



**STRATHMORE LAW SCHOOL**  
**MASTERS OF LAW (LL.M)**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**  
**LLM 8204: CRIMINOLOGY & COMPLEX INVESTIGATION**

Date: **Wednesday, 8<sup>th</sup> May 2024**

Time: 3 Hours

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**Instructions**

1. This examination consists of **FIVE** questions.
2. Answer **Question ONE (COMPULSORY)** and any other **TWO** questions
3. This is a closed-book examination.
4. You should spend a fair amount of time organizing your thoughts before starting to write.
5. Careful organization and clarity will be highly valued.
6. Please start each question on a new page.

## QUESTION ONE

“In 1992, Leon Mugesera, a senior politician in Rwanda’s then-ruling Hutu party, told a crowd of supporters at a rally in the town of Kabaya that members of the country’s minority Tutsi population were “cockroaches” who should go back to Ethiopia, the birthplace of the East African ethnic group.

Spectators claim that at one point in the rally, which was not recorded in its entirety, Mugesera said, “Anyone whose neck you do not cut is the one who will cut your neck.” Two years later, some 800,000 Rwandans — mainly Tutsis — were brutally slaughtered and hacked to death in a genocide that lasted 100 days.”

Excerpt from, *Siobhán O’Grady, ‘Rwandan who called Tutsis “Coackroaches” in 1992 Gets Life Sentence’ Foreign Policy, 15 April, 2016.*

With the aid of theories on criminology and the above excerpt, discuss how investigators can understand genocide in order to hold those who are responsible to account. (30 Marks)

## QUESTION TWO

“Standing before a computer monitor in a courtroom in The Hague in 2020, a prosecutor with the International Criminal Court zoomed in and out on a detailed 3D digital reconstruction of the city of Timbuktu. She moved around the interactive map through squares and markets, zooming past renderings of city buildings, eventually descending to street level. There, she played a video that showed a Malian rebel leader holding a whip and escorting two cuffed men to an open area, then ordering the men to kneel and whipping them before a crowd of bystanders, including several children.

It was a vivid opening to the war crimes and crimes against humanity trial of Al Hassan Ag Abdoul Aziz, a member of the Ansar Dine Islamist group, which took over swaths of northern Mali in a 2012 coup. As chief of Islamic police, Al Hassan stands accused of widespread crimes, including torture, rape, sexual slavery, and forced marriages.”

Excerpt from *Alice Speri ‘New Technology Helps Reconstruct Atrocities: Will it Make it Easier to Convict War Criminals?’ The Intercept, 12 June 2023.*

Having the above excerpt in mind, discuss three tools available to investigators in complex investigations and how such tools may contribute to criminal accountability. (15 Marks)

## QUESTION THREE

Discuss the role of victimology research in international criminal victimization. (15 Marks)

#### **QUESTION FOUR**

What can we learn from Stanley Milgram's experiments on obedience in regard to the commission of atrocity crimes? (15 Marks)

#### **QUESTION FIVE**

International cooperation is necessary in assisting investigators from one country to obtain evidence of complex crime in other countries. Discuss the role of the United Nations Transnational Organised Crime Convention (TOC) in facilitating transnational evidence gathering. (15 Marks)