

CJEI Celebrates Ten Years

C J E I Report

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As I contemplate on the fact that CJEI has achieved the important milestone of its tenth anniversary, my thoughts of celebration are somewhat overshadowed by the passing of our learned and distinguished friend and colleague Telford Georges. He has been an important part of the planning for the Institute and has provided valuable advice over the years of its existence. CJEI will miss him, as I personally will. I pray that his soul will rest in peace.

His passing on the threshold of this tenth year emphasizes the significance of survival. The life of the Institute, while not suffering the perils of mortality, nonetheless had to overcome other impediments. Not the least of these is the fact that the Institute does not have an institutionalized funding source. Dalhousie University, the World Bank, and various funding agencies, including CIDA, supported the work from which the Institute has earned its existence. The successful operation of its programs has been the source of funding and I trust that this will continue.

The work done could not have been successful without the support of Patron Chief Justices and the Heads of Judiciaries from around the Commonwealth. So many have graced and informed the Intensive Study Programme (ISP) with their personal attendance and contribution to the development of its programming. Year after year they have sent members of their judiciaries to attend the programs. Many have involved CJEI in the development of their regional and national judicial education programs. The direct involvement of judiciaries through their intervention has been key to the success of the Institute.



CJEI President, the Rt. Hon. Sir Dennis Byron

CJEI has had the advantage of great consistency of staff and supporting personalities who over the life of the organization have carried it from strength to strength. I would like to pay special tribute to Sandra Laing and all the other personalities who have loyally and with increasing knowledge carried the Institute.

It is impossible to speak of the survival of CJEI without paying special tribute to Judge Sandra Oxner. Her concepts, her total commitment, her indefatigable energy, coupled with her winning personality have driven the Institute. Her work through the Institute has contributed to developing ap-

preciation for judicial education and reform throughout the Commonwealth, defining methods for implementation, training in the practical application of the principles espoused and provided assistance where required. This work has touched the life and career of judges and through them judiciaries around the Commonwealth.

My own experience is an example. Since I was inspired during my own attendance of ISP in 1997, the judiciary in my home area, the Eastern Caribbean, has been involved in comprehensive judicial education and reform programs. This has received added impetus each time someone new has attended the program.

Today, the span of the Institute's activities has become global. During the course of 2005 the Biennial Meeting will be hosted by the National Judicial Academy of India March 13—19 and a meeting of Chief Justices will be held in London Sept. 10—11. It is fitting that in the tenth anniversary year CJEI will be in two of the countries with the highest traditions and reputations for justice. Hopefully this will be further inspiration for the ensuing ten years.

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Announcing the third Biennial Meeting of Commonwealth Judicial Educators On Delay Reduction

in Delhi and Bhopal, India - March 13 – 19, 2005

The National Judicial Academy of India have prepared a wonderful programme including court visits, development of programme modules, exchanges of resources and what are sure to be lively discussions on techniques of teaching delay reduction – a topic so important to us all.

Accommodations in New Delhi have been reserved at the legendary and luxurious Imperial Hotel. The serious study sessions will be interspersed with visits to renowned heritage sites such as the Taj Mahal, Agra Fort and Fatehpur Sikiri, cultural presentations, receptions and dinners.

Mark your calendars now!

Profile of Justice Sophia Akuffo

Justice Akuffo was appointed to the Supreme Court of Ghana in 1995. She attended the CJEI Intensive Study Programme (ISP) in 2002 and has served on the CJEI Advisory Board since 2003.



promote judicial reforms and assure judicial effectiveness, judicial education on a continuous basis is absolutely crucial. To borrow an expression from the private sector, it is a 'stay in business' issue which no judiciary can afford to neglect, if we are to assure judicial effectiveness and relevance. In a young democracy such as Ghana, judicial education is a formidable avenue for keeping judges up to date with changes in the law, emerging trends in jurisprudence, issues currently driving human and institutional interactions, and the relationship between national/social developmental objectives and the judicial function.

◆ *In your opinion, in what area should judicial education programmes focus in Ghana? That is, what are the most pressing needs in your country for the judiciary and judicial officers?*

Some of the key areas that judicial education programmes in Ghana need to focus on include procedural and technical issues such as efficient delay and cost reduction, case-flow and trial management, court automation and the incorporation of ADR mechanisms; national developmental issues such as the role of the judiciary and judicial officers in the improvement of access to quality justice for the socially disadvantaged, protection of the poor and the alleviation of gender-based injustice.

◆ *Are you presently involved in any judicial education initiatives or projects?*

Currently, I am developing a self-initiated

proposal and programme for training Ghanaian judges and Judicial Officers in effective Gender Justice, for the consideration of the ICJE-G. Gender equity and mainstreaming are performance indicators for all institutions in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (the current blueprint for national development in Ghana) and I believe that it is important for judicial education to include such a training programme. My proposal will borrow from the Jurisprudence of Equity Project, which has had such a marked success in East Africa, and will also focus on the child rights and poverty reduction implications of gender justice. The programme will be designed in such manner as to also encourage the collation of judicial suggestions for substantive law reforms that will foster gender equity.

In addition to serving on the Advisory Board, Justice Akuffo has served on a number of boards and committees, including the Judicial Service Reform, Training and Automation Committee, the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education in Ghana and as Chairperson of the Judicial Task Force on Alternative Dispute Resolution. Currently, she is also Chairperson of the Council for Law Reporting.

Before her appointment to the Court she worked as a lawyer in private consultancy and for corporations such as Mobil Oil Ghana and Ghana Airways. She received her legal education from the University of Ghana, Harvard and Ghana School of Law.

◆ *I understand that you attended the ISP in 2002. Were you involved in judicial education before that time?*

At the time I attended the ISP in 2002, I was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of Continuing Judicial Education-Ghana (ICJE-G). It was part of the Board's responsibilities to develop a curriculum for the institute, which would facilitate the implementation of the Ghana Judicial Service Reform and Modernisation Programme. I had also functioned as a resource person in the Institute's effective case management training programmes.

◆ *How has CJEI affected your approach to judicial education?*

The training I received from CJEI has enabled me to take a more systematic, focused and analytical approach to the development of training materials and contents.

◆ *Why is judicial education important?*

Although the law may still, arguably reside in the bosom of the Judge, yet in order to

News & Notes

Australia

◆ **Justice Graham Hill** (CJEI Fellow 2002) has been elected to the Board of the International Organization for Judicial Training.

Uganda

◆ On October 1st and 2nd, 2004 the East African Judicial Education Committee, chaired by **Justice John W.N. Tsekooko** (CJEI Fellow 1997), organized the 4th East African Judges Conference in Mombasa, Kenya. The theme was “Human Rights and Terrorism”. Thirty judges from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda participated. The objective of the conference was to sensitize judges about their role in perpetuating the respect and observance of human rights in cases arising from acts of terrorism. The conference was funded by SIDA through the East African Community.

St. Lucia

◆ **Justice Adrian Saunders** has been appointed as a Justice of the new Caribbean Court of Appeal.

South Africa

◆ We are very sorry to learn that **Justice Johann Kriegler** has resigned as head of the new South African Judicial Education Committee.

Trinidad & Tobago

◆ **Christie-Anne Morris-Alleyne** has been appointed Court Executive Administrator for the Caribbean Court of Appeal.

Papua New Guinea

We are pleased to have received a special Christmas message from **Deputy Chief Magistrate Stephen Oli** from Papua New Guinea (CJEI Fellow 1995) and **Justice Oliver Saksak** of Vanuatu (CJEI Fellow 2004).

Please send us news for our next edition of “News and Notes”
See contact information on the last page

Pakistan

The Federal Judicial Academy of Pakistan (the Academy), in conjunction with the Commonwealth Judicial Education Institute (CJEI), conducted eight judicial education workshops. These were held in collaboration with the four provincial Pakistan High Courts at Peshawar, Quetta, Islamabad, Lahore, Multan, Sukkur and Hyderabad. Three hundred and twenty nine (329) judicial officers were trained – not only in the substantive topic but also in the concept of local programming repeating in several centres centrally prepared teaching materials. At the request of the Chief Justice of Pakistan, each provincial Chief Justice appointed a High Court judge to supervise and chair the workshops. Mr. Chaudhry Hasan Nawaz, Director General of the Academy, Mr. Khadim Hussain Malik, the Deputy Director, and the staff of the Academy – with input and support from the CJEI – prepared two teaching modules, - one on “court delay reduction” and the other on “judicial ethics”. These teaching modules consisted of lesson plans, programme schedules, articulated programme objectives, suggested topic leaders, methodology of small group workshops, teaching tools for small group workshops and background papers. In addition to initiating judicial behavioural change in the areas of ethics and efficiency, the overall objective of the programme was to introduce “roll out programming” to Pakistan judicial education. By this means, efficiencies of scale and greater programme reach would be achieved by central development of teaching kits that could be implemented locally. The overall objective was achieved and a good foundation laid for the requisite behavioural changes. This programme was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Celebrating Ten Years - A Retrospective

Ten years ago this summer, CJJI Patron, His Excellency Judge Ronald St. John MacDonald of the European Court of Human Rights welcomed His Excellency Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary General of the Commonwealth, to Room 306 at Dalhousie Law School, the headquarters of the newly established Commonwealth Judicial Education Institute (CJJI). Their Excellencies looked around the small unfurnished office and the SG smiled and said "well, great things come from small beginnings" and the two then went off to dinner to discuss the great potential impact in the 58 Commonwealth countries of the new organization.

If Chief Anyaoku were to revisit Dalhousie Law School today he would find the realization of his vision in the large map taking up one wall of office 306 studded with pins showing where CJJI has presented programs and, on the opposite wall, in a distinguished framed list of the chief justices, judges and court administrators from the four corners of the globe who have attended CJJI courses at the Law School.

Shortly before Chief Anyaoku's visit Judge Sandra Oxner had discussed with Premier John Savage, Deputy Attorney General Bill MacDonald and Chief Judge Elmer MacDonald the possibility of bringing to Halifax CJJI, of which she was the President. It was arranged that she would have a year leave of absence from her judicial duties to get it up and running. Professor John Yogis collected together some supportive members of Dalhousie faculty - Professors Innis Christie, Bruce Archibald and Dean Joe Ghiz - and the Law School welcomed the young organization to the Law School, providing it with a prestigious address, classrooms and library and a warm and stimulating environment for visiting jurists. Faculty members continue to play an important role in programming here and abroad. Attorney General Jay Abbas gave support. CIDA provided its first funding with a half million dollar grant for work in East and South Africa.

CJJI was incorporated as a Charity under the Nova Scotia Societies Act. There are three levels of oversight: the Patrons - a panel made up of Commonwealth chief justices and other distinguished jurists; an advisory

board made up of executive heads of judicial education bodies in Commonwealth countries; and a corporate board of directors drawn from all regions of the Commonwealth and representative of different levels of court and court administration. Presently Canadian members of the Board include The Right Honourable Chief Justice Beverley McLachlin, Professor John Yogis, Professor Michael Deturbide, Sandra Oxner and Larry Smith, CA.

Judicial education supports an impartial, competent, efficient and effective judiciary. It is also the foundation for all judicial reform. CJJI's aim is to foster and strengthen national, regional and international judicial education programming as well as provide a resource center and framework for networking. All its programming is designed to support judicial reform. As a strong judiciary that attracts public confidence is acknowledged to be a prerequisite for social and economic development, judicial reform has an important impact on poverty reduction.

The CJJI's activities include training core judicial education faculty in adult education pedagogy and curriculum development in the fields of judicial education to support judicial reform, court administration, social context and judicial education organization and implementation. It also delivers in-country programs in collaboration with the national judiciary at the invitation of the chief justice; mounts "impact of judicial reform" programs; holds symposia on contemporary issues in judicial reform; and does research on matters relating to the administration of justice.

It has also acted as a secretariat for five Commonwealth Chief Justices meetings - one in Halifax, which was chaired by the Honourable Chief Justice Lorne Clarke and for which Professor Archibald Kaiser wrote and delivered the theme paper.

The annual June "Intensive Study Program for Judicial Educators" is CJJI's flagship program. It has established a network of Commonwealth judicial educators knowledgeable in judicial education techniques and methodology to create and deliver judicial education programming supportive of contemporary judicial reform. CJJI held its first annual Intensive Study Program for

Judicial Educators in 1995. To date, 167 participants from 38 countries have attended this Halifax program.

Members of the Nova Scotia Bench, Bar and Law School faculty contribute their time to this program. Judge Corrine Sparks has provided leadership in social context training. Judge Michael Sherar takes charge of the Saturday morning at the Halifax Provincial Court where the visiting jurists make videos they write, produce and act in for use as judicial education tools on their return home. Courtroom number four, where Judge Beach is usually to be found week days, is well known to members of the international judiciary as they watch these Halifax produced videos around the world.



ISP Participants 1999



The First Patron Chief Justices' Meeting in Halifax, 1995



ISP Participants 2001

The distinguished visiting jurists play all necessary roles - one national Chief Justice on the faculty is a particularly good court usher - opening court with a ringing OYER...OYER. They may appear as accused persons, difficult witnesses, ill behaving judges or lawyers. They enter into their roles with gusto, and, if particularly good, are pressed into service in their colleagues' productions. The videos are shown at the final dinner at the Halifax Club where Chief Justice Glube or Associate Chief Justice Ferguson have been on hand to present awards and to see the judges' pleasure and amusement in their creative work.

The list of required props can be challenging for the Dalhousie law students who assist the program - a Rolls Royce (a Mercedes had to do), a picture of another country's President or flag, a police car chase for example. One year, the Eritrean participants contacted their Canadian Ambassador and got a list of Eritreans living in this area. Come Saturday morning, a stream of Canadian Eritreans flowed into the Spring Garden Road Courthouse. Down came the picture of the Queen in Courtroom 4; up went a picture of the President of Eritrea and a straw whisk - an African symbol of authority. The stream of Eritreans was quickly organized by the Eritrean judges - only months into their judgeships after their leading battlefield roles in their war of independence - into players of starring roles, bit players and extras. The hour long production - all in the Tigrinya language was subsequently frequently shown on their national TV station - urging ADR methods in the settlement of domestic disputes.

The Institute's President is now the Honourable Chief Justice Sir Dennis Byron of OECS who has given great support to both judicial education and judicial reform in the Caribbean and internationally. He is



The Second Patron Chief Justices' Meeting in Malaysia, 1999

particularly recognized for his thoughtful and positive work in the area of procedural reform, although he has written highly respected papers and initiated action in many other areas of judicial reform. One of the early CJEI Fellows who attend the Intensive Study Program for Judicial Educators in 1997, he has given great support to the Institute and has been a Director since 1998.

Sandra Oxner, the founding president of CJEI, is now its Chair. She is a Past President of the Commonwealth Magistrates' and Judges' Association, a Past President of the Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges and the Canadian Institute for the Administration of Justice and was a founding Governor of the Canadian Institute for Advanced Legal Studies. She has had 35 years' experience in judicial education, both in Canada and internationally, and is, in her retirement from the Bench, a consultant for the U.N and World Bank on judicial education and judicial reform. Her national and international work in this area has been recognized by her appointment as an Officer of the Order of Canada and many other national and international distinctions. She has been made, for example, a honorary member of the Judiciary of Malawi and was given the freedom of the City of London. She remains the designer and continuing strength of the CJEI.

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The Honourable Mr. Justice Michael Scharar talks with two delegates



Participants at a Judicial Education Session in Multan, Pakistan



Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Commonwealth Secretary General and CJEI Patron, and the Honourable Ronald St. John Macdonald

Ten Years of CJEl Fellows

ANGUILLA

Justice Adrian Saunders (1998)

AUSTRALIA

Justice Neil J. Buckley (1999)
Justice Graham Hill (2002)

BAHAMAS

Mrs. Cheryl A.P. Albury (1998)
Justice Emmanuel E. Osadebay (1998)
Ms. Estelle G. Gray-Evans (2000)
Chief Magistrate Jon S.L. Isaacs (2000)
Mr. Stephen G. Isaacs (2000)
Dame Joan A. Sawyer (2000)
Justice Anita M. Allen (2001)
Mrs. Indira Demeritte-Francis (2001)
Mrs. Linda P. Virgill (2001)
Mr. Franklyn Williams (2001)
Chief Justice Sir Burton Hall (2002)
Mrs. Donna Newton (2002)

BANGLADESH

Justice Md. Badruzzaman (1998)
Mr. Hasan Shaheed Ferdous (1998)
Mr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman (2001)
Mr. Md. Awlad Hossain Bhuiyan (2001)
Judge A.Q.M. Mostafa (2003)
Mr. Md. Shahidullah (2003)
Mr. Md. Farid Ahmed Shibli (2003)

BARBADOS

Magistrate Deborah Holder (1998)
Ms. Sandra Mason (2001)
Justice Elneth O. Kentish (2004)
Magistrate Marva F. Clarke (2004)

BERMUDA

Mr. Archibald B. Warner (2000)

BOTSWANA

Mr. Gabriel A. Rwelengera (1998)
Mr. Goemekgabo Tebogo-Maruping (2000)

CAMEROON

Mrs. Christine Pauline NGO Mandeng (1996)
Mr. Temple Cole Esukise (1997)
Mr. Christophe Nyobe Nlend (1997)

CANADA

Judge Corrine Sparks (1999)

ERITREA

Judge Mehari Menkerios Beraki (1997)
Judge Tekie Dawit Habtu (1997)
Judge Yosuf Jamie (1998)

ETHIOPIA

Judge Mesfin G. Hiwot (1995)
Judge Tegegn Kebede (1995)
Ato Menberetsehay Tadesse (1996)
Mr. Ayele Mamo (1998)
Justice Abdul Kadir Mohammed (1998)

FIJI

Mr. Jayant Prakash (1999)
Justice Daniel V. Fatiaki (2001)

THE GAMBIA

Chief Justice Omar H. Alghali (1997)
Mr. Ousman A.S. Jammeh (1997)
Justice Sanusi C. Yusuf (1998)

GHANA

Justice Essilfie-Bondzie (1998)
Justice Nasiru Gbadegbe (1998)
Justice Joseph Kpakpo Abrahams (2000)
Justice Francis Kusi-Appiah (2000)
Justice S.A. Brobbey (2000)
Justice Sophia Akuffo (2002)
Chairman Isaac Douse (2002)
His Worship Chairman Kwadwo Owusu (2002)
Justice Dixon Kwame Afreh (2003)
Magistrate Nana Adwoa Coleman (2003)
Magistrate Jennifer Amanada Dodoo (2003)

JAMAICA

Mr. Noel Irving (1999)
Miss Valerie R. Stephens (2001)
Justice Zaila R. McCalla (2002)
Justice Gloria R. Smith (2003)

KENYA

Mrs. Rosemelle Mutoka (1995)
Mrs. Florence Simbiri-Jaoko (1995)

KIRIBATI

Chief Justice Richard Lussick (1996)

LESOTHO

Mr. Thamsanqa Nomngongo (1998)
Mr. Justice Michael M. Ramodibedi (1998)
Chief Justice Mahapela L. Lehohla (2004)

MALAWI

Mr. Charles Mkandawire (1995)
Mr. R.R. Mzikamanda (1995)
Justice Duncan Tambala (1995)
Mr. Winter W. Qoto (1997)
Mrs. Ivy Chatha-Kamanga (1998)
Mr. H.S.B. Potani (1998)
Justice R.R. Chinangwa (1999)
Justice E.B. Twea (1999)

MAURITIUS

Mr. Satyabhooshun Gupt Domah (1995)
Mrs. Gaitree Manna (1995)

MOZAMBIQUE

Judge Jose Maria de Sousa (1997)
Dr. Benvinda Levy (1998)
Dr. Victorino Niquisse (1998)
Mrs. Lucia Maximiano do Amaral (2002)

NAMIBIA

Justice Annel M. Silungwe (1997)
Mr. E.P.B. Hoff (1999)

NIGERIA

Justice Adebisi Adegbite (1997)
Mr. Ibrahim Hamidu Alkali (1998)
Mrs. Phoebe Msuean Ayua (2001)

Justice John A. Ajakaiye (2004)

PAKISTAN

Mr. Fakhur Hayat (1998)
Mr. Salman Ansari (1998)
Justice Mushtaq Ahmed Memon (1999)
Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk (1999)
Justice Sh. Riaz Ahmad (2000)
Justice Muhammad Arif (2000)
The Honourable Chaudhry Hasan Nawaz (2002)
Malik Khadim Hussain (2002)
Justice Ghulam Rabbani (2004)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Sir Mari Kapi (1995)
Mr. Stephen Oli (1995)
Justice Kubulan Los (1996)
Justice Don Sawong (2002)

PHILIPPINES

Fr. Ranhilio Aquino (1999)
Attorney Edwin Sandoval (1999)
Judge Zenaida Necesito-Elepano (1999)
Justice Hilarion L. Aquino (2000)
Justice Jose C. Vitug (2000)
Mme. Eulogia M. Cueva (2001)
Dr. Purificacion V. Quisumbing (2001)
Professor Sedfrey M. Candelaria (2002)
Commissioner Teresita Dy-Liacco Flores (2002)
Justice Lucas P. Bersamin (2004)

SINGAPORE

Ms. Yee Sze Thian (2001)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Mr. Nelson Laurere Esq. (2002)
Justice Frank Ofagioro Kabui (2004)
Mr. Rex Faulkna (2004)

SOUTH AFRICA

Justice I.G. Farlam (1995)
Mr. T.J. Raulinga (1995)
Mr. F.J. Stassen (1995)
Ms. N.E. Denge (1999)
Ms. A.M. Rademan (1999)
Ms. Fehmidah Hoosen (2001)
Ms. Belinda Molamu (2001)

SRI LANKA

Justice N.E. Dissanayake (1997)
Justice H.N.J. Perera (1997)
Judge Titus P. Cooray (1998)
Judge A. Dayantha de Alwis (1998)

ST. LUCIA

Chief Justice Dennis Byron (1997)
Justice Albert N.J. Matthew (1997)
Ms. Floreta Nicholas (1998)
Justice Suzie Agnes Ida d'Auvergne (2001)
Mrs. Ianthea Leigertwood-Octave (2003)
Justice Hugh A. Rawlins (2004)
Ms. Heather Franklyn (2004)

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES

Mrs. Judith Jones-Morgan (2000)

SURINAME

Justice Ewald Stanley Ombre (2002)

SWAZILAND

Chief Justice A/G Ben Dunn (1995)

TANZANIA

Mrs. Upendo Msuya (1995)
Mr. N.M. Mwaikugile (1995)
Honourable Regina Rweyemamu (1996)
Justice Lameck Mfalila (1998)
Mr. Gabriel K. Rwakibarila (1998)

TORTOLA

Justice Stanley Moore (1999)

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Justice Wendell Kangeloo (1998)
Mrs. Deborah Thomas-Felix (1998)
Justice Paula-Mae Weekes (2000)
Magistrate Sonia Maria Aleong (2001)
Justice Ivor Archie (2003)
Justice Annestine Sealey (2003)
Master Patricia Sobion (2003)
Justice Peter Jamadar (2004)
Mr. Robin Nezam Mohammed (2004)

UGANDA

Mr. Y. Bamwine (1995)
Justice Rajanathan Rajasingham (1995)
Justice Fred M.S. Egonda-Ntende (1996, 1999)
Mr. Lawrence Gidudu (1996, 1999)
Justice Peter K.K. Onega (1997)
Justice John W.N. Tsekooko (1997)
Justice Amos Twinomunjuni (1998)
Mr. Wilson Masalo-Musene (1998)
Lady Stella Arach Amoko (1999)
Mr. David Wangutusi (1999)
Justice Joseph Nyamihana Mulenga (2002)

VANUATU

Justice Vincent Lunabek (1996)
Mr. Steve Bani (1998)
Magistrate Rita Bill Naviti (1998)
Justice Oliver A. Saksak (2004)
Magistrate John Obed Alilee (2004)

ZAMBIA

Mr. Amos M. Hamudulu (1995)
Mr. Fidelis B.M. Ngosa (1995)
Mr. Timothy I. Katanekwa (1997)
Justice Peter Chitengi (1998)
Justice Ernest L. Sakala (1998)
Mrs. Gertrude Chawatama (1999)
Justice Sylvester Simachela (1999)
Justice Irene Mambilima (1999)
Mr. Phillip Musonda (1999)
Justice Sandson Shubert Silomba (2001)
Justice Florence Lengalenga (2001)

ZIMBABWE

Mrs. Susan Mangori (1995)
Mr. Rex T. Shana (1997)
Mrs. Beatrice Rose Donzwa (1998)
Mr. Andrew Mutema (1999)

Resources for Judges

◆ Computer Education Partnership Site – The Computer Education Partnership (CEP) is a joint project between the OCFJA and the NJI, to develop computer training, distance education courses and other resources for the judiciary. Judges can improve their skill in using specific computer software, learn about substantive and specialized areas of the law through courses delivered via computer, and take advantage of the growing number of research tools available to them through the CEP site. Visit <http://www.cep.njicourses.ca/> to view this valuable resource.

◆ Integrated Justice Information Systems (www.ijis.org) This is another joint private public sector group working on justice related technology initiatives. Among the many resources here are: The Pre-RFP Toolkit This is a powerful program on CD-ROM to assist court professionals assess technology project needs before the RFP is developed. For a copy, please contact Liz Pearson at epearson@ijisinstitute.org, phone: (202) 628-8615.

◆ Technology Services Division A wealth of information on e-filing, public access to court records, education and the technology lab. Visit http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Tech/index.HTM

◆ Case Management System Standards— The latest information in developing standards for case management automation systems, including history, approved standards, draft standards, model RFP and more. http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Tech/Standards/Standards.htm

◆ Court Referral to ADR: Criteria and Research— by Associate Professor Kathy Mack from Flinders University. An electronic version of this report is available on the National

Alternative Dispute Resolution Advisory Council website - www.nadrac.gov.au.

◆ Model Jury Instructions in Criminal Matters – The difficulty that judges face in giving instructions to juries is well known. For juries to follow and apply them, instructions must be clear, complete and accurate. A model instruction satisfies these objectives. But the existence of model instructions does not mean there is only one way to instruct a jury on a given topic. A model instruction is intended to convey the essential information that a jury should be told in language that is plain, comprehensible and correct. These instructions offer one example of how this might be done. Visit the Canadian Judicial Council website at <http://www.cjccm.gc.ca/english/Jury/preface.htm>.

◆ The Role of the Judiciary in Developing and Maintaining a Vibrant Human Rights Environment in the Commonwealth— Report on the seminar held in Cyprus in 1998 - price £5.00. Available from the Commonwealth Magistrates' and Judges' Association at www.cmja.org.

◆ Human Rights, Human Needs: Seeking a Judicial Talisman— Report on the Malawi Triennial Conference held in Mangochi from 24-29 August 2003. Copies cost £15.00 each. To order this publication contact the Commonwealth Magistrates' and Judges' Association at publications@cmja.org.



Message from the Chair



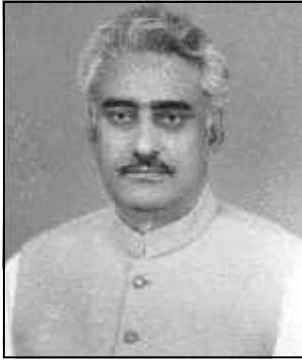
Sandra E. Oxner, O.C.
Chair of CJEI

I find it surprising that I am writing to you for our tenth anniversary newsletter. How quickly the time has gone. From the beginning we were incorporated as a Canadian Company with major funding from the Canadian International Development Agency. We began life as a special judicial education for reform arm of the Commonwealth Magistrates & Judges Association (CMJA) at a time when I was its president. We are most grateful to CMJA for nurturing our beginning. While we became a separate parallel organization on the pattern of Commonwealth Lawyers Education Association and Commonwealth Lawyers Association. Both organizations now work independently to strengthen the Commonwealth judiciaries. As Chief Justice Byron has said in his message, the development and strengthening to the vibrant organization that it has become is mostly due to the strong support of our patron Chief Justices and the Commonwealth judiciaries who have participated. I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks for their outstanding guidance and support. We are particularly pleased that so many of the retired Chief Justices have agreed to stay on our board as patrons after their retirement.

May I take this opportunity to salute our two hundred Fellows around the Commonwealth. You have molded and crafted CJEI to what it is today and have made a difference in judicial education to support judicial reform both nationally, regionally and pan-Commonwealth. You are the mind, motor and hands of CJEI.

It is impossible for me to close this note to you without mentioning our sadness on the death of the Rt. Hon. Telford Georges. He has been a steady, positive influence on the Institute and we will greatly miss his wise counsel as well as his presence among us. The next newsletter will have a special section dedicated to him and the Board is planning a symposium in his memory for 2006. I am sure you would like to know that we have compiled here in Halifax a booklet of condolences from jurists around the Commonwealth for Telford's family. It has been truly touching to read the messages that have come from all of the Commonwealth from Chief Justices, judges, magistrates, court administrators, lawyers, legal scholars and others whose life he touched. He truly was the master Commonwealth judicial educator and we have benefited greatly from his influence. ■

Delay Reduction With Effective Court Management



By Chaudhry Hasan Nawaz (CJEI Advisory Board), Director General of the Federal Judicial Academy of Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

Delay haunts the administration of justice. It postpones the rectification of wrong and the vindication of the unjustly accused. It crowds the dockets of the courts, increasing the costs for all litigants, pressurize judges to take short cuts, interfering with the prompt and deliberate disposition of those causes in which all parties are diligent and prepared for trial, and overhanging the entire process with the pall of disorganization and insolubility. But even these are not the worst of what delay does. The most erratic gear in the justice machinery is at the place of fact finding and possibilities for error multiply rapidly as time elapses between the original fact and its judicial determination. If the facts are not fully and accurately determined, then even the wisest judge cannot distinguish between merit and demerit. If we do not get the facts right, there is little chance for the judgment to be right.

As far back as in the sixteenth century, William Shakespeare's Hamlet cited "law's delay" as a reason for preferring suicide to continuing life. Then, in the nineteenth century William E. Gladstone said that "Justice delayed is justice denied". In 1958, Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States observed that "Interminable and unjustifiable delays in our Courts are today compromising the basic legal rights of countless thousands of Americans and, imperceptibly, corroding the very foundations of constitutional Government in the United States".

The acuteness of the problem prevailing in our neighbouring India can be assessed from the following observations made by its Supreme Court in a case decided in 1976, after twenty five years of long litigation:

"At long last, the unfortunate and heroic saga of this litigation is coming to an end. It has witnessed a silver jubilee, thanks to our system of administration of justice and our

callousness and indifference to any drastic reforms in it. Cases like this, which are not infrequent, should be sufficient to shock our social as well as judicial conscience and activate us to move swiftly in the direction of overhauling and restructuring the entire legal and judicial system. The Indian people are very patient, but despite their infinite patience, they cannot afford to wait for twenty-five years to get justice. There is a limit of tolerance beyond which it would be disastrous to push our people. This case and many other like it strongly emphasize the urgency of the need for legal and judicial reforms". (AIR 1976 S.C. 1734).

Even the British rulers of this sub-continent were quite conscious of the seriousness of this problem. They set up a Civil Justice Committee, headed by Sir George Clause Rankin, one of the most eminent Judges of the country, as early as 1923, to inquire into the causes of delays in the disposal of civil litigation and suggest remedies. After an elaborate examination of the problem, the Committee made its report in 1925. We can do no better in this respect than repeat what was said by the Rankin Committee as far back as 1925. The position since then, if anything, has aggravated out of all proportion. The Committee observed:

"Improvement in methods is of vital importance. We can suggest improvements, but we are convinced that, where the arrears are unmanageable, improvement in methods can only palliate. It cannot cure. It is patent that, when a court has pending work which will occupy it for something between one year and two years or even more, newcomers have faint hopes. When there is enough work pending at the end of 1924 to occupy a subordinate judge till the end of 1926, difficult contested suits instituted in 1925 have no chance of being decided before 1927. Whatever be the improvement in methods alone cannot be expected in such circumstances to produce a satisfactory result even in a decade.

"Until this burden is removed or appreciably lightened, the prospect is gloomy. The existence of such arrears presents further a serious obstacle to improvement in methods. It may well be asked - is there much tangible advantage gained by effecting an improvement in process serving, pleadings, handling of issues and expediting to the stage when parties are in a position to

call their evidence when it is a certainty that, as soon as that stage is reached, the hearing must be adjourned to a date eighteen months ahead or later, to take its place, in its turn, for evidence arguments and decision? Unless a court can start with a reasonably clean slate, improvement of methods is likely to tantalise only. The existence of a mass of arrears takes the heart out of a presiding officer. He can hardly be expected to take a strong interest in preliminaries, when he knows that the hearing of the evidence and the decision will not be by him but by his successor after his transfer. So long as such arrears exist, there is a temptation to which many presiding officers succumb, to hold back the heavier contested suits and devote attention to the lighter ones. The turnout of decisions in contested suits is thus maintained somewhere near the figure of the institutions, while the really difficult work is pushed further into the background."

This is suggestive of the surmise that the problem is fairly old and being faced by many other countries with similar conditions and system of justice. But the fact of its being old and all embracing by no means derogates anything from its gravity in terms of far reaching adverse effects on the civil society. Despite this aspect, however, it must be confessed that no genuine effort seems to have been made to eradicate this evil and, whichever the place, people are still suffering from this malaise. Where sincere efforts have been made with commitment and dedication, like in Singapore, the pendency is well under control.

In Pakistan, the problem of delays in disposal of cases is as old as its inception and it has taken serious social dimensions with the passage of each day. It has grown in magnitude to an extent that it is not only a cause of serious concern but a problem which, it may be said without exaggeration, is eroding the very system of administration of justice. It has undercut the public confidence in the judiciary and must be dealt with on top priority basis with all systems go kind of approach.

LAW REFORM COMMISSIONS

After independence, this problem engaged the attention of the Government of Pakistan and a Law Reform Commission, headed by

Mr. Justice S.A. Rahman, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, was constituted in the year 1958, to suggest remedies for the better and more speedy disposal of both civil and criminal cases. This Commission made its recommendations within one year, but laws' delays have continued to persist. Another Law Reform Commission was established in 1967, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Hamoodur Rahman, a former Chief Justice of Pakistan, to ascertain the causes of delay in the disposal of the judicial cases and to recommend efficacious remedies for the removal of such causes and suggest measures to simplify the court proceedings. This Commission submitted an exhaustive report in February, 1970.

LAW REFORM COMMITTEES

In 1974, a High Powered Law Reform Committee was set up by the Federal Gov-

As far back as the sixteenth century, William Shakespeare's Hamlet cited "law's delay" as a reason for preferring suicide to continuing life.

ernment under the Chairmanship of the then Law Minister, to consider the problem of delays in the disposal of judicial cases and accumulation of arrears in the law courts at different levels. The Committee submitted its report in January, 1975. Yet another Committee to achieve the same objective was set up in 1978 under the Chairmanship of a former Chief Justice of Pakistan. This Committee submitted its report in October, 1978, suggesting appropriate measures in the light of recommendations made by the preceding Law Reform Commissions and the High Powered Law Reform Committee for eliminating delays.

CAUSES OF DELAY

These are causes of delay pointed out by these Commissions and Committees:

(i) Lack of proper supervision; (ii) unsatisfactory service of processes; (iii) lack of proper working conditions in the courts; (iv) lack of transport facility for process

servicing staff; (v) lack of court/residential accommodation; (vi) lack of libraries; (vii) lack of record rooms in the courts; (viii) lack of training facilities for judicial officers; (ix) shortage of ministerial staff and necessary equipments in the courts; (x) non-observance of the provisions of procedural laws; (xi) shortage of judicial officers; (xii) shortage of stationery and furniture; (xiii) delay on the part of investigating agencies; (xiv) non-attendance of witnesses; (xv) delay in writing and delivering judgments; (xvi) frequent adjournments; (xvii) dilatory tactics by the lawyers and the parties; (xviii) frequent transfer of judicial officers and transfer of cases from one court to another; (xix) interlocutory orders and stay of proceedings; and (xx) Un-attractive service conditions of subordinate judicial officers.

THE CHIEF JUSTICES COMMITTEE

This delay had also recently been engaging serious attention of the then Chief Justice of Pakistan and that it had become a chronic malady of serious concern was acknowledged by the Chief Justices' Committee in its meeting held on 26th February, 2000 with the following observations:

"Backlog and delays in quick dispensation of justice is a serious threat to the existing judicial system in the country. Concerted efforts are required by learned Judges at all levels, lawyers, litigant public, witnesses, prosecuting agencies, public leaders, media and the Executive to combat the menace by strengthening the system of administration of justice. In his judicial work, a Judge shall take all steps to decide cases within the shortest time, controlling effectively efforts made to prevent early disposal of cases and make every endeavour to minimize suffering of litigants by deciding cases expeditiously through proper written judgments".

A study of the reports of the Civil Justice Committee and Law Reforms Commission of 1958, the Law Reform Commission of 1967-70, and the subsequent Law Reform and Chief Justices Committees reveal that the said Commissions and the Committees had, after thorough study and examination of the Laws of the country, reached the conclusion that all laws, both procedural and substantive were, by and large, neither responsible for any delay in the disposal of judicial cases nor for accumulation of huge arrears in the law courts. They were of the view that procedural laws are frequently abused and it is mainly human factor which is responsible for the failure of the laws, and the consequent delay in the litigation. They are, however, not averse to changes to

suit the situations that have become apparent in the course of working of the procedure.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Policy Paper submitted by the Asia Development to the Government of Pakistan in December 1999, on Legal and Judicial Reform in Pakistan, the following ten main recommendations were outlined:

(i) Pass or reinforce good governance measures that contribute to the enabling environment for improved legal and judicial performance.

(ii) Amend the Law Commission Act in order to create a National Policy making Authority for Judicial Administration.

(iii) Pass legislation to create a provincial Judicial Ombudsman.

(iv) Rationalize the Incentives so that they reward good Judicial Performance.

(v) Amend the Civil Courts Ordinance of 1962 with provincial effect to require an Annual Conference of District and Sessions Court judges and the publication of an Annual Report on the State of the Judiciary.

(vi) Pass a new Arbitration Act and establish Commercial Divisions in the High Courts of the Punjab and Sindh.

(vii) Create an Alternative Dispute Resolution Center annexed to the courts.

(viii) Create Centers of Excellence in Legal Education and a Fund for Innovations in Legal Education.

(ix) Build support for the judicial reform program by establishing pilot courts in the National Capital Region and the provincial capitals; build ten or twenty new court-houses in districts without a court currently on the ground.

(x) Pass legislation to provide for a Judicial Development Fund.

The importance of these recommendations was explained in the paper in these words: "These recommendations are not intended to be 'wisdom frozen in time'. On the contrary, they represent a deliberate effort, first, to make strategic choices about reform activities, and second, to structure credible institutions that are able to carry the reform process forward. But these recommendations will need to be adapted during implementation: no legal and judicial reform plan can 'out-think' deep historical patterns of behaviour through the sheer force of elaborate design and planning. So the recommendations should be considered 'thoughtfully indicative' rather than 'insistently directive'."

(continued on bottom of next page)

A Conversation with David Stockwell

Last September David Stockwell—who has long facilitated CJEI activities in Zambia—retired from his position as High Commissioner for Canada to Zambia. To commemorate his contribution to judicial education, CJEI elicited the following Q&A:

- ◆ You have been very committed to judicial education in Zambia. Could you tell me a little more about that?

The Zambian Government is committed to fighting corruption and a number of high profile cases are at various stages in the legal process. Other donors have been assisting with strengthening Zambian investigatory capacity and also with helping on the prosecutorial side but there was less donor support for the judges and magistrates who would have to handle these cases. Canada and Denmark were partners in funding the annual week-long seminar (training workshop) for the Zambian Judiciary in April 2004 which had as one of its one-day ses-



sions' themes "National and Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption". We arranged to have presenters from the UNODC and the Commonwealth Secretariat as well as the Chief Justice of Lesotho, who gave a paper on the Highlands Water Case trial.

- ◆ Does your work on Judicial Education in Zambia relate to your involvement with CJEI?

Working with the CJEI showed me that if you are strategic with your interventions you can have significant impact without having to commit large amounts of financial resources. I was very impressed with the good

relationship between the CJEI and its Zambian partners.

David Stockwell joined the Department of External Affairs in 1966 and has served abroad in Rio de Janeiro, Beijing, Islamabad and London. In 1992 he was named Ambassador to Ethiopia (and concurrently to Eritrea, Sudan and Djibuti) and served in Addis Ababa until 1995. In Ottawa, he has specialized in administrative and personnel activities, becoming Director General of Physical Resources, 1985-1992; Departmental Ombudsman, 1995-1997; and from 1997 to 2001, Deputy Inspector General. He was High Commissioner for Canada to Zambia and Malawi from September 2001-August 2004. He is married to Susan Stockwell and they have two children. He received a BA in history in 1963 from Bishop's University and studied history and political science at Queen's University in 1965/66. He speaks English, French, Portuguese and Mandarin Chinese.

(“Delay Reduction” continued)

It further said: “In this spirit, these recommendations were developed with energy and with hope. They were generated in consultation with experts both inside and outside Pakistan who are renowned for their understanding and personal integrity. They are informed by cross-national comparison with legal and judicial reforms in a number of countries, and by academic studies. They reflect the cutting edge insights of multilateral development agencies, whose lending to legal reform efforts has increased dramatically in the past five years. And they are offered with the recognition that their implementation will require the creativity, courage, and cunning of Pakistan's leaders.”

CUTTING EDGE INSIGHT

In spite of this high quality, diligent and efficient examination of the matter by the Law Reform Commissions and Committees resulting in very useful and proficient recommendations to eradicate this chronic malady, we are still facing the problem, rather larger in gravity and dimensions. This is because the recommendations have never been seriously taken and implemented. We are thus as far from the destination as fifty years ago and the achievement of avowed goal is still not in sight. The question arises why the much needed results have not been produced. The only answer is that this has been so for lack of the judicial and political

will to accomplish the task and no serious effort seems to have been made for implementation of the recommendations.

As gathered from the reports of the Law Reform Commissions/Committees and those resulting from the Asian Development Bank's study, the crux of the problem is unpredictable increase in the volume of litigation with the passage of each day and failure to make proportionate increase in the number of judges to deal with these cases to keep pace with ever increasing pending file. The result is that at most of the places, pending file requiring the services of five judicial officers has been entrusted to one judicial officer. And this is because our priorities are topsy turvy. I do not think we will ever be able to solve this problem of delay, so long as it does not achieve its due place in the priority list.

CALENDAR CONTROL SYSTEM

Meticulous and closer application to the entire gamut of the problem and due consideration of the relevant factors will bring us to the conclusion that we are in dire need of an environment where the delay is made to appear relatable either to frequent adjournments or to any of the above mentioned causes. It can be there, only if we first bring about a situation where the presiding officer has the option to refuse adjournment. I believe, on the basis of my personal experience as also that of others in judicial business,

that in the courts where the presiding officer has to cope with a daily cause list of 120 to 150 cases, the adjournments are not voluntary but a situational imperative. It seems to me that a presiding officer with that kind of cause list and the people milling around, thus bring about unenviable working conditions, will have every justification for accommodating a counsel on the ground that he is engaged with another case called earlier for hearing in another court, rather than adjourning the matter at the fag end of the day on the ground that the court time is over.

And I have heard people saying why the presiding officer should at all have had a list of 120 to 150 cases for one working day and that why he could not manage to fix cases in such a manner that the daily cause list did not exceed 20 to 30 cases. Although an explanation can easily be found, I am constrained to say that try as you might, it is not possible to visualize what exactly happens in the court to force the presiding officer to embellish the daily list to an unmanageable extent. Left to myself for an answer, it would be enough to say that you have to be a presiding officer of a court, with a pendency of 1500 to 2500 cases. ■

This article, in addition to several others pertinent to judicial education, can be found on the Pakistan Federal Judicial Academy website at www.fja.gov.pk/research.htm

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

JAN—FEB

Judicial Colloquium on Science, Law and Ethics January 27—29, 2004 Bhopal, India National Judicial Academy of India www.nja.nic.in	Disability Awareness - distance education pilot February 2, 2005 where National Judicial College of Australia www.ncja.com.au	Designing Training Plans, Developing Study Materials, Innovative Training Methodologies and Standardising Evaluation Techniques February 9—13, 2004 Bhopal, India National Judicial Academy of India www.nja.nic.in	Judicial Ethics in the 21st Century February 11, 2005 Melbourne, Australia Judicial College of Victoria, Australia www.judicialcollege.vic.edu.au	Crime Series #1 <i>Consciousness of Guilt</i> February 25, 2005 Melbourne, Australia Judicial College of Victoria, Australia www.judicialcollege.vic.edu.au
Refresher course for Civil Judges cum Judicial Magistrates January 1 - 20, Punjab Federal Judicial Academy Pakistan Tel: 4444811	Family Law: Evidence and Procedure February 9-11, 2005 Vancouver, Canada National Judicial Institute www.nji.ca nji@judicom.gc.ca	Refresher course #2 February 7 - 27, Punjab Federal Judicial Academy Pakistan	Court – Media Relations in Advancing the Cause of Justice February 25—27, 2004 Bhopal, India National Judicial Academy of India	Case Management Seminar February 25, 2005 Sydney, Australia Australian Institute of Judicial Administration http://www.aija.org.au

MARCH

Conference on Domestic Violence issues March 4, 2005 Melbourne Australian Institute of Judicial Administration www.aija.org.au	Court Performance Standards March 9, 2005 Denver, Colorado National Center for State Courts www.ncsc.dni.us/icm Tel: (800) 616 6206 icmregistrations@ncsc.dni.us	Third Biennial Meeting of Commonwealth Judicial Educators March 14 - 20, 2005 Bhopal, India CJEI Tel: (902) 494-1002 cjei@dal.ca
Conference on Domestic Violence issues March 4, 2005 Melbourne Australian Institute of Judicial Administration www.aija.org.au	Managing Financial Resources March 14, 2005 Denver, Colorado National Center for State Courts www.ncsc.dni.us/icm Tel: (800) 616 6206 icmregistrations@ncsc.dni.us	Criminal Law Seminar: The Ins and Outs of Sentencing March 30 - April 1 Vancouver, Canada National Judicial Institute www.nji.ca nji@judicom.gc.ca

APRIL

Judging Across Borders: Canadian Judges and International Law April 6 - 9, 2005 Victoria, BC, Canada International Association of Women Judges www.iawj.org/calendar.asp phennessy@judicom.gc.ca National Judicial Institute www.nji.ca nji@judicom.gc.ca	Judgment Writing Masterclass Distance education pilot April 6, 2005 Melbourne, Australia National Judicial College of Australia www.ncja.com.au	Managing Successful Settlement Conferences, Level II April 27 - 29, 2005 Vancouver, Canada National Judicial Institute www.nji.ca nji@judicom.gc.ca
	Managing Technology Projects & Technology Resources April 13, 2005 Williamsburg, Virginia National Center for State Courts www.ncsc.dni.us/icm icmregistrations@ncsc.dni.us	Horn of Africa Cultural Awareness April 29, 2005 Melbourne, Australia Judicial College of Victoria, Australia www.judicialcollege.vic.edu.au

SPRING

Problem Solving Courts — Therapeutic Justice Conference May 6, 2005 Perth Drug Court, Geraldton Magistrates Ct National Judicial College of Australia www.ncja.com.au ph: (02) 6125 6655 fax: (02) 6125 6651 ea@njca.anu.edu.au	Land & Environment Conference May 5-6, 2005 Melbourne Judicial College of Victoria, Australia www.judicialcollege.vic.edu.au Crime Series #2 <i>Complicity</i> May 27, 2005 Melbourne Judicial College of Victoria, Australia www.judicialcollege.vic.edu.au	Judicial Reforms Within The Commonwealth: Impact, Driving Force and The Future 31st July - 4th August 2005 Accra - Ghana Commonwealth Magistrates' & Judges' Assn Tel: +233-21-661830, +233-21-7012137 , + 233-21-672811-6 Ext 1112 Fax: + 233-21-666673, +233-21-762926 ghana@aitecafrica.com or cmjawa2003@yahoo.com
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Commonwealth Secretariat Director of Legal & Constitutional Affairs Vists CJEI

Betty Mould-Iddrisu is a Ghanaian lawyer and versatile scholar with a Graduate Degree in Law from the London School of Economics and Political Science, (LSE), University of London and a BL from the Ghana Law School.

She worked at Ghana's Ministry of Justice from 1978 in several capacities. However, in view of her expertise in Intellectual Property Law she initially worked with the Industrial Property Law Division responsible for trademark and patent registration. She was appointed Ghana's Copyright Administrator in 1990 and headed the administration of copyright in Ghana until 1997. She also had oversight responsibility for the collective administration of authors' rights. In this capacity in 1996, she was elected as the chairperson for the CISAC African Committee and was the spokesperson for Africa at various international fora in respect of African collective administration.

Thereafter, as Chief State Attorney, she headed the International Law Division of the Ministry where she handled Ghana's international legal obligations and external contractual relations until February 2003. She was responsible for initiating national policy and law reform on cutting edge issues in international law such as Terrorism, International Criminal Justice, Intellectual Property Rights, International Trade, International Humanitarian Law and Trafficking in Persons. Her duties also included advising and coordination of Government policy on all legal issues relating to Human Rights, both nationally and internationally.

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◆ *In what ways is the Commonwealth Secretariat involved with judicial education projects?*

The Secretariat facilitates requests either by organising programs itself or in partnership with other agencies.

◆ *In your opinion, in what area should judicial education programming focus its energies?*

The training of newly qualified magistrates and judges is essential especially in areas such as judicial integrity, ethics and international human rights.

◆ *Why are organizations like CJEI (and the programmes we facilitate) important?*

CJEI and such organisations are central to the promotion of the rule of law since a functional judiciary is one of the cornerstones of good governance in any country. They assist developing countries which do not possess the logistical or human resource to develop capacity through their programs.



Betty Mould-Iddrisu also established the teaching of Intellectual Property Law in 1989 at the Faculty of Law, University of Ghana and taught Intellectual Property Law on a part-time basis there between 1990 and 2000. From 1985 until the present time, she has acted in various capacities as resource person, organizer, chairperson and guest speaker at numerous international, regional and national seminars and workshops on Intellectual Property Rights, Culture, Heritage & Traditional Knowledge.

From 1990 she was in demand as a consultant & resource person and served in various capacities for international organizations such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Bank and the U.N. Training Center. She also acted as a consultant on international and regional trade issues for several re-

gional based civil society organizations. Betty Mould-Iddrisu also acted as a resource person, facilitator and chairperson at numerous international, regional and national seminars, workshops and conferences on a global basis over the years in international legal issues. She is widely known in several English speaking African countries for her work in international law, gender and her special interest in constitutional law.

She has written and published several articles on intellectual property, international human rights, trade and gender.

She was appointed the Director of the Legal and Constitutional Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat based in London in November, 2003.

She is married with children. ■

CJEI Board Members and Friends share a lunch with Ms. Mould-Iddrisu at a Halifax café. From left to right: Professor Ann Morrison, Ms. Betty Mould-Iddrisu, Judge Sandra Oxner, Ms. Sandra Laing, Professor John Yogis and Professor Michael Deturbide

