



NELSON MANDELA (born 18 July, 1918) was the first President of South Africa to be elected in a fully-represented democratic election, he was also the first black President in his country.

In 1944, he helped start the African National Congress Youth League. He was soon a leader in the group. The government saw him as a threat to their policy of apartheid, and they made it very hard for him to keep leading. He was put in jail for this in 1964. In 1990, he was let out of prison after 27 years.

He got the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 together with former President Frederik Willem de Klerk. Mandela was the president of South Africa from 10 May 1994 until 1999. He was considered one of South Africa's greatest leaders of all time and is respected around the world.

DE KLERK, FREDERIK WILLEM

: State president of South Africa from 1989 to 1994. He abruptly pointed his country in a new direction in 1990 by opening negotiations with previously outlawed anti-apartheid organizations. De Klerk was appointed the Second Vice President in President Mandela's cabinet.

PIETER WILLEM BOTHA The report names gross violations of human rights committed by agents of the South African state during the period that Mr Botha was president. These include:

- "The deliberate and unlawful killing and attempted killing of persons opposed to the policies of the government within and outside South Africa"
- "The widespread use of torture and other forms of severe ill treatment against such persons"
- "The forcible abduction of such persons who were resident in neighbouring countries"

The report concludes that "by virtue of his position as head of state and chairperson of the State Security Council [an inner executive group of ministers in the late 1980s], Botha contributed to and facilitated a climate in which the above gross violations of human rights could and did occur and as such is accountable for such actions.

MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

Mr Buthelezi "is held to be accountable as a leader" of the Inkatha Freedom Party for all the violence committed by the its members. The TRC identifies a "systematic pattern" of murder and attacks by the IFP against its opponents, and also accuses the IFP of working in collusion with South African state security forces.

The report says that between 1982 and 1994, IFP supporters caused the deaths of about 3,800 people, in KwaZulu-Natal province alone, against only 1,100 caused by ANC supporters.

WINNIE MADIKIZELA-MANDELA

The findings against Ms Madikizela-Mandela centre on the establishment of the Mandela United Football Club (MUFC), which the TRC says developed into a vigilante unit operating from Ms Madikizela-Mandela's two homes in Soweto.

"The commission finds that the MUFC was involved in a number of criminal activities, including killing, torture, assaults and arson. The commission find that Ms Mandela was aware of the criminal activity and the disquiet it caused in the community and deliberately chose not to address the problems emanating from the football club."

The TRC concludes that Ms Madikizela-Mandela "is accountable, politically and morally, for the gross violations of human rights committed by the MUFC" and "herself was responsible for committing such gross violations of human rights."

MBEKI, THABO MVUYELWA

President of South Africa, first deputy president in the new Government of National Unity.

ZUMA, JACOB GEDLEYIHLEKISA

Current President of South Africa, African National Congress (ANC) President and former Deputy President of South Africa.

ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU (BBC profile)

The archbishop won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985

A man of immense moral authority, Archbishop Desmond Tutu has been one of the leading figures in the fight against apartheid in South Africa.

He was chosen by President Mandela to chair South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and investigate the crimes committed by all sides during the apartheid regime.

Desmond Tutu became the first black Anglican Dean of Johannesburg in 1975.

Tutu constantly told the government of the time that its racist approach defied the will of God and for that reason could not succeed.

Dates of Operation: December 1995 – 2002 (7 years; the original mandate ended in 1998 but was extended.)

Background: Apartheid was a system of legally enforced racial segregation in South Africa between 1948 and 1990. After a series of international sanction, democratic elections were held in 1994. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was set up by the newly elected parliament.

Mandate: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was created to investigate gross human rights violations that were perpetrated during the period of the Apartheid regime from 1960 to 1994, including abductions, killings, torture. Its mandate covered both violation by both the state and the liberation movements. Controversially the TRC was empowered to grant amnesty to perpetrators who confessed their crimes truthfully and completely to the commission.

Report: Conclusions

- The TRC took the testimony of approximately 21,000 victims; and 2,000 of them appeared at public hearings. The commission received 7,112 amnesty applications. Amnesty was granted in 849 cases and refused in 5,392 cases, while other applications were withdrawn.
- Records were systematically destroyed in massive quantities between 1990 and 1994.
- The final report named individual perpetrators.

Recommendations

- The TRC made detailed recommendations for a reparations program including financial, symbolic and community reparations. The commission proposed that each victim or family should receive approximately \$3,500 USD each year for six years.
- Prosecution should be considered in cases where amnesty was not sought or was denied, if evidence existed.

Results : Reforms

- President Mandela apologized to all victims on behalf of the state.
- In 2006 the government established a body to monitor the implementation of the TRC's recommendations -- reparations and exhumations in particular.

Prosecutions

- The TRC subcommittee denied amnesty in numerous cases. However, few trials were actually held.

Reparations

- There were long delays in the payment of reparations. The amount of reparations paid to 21,000 victims was far lower than the amount recommended.

1) After reading the text answer the following questions

What was the general aim of the TRC?

investigate gross human rights violations that were perpetrated during the period of the Apartheid regime from 1960 to 1994

Whose crimes was it supposed to investigate?

both the state and the liberation movements

Over which period had they been committed?

from 1960 to 1994,

What were the results of the amnesty applications the commission received?

received 7,112 amnesty applications. Amnesty was granted in 849 cases and refused in 5,392

What type of reparations did the commission suggest? Were the recommendations followed?

financial, symbolic and community reparations

→ What could be a symbolic reparation? They give you an example in the short text

Symbolic reparations such as monuments and museums are important but should ideally be linked with endeavours that improve the everyday lives of victims and their communities. One way of combining the two aims is to involve victims

prominently in the design and/or manufacture of monuments and in the running of museums.

→ What could community reparations be?

These are proposals for setting up community-based services and activities which can promote the healing and recovery of individuals and communities affected by human rights violations. It is not enough to provide individual victims with resources and services, because this does not deal with the effects of gross human rights violations on the community as a whole. The Committee has therefore recommended that rehabilitation programmes are set up at both community and national levels.

Health Care, Mental Health Care, Education, Housing

Housing projects should be started in communities where the gross violation of human rights has resulted in the mass destruction of property or forced people to flee their homes.

Were all cases denied amnesty followed by prosecution?

- TRC subcommittee denied amnesty in numerous cases. However, few trials were actually held.

2) In My Country :

Chapter one

Ana Malan, an Afrikaner poet and journalist visits her family

Fill in the blanks using the words below:

Argument – accuses – barking – brother – Christmas – cattle – chase – family – Free – gun – group – siding – stealing – trust – thieves – woken – warn

The film opening scene is set in Orange FREE State in 1995. It's CHRISTMAS time and Ana has come to visit her FAMILY. In the morning, the household is WOKEN up by dogs BARKING. Black people are STEALING their CATTLE and Ana's BROTHER gets hold of his GUN to CHASE the GROUP of THIEVES. As Ana's husband suggests Boetie should WARN the police, he says he doesn't TRUST THEM anymore. Before Ana and her family leave, she and her father have an ARGUMENT in which he ACCUSES her of SIDING with black people.

Chapter two

What are Reverend Mzondo's answers to the following questions?

Jack Marlon, *Melbourne Herald Sun*: "Reverend Mzondo since the Afrikaners were in control of the police and the army, wouldn't it be true to say that they are those to blame for the atrocities?"

Apportionment of blame is not the purpose of the commission

Langston Whitfield, *Washington Post*: "Since only whites benefited during the apartheid shouldn't only whites be held responsible for the crimes committed in its name?"

We must not lose sight of the fact that whites were killed too. Many black people have also applied for amnesty

What are Langston Whitfield's reactions to those questions?

Ana Malan, *SABC*: "Haven't South Africans expressively rejected Western justice in favour of traditional African justice which is about reconciliation and not revenge?"

With all due respect, how can there be reconciliation when 90% of the country's wealth is still in the hands of the white minority?

Ubuntu → It is realpolitik, this forgiveness thing. It is not just something in the realm of religion or the spiritual. If justice is your last word you have had it. You've got to go beyond it. ... Ubuntu says I am human

only because you are human. If I undermine your humanity I dehumanize myself. You must do what you can to maintain this great harmony, which is perpetually undermined by resentment, anger, desire for vengeance. That is why African jurisprudence is restorative rather than retributive. *The Ultimate Test of Faith, Mail & Guardian, 12-18 April 1996.*

Adam Hartley, *London Guardian*: “given that most of the victims are black, does it mean that black people have a special capacity for forgiveness?”
Or that white people have a special capacity for getting away with murder.

Chapter three

Select the correct ending to each sentence

1. Virginia Tabata relates:
The arrest of her son

What a policeman did to him

The death of her son

2. The policeman had
Put his hands in a jar together with baboon’s hands

Cut his hands for him to stop stealing

Cut his hands for his fingerprints not to be found

A policeman in Port Elizabeth had this thing in a bottle on his desk. It’s a baboon’s hand the bottled hand of a communist.

So that he could not be fingerprinted

3. Virginia Tabata wants
The police to be punished

To see her son

To get her son’s hands back

What does she want to do with them??

Give me back my son’s hands so that I have something to bury

4. Albertina Sobandia decided to go to the police

Because her husband had disappeared

Because he needed medication

4) Fallen Phrases: Ubuntu

The idea of the truth and reconciliation commission stems from the **Ubuntu** philosophy. Find its definition.

The letters are directly below the column in which they will fit, but jumbled within the column.

it means that there is a common bond between people - and when one person's circumstances improve, everyone gains and if one person is tortured or oppressed, everyone is diminished.

To visit her husband who was in custody

Wanted to know what had happened to him

5. At the police station, the policemen

Agreed to answer her request

Had a correct attitude to her

Refused to answer her questions

They would they laughed at me

6. Sergeant Dreyer

Admits to have killed him

Explains each order was different

Explains he acted on his own account

Thorn in the flesh , get rid of him, we were instructed to make a plan

7. Dreyer pretends

He died because of a heart attack

He received 37 stabs because he was defending himself

When he left him he was still alive

8. Albertina Sobandia

only learns the truth during the commission

was informed a long time ago that her husband had died (to this day I do not know what happened to him)

remains terribly quiet when she hears the truth