VISION STATEMENT
To be the primary source of information, training and advice at the highest level of policy formulation on legal matters, effectively impacting on local and international institutions in the development of law.

MISSION STATEMENT
To be the nucleus and hub of research and advanced studies in law in Nigeria.

The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) Press was established in 2002. The Press is at the cutting edge of Legal Publishing in Nigeria. It is a unit of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies. It drives the Institute’s objective of excellence in research, scholarship, legal education and information dissemination in Nigeria.

NIALS Press with its state of the art facilities, has a diverse publishing programme ranging from books, journals, monographs, conference proceedings and legal forms and precedents.

The Press offers quality production, excellent editing and proofreading by a faculty of distinguished Professors, Research Fellows and seasoned in-house editors and an unrivalled indexing of publications by technically trained Librarians. NIALS Press is a one stop destination for all publishing services from typing and formatting of the manuscripts to the finished product. We can boldly say “ANY LAW TITLE NOT PUBLISHED BY NIALS PRESS IS NOT WORTH READING”.

The Production Manager, Mr. J. Idoko (Middle) supervising work in the Pre-Press Department.

Our Modern compact sewing machine.
The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies hereby inform the General Public that with effect from January 2010, the AKINOLA AGUDA SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES of the Institute will admit candidates for Ph.D Programme in Legislative Drafting.

Prospective Candidates are advised to purchase their application form from the Post Graduate Office, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of Lagos Campus, Akoka, Lagos.

or

The Director General’s Office, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Supreme Court Complex, Three Arms Zone, Abuja.

Tel: 07031054211

For further enquiries, please contact: The Information Officer, Godwin Adalikwu, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of Lagos Campus, Akoka - Lagos. Tel: 08035877732

NIALS Newsletter presents below the profile of the man, Hon. Justice Prafulla Chandra Natwarta Bhagwati.

Honourable Justice P.N. Bhagwati was born on 21 December, 1921 in a Lower Middle Class Family and out of the Wedlock of Late Mrs. Saraswati Bhagwati and Late Natwarta Harilal Bhagwati. He is the first child of his parents in a family of seven brothers. He completed his elementary education at the Municipal School where no fees were required to be paid, and from there he joined the Tutorial High school in Bombay. He later moved to Elphinstone School where he did his school leaving certificate examination and came out with second in the entire state of Bombay.

He moved on to Elphinstone College in Bombay from where he graduated with First Class Honours in Mathematics in 1941. He was subsequently appointed a Fellow of the College in the course of doing his M.A. in Mathematics. The young Bhagwati was one of those that Gandhi's speeches in the struggle and fight for independence greatly impacted upon, thus, on 14th August, 1942, he broke off his studies and was arrested and jailed for a month for determination to frame and resolve the great legal issues of the day as he saw them against the background of the ocean of ignorance and misery. In line with one of Woodrow Wilson's speeches in 1916, Justice Bhagwati believed that one cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty councils. The thing to do is to supply light and not heat.

Through his judgments, Justice Bhagwati tried to diffuse the balmy rays of his inner light and through these tried to take the suffering magnitudes beyond the ocean of ignorance and misery. In his contributions to the practice of the College in the course of doing his M.A. in Mathematics, the young Bhagwati was always ready to show the consequence of injustice in pretty plain terms. He was transparent, fearless, independent and common man.

In June 1943, Prafulla Natwarta Bhagwati enrolled at the Government Law College for his Law Degree. He passed both the 1st and 2nd Law Degrees in First Class. In February 1948, he started his practice in law as an Advocate at the Bombay High Court.

He was from there that he retired on 21st December, 1986 upon attaining the statutory age limit of retirement of 65.

In December 1986, Bhagwati was elevated to the Bench of the Gujarat High Court on 21st July, 1960 at the age of 38 years. On the 16th of September, 1967, this illustrious and distinguished man of distinction was appointed the Chief Justice of the High Court of Gujarat. Till date he remains the youngest to be ever so appointed. On the 17th of July, 1973 Justice Bhagwati was elevated to the Bench of the Supreme Court and became the Chief Justice of this apex Court on 12th July, 1985. It was from there that he retired on 21st December, 1986 upon attaining the statutory age limit of retirement of 65.

The Hall of Fame, the Director-General said, was not only for jurists, but also for political Lawyers and non-Lawyers who are distinguished in a particular course of action. The search light he concluded was world wide.

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How best can one recall the compelling exploits and incredible achievements of this bold intellectual icon who has been severally described as one of the most distinguished jurists of India since her independence...Israel

- It was under Justice Bhagwati’s leadership that the Indian Supreme Court, through creative interpretation of the Constitution developed comprehensive human rights jurisprudence for India;
- He developed the strategy of Public Interest Litigation. His slogan in this respect is that if we want human rights to become meaningful for the large masses of people in the country, the only way it can be done is through public interest litigation. Government alone will never be able to do it. It is only the people themselves who must utilize law for the purpose of bringing justice to the doorstep of the large masses of people of the country;
- He was a member of the Committee of Experts of the International Labour Organisation for over 27 years;
- Regional Adviser, Asia Pacific Region for the UN High Commission for Human Rights;
- Chairman, International Committee of Eminent Persons for monitoring the work of the national Commission of inquiry set-up by the Government of Sri Lanka;
- Vice-Chairman of El Taller, an International Human Rights Development Organisation in Tunis;
- Widely regarded as the originator of India’s Legal Aid programme;
- One of six outstanding Indians on whose life the Indian Television has done a profile;
- Had an entire community renamed after him (BHAGWATI PURAM), pursuant to a landmark decision where the indigenous tribal people benefited from his judgment;
- Chairman, United Nations Eminent Persons Group for Study of questions relating to refugees;
- On 7th September, 2006, he was re-elected for the 4th time into the United Nations Human Rights Committee pursuant to an election contested by 24 candidates vying for 9 positions, Justice Bhagwati had the 2nd highest votes;
- He is married too Probhavati Shekiti and blessed with three beautiful daughters;
- Honourable Justice Bhagwati has been the recipient of a large number of awards and prizes to numerous to catalogue for his distinguished services in the field of law and justice, and his limitless enthusiasm for good and righteous causes. In 2007, the President of India conferred upon him the nation’s highest civilian award of “Padma Vibhushan”; on 4th September, 2007, the University of Malaya conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws; in 2009, the Columbia University also conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

When you encounter Prabhavati Chandra Natwearlal Bhagwati, you begin to feel inside of you that you can really do something to make a difference in people’s lives. For his achievements, the Council and Management of Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies (NIALS) has accepted Hon. Justice Prafulla Chandra Natwarlal Bhagwati to be inducted into its Hall of Fame for Distinguished Personalities.

1. National law should allow charge and trial of any person on whom the Statute would impose criminal responsibility (see especially Art. 25(3)). Some of these forms of responsibility (e.g. Art. 25(d) and (e)) reflect the specific character of the crimes within the jurisdiction of the court, and may not be accounted for in national law in the same way.
2. States parties wishing to ensure that cases involving their own officials be tried before national courts rather than before ICC should ensure that immunities or special procedure rules under national law do not inhibit the imposition of criminal responsibility with respect to any person acting in an official capacity (Art. 27). Special procedures and modalities of doing justice where Heads of States or other officials are involved are not in themselves objectionable.
3. National law should explicitly provide that statutes of limitation do not apply to crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court from any available statute of limitation, in accordance with Art. 29.
4. As for grounds for excluding criminal responsibility, the particular formulations related to “mental disease or defect”, intoxication, reasonable defense of self, other or of certain property and duress (all in Art. 31) should be compared to terms of national law. The same is true of Art 32(mistake of fact or of law) as of Art. 33 (superior orders and prescription of law). In this area, the Court is likely to afford a certain margin of accommodation to national variations.
5. African countries require a great deal of technical assistance from the ICC in order to enhance the skills of prosecutors and investigators.
6. ICC should establish more presence and work towards reducing the communication gap. In this regard, it should have an office in the AU to ease the diplomatic challenges that come into play between the AU and the Court. Further, the ICC has to scale up interventions especially in States without as much current visibility in order to make ICC institutional/technical expertise more widespread.
7. Though the possibility of striking a balance between justice and peace is daunting, there is need to do justice to affected communities and victims of crimes against humanity in order to build confidence towards achieving lasting peace.
8. Crimes against humanity should attract immediate punishment proportionate to the gravity of such crimes to serve as effective deterrent and do justice to victims and affected communities.
9. States must constitute an international bulwark against evils of human conflict. This resolve must not be amenable to pseudo-nationalism and ideologies.

Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN
Director-General, Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies

NIALS RECRUITS NEW STAFF

A new crop of staff has joined the NIALS family. Disclosing the appointments, the Institute Librarian, Mr. T. O. Dada, appreciated the Director-General’s understanding in approving the appointments of the five Library Assistants. He noted that their appointments will further enhance service delivery in the library.

- The newly appointed Library Assistants are:
  - Suleiman Salihu
  - Suleiman Umaru
  - Sanyaolu Oladipupo
  - Fayerimwo Damiola
  - Okolie Kelechi

The Newsletter welcomes the new staff and urged them to uphold the virtues of excellence identifiable with the Institute.
For instance, three of the Security Council’s veto wielding permanent members – China, Russia and the U.S.A, have not ratified the Rome Statute. Thus, it is believed that they would never allow the Security Council to refer any cases related to their nationals.

1. The ability of the veto-wielding powers to protect their nationals from prosecution has lent credence to the claim that the ICC system engages in selective justice or that it is biased or discriminatory against the weak in the International system.
2. While the ICC was intended to be a Court of last resort to be used only after national systems proved unwilling or unable to prosecute gross violations – this has not worked well in Africa. This contrasts with countries like Argentina and Chile that have successfully prosecuted leaders accused of similar crimes. More so, donor countries have invested more in building adhoc Tribunals and International Courts, rather than giving much support to Africa’s judicial system. Thus, there is more reliance on international tribunals to fill the gap.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. States should review the definitions of crimes in Articles 6-8 of the Rome Statute in order to ensure that prohibitions under national laws encompass all relevant conduct and provide a range of penalties compatible with the Statute.
2. States should ensure national legal system investigate and prosecute the crimes within the jurisdiction of the Court in a way compatible with the Statute by incorporating or reproducing the relevant definitions, defenses and general principles from the Statute itself, with appropriate penalties directly into national legislations.
3. ICC has no power to enforce directions and has to enforce through national institutions. This can only be effective where the Statute is domesticated in most jurisdictions. National regimes should put in place implementation mechanisms that incorporate aspects of the ICC provisions and certain procedural aspects like extradition and execution of court orders.
4. Domestication should be at all tiers of government that is, Federal, State and Local governments.
5. African states should strive to implement the Rome Statute in their domestic legislation, which is the first step toward retaining domestic jurisdiction. Strengthening of domestic prosecutions should be the ultimate goal of every state.
6. States should resolve the question of competent jurisdiction over war crimes. That is civil rather than military jurisdiction.
7. States should institute credible protections for the fundamental human rights of defendants (fair hearing).
8. State parties should advocate and perhaps insist on the need to ensure the involvement of the Attorney – General of the State party concerned whenever there is referral against citizens of the state party who are to stand trial for any indictment under the statute. This will serve as additional safeguard against feared manipulation of the process of the court to achieve some clandestine motives to the detriment of not only the affected individual, but equally important, the State party in general.
9. The functions of the “pre-trial chambers” of the ICC should encompass the processes of investigation, framing and confirmation of charges.
10. The genocide dimension of the Darfur crisis should be put in perspective and not be treated as mere humanitarian crises. Thus, the perspective held by a section of the leadership of the AU trivializing the killings in Darfur by reference to the number killed (“a mere” 50,000 as against the almost one million in Rwanda) is condemnable.

The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, on Thursday, April 21, 2010, played host to the Chief Justice of Nigeria and the immediate past Chairman of its Governing Council, Hon. Justice Aloysius Iyogyer Katsina-Alu JSC, CON, FNIALS.

At the dinner organized in his honour, the D.G, Prof Epiphany Azinge, SAN, enumerated several successes he, the Director-General had achieved under Justice Katsina- Alu’s direction as Chairman of the Governing Council. These include: the acquisition of a 10.5 Hecter piece of land for NIALS permanent site in Abuja; the naming of lecture halls and theatres after prominent legal luminaries; creation of zonal offices for the Institute; employment of a full compliment of principal officers; creation of the Institute's Hall of Fame; attraction of foreign Jurists and legal scholars to present lectures at the Institute, among several other achievements within his first year in office.

The Dinner, according to the Director-General was necessary, not just to give honour to whom honour is due but also to show appreciation to a man who, having been elevated to the exalted office of C.J.N., has become the Institute’s land lord.

Responding, Justice Kastina-Alu was full of appreciation for his tenure as Chairman Governing Council of the institute, especially during Prof. Azinge's tenure which he described as very eventful. He promised to provide assistance to the Institute in whichever manner possible and within his capacity.

The Dinner which was under the Chairmanship of the Senate President, Senator David Mark, attracted several dignitaries, including Justice Uways, former Chief Justice of Nigeria; serving Justices of the Supreme Court; former Director-Generals of the Institute; Gov. Peter Obi of Anambra State; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ajuogobi and representatives of some other state Governors. Also present was Justice & Mrs. Bhagwati, former Chief Justice of India.

Dignitaries were thrilled to the Tiv Swange dance as well as the Atilogu dance group from the Iboland.
Prof. Chun Hung Lin has joined the rank of distinguished, world-class scholars who have delivered the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Founders’ Lecture. On March 17, 2010 at the NICON Luxury Hotel in Abuja, Professor Chun Hung Lin SID, LLM, LLB, an international scholar with great interest in Telecommunications Law, presented the NIALS 2010 Founders’ Day Lecture on the theme “Review of Right to Communicate: International Telecommunications Development under Trend of Universal Recognition.” The lecture under the chairmanship of Senator Ike Ekweremadu, CON, Deputy Senate President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, was well delivered and fulfilled fully the expectations of the audience which included the Attorney-General of the Federation and Minister of Justice, Prince Adeleke Akinwole Kayode, SAN as Special Guest of Honour. In his welcome speech at the occasion, the Director-General, Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN, extolled the wisdom of the Founding Fathers of the Institute and assured of his commitment to deliver on the foundation they have laid. The Founders’ Day Lecture, he said, was in commemoration of the establishment of the Institute. The choice of Professor Lin, according to the Director-General, was as a result of his international standing and excellent scholarship, a feature the Institute would want to be identified with. He appreciated all those who had come to embrace the Institute and called for continued support to enable the Institute discharge its mandate as a centre of excellence, second to none in the West African sub-region.

NIALS Newsletter hereunder presents the man, Professor Chun Hung Lin, SID, LLM, LLB, guest Lecturer at NIALS University. In 1999, he was accepted by the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies and obtained the license. In 1999, he was invited back to Taiwan and worked as a Legal Assistant Researcher at the National Taichung University affiliated research on International Telecommunication and obtained the license. After completing the LLM study in USA, Lin came back to Taiwan and worked as a Legal Assistant Researcher at the Institute, discharge its especially on the investment relations of Taiwan and ASEAN.

**Observations**

1. Complementarily is based on respect for the primary jurisdiction of states and is designed to promote the ability of national jurisdictions to stamp out the culture of impunity. Complementarily encourages states to adopt legal mechanisms to prosecute international crimes domestically. However complementarily in practice, especially by the ICC in the last four years, has presented numerous challenges both to the ICC and the states parties in relation to effective functioning to combat impunity.

2. National laws impede prosecution of perpetrators of crimes against humanity through incorporation of immunity clauses in National Constitutions.

3. Though most states always have legislation in place to try components of the crimes under the ICC jurisdiction, these are not sufficient and their judiciaries are not differentiated to conclusively prosecute some of the very grievous and complex cases.

4. Individual justice needs of victims can hardly be assuaged by reference solely to national / community interests of peace building.

5. The limited amount of ICC resources, and unwillingness of some governments to act, leads to situations where perpetrators of the most serious crimes under International Law go unpunished without national provisions for universal jurisdiction.

6. The failure or seeming inability to give effect to indictments and enforcement warrants undermines confidence in the integrity or effectiveness of the ICC.

7. African States have evinced the tendency to understate the gravity and genocide proportions of conflicts in Africa. Thus the reference to the goings on in Darfur where over 50,000 people have been killed as a “humanitarian crisis” portrays a culture of impunity.
Upon request by a State party

After seven (7) years of its entry into force, research and policy formulation on law and related and

Safeguard higher values such as the and domestic jurisdictions; duties of states, the adoption of the Rome Statute which came into State parties. Based on these meetings, a number

International Criminal Court (ICC) on July 1998 with ongoing, culminating in a number of meetings of the United Nations created a permanent efforts to ensure this. Preparations have been

history notably, fall outs of the Second World War, UN Secretary – General has been making concerted

In response to some of the worst atrocities in review conferences. In line with this mandate, the

United Nations, who has the duty to convene review conferences. In line with this mandate, the UN Secretary – General has been making concerted efforts to ensure this. Preparations have been ongoing, culminating in a number of meetings of State parties. Based on these meetings, a number of issues were agreed for stock taking namely: complementarily, (three ideas are here represented – a division of labour between the ICC and domestic jurisdictions; duties of states, including the understanding that complementarily should not be a short cut for impunity; and the power of the ICC to assess the requirements under the Statute); co-operation, (for example, national provisions for universal jurisdiction); the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities and Peace and Justice.

The ICC has been in existence for eight years (2002 – 2010) and has during the period contributed immensely to global initiatives against impunity by holding accountable, persons responsible for the most serious crimes of International concern. The regime of the ICC is however complementary to national criminal jurisdiction.

The Rome Statute provides for its review in two instances under Article 123:

1. After seven (7) years of its entry into force, and
2. Upon request by a State party

In line with the above review process, the Kampala Review Conference is scheduled to hold on 31st May to 11th June, 2010; being the first review to be undertaken since the Statute came into force in 2002.

The responsibility for a successful review conference lies on the Secretary – General of the United Nations, who has the duty to convene review conferences. In line with this mandate, the UN Secretary – General has been making concerted efforts to ensure this. Preparations have been ongoing, culminating in a number of meetings of State parties. Based on these meetings, a number of issues were agreed for stock taking namely: complementarily, (three ideas are here represented – a division of labour between the ICC and domestic jurisdictions; duties of states, including the understanding that complementarily should not be a short cut for impunity; and the power of the ICC to assess the requirements under the Statute); co-operation, (for example, national provisions for universal jurisdiction); the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities and Peace and Justice.

State Parties to the Rome Statute have also been holding preparatory meetings towards the Review Conference. The Ministerial Meeting of African State Parties took place under the auspices of the AU from 8th – 10th June, 2009; while the meeting of State Parties took place in The Hague, on 18th of November, 2009.

In line with its mandate as the leading hub for research and policy formulation on law and related issues, the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies convened this Dialogue to discuss issues arising, and made inputs towards the review and possible amendment of the Rome Statute. The input will be transmitted to the Kampala Review Conference which is scheduled to hold middle of this year.

The Dialogue held at the Institute’s Ayo Ajomo’s Auditorium on 14th April 2010.

Prof. Lin has actively participated in over 30 law conferences both locally and internationally including 39th UACES Annual Conference in France, 6th Asian Law Institute (ASLI) Annual Conference in Hong Kong, 2008 Socio-Legal Studies Association Annual Conference in Manchester, United Kingdom, 4th International Conference on Law in Athens, Greece, Conference on Human Security in Asia: Emerging Issues and Challenges in South Korea, Conference on Consequentiality: The Global Political and Social Order in Prague, Czech Republic, 2006 International Conference on Business and Information in Singapore, 2006 International Conference on Asia in Global Perspective in Japan, and 6th East Asian Conference on the Philosophy of Law in Taipei, Taiwan, etc.

Within only a few years, Prof. Lin has also written and published numerous legal articles and case books in the area of international trade and telecommunications laws. In additional, he obtained many funded research projects sponsored by governmental agencies and private foundations including International Trade Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, and National Science Council, etc.

In addition to academic activities, Prof. Lin has also served as Director at Feng Chia University Legal Clinic Center and Student Reward and Punishment Committee, as well as Editor at Asia Journal of Global Studies and FCU Journal of Financial and Economic Law. Particularly, Prof. Lin was granted full scholarship by National Science Council with honor to Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge as a Visiting Fellow. He was also granted scholarship to both Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary, University of London and Max-Planck-Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Germany as Visiting Scholar. Prof. Lin has planned to continue his research on international law and contributed to legal education in Taiwan.

To enhance capacity and ensure that the Institute’s Library provides excellent services such that can be equated to a first class research Institute, the Institute Librarian, Mr. T. O. Dada and the Principal Librarian, Mrs. U. Lamikanra recently undertook a training tour to London.

The team was at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies London and visited many other Libraries including the Supreme Court Library in London. The tour afforded the team an opportunity of not only updating their skills and experiences but was able to build bridges of friendship that is going to influence positively on the Institute.

INSTITUTE’S LIBRARIANS ON STUDY TOUR

Mrs. Lamikanra, (Principal Librarian) left and T.O. Dada (Institute Librarian), right with other Librarians from India, Chile and Britain on the study tour
Training Courses

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES
2010 PROGRAMMES OF ACTIVITIES

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<th>COURSE TITLE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<td>Water Law</td>
<td>March 9th - 12th</td>
<td>Lagos, Nigeria</td>
<td>University of Lagos Campus</td>
<td>Prof. Peter Akpala</td>
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<td>Lagos, Nigeria</td>
<td>University of Lagos Campus</td>
<td>Prof. Ayodele Oyelowo</td>
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<td>University of Lagos Campus</td>
<td>Prof. John Nwobodo</td>
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WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The family of Mr. & Mrs. Ukpi will not forget May 10th. It was a day, twelve years back, that they both chorused 'I Do'. The marriage has been very successful, producing three children in Wantor (F), Member (F), and Terungwe (M).

Here is Wishing the Family a Happy Anniversary.

Staff Birthdays - May

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bathana James Gekene</td>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>Institute Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owosee Jide Edward</td>
<td>April 18</td>
<td>Principal Librarian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gomina Hajaru Bulama</td>
<td>April 2</td>
<td>Principal Assistant Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iyaheen Alemey Ajechi</td>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>Admin. Officer I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osakwe Ada C.</td>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>Admin. Officer II</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adeola Adegbeji</td>
<td>April 6</td>
<td>Data Processing Officer II</td>
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<td>Okodua Christopher Abaherije</td>
<td>April 23</td>
<td>Chief Driver</td>
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<td>Emmanuel Dangwa Gilbert</td>
<td>April 23</td>
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<td>Afolabi Oluwemimi Clement</td>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>Gardener III</td>
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<td>Mohammed Sudi Makum</td>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>Principal Accountant</td>
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<td>John Yaww</td>
<td>April 9</td>
<td>Chief Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdalla Eni Sabitha</td>
<td>April 6</td>
<td>Admin. Officer II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uta Daniel Aja</td>
<td>April 7</td>
<td>Principal Superintendent of Press</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agegebra Iyabheek Abraham</td>
<td>April 8</td>
<td>Higher Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmed Sanusi</td>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>Senior Printing Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Alade</td>
<td>April 3</td>
<td>Office Assistant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. & Mrs. Isiagba Ukpi on their wedding day
Workplace place stress is the harmful, physical and emotional response that occurs when there is a poor match between job demand and capabilities, resources or needs of the worker. Stress-related disorders encompass a broad array of conditions, including psychological disorder (e.g., depression, anxiety, post-traumatic disorder) and other types of emotional strain (e.g., dissatisfaction, fatigue, tension, etc.). Maladaptive behaviors such as aggression, substance abuse, and cognitive impairment (e.g., concentration and memory problems). In turn, these conditions may lead to poor work performance or even injury. Job stress is also associated with various biological reactions that may lead ultimately to compromised health, such as cardiovascular diseases, or in extreme cases death.

Stress is a prevalent and costly problem in today’s workplace. About one-third of workers report light levels of stress. One-quarter employees view their jobs as the number one stressor in their lives. Three-quarter of the employees believe the worker has more on-the-job stress than a generation ago. Evidence also suggests that stress is the major cause of low turn-over in organization.

Problems at work are more strongly associated with complaints than are any other life stressor, more so than financial problems or family problems. Many studies suggest that psychological demanding jobs that allow employees little control over the work process increase the risk of cardiovascular disease. On the basis of research by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and many other Organizations, it is widely believed that job stress increases the risk for development of back and upper-extremity musculoskeletal disorders. High levels of stress are associated with substantial increase in health service utilization. Workers who report experiencing stress at work also show excessive health care utilization. In a 1998 study, 46,000 workers health care costs were nearly 50% greater for workers reporting high levels of stress in comparison to “low risk” workers reporting high levels of both stress and depression.

There are four main physiological reactions to stress:

- Blood is shunted to the brain and large muscle groups, and away from extremities, skin, and organs that are not currently serving the body.
- An area near the brain system, known as the reticular activity system, goes to work, causing a state of keen alertness as well as sharpening of hearing and vision.
- Energy-providing components of glucose and fatty acids are released into the bloodstream.
- The immune and digestive systems are temporary shut down like computers.

Job stress results from the interactive of the workers and the condition of work. Views differ on the importance of worker characteristics versus working conditions as the primary cause of job stress. The differing view points suggest different ways to prevent stress at work. According to one school of thought, difference in individual characteristics such as personality and coping skills are very important in predicting whether certain working conditions may not be a problem for someone else. This view point underlies prevention strategies that focus on workers ways to help them cope with depending job conditions.

Although the importance of individual differences can not be ignored, scientific evidence suggests that certain working conditions are stressful to most people. Such evidence argues for greater emphasis on working conditions as the key source of job stress, and for job redesign as a primary prevention strategy.

A substantial percentage of Nigerians work very long hours. By one estimate more than 26% of men and more than 11% of women worked 50 hours per week or more. These figures represent a considerable increase over the previous three decades, especially for women. According to sources, there has been an upward trend in working hours among employed women, an increase in extended work weeks (40 hours) by men, and considerable increase in combined working hours among working couples, particularly couples with young children.

A person’s status in the workplace can his affect level of stress. While workplace stress has the potential to affect employees of all categories, those who have very little influence to those who make major decision for the organization.
The Legal Writing Skills Workshop is one of the Institute’s Continuing Legal Education programmes. The Workshop exposes participants to key issues in legal writing and also serves as an avenue for the retraining of members of the profession.

This year’s proposed topics will cover issues such as the use of language in drafting, writing legal opinion, brief writing, pre-action notices and demand letters, ethical issues in academic writing, writing research proposal and reports, research methods, dissertation and thesis writing and indexing of publications. There will also be a Panel Discussion on Teaching the Law. Precedents and current examples will be used to illustrate the principles and issues canvassed.

Target Participants
Lawyers in Public and Private Sectors of the economy, Practitioners, Law teachers and Academics.

Key Note Speaker
Professor M. A. Owoade
Honourable Justice of the Court of Appeal Calabar Division

Date:
10th - 14th May, 2010

Venue:
Ignatius Ayua Lecture Theatre
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Auditorium, University of Lagos Campus Akoka, Lagos

Fee:
N50,000.00 Payable in bank draft to:
The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, This covers course materials, tea/ lunch. Law Academics attend under a special dispensation.

For Registration and other Enquiries,
Please contact:

Lagos Office:
The office of the Director General
University of Lagos Campus
P.M.B 12820. Lagos
Tel: 08033043340; 08035024679

Abuja Office:
Supreme Court Complex,
Three Arms Zone, Abuja
Tel: 08056931749; 07065549115

The Best Staff

BEST STAFF OF THE MONTH
The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Best Staff of the Month Award has commenced. This is a new initiative introduced by the Director-General, Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN. The Award was introduced to reward hard work and also encourage staff to work harder.

Some of the criteria used in assessing the Award include:
1. Efficiency in carrying out duties.
2. Punctuality to work.
3. A staff must be respectful and have a good relationship with his or her colleagues
4. A staff must be neat.

The Award is given with the sum of One hundred thousand Naira (100,000) only and a letter of commendation by management.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE
At the recent Convocation ceremony of the University of Lagos, four staff of the Institute received various higher Degrees.

The Institute congratulates the recipients and urges them to prove their higher qualifications with the acquired knowledge.

Mrs. Chuma-Okoro
Research Fellow II
January

Mrs. Elizabeth Ayoo
Executive Officer
February

Mrs. Ngozi Felicia Odutayo
Data Processing Assistant 1
March

Chinyere Ani
(Ph.D in Public Law)

Catherine Anthony
(Masters in Public Admin)

Hanson Eyo Daniel
(Masters in Law)

Adakpwi Godwin
(Masters in Public & International Affairs)
PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATION COMMENCES AT NIALS

Rising from the approval of the Institute’s Governing Council for the Institute to align with the promotional standards of the Public Service, promotional examinations have been commenced at the Institute.

Addressing the non-academic staff of the Institute, the Institute Secretary, Mr. James Bathnna assured them of level playing ground and equal opportunities in the examination. He enjoined staff to be committed and dedicated to their day to day work, and should be conversant with civil service regulations and conduct of government business as the examinations will draw heavily from these areas.

TRAINING THE TRAINER:
NIALS Holds Training for Course Coordinators

In preparation for successful take off of Institute’s training programmes for 2010, an in-house training programme was held on February 9th, 2010 for all course coordinators.

Declaring open the training, the Director General, Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN assured the coordinators of adequate support so as to ensure their success. He urged them to surpass last year’s targets in terms of quality and standards of the programmes and also not to compromise on the quality of Resource Persons as the Institute’s programmes stand clearly above others.

The training afforded the coordinators the opportunity of sharing experiences and projecting for the courses ahead. Declaring open the training, the Director General, Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN assured the coordinators of adequate support so as to ensure their success. He urged them to surpass last year’s targets in terms of quality and standards of the programmes and also not to compromise on the quality of Resource Persons as the Institute’s programmes stand clearly above others.

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Ni sege ir dui ta SnI l an gs i et u Lt e dt co e vd aA n f

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES  

Presents  
2010  
NEW FRONTIERS LECTURE  

Titled:  
“AFRICA ON THE CUSP OF BIOTECHNOLOGY: THE LEGAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS OF GENETICS”

Guest Lecturer  
Dr. Remigius Nwabueze  
University of Southampton  
United Kingdom.

Venue:  
Ayo Ajomo Auditorium  
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies  
Unilag Campus,  
Akoka,  
Lagos.

Date:  
May 18th, 2010  
Time:  
4:00pm Prompt  
Attendance:  
Free  
R.S.V.P:  
Kehinde Ikhumiukor  
08056931749  
Godwin Adalikwu  
08035877732  
Laura Ani  
08035974779

NIGERIAN INSTITUTE OF ADVANCED LEGAL STUDIES  

Announces its  
AFRICAN REGIONAL COURSE FOR GOVERNMENT LEGAL ADVISERS/LAW OFFICERS  

Introduction  
The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies will hold its African Regional Course for Government Legal Advisers/Law Officers from May 24th -28th, 2010. The Course is designed to meet the need for continuing legal education of law officers in government employ whose knowledge of the law appear to be confined to the basic rudiments of the legal profession. It is, therefore, aimed at properly equipping them to creditably discharge their functions as demanded by the expanding role of government brought about by the challenges of development and globalisation. To ensure that the objectives of the Course are achieved, a Faculty made up of seasoned Public Officers and academics with the requisite on-hands experience and exposure has been carefully chosen.


Target Participants  
The Course is designed for Government Legal Advisers/Law Officers of Ministries, Extra-Ministerial Departments/Parastatals, Federal/State owned companies Lawyers in public and private institutions such as Government Parastatals, Nigerian Immigration Services, Nigerian Prison Services, Nigerian Custom Services, Lawyers in Local Government Council employ, etc.

Key Note/Opening Remarks  
His Excellency Prof. Amos Utuama, SAN  
Deputy Governor of Delta State  

Date: 24th-28th May, 2010  

Venue: Augustine Nnamani Lecture Theatre  
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Auditorium,  
University of Lagos Campus, Akoka, Lagos  

Fee: N100,000:00  
Payable in bank draft to:  
The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies,  
(This covers course materials, lunch and coffee/tea only)  

Send nominations to or get further details from:  
Lagos Office:  
The office of the Director General  
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies,  
P.M.B 12820, Lagos  
Tel: 08050551668; 08058777732

Abuja Office:  
The office of the Director General  
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies,  
Supreme Court Complex, Three Arms Zone, Abuja  
Tel: 08056931749; 07065549115
NIALS 2009/2010 POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL COMMENCES PH.D PROGRAMME

The Nigerian Institute of Advance Legal Studies 2009/2010 Post Graduate School has officially commences Ph.D programme. The Director-General, Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN declared it opened at the Ignatius Ayua Lecture Theatre on January 18, 2010.

The Director-General disclosed that the Institute has been saddled with the responsibility of assessing Bills brought before the National Assembly for guidance and advice. He informed those present of the privilege and knowledge they will acquire if they proceed to undertake the newly introduced Ph.D in Legislative Drafting.

The peak of the occasion was the official opening and introduction of the programme (PGD and LL.D) by the Director-General. Invited guests, principal officers of the Institute and other staff graced the occasion.

NIALS ADOPTS GLOBAL TRENDS IN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The appointment of the Director-General of the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN in May, 2009, was crucial to the purpose of repositioning the Institute. The Institute has recorded insurmountable changes within months, which includes the establishment of additional departments and centres. Among other centres is the globally preached Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), headed by a renowned Lawyer and expert in ADR, Dr. Chinyere Ani.

Dr. Ani during a chat with the media applauded the vision of the D.G of NIALS for establishing the Centre and sheds more lights on the progress so far made and what to achieve in the very near future.

She said an institution such as ours cannot be running without such a Centre, when developmental changes are taking place every where in ADR which is gaining grounds all over the world. She added that ADR has become an integral part of our law and a very effective means of resolving all kinds of disputes from commercial to communal. It is for these reasons that NIALS set up an ADR Centre to research and promote alternative ways of resolving disputes in Nigeria.

Dr. Ani throws more lights on the mandate for establishing the Centre, which according to her, is to build capacity for members of staff and also to be a one-stop, world class research and training centre for Lawyers and non-Lawyers on the ADR mechanism. Consequently, the Centre has gone into partnership with other centres such as; Nigeria Conflicts Management Group (NCMG), Lagos Multi-Door Courthouse (LMD). Meanwhile, the Centre is working on its maiden programme – An Intensive Course in ADR which is billed to place in June. She said the target audience is not just ADR practitioners, but individuals from all walks of life. Dr. Ani said she believes ADR is bound to make an impact in Nigeria.

DRAFTING COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS AND BANKING DOCUMENTATION

The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies held her 25th national Course in Drafting Commercial Agreements and Banking Documentation at the Ignatius Ayua Lecture Theatre from March 22 – 26, 2010.

The programme was declared open by the Director-General, Professor Epiphany Azinge, SAN who welcomed the participants and the Guest Speaker, Professor Isabella Okagbue, a Harvard Trained Scholar to the Institute and urged the participants to take advantage of the facilities of the Institute to make their stay worthwhile.

The Director-General informed the gathering that the course came at the heels of series of roundtables organized by NIALS on topical issues. The course which is tailored towards developing, refining and imparting practical skills in drafting commercial and banking documentation is meant to expose participants to key legal issues in banking, law and other related issues, drafting and negotiation besides preparing lawyers for the critical role of advisers to major players in the economy.

To meet the challenges of a developing country in a global economy, the course is periodically reviewed to introduce new topics while old but relevant ones are reviewed to maintain their relevance. The chosen topics covered Debentures and Charges, Securities and Investment Agreements, Protection of Foreign Investments, Legal Issues in Business Consolidations/Combinations, Loan Agreements Domestic/International, Software Agreements, Dispute Resolution Mechanisms, Legal issues in Electronic Commerce and Tax Planning in Commercial Transactions. There were practical drafting exercises.

The Guest Speaker, Prof. Isabella Okagbue delivered the Keynote address where she highlighted ten basic rules in Drafting Commercial Agreements and Banking Documentation. These covered:

- Understand the transaction
- Get involved earn
- Don't be a roadblock
- Read widely and discuss with your colleague
- Keep it simple
- Pay attention to details
- Don't try to screw the other side
- Stick to the simple standard form
- Understand your limitation and
- Protect the bank and the clients.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Center Name and Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O.C.J Okocha Centre for Environmental Law presents a One-Day Roundtable on Adaptation and Climate Change: Capturing Essential Synergies for Nigeria (Post-Copenhagen).</td>
<td>8th June, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Professor Lanre Fagbohun (08034020086)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gani Fawehimi Centre for Human Rights presents a One-Day Roundtable on Nigeria’s Human Rights Challenges: An Omniversal battle.</td>
<td>23rd June, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Professor (Mrs) Animi Awah (08055112617)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jadesola Akande Centre for Women, Children and Diabled Persons presents a One-Day Roundtable on The Unserved Handicapped: Raising Respect and Awareness for the Rights of The Disabled Nigerian.</td>
<td>28th June, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Professor Deji Adekunle (08033947747)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Etomi Centre for Strategic Investment and Corporate Governance presents a One-Day Roundtable on Enhancing Corporate Value Through the Implementation of A Transparent Governance Structure.</td>
<td>6th July, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Professor Bolaji Owasonoye (0803043340)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olisa Agbakoba Centre for Maritime Law presents a One Day Seminar on Strengthening Nigeria’s Maritime Rights: Imperatives for Achieving Global Standards.</td>
<td>13th July, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Professor Bolaji Owasonoye (08052552408)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chukwudifu Oputa Centre for Forensic Studies presents a One-Day Roundtable on The Role of Forensic and Investigative Accounting: Challenges for The Banking Industry.</td>
<td>19th July, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Professor Paul Idornigie (08033114797)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emmanuel Ukala Centre for Democracy and Electoral Process presents a One-Day Roundtable on 2011 Election: Imperatives and Challenges for Credible Election.</td>
<td>27th July, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Mrs. Ngozi Udomana (08050551668)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babatunde Adejumo Centre for Industrial and Labour Law presents a One-Day Roundtable on The Right to Strike and Collective Bargaining.</td>
<td>29th July, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Kehinde Akintunde (08056931749)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odein Ajumogobia Centre for Oil and Gas presents a One-Day Roundtable on Towards International Best Practices in the Oil and Gas Sector.</td>
<td>3rd August, 2010</td>
<td>10:00 am</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Ms. Laura Ahi (07035974779)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction
The training course in Law and Security is one of the Institute's Continuing Legal Education Programmes. The course exposes participants to the rudiments of Law and Security and also serves as an avenue for retraining members of the profession.

This year's course is designed to expose participants to the rudiments of Law and Security; Prosecuting Terrorism in Nigeria; Human Rights and National Security; Global Strategies and Responses in Fighting Terrorism; International Law Enforcement Cooperation; the role of Information Technology Communication and Kidnapping and Abduction.

Target Participants
The Nigerian Army; Navy; Airforce; the Nigerian Police, Financial Intelligence Unit; the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC); ICPC, SSS, CID, Civil Defence, Security Outfit and all Lawyers.

Date:
17th-21st May, 2010

Key Note/Opening Remarks
Vice Admiral Mike Akhigbe (Rtd)
Former Chief of Naval Staff

Venue:
Ignatius Ayua Lecture Theatre
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies Auditorium,
University of Lagos Campus, Akoka, Lagos

Fee:
N100,000:00 Payable in bank draft to:
The Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies,
(This covers course materials, lunch and coffee/tea only)

Send nominations to or get further details from:
The office of the Director General
Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies,
Abuja Office: Supreme Court Complex,
Three Arms Zone, Abuja
Tel: 08065931749; 07065549115

However, less powerful employees (that is those who have less control over their jobs) are more likely to suffer stress than powerful workers. Managers as well as other kinds of workers are vulnerable to work overload.

Economic factors that employees are facing in the 21st century have been linked to increased stress levels.

The following economic factors may lead to workplace stress:
- Pressure from investors, who can quickly withdraw their money from company stocks.
- The lack of trade and professional unions in the workplace.
- Inter-company rivalries caused by the efforts of companies to compete globally.
- The willingness of companies to swiftly lay off workers to cope with changing business environments.
- Bullying in the workplace can also contribute to stress.

Stress-related problems include mood disturbance, psychological distress, sleep disturbance, stomach upset, headache, and problems in relationships with family and friends. The effects of job stress on chronic diseases develop over relatively long periods of time and are influenced by many factors other than stress. Nonetheless, there are some evidence that stress plays a role in the development of several types of chronic health problems, including cardiovascular disease, musculoskeletal disorders, and psychological disorders.

PREVENTION
Combination of organizational change and stress management is often the most useful approach for preventing stress at work.

How to change the organization to prevent job stress:
- Ensure that work is in line with workers' capability and resources.
- Design jobs to provide meaning, stimulating, and opportunity for workers to use their skills.
- Clearly define workers' roles and responsibility.
- Give workers opportunities to participate in decision and action affecting their jobs.
- Improve communications to reduce uncertainty about career development and future employment prospects.
- Provide opportunities for social interactions among workers.

- Establish work schedules that are compatible with demands and responsibility outside the job.
- Combat work place discrimination (based on race, gender, national origin, religion or language).

TELECOMMUNICATION-
is another way organization can help reduce stress for their workers. Employees defined telecommunication as “an alternative work arrangement in which employees perform tasks elsewhere that are normally done in a primary or central workplace, for at least some portion of their work schedule, using electronic media to interact globally. Telecommuters reported job action affecting their satisfaction and less desire to find a new job. Telecommuters reported job satisfaction and less desire to find a new job.

Employees that work from home also have less stress; improve work/life balance and higher performance rating by their superiors.
BHG WATI’S FOOTPRINT TO BE KEPT IN THE INSTITUTE’S HALL OF FAME FOR TIME IMMORTAL

Emmanuel Daniel Eggah

I

n its drive to enthroned good governance, and rule of law, promotion and protection of Human Rights of the less privileged, the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, recently inducted the former Chief Justice of India, His Lordship, Honourable Justice Prafulla N. Bhagwati into its prestigious Hall of Fame. The Institute recognized those who exemplify themselves through their contributions to the betterment of humanity.

Honourable Justice Bhagwati is the first to be inducted into NIALS Hall of Fame. He was born 21 of December, 1921. He epitomized the long history of India’s journey to social justice referred to as the “Public Interest Litigation”. He graduated with first class Degree in Mathematics from the Elphinstone College, Bombay in 1947. He was retained as a fellow of the College while undergoing his Masters programme in Mathematics. He got his Degree in law from Government Law College where he also graduated with first class. He began his Law practice at the High Court and became a Judge of the High Court on the 16th September, 1967.


Because of the love he has for the down trodden, he was appointed the Chairman of Legal Aids Committee by the Government of Gujarat. He was the chairman of Judicial Reforms Committee set by the Government of Gujarat. He was the Chairman of the Gujarat Kendra of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was connected to several educational institutions in Ahmedabad. He was at one time a member of the Senate of Gujarat University and MS University, Broda. He was appointed as Chief Justice of India on the 12 July, 1985, and he retired on 20th September, 1986. Honourable Justice PN. Bhagwati is one of India’s most celebrated jurists. He was responsible for making a large number of innovations with a view to provide access to justice to the poor and disadvantaged, such as the development of Public Interest Litigation and enlarging the doctrine of locus standi, before the Supreme Court and the High Courts for vindicating the individuals who were denied access to justice on account of social or economic disability. He is widely regarded as the originator of India’s Legal Aids Programme. He has been nominated as a Honourary member of the New York Bar Association, the first to be conferred with the honour. He has been a member of the permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, for several years. He is closely connected to a large number of NGOs both in India and outside India and has been inspiring grass roots Human Rights Development and NGO. He has provided leadership to the NGO AWARE in making 6,000 villages self reliant. He has been elected for the fourth time into the UN Human Rights Committee. He is the chairman of Eminent Persons Group for study of Questions Related to refugees. The Chief Justice of India, His Lordship Honourable Justice Aloysius I. Katsina-Alu, GCON, FNIALS, described him as an exceptional and extraordinary man during his periods of service as Supreme Court Justice of India, which saw a series of landmark rulings that has undeniably expanded the access to justice, most especially to the deprived and vulnerable section of the community. The Chief Justice of Nigeria said “Public Interest Litigation”, has come to be recognized as an effective weapon in the armoury of law for securing the implementation of the Constitution and legal rights of the under privileged segments of the society and ensuring social justice to them. High point of the occasion saw Honourable Justice P.N Bhagwati delivering his thought provoking and incisive lecture on “Public Interest Litigation”.

The Institute's Director General presented Honourable Justice Bhagwati with a portrait of himself and had his footprint brought all the way from India and Carved in gold to be kept in the Institute's Hall of Fame for time immemorial.
Justice Bhagwati delivering his lecture

CJN Inducts Justice Bhagwati into NIALS Hall of Fame

Justice Bhagwati’s footprints

Mr. Peter Obi (Executive Governor of Anambra State) with the CJN

Dr. (Mrs) Azinge (m) in a group picture with Justice and Mrs. Bhagwati and other guests

Professor Azinge, SAN delivering his welcome address.

A cross section of guests at the Induction Ceremony

John Nwodo jr (former Minister of Information) with the Director General, Prof. Azinge, SAN at the Lecture

A Cross of guests at the Lecture

Hon. Justice Bhagwati pays courtesy call on the Attorney-General of the Federation and Minister of Justice Mohammed Bello Adoke, SAN

L-R Solicitor-General of the Federation & Permanent Secretary, Alhaji Ahmed Yola and Prof. M. Ajomo (former Director-General, NIALS)

Justice Bhagwati pays courtesy call to the House of Representatives

Justice Bhagwati pays courtesy call on the Senate President, David Mark in his office

Time to say good bye. D.G. sees off the Bhagwatis at the Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport, Abuja

Photo News

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