TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION



Introduction

- 1994 Government of National Unity set up
- Urgent need to rebuild SA
- Must create new identity
- Nation building a high priority
- But...Cant move forward without dealing with past injustices.
- So then...
- How does one deal with the Past?
- Retribution eg. Nuremburg trials?
- Reconciliation???

Nuremburg option?

- 1946 1949 leading Nazis placed on trial
- 20 Nazi leaders executed
- Many others executed or jailed
- Problems: Impossible to try all perpetrators
- Trials long and expensive
- Germans felt victimized
- Cover ups, much unknown
- Denials
- Victors justice: Russia, Britain and USA all guilty of war crimes
 Therefore this option was not seen good for nation building

TRC formed

Need for reconciliation vital for nation building TRC formed headed by Tutu and Boraine

Tasks: Investigate human rights abuses (1960 – 94)

: Hear evidence

Aims: Bring healing

:Recommend reparations

: Grant amnesty if full disclosure given.



Powers of TRC

TRC – not a court Could NOT convict Could only: Investigate Produce a report Advise govt. Grant amnesty (7000 applied, 1150 granted amnesty)





TORTURE



Hear testimony from all sides

Terreblanche



Hit squads

Eugene de Kok



Hear untold stories



Critcisms of TRC

ANC angered over criticism of their actions as they felt their cause was just.



Many escaped, especially leaders "Just obeying orders"



Defiant PW BOTHA



Not clear on events outside of SA



IFP ignored



Pain of forced removals not addressed



Success of the TRC

- Allowed closure for many
- Uncovered evidence of death squads
- Did show impartiality in exposing human rights abuses on all sides
- Encouraged more South Africans to talk
- Did lead to victims and perpetrators being reconciled