved with the development of the Endowment Trust to be set up to seek funding to ensure the continuation of the Association’s activities.

As of 1 October 2011, the CMJA welcomed its new Executive Vice President, former Senior District Judge Tim Workman.

The Status of Magistrates Report due to be submitted to the General Assembly in September 2011, has now been drafted and has been circulated to Chief Justices and Member Associations for their final input. Following discussions in December 2010, a set of Guidelines on the Status of Magistrates was developed by the Taskforce which it is hoped will be widely used to ensure the independence and integrity of magistrates across the Commonwealth.

Following the decision at the Brighton Conference to undertake an audit of the implementation of Latimer House within the judiciary across the Commonwealth, a questionnaire was developed with the help of Prof Jonathan Black Branch and

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Mrs. Olufolake Oshin which has now been sent out to Chief Justices and Member Associations. If you would like to contribute to this audit, a copy of the questionnaire can be found on the CMJA’s website.

The joint project on judicial appointments (and judicial appointments commissions) is due also to finalise its report in October. The CMJA, Commonwealth Lawyers’ Association (CLA) and Commonwealth Legal Education Association (CLEA) are jointly cooperating on this project in order to provide a draft model constitutional clause outlining the pre-requisites for the composition of an independent judicial appointments Commission on mechanism and appropriate procedures for use in legislation.

In June 2011, the CMJA made its final submission to the Eminent Persons Group of the Commonwealth.

We were delighted to welcome our new Executive Administrator in September 2011, Ms Temitayo Akinwotu. As always we could not undertake the different projects we do without the invaluable assistance from our interns sent to us by the Centre for Programmes abroad and we are lucky to have a new intern with us until December.

Chief Justice Odoki in his paper on the “Effectiveness of Legal Pluralism in Uganda” he defined the term as “the existence of multiple legal systems within one geographic area.” Legal Pluralism was particularly prevalent in Commonwealth countries where common law co-exists alongside customary traditions, values, and religions. Citizens had access to either Local Council Courts (LCC’s) or more traditional formal courts. Considering Uganda’s broad spectrum of citizens the establishment of LCC’s to deal with a wide variety of specific civil cases has been positive. LCC’s have advantages due to their inexpensive nature, geographic proximity, relatively quick resolutions, and retention of settlements by the aggrieved party rather than the state.

Justice Ya Datuk Wira Low Hop Bing spoke on alternative dispute resolutions in civil and commercial cases. Malaysia is attempting to steer away from litigation and more towards mediation and arbitration which are more cost effective. The creation of the Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA) has helped.

Sir Philip Bailleache, CMJA Executive Vice President called for increased implementation of the Latimer House Principles across the Commonwealth. The Latimer House Guidelines thrashed out in 1998 were intended to provide basic guidelines that easily could be related to problems arising in practice in the relationships between parliaments, governments, and the judiciary. Governments throughout the Commonwealth all have the duty to adhere to the Principles distilled from these Guidelines which became Commonwealth fundamental values in 2005 as they are the building blocks not only to a strong legal system but society as a whole. Countries must remember the fundamentals to proper judicial practices specifically in the cases of judicial independence (media, peers, prejudices, etc.) and selection.

Sir Mathew Thorpe spoke forcefully on the Commonwealth’s contribution to International family law. Due to our
world becoming increasingly global international relationships are becoming more and more prevalent. The issue of child abduction by a parent after a breakdown in a relationship is problematic. Advancements have been made in this area specifically with the 1980 Abduction Convention, but few nations in the Commonwealth have ratified the agreement established during not only the 1980 Convention but the 93', 96', and 07' conventions as well. Ratification is essential to the improvement of the Commonwealth and more importantly the globe as a whole. Sir Mathew called for more Commonwealth countries to ratify the Conventions and for each country to nominate a sitting judge to the International Hague Judicial network.

Justice John Vertes gave some interesting views on whether or not judges should sign up to social networks and the ethical dilemma raised by online socialising. Judges should always behave in a way which reflects positively on their profession both in and out of the court room. Judges’ have to proceed with caution.

Justice Helen Winkelmann of New Zealand highlighted the role of women within the Commonwealth. Increasing the number of women judges increases diversity, legitimacy in terms of independence, and contributes to the Commonwealth’s development.

Justice Robert Harper of England and Wales outlined the importance of diversity in the judiciary. There continues to be a glaring absence of women, minorities, and disabled in the judicial system.

New Zealand Justice LJ Ryan speaking about restorative justice in relation to children defined the term as “an approach that seeks to repair the damage caused by an offender’s crime through dialogue and negotiation involving the offender, the victim, and the wider community.” New Zealand is leading in the area of restorative justice. Family Group conferences promote an interaction between the offender and the victim aiming to show the offender how their negative actions affected the life of another.

Justice Rita Ofili-Ajumogobia spoke about the Nigerian experience and the 2003 Child Rights Act. A variety of methods shall be pursued by the government to help parents plan responsible families, avoid disease, and improve the lives of children overall.

Dr. Victor Karuna from UNICEF, Malaysia put in the final thoughts about the rights of children in conflict with the law. Globally children are being held for “crimes” not worthy of formal punishment and developing a child-friendly system should be pursued. Victor outlined six elements (prevention; minimum age for criminal responsibility; diversion and other interventions; detention; fair trial; and sentencing) for a child-friendly justice system where legal and political courage is essential to protect children who come into conflict with the law.

**JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE ISSUES**

**FIJI**

In mid-August reports emerged from former employee of the Fiji Independent Commission against Corruption, Madhawa Tenakoon, a Sri Lankan lawyer, accused the Commission of pursuing cases where they did not have any jurisdiction to do so. He also accused the military government of eroding the independence of the judiciary. The Attorney General refuted the claims stating the UN was happy with the progress being made in Fiji. The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) reported they would be looking into the allegations.

**GAMBIA**

On 9th September, 2011 the organisation The Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders issued a statement concerning the validity of the charges against Gambian attorney Moses Richards. Moses Richards is a former President of the Magistrates Association and High Court Judge. Mr. Richards, a firm defender of victims of human rights abuses in Gambia, was accused in 2010 of providing false information to a public servant (the Sheriff of Gambia) as well as speaking badly about the President. Furthermore, The Observatory urged the government of Gambia to drop the charges against Mr. Richards citing the provisions under the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders. Despite their recommendations Mr. Richards was convicted on 19th September, 2011 and sentenced to serve a two year term.

**KENYA**

In mid-August the Judicial Service Commission of Kenya, backed by new Chief Justice Willy Mutunga, unveiled reforms to the vetting process of judges. Re-evaluating sitting judges and magistrates might bring forward some objections by the judiciary, yet the Chief Justice urged everyone to view it “not as an end in itself, but an opportunity to restore public confidence in ourselves individually and institutionally as the repositories of justice.” Despite the Chief Justices reassurances, on 29th August, 2011 private citizen Dennis Mogambi Mang’are filed a law suit against the state claiming the new vetting process to be unconstitutional. He cited many inconsistencies with Kenya’s newly passed Constitution and challenged the impartiality of the vetting board considering their wages were paid by the executive. Furthermore, in early September Chief Justice Mutunga named the three justices who will hear the case challenging the new vetting process.

**SOUTH AFRICA**

On 8th September, 2011 President Jacob Zuma formally appointed Judge Mogoeng Mogoeng as the new Chief Justice of South Africa despite continued widespread public concern. The President nominated Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng in August 2011. In late August the Women’s Legal Centre submitted a report to the JSC criticizing the President’s nomination citing numerous cases where Judge Mogoeng Mogoeng made questionable rulings in areas such as rape and domestic violence. However, the JSC approved the
nomination and now many fear that the appointment could erode the country’s undoubtedly progressive constitution.

On 30th September, 2011 the High Court ruled there was no reason why the JSC should not give reasons for their decisions on appointments. Although this ruling related to an appointment made to the Western Cape High Court in April 2011 it raised questions about the constitutionality of a number of long-established procedures of the commission.

The Appeal against the JSC decision in the Hlophe case is now due to be heard by the Constitutional Court in November 2011. Justice Hlophe had complained that the same Constitutional Court judges were parties to the original complaint against him and the hearing would not be fair. Adding to the complexity of the issue is the fact that the new Chief Justice was involved in mediation between Justice Hlophe and the Constitutional Court Judges.

SWAZILAND

In July of this year the Chief Justice of Swaziland, Michael Ramodibedi, suspended Justice Thomas Masuku on charges of professional misconduct. The Chief Justice was not only the main complainant but also the chair of the body in charge of hearing the case bringing a slew of organisations to condemn the proceedings. Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the Southern Africa Development Community Lawyers Association, and the Southern Africa Litigation Centre are just a few examples of organisations that cited a major breakdown of due process and rule of law. The vagueness of the charges against Judge Masuku was coupled by the refusal for public exposure of the case which was heard on 4th August, 2011. Lawyers of Swaziland decided to boycott courts across the country which has now been in effect for the past 7 weeks. On Saturday 1st October, 2011 civic organisations, labour unions and political parties met to discuss what actions should be taken in response to the King’s decision to sack Justice Masuku. They decided to stage a mass march on Parliament for Thursday 6th October, 2011 where they would deliver a signed petition highlighting three demands they want met within 7 days. Among their demands are the official reinstatements of both Justice Masuku and Constitutional Affairs Minister David Matse as well as the immediate resignation of Chief Justice Ramodibedi.

TONGA

Finally a verdict has been reached on the Princess Ashika manslaughter trial, all four men have been found guilty and face a maximum ten years in prison. The Shipping Corporation of Polynesia’s chief executive John Jonesswe was the only one to be sentenced and was given five years for manslaughter, four years for sending an unworthy ship to sea, as well as an additional six months for forgery and dealing with a forged document. Ferry captain Makahokovalu Tuputupu, first mate Semisi Pomale and former Ministry of Transportation director Viliami Tu‘ipulotu are still awaiting their sentences. Along with the court rulings the Tongan government has recently agreed to various maritime safety improvements backed by fellow pacific nations including New Zealand and Australia. Lord Dalgety, the interim Lord Chancellor is to face perjury charges as a result of claims he lied during an inquiry into the sinking of the Princess Ashika.

COMMONWEALTH’S EMINENT PERSONS GROUP

The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group was created in 2009 to undertake an examination of options for reform in order to bring the Commonwealth’s many institutions into a stronger more effective framework of cooperation and partnership.

Members include: Tun Abdullah Ahmad Badawi (Malaysia), Dr Emmanuel O Akwetey (Ghana), Ms Patricia Francis (Jamaica), Dr Asma Jahangir (Pakistan), Mr Samuel Kavuma (Uganda), The Honourable Michael Kirby (Australia), Dr Graca Machel (Mozambique), RT Honourable Sir Malcolm Rifkind (UK), Sir Roland Sanders (Guyana), and Sir Jeremia Tabai (Kiribati)
Their first meeting took place in 2010 and they received input not only from governments but from civil society groups and individuals in the form of written submissions. After their March 2011 meeting, the EPG provided an insight into their suggestions and asked for feedback on the suggestions. The CMJA and other CSOs provided this feedback. They received over 230 in September 2010 and May 2011. Some of the ideas put forward by the EPG include the following:

- To ensure appropriate values and principles are upheld throughout the Commonwealth the EPG suggested the creation of a “Charter of the Commonwealth,” opening avenues for consultation and participation. Positions such as a Commissioner for Democracy and Rule of Law would be created for the purpose of providing objective information to the Secretary General and the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG) on persistent violations of Commonwealth core values as well as evaluating potential Commonwealth candidates based on the same criteria. Also, institutions like Academies for Democracy and Election Training should be established to better facilitate/educate members of the Commonwealth.

- In terms of development and trade the group emphasized the role of Commonwealth countries on the international level, especially in influential institutions such as the IMF or WTO. They also stressed the importance of focusing on budget and debt issues for all member states particularly through meetings between national leaders.

- Another improvement area highlighted by the EPG was the development of youth. By pledging to support initiatives such as ‘sports for development’ and the Commonwealth Youth Programme, member governments will promote the constructive advancement of their young people. Attention should be given to involving youths in organisations and increasing employment rates to ensure their voices are heard.

- An ongoing project which should be continued is the empowerment of women. Economic and social advancement are key dimensions to the overall mainstreaming of fair gender policies.

- The EPG acknowledged the destructiveness of HIV/AIDS admitting that more efforts should be focused on helping private and public institutions fighting the epidemic through education and medical prevention.

- Climate change has become an ever important global issue and after reviewing many professional reports the EPG established a few areas for improvement. First, the Commonwealth should come up with a list of contacts in case an emergency occurs within a member state. Second, upgrading training for prevention and relief efforts.

- Finally, the EPG discussed a refocusing of the Commonwealths resources towards programmes and institutions that would provide appropriate assistance and promotion of its core values to developing states. Particularly in the fields of politics and economics.

The EPG report was submitted to the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers at the meeting in New York at the end of September 2011 and will be consulted by Heads of Government at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings in Perth at the end of October 2011.

A ROSE BY ANY OTHER NAME

The following article was written by Mrs Anita St John Grey, JP, CMJA Council Member

In May of this year a new rose was launched at the Chelsea Flower show. It has been named Justice of the Peace and is to commemorate the 650th Anniversary of the magistracy in England and Wales.

The name Magistrate derives from the Middle English word magistrat, denoting a “civil officer in charge of administering laws” (c.1374)

The lay magistracy which in England and Wales is the bed rock of the criminal justices system is unremunerated and has been effectively as well as independently delivering local justice for 650 years. In England and Wales, magistrates are divided into Justices of the Peace who are (lay) magistrates and District Judges who were formerly known as stipendiary magistrates. Magistrates sit voluntarily, and apart from an allowance being paid for loss of earnings, mileage and subsistence they receive no other remuneration. According to requirements around 50% are supposed to be female, although the current figure is slightly above that. There is also a diverse portion of the judiciary encompassing the various ethnicities, religions, and class divisions found in the two countries.

Justices of the Peace may sit at any magistrate’s court in England & Wales, but in practice are appointed to their local bench where they are assisted by a legally qualified Clerk. They will normally sit as a panel of three but two is the bare minimum. The majority are members of the Magistrates’ Association, who provides advice/training and represents approximately 30,000 magistrates. Also, the Association represents magistrates on the Sentencing Guidelines Council along with numerous other bodies.

District Judges have tended in the past to be appointed from the ranks of legal advisors to the magistrate court’s and are qualified solicitors or barristers. Questions have been raised by the Magistrates Association as to the legal safeguards of a single District Judge allowed to hear a case, decide the outcome, and pass sentence.

In ancient Rome the word ‘magistratus’ referred to one of the highest offices of state, and analogous offices in the local authorities such as ‘municipium’ which were subordinate only to the legislature of which they generally were members. They were often ‘ex officio’ and combined judicial with executive power, constituting one jurisdiction. In Rome itself the highest magistrates were members of the so-called ‘cursus honorum’ (career of honours). They held both judicial and
In the Commonwealth the term magistrate is used in different jurisdictions to represent different levels of judicial status and sentencing power. In Australia the system is complex as we heard from Council member John Lowndes. State Magistrates and Federal Magistrates operate under different systems with differing powers of sentencing operating. In New Zealand all Stipendiary Magistrates were renamed District Judges in 1980, but justices of the peace still exist. Some even have the same judicial responsibilities as magistrates in England and Wales. In India there are four categories of Magistrates and in HK there are currently seven magistrates’ courts. Magistrates exercise criminal jurisdiction over a wide range of offences. Although there is a general limit of two years imprisonment or a fine of $100,000 certain statutory provisions give Magistrates the power to sentence up to three years imprisonment with fines up to $5,000,000.

These are just a few examples of the different jurisdictions which exist across the Commonwealth. A rose by any other name! The different systems do heighten confusion when a body such as the CMJA meets. This is particularly so because of the diverse levels of seniority of the law officers. Nonetheless, the Commonwealth Magistrates Association was formed by Sir Thomas Skyrme to promote understanding and support for magistrates in the Commonwealth. The later addition of Judges to the Association changed the dynamics of the organization. This was to some extent inevitable with the mix of amateur and professional status of the judicial officers. England and Wales have found this especially challenging.

On the whole there is a good feeling in the CMJA. Everyone would undoubtedly admit we are all judicial officers but operating at admittedly different levels. Yet all are necessary to make the Justice System operable. So what undermines the name? Well first and foremost that in our global world diversity exists. Second when diversity is apparent is it only right that everyone in the Association is sensitive to both our differences and similarities. In the end we are all looking to deliver independent justice at whatever level we are at.

**COMPASSION**

**FORMERLY BABERGH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & ABUSE FORUM**

Former Council Member, Graeme Garden, has been involved in Compassion who have produced a DVD of Survivors Stories.

Compassion is an independent, multi-agency Forum, founded in 2001, working as many other forums do across the country, to raise awareness of domestic violence related issues and the development of domestic violence local resources, policy and agency response. With the support of the Forum, Cathy Press, Chair, created and led this project. Cathy recognised the need for a training tool that would enable front line professionals and managers to understand more deeply the complex experiences and issues that survivors of domestic violence and abuse face.

**HOW CAN SURVIVOR’S STORIES BE USED?**

Initially, the interviews were going to be used as a resource for the media during awareness raising campaigns. Whilst watching the interviews it was recognised that the DVD had a greater potential to be used as an awareness raising tool for all agencies and organisations, both statutory and voluntary.

Each interview can be used individually to support the agency, organisation or group being trained. For example, if professionals working with families and young people in whatever capacity, it may be useful to show them an interview by someone who grew up with domestic violence and how it impacted them as a child and then later as an adult.

There are consistent themes throughout all the interviews: the speed at which abusive relationships progress, when the abuse became violent, the emotional and psychological impact of the abuse and the kind of support and understanding that was needed from the professionals they came into contact with. What is also abundantly clear is that victims and perpetrators are to be found in all communities.

It is the Forum’s express hope that in watching these interviews, viewers will learn how domestic violence can potentially devastate the lives of any one of us, and how society’s judgment of victims of domestic violence and abuse often re-enforces and colludes with the beliefs of perpetrators of such abuse. Cathy stated “We hope that by raising awareness in this way that more victims will feel able to break out of the destructive cycle of domestic violence – and that the people who work with them will be better equipped to identify domestic violence and offer the support needed.”

**TRAINING TOOL**

Disc 2 can be placed in a PC where suggested discussion points can be found for each interview. These discussion sheets are intended to support the development of domestic abuse trainings for a group learning process, or can be incorporated in to existing domestic abuse trainings with ease.

**THE PARTICIPANTS**

In our effort to demonstrate how domestic violence and abuse exists in all cultures in our diverse community, participants came from across the country. It was our aim that the interviews represent the wider community and be inclusive.

Cathy Press, Chair of Compassion said, “Every single person who took part wanted to tell their story in the hope that it might help just one other person. The interviews are frank, moving accounts of real people, real stories and real lives. This is an
exciting project and the launch promises to be new and innovative in its approach."

The DVID costs £75 plus £6 postage (any destination). Further information can be obtained from www.compassion.org

NEW MEMBERS

We were delighted to welcome our first Institutional Member: the East African Court who joined the Association:

AUSTRALIA
- Magistrate Tina Previtera

BARBADOS
- Mr Marvin Patterson

CANADA
- Justice Lynne Leitch
- Judge Bryce Alexander Dyer
- Mr Justice Cameron Scott Brooker

ENGLAND & WALES
- Master Victoria McCloud
- Mr. Fiaz Iqbal Rashid
- Ms. Therese Binta Kamara
- Mr Christopher David Taylor
- The Reverend Benedict Abraham Lawrence

JERSEY
- Mrs Bridget Louise Shaw

MALAYSIA
- Mr Justice Richard Malanjum
- Mr Ei Sun Oh

MAURITIUS
- Mr Daniel Dangeot
- Mrs Renuka Devi Dabee

NEW ZEALAND
- Judge Phillipa Anne Cunningham
- Judge Sarah Jane Fleming
- Judge Laurence John Ryan

NIGERIA
- Miss Adedoyin Shakirat Elegbede
- Justice Adekunle Adegoriola Adeleye
- Mrs Adefunke Helen Anoma
- Mr Wilfred Sunday Alobu
- Mr Edwin Amedu Arii
- Mr Stephen Akhetuamen Omonua
- Justice Roselyn Kaneng Sha
- Hon Justice Peter Chukwudi Ikpeama
- Mr Abiodun Emman Adesodun
- Mr Adesoji Rotimi Adeboye
- Justice Emmanuel Dodo Audu
- Senior Magistrate Ladi Agyer Madaki
- A.G Chief Magistrate Raliya Uthman – Mohammed
- Chief Magistrate Aderonke Eunice Owoyemi
- J.P Clement Ilesanmi Owoyemi
- Deputy Chief Registrar Ihuoma Grace Chukwunyere
- Chief D. Jumbo Stephens
- Sir James Michael Elenwo
- Emem Emmanuel Okokon – Ndem
- Justice Ibironke Olatunbosun Harrison
- Honourable Justice Kafeel Omobolaji Dawodu
- Chief Magistrate Adeola Olufunlola Adedayo
- Hon Justice Rosaline Bozimo
- Mr. Adewunmi Afolabi Makanjuola

SEYCHELLES
- Chief Justice Fredrick Egonde Ntende

SOUTH AFRICA
- Mr Nthama Mathews Litabe
- Her Worship Gennai Jansen

TANZANIA
- Chief Justice Mohamed Chande Othman

UGANDA
- Hon. Justice Yorokamu Bamwine
- Judge Irene Mulyagonja Kakooza

ZAMBIA
- Mr David A. Simusamba
- Mrs Eyildah Nsunge Chanda
- Mr Pumulo Mubita Kalaluka
- Mr Penjani Lamba
- Ms Katrina Maimbolwa Walubita
- Hon Tamara Gondwe

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Please contact the organisations directly for further information on the following conferences:

CLA REGIONAL CONFERENCE:
Website: www.commonwealthlaw2012.org

IAWJ 11TH BIENNIAL CONFERENCE
2–5 May 2012 – London, United Kingdom
“Keeping Safe, Keeping Well”.
Website: www.iawj2012london.com
Email: iawj@meeting-point.co.uk

CMJA 16TH TRIENNIAL CONFERENCE
10th –14th, September 2012, Kampala, Uganda
“Justice for Everyone: Myth or Reality?”
Website: www.cmja.org/cmja2012
Email: info@cmja.org

This newsletter is kindly produced with the assistance of the Commonwealth Foundation.
Justice for Everyone: Myth or Reality?

Kampala, Uganda

www.cmja.org/cmja2012