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Book Review: Nicholas A. Jones, *The Courts of Genocide: Politics and the Rule of Law in Rwanda and Arusha*

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Abstract

Countries emerging from the dark night of conflict and oppression into the light of a new dawn face an almost limitless number of seemingly intractable problems. Think of Cambodia after the Khmer, South Africa after apartheid, Rwanda after the genocide. The economy, unemployment, infrastructure, governance, public service, schooling, health care, reconciliation, justice, trauma—all need to be dealt with, and all simultaneously. Yet over the last two decades, of all these daunting challenges it has been issues related to post-conflict justice and reconciliation that have received most public attention. An entire industry of professionals and institutions who claim to be expert in guiding such societies in transition to new levels of justice and harmonious living has grown up in response to this. In tandem, a related academic discipline of scholars studying these experiments and evaluating them has sprung up.

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Nicholas A Jones. Year: 2010. Publisher: Routledge. You can write a book review and share your experiences. Other readers will always be interested in your opinion of the books you've read. Whether you've loved the book or not, if you give your honest and detailed thoughts then people will find new books that are right for them. 1. A history of drugs : drugs and freedom in the liberal age. Routledge. Toby Seddon. The laws in most countries place more emphasis upon marriages legally registered than social arrangements whereby people live together. There are many legal principles or rules of law that are found in statutes, cases decided by courts , and other sources that are applied by the courts in order to decide lawsuits, and these rules or principles of law are classified as substantive law. On the other hand, the legal procedures that provide how a lawsuit is begun, how the trial is conducted, how appeals are taken, and how a judgment is enforced are called procedural law. In other words, substantive law is that part of the law that defines rights, and procedural law establishes the procedures whereby rights are enforced and protect

Confessing to Genocide: Responses to Rwanda's Genocide Law. January 2001 · Foreign affairs (Council on Foreign Relations). Gail M. Gerhart. Compétence des juridictions françaises pour connaître des crimes de génocide commis au Rwanda. January 2000. Yves Mayaud. Read more. Article. De la prétendue impossibilité d'extrader vers le Rwanda les Rwandais suspectés d'avoir participé au March 2014. Damien Roets. 3 (2000); THE ROLE OF LAW IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS (Michael Byers ed., 2000). 2000]. The law and politics of the pinochet case. 417. ance, and taking as hostage of thousands of people. Until recently, national courts provided the only enforcement power over international criminal law.¹⁸ Some human rights treaties stated that the violation of certain rights gave rise to universal juris-diction on the part of national courts¹⁹ and universal jurisdiction over. at least some crimes is widely regarded as existing under customary international law.²⁰ Numerous countries have implemented these international enforcement powers into their national legal systems, as. The Rules were largely inspired by the system of common law, which governs most Anglo-Saxon States, as opposed to civil law. The common law system is often labeled as having an accusatorial (or adversarial) approach, while the civil law system is considered to be inquisitorial. In this respect, civil law proponents have noted certain significant differences incurred by this approach, detailed in the following sections. Role of the Victim. One important contrast is the role of the victim. In addition to the guilty ruling, the ICTR also set an important legal precedent by stating that rape can be an act of genocide. More details concerning the judgment are provided in the entry on ► Rape . Personal Jurisdiction (Jurisdiction Ratione Personae).