



**Guide to Archival Sources  
relating to the South African  
Truth and Reconciliation Commission**

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## **PREFACE**

This guide is part of a joint archival initiative by the Historical Papers Department at the University of the Witwatersrand and the South African History Archive, sponsored by Atlantic Philanthropies. A number of archival records have been collected as part of this process and are available on our joint 'Traces of Truth' website – <http://www.wits.ac.za/truth>

Our aim is to guide, and where possible make available to scholars and researchers worldwide TRC materials, which would otherwise be difficult to locate and access. In a context where the official records of the Commission remain largely inaccessible for the public, Historical Papers and SAHA believe this is an important initiative to which a number of individuals and organizations are well positioned to contribute.

As such, this guide is a work in progress and will be updated periodically. If you would like contact details and collection information in this guide to be updated or if you would like to have other materials relating to the TRC included in this resource, please contact us at: [sfj@saha.org.za](mailto:sfj@saha.org.za) or [pickover.m@library.wits.ac.za](mailto:pickover.m@library.wits.ac.za)

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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# INTRODUCTION

## *ORIGINS AND ORGANISATION OF THE DIRECTORY*

Starting in 2003, SAHA and Historical Papers made contact with many individuals involved with the TRC in various capacities. These included official workers within the TRC, as well as activists involved in NGOs, lawyers, theologians, priests, artists, journalists, archivists, and librarians (to list but a few of the careers of the individuals profiled). Since official TRC documents are required by law to be deposited at the National Archives and Records Service (NARS) of South Africa, official TRC participants were asked if they still retained any personal documents relating to their time working at the TRC. Individuals outside of the TRC were asked what materials they still had either in their place of work or in their possession that related to the TRC as a process and as an archive. In some cases, individuals responded that they had saved some material that they wished to donate to our project. In other cases, individuals referred us to collections in various institutions, where they already donated their material or where it was currently stored. In every case, an attempt was made to get as much information as possible about the material, in order to help readers know what material is currently available, and hopefully to facilitate greater awareness of the importance of this material, and in some cases, its susceptibility to loss in its present state. It should be stated that almost all collections submitted to our project were accepted. Ultimately, our aim was to increase access to material relating to the TRC, as well as to seek out material relating to the TRC, before it was discarded or lost. As befits such an endeavour, the record collections that resulted are often fragmentary, and cannot be understood to be the comprehensive accumulation of all materials relating to an organisation's (or individual's) relationship to the TRC.

The directory provides an overview of TRC-related holdings per institution represented. Contact details and the physical address of each institution are provided. The holdings are described briefly by means of a table. Each table contains the following information:

- Name of collection
- Number of collection
- Access restrictions
- Description

Wherever relevant, contextual information relating to each collection is supplied by means of endnotes.



# SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY ARCHIVE

LOCATION: South African History Archive  
Historical Papers  
William Cullen Library  
University of the Witwatersrand

CONTACT DETAILS: P O Box 31719  
Braamfontein 2017  
Tel.: (011) 717 1941  
Fax: (011) 339 4137  
E-mail: [sahav@library.wits.ac.za](mailto:sahav@library.wits.ac.za)

## OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	YASMIN SOOKA COLLECTION <sup>1</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3021</b>
ACCESS	Some access conditions apply to portions of the collection.
DESCRIPTION	Yasmin Sooka has provided an assortment of documents associated with the TRC culled from a range of individuals and organisations. Sooka arranged for photocopies of these records to be donated to SAHA and for originals to be donated to the National Archives of South Africa. Documents in the collection include: working papers, materials relating to court cases relating to the TRC, and conference papers. The collection also includes photocopies of official TRC documents including materials from various task units and subcommittees of the TRC itself.

COLLECTION NAME	THE WENDY WATSON COLLECTION <sup>2</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3093f</b>
ACCESS	None
DESCRIPTION	The records of this collection reflect Wendy Watson's private reflections on some of the tasks that she faced as the Regional Manager for the TRC in the KwaZulu-Natal/Free State Region. The collection comprises five items that reflect Watson's ongoing concerns with her TRC experience and her thoughts on 'third force' operations and violence in the KwaZulu-Natal Region.

COLLECTION NAME	THE SALLY SEALEY COLLECTION
NUMBER	<b>AL2924<sup>3</sup></b>
ACCESS	Access to the Collection is governed by the following sections of the National Unity and Reconciliation Act of 1995: Sections 19 (8) (b), 28 (5), 29, 33, 38 and 39. Additionally, Sections 5 and 89 of the Promotion of Access to Information Act of 2000 also apply.
DESCRIPTION	The Sally Sealey collection comprises eight archives groups. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hearings: prison, security, judiciary, children's, mental health and Section 29 (of the TRC Act) hearings.</li> <li>• Statements and submissions on human rights violation</li> <li>• Amnesty applications</li> <li>• Correspondence with the Gauteng Investigative Unit, the Amnesty Committee, the Legal Aid Board and researchers.</li> <li>• Reported articles relating to political violence in the East Rand</li> <li>• Discussions and seminars</li> <li>• Photographs of violence in Thokoza and Kattlehong</li> <li>• Miscellaneous records relating to violence and self-defence in the East Rand.</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	THE VERNE HARRIS COLLECTION <sup>4</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3068</b>
ACCESS	No restriction
DESCRIPTION	Some of the records in this collection include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annotated Final Report of the Joint Committee investigating the destruction of records by the National Intelligence Service (NIS) and other government civilian intelligence bodies (Final version)</li> <li>• Report on Department of Justice: Directorate Security Legislation</li> <li>• Report of the Joint Committee investigating the destruction of records by the Department of Correctional (formerly Prison) Services</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final Report of the Joint committee investigating the destruction of Security Branch (SAP) records</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings pertinent to the contents of the report</li> <li>• Newspaper clippings on the destruction of records</li> <li>• Statutes and archival policies relevant to the report</li> <li>• Correspondence between the National Archives and other governmental bodies in the matter of the destruction of records</li> <li>• The case of <i>Brian Currin vs. the State President of the Republic of South Africa and Others</i> heard in the Supreme Court of South Africa (Transvaal Provincial Division) in September 1993</li> </ul> <p>Submission with Respect to the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Bill sent to the Minister of Justice by the South African Society of Archivists recommending that the TRC investigates the illegal destruction of state records</p>
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COLLECTION NAME	THE JANE ARGALL COLLECTION <sup>5</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3115</b>
ACCESS	Some restrictions apply
DESCRIPTION	<p>The collection comprises documents that reflect the research work that Jane Argall had done for the KwaZulu/Natal/Free State regional office of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Some of the areas covered are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The uncut version of the TRC regional profiles of KwaZulu/Natal and the Free State.</li> <li>• A short research paper on the secret paramilitary training of members Inkatha in the Caprivi Strip in Namibia</li> <li>• Research notes on Self-Defence Units (SDUs)</li> <li>• Answering Annexure for the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) supreme court action</li> <li>• TRC/IFP court challenge</li> <li>• Section 29 hearing of W Felgate</li> <li>• Research notes on Harry Gwala</li> <li>• Report on KwaZulu 'homeland'</li> <li>• Uncut and unpublished version of the chapter on the state and security forces prepared by the Research Department for the Final Report</li> <li>• Uncut draft of the chapter on the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) prepared by the Research Department</li> <li>• Various research pieces on the IFP</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	THE JANET CHERRY COLLECTION <sup>6</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3116</b>
ACCESS	Some restrictions apply
DESCRIPTION	<p>The following is a listing of some of the paper-based records collected by Cherry for research relating to the TRC that exist in this collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cradock Human Rights Violations (HRV) hearings, 10 – 12 February 1997</li> <li>▪ Mike Loewe's submission to the TRC HRV hearings, May 1996. This includes statements collected on repression and harassment of journalists and white activists in Port Elizabeth</li> <li>▪ East London's HRV hearings, April 1996</li> <li>▪ Port Elizabeth's HRV hearings, April to June 1996</li> <li>▪ Uitenhage HRV hearings, August 1996</li> <li>▪ Albany-Grahamstown HRV, April 1997</li> <li>▪ List of hearings and deponents for the Eastern Cape Province</li> <li>▪ Newspaper articles and news clippings relating to HRV hearings in the Eastern Cape Province</li> <li>▪ Case of the PEBCO 3 – amnesty applications; handwritten notes (J Cherry)</li> <li>▪ TRC Port Elizabeth Amnesty Cases</li> <li>▪ Steve Biko</li> <li>▪ Motherwell 4</li> <li>▪ Eugene de Kock</li> <li>▪ Draft chapters of Final Report: chapters 2, 3, 4, 6 and 18 (Recommendations)</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	THE LAURA POLLECUTT COLLECTION <sup>7</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3117</b>
ACCESS	Some restrictions apply
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises seven discrete groups of records. Some of these records include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working documents for the preparation of the TRC hearing on the role of the media under Apartheid</li> <li>Submissions to the hearing on the media</li> <li>Documents on the media as a target of state intelligence operations</li> <li>Materials of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa (NPUSA)</li> <li>Documents of the Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI)</li> <li>Materials documenting the situation of Apartheid prisons</li> </ul>
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COLLECTION NAME	THE CHARLES VILLA-VICENCIO COLLECTION <sup>8</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3136f</b>
ACCESS	None
DESCRIPTION	<p>The collection comprises six papers delivered by Villa-Vicencio on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relationship between justice and amnesty as it pertains to the operations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC)</li> <li>The problematic of restorative justice as opposed to retributive justice in the context of the TRC</li> <li>A retroactive reflection on and evaluation of the TRC</li> <li>The problematic of victims and survivors "getting on with their lives"</li> <li>The contribution of the TRC in promoting national reconciliation</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	THE STATE VS. P.W. BOTHA AND APPEAL <sup>9</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3058</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The materials that make up this collection constitute the records of proceedings of the case of <i>The State v. PW Botha</i> in its entirety. The records are divided into 36 volumes. The combined list of contents is bound in a separate volume. The records include, amongst others, the following documents:</p> <p>The subpoena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extracts of minutes of the State Security Council</li> <li>Documents on counter-revolutionary policies</li> <li>Transcripts from the Armed Forces Hearings and the Security Hearing</li> <li>Testimonies of witnesses for the State</li> <li>State Exhibits</li> <li>Defence Exhibits</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	AUDITOR-GENERAL, REPORTS ON THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TRC <sup>10</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3061f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>This collection of copies of reports of the Office of the Auditor-General falls into two categories, namely the Report of the Auditor-General on the Accounts of the TRC covering the periods 1995 – 1996 and 1996 – 1997, as well as the Report of the Auditor-General on the Financial Statement of the TRC for the periods 1997 – 1998 and for the years ending 31 March 1999, 2000, 2001 and 2002.</p>

COLLECTION NAME	OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PROTECTOR, SYNOPSIS OF CASES INVOLVING THE TRC <sup>11</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3062f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The TRC Report from the Office of the Public Protector is a synopsis of thirty cases of complaints presented to the Office of the Public Protector in matters relating to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Each complaint is furnished with its discrete reference number.</p>

COLLECTION NAME	SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE CONTACT BUREAU, TRC SUBMISSION <sup>12</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3098</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The collection comprises two items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A letter addressed to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) entitled "Assessment of the Probable Results of Activities of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) as Perceived by Former Chiefs of the SADF iro the SADF", February 1998</li> <li>Press release on a complaint lodged with the Public Protector against the TRC by former chiefs of the South African Defence Force (SADF). No date.</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE AND RECONCILIATION, TRC MATERIALS <sup>13</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3110</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	As a research institute, the CSVR has generated a substantial archive documenting all its areas of activities. Archival collections pertaining to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission were generated by its Transition and Reconciliation Unit (TRU). Some documents of particular note in the collection include: submissions to the TRC by various individuals and organizations in relation to the TRC special hearings on Business, the Media and the role of the Judiciary, submission from various political parties, documents from conferences and coalitions held at the time in response to the formation and execution of the TRC in South Africa, minutes and interview notes relating to reparations, three databases used by the CSVR as it undertook studies relating to the Amnesty and HRV processes and articles and documents collected or written by Brandon Hamber.

COLLECTION NAME	AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, TRC MATERIALS <sup>14</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3102</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The records accumulations that make up this collection can be divided into three discrete archival groups. The first group comprises records that document Amnesty International's immediate response to the TRC. The second group of documents comprises a series of lists of Amnesty International published materials for the 1960s, 1970s, 1980s and 1990s and printouts of Amnesty's database listing events of torture, ill-treatment and deaths for the period 1960 to 1994 in South Africa. The third group is captured on a CD-Rom entitled "Amnesty International TRC Project Files", 6 August 2003

COLLECTION NAME	IDASA SOUND RECORDINGS RELATING TO THE TRC <sup>15</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3143</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises audio cassettes and compact discs (CDs). IDASA used sound recordings to educate the general public about the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), and later about the TRC and the matter of Reparations. Two CDs are recordings from the Democracy Radio project.

COLLECTION NAME	NGO WORKING COMMITTEE ON REPARATIONS <sup>16</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3142</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The NGO Working Committee on Reparations was founded with the object of acting as a lobby and pressure group to ensure that Government implements the recommendations regarding Reparation and Rehabilitation made by the TRC in its Final Report of 1998.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>SUBMISSION TO THE TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION CONCERNING THE RELEVANCE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS TO THE COMMISSION'S MANDATE<sup>17</sup></b>
NUMBER	AL3100f
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The Collection comprises a submission made to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission by a group of Cape Town-based NGOs whose focus during the anti-Apartheid struggle had been the promotion and protection of various human rights. The participating NGOs are: the Community Law Centre, the Development Action Group, Legal Resources Centre, Black Sash, NGO National coalition, National Land Committee, National Literacy Cooperative, People's Dialogue and the Urban Sector Network. The purpose of the submission in the words of the coalition of NGOs was "to explain why the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is obligated by its enabling statute to examine certain violations of economic, social and cultural rights, and to suggest ways that the Commission can fulfill that obligation."

COLLECTION NAME	SAHA FREEDOM OF INFORMATION PROGRAMME TRC MATERIALS <sup>18</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL2878</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The collection comprises three discrete archives groups:</p> <p><u>Lists:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of the official TRC records in the custody of the National Archives</li> <li>• List of contents of 34 boxes of "sensitive" TRC records. (Filed under A2.4.1)</li> <li>• Various materials and records pertaining to the Chemical and Biological Warfare (CBW), poisonings and gun running.</li> <li>• Tracking and status records of the Investigative Unit pertaining to sale and distribution of weapons; arms and ammunition; self-defence units (SDUs); Operation Vula; records of proceedings and other documents of enquiry of the Dulcie September case</li> <li>• Various materials and records pertaining to "Project Coast" and "Project Jota"</li> <li>• Various reference materials of the Investigative Unit pertaining to the death of "Thami Zulu"; treatment of MK cadres for breach of discipline; Skweyiya and Motsuenyane Commissions; Steyn Commission;</li> <li>• Records accumulated by Wilson Magadla of the Investigative Unit pertaining to murders of the "PEBCO 3", Moegsien Abrahams and the "Cradock 4"; case of the "Eikenhof 3"; Slovo hearing; Vlakplaas; CBW</li> <li>• Strictly confidential NIA documents pertaining to "Operation Thunderstorm"; murder of Stompie Sepei; allegations against Winnie Madikizela-Mandela; the destruction of state documents</li> <li>• Records pertaining to the killing of Pro Jack</li> </ul> <p><u>Files:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correspondence re: transfer of sensitive TRC records to the Department of Justice (National Archives) 1999 – 2000</li> <li>• Correspondence re: transfer of sensitive TRC records from Cape Town to National Archives (National Intelligence) 2001</li> <li>• Correspondence re: TRC records and the National Intelligence Agency 2000 – 2001</li> <li>• Cross-border activities of the Apartheid regime in Swaziland in form of summary of submissions and newspaper clippings 1974 – 1997</li> </ul> <p><u>Minutes of meetings:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutes of TRC Commission meetings in 1995, 1996, 1997</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH TRC MATERIALS <sup>19</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3141f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The collection comprises 5 documents :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission January 1998</li> <li>• Press release re: Release of Final Report of TRC October 1998</li> <li>• Review of three books on the TRC</li> <li>• Joint statement with Amnesty International re: compensation for Apartheid victims</li> <li>• Amnesty International/Human Rights Watch Briefing Paper on the TRC and reparations, trials related to apartheid-era human rights crimes, pardons and further amnesties.</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	TRC FAITH HEARINGS MATERIALS <sup>20</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3066</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The records that comprise this collection are written submissions and transcribed testimonies of approximately thirty faith communities that were presented to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) special hearings on faith communities.</p>

COLLECTION NAME	CENTRE FOR SOUTH-SOUTH RELATIONS TRC COLLECTION <sup>21</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL2719</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>This collection comprises the following records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of the TRC project</li> <li>• Minutes of meeting of working group on TRC</li> <li>• Theology Exchange Programme meeting</li> <li>• Document: TRC – implications for the religious community</li> <li>• Meeting around the TRC held at the Western Province Council of Churches</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	JAMIATUL ULAMA TRANSVAAL, TRC SUBMISSION <sup>22</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3101f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The Collection comprises a single item, namely a copy of the full text of the submission made by the Jamiatul Ulama to the TRC.

COLLECTION NAME	THE CHALLENGE OF RECONCILIATION: A RESPONSE OF CHURCH AND LAY PERSONS TO THE TRC <sup>23</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3125</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises three items pertaining to the launch of the document "The Challenge of Reconciliation".

COLLECTION NAME	CONFERENCE: "DEALING WITH THE PAST" <sup>24</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3059f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The records that make up this collection form three discrete archival groups. These are (1) an audio-cassette recording of the main papers delivered at the Conference; (2) an audio-cassette recording of two radio discussions of the Conference, and (3) the printed conference proceedings.

COLLECTION NAME	THE CONFERENCE: "CONFESSION AND RECONCILIATION: A CHALLENGE TO THE CHURCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA": CONFERENCE OF THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR THEOLOGY AT UNISA COLLECTION <sup>25</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3126f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The records that make up this collection are the conference proceedings of the conference "Confession and reconciliation. A challenge to the churches in South Africa" convened by the Research Institute for Theology and Religion of the University of South Africa (Unisa) from 23 to 24 March 1998.

COLLECTION NAME	THE CHRISTELLE TERREBLANCHE PAPERS <sup>26</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3128f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises newspapers articles dealing with various aspects of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Christelle Terreblanche wrote them in her capacity as the political correspondent located at the Parliamentary Bureau (Cape Town) for the Independent Newspapers.

COLLECTION NAME	THE ZAPIRO TRC CARTOON COLLECTION <sup>27</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3129</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises Zapiro's comment on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) as a political cartoonist. The cartoons cover the period 1995, when the constitution of the TRC was being debated in public, to 2004 which saw the debate about reparations for victims of gross human rights violations still being waged.

COLLECTION NAME	AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS TRC MATERIALS <sup>28</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3130</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The records that make up this collection comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African National Congress. Statement to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. August 1996</li> <li>• Appendices to the African National Congress Policy Statement to the Truth &amp; Reconciliation Commission. August 1996</li> <li>• Further submissions and responses by the African National Congress to questions raised by the Commission for Truth and Reconciliation. 12 May 1997</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY SUBMISSION TO THE TRC <sup>29</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3132</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	This collection comprises a number of items relating to the IFP's interaction with the TRC.

COLLECTION NAME	CONGRESS OF SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE UNIONS SUBMISSION TO THE TRC <sup>30</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3131</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>COSATU's submission was presented at the Institutional Hearing: Business and Labour. It dealt, amongst others, with the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The history of the black working class</li> <li>• Focus on the mining sector</li> <li>• Problems with the amnesty provision of the TRC Act</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	THE JULIAN KNIGHT AND RUDOLPH JANSEN TRC COLLECTION <sup>31</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3121</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>This extensive collection deals with several cases handled by Knight and Jansen, as the legal representatives for Eugene de Kock, Dirk Coetzee and Marthinus Ras, amongst others. This collection of papers deals with amnesty applications of Security Branch members, all of whom were members of the Vlakplaas unit. The collection deals with hearings and related records concerning events such as burglaries, bombings, arson, damage to property and attacks on offices, vehicles and homes of ANC-affiliated organisations and sympathisers such as the South African Council of Churches. These include incidents such as the bombing of offices in London, Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Botswana; burglaries at the government and United Nations offices in Swaziland; attacks on COSATU House, Khotso House and Khanya House as well as plans concerning the Duli Coup to overthrow the Transkei government. The collection further includes records relating to cross-border raids, attacks, abductions and murder of activists such as Patrick Mahlangu, Zwelbanzi Nyanda, Keith McFadden, Pantsu Smith, Sipho Dlamini, Busi Majola, Peter Dlamini, Selby Mavusu, Goinisiswe Kondile, Ace Moema, Griffiths Mxenge, Lehlonohono, Marius Schoon, Joyce Dipale, Joe Pillay, the Motherwell 4, the PEBCO 3 and the Cradock 4.</p>

COLLECTION NAME	THE GILBERT MARCUS TRC COLLECTION <sup>32</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3118</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The records that make up this collection are in the main the proceedings of the matter between the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) The IFP objected to findings of the TRC in its Final Report of 1998 that implicated the party and its leader Mangosutho Gatsha Buthelezi in the commission of human rights violations.</p>

COLLECTION NAME	THE CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE PROJECT OF THE CENTRE FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION <sup>33</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL2922</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The records of this Collection constitute the research data that Chandré Gould had collected in her capacity as the project researcher for the Chemical and Biological Project of the Centre for Conflict Resolution. The Collection comprises nine discrete archives groups. The first group entitled TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION contains correspondence of TRC documentation, transcripts of TRC hearings into chemical and biological warfare, records pertaining to Project Coast, the Apartheid government's secret chemical and biological warfare programme, as well as press clippings on TRC hearings donated to the Centre for Conflict Resolution. The group entitled TRIAL RECORDS: THE STATE VERSUS WOUTER BASSON comprises charge sheets for human rights violations, indictments and fraud exhibits.</p>

COLLECTION NAME	THE STAN WINER PAPERS <sup>34</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL2922</b>
ACCESS	Some restrictions
DESCRIPTION	There are two TRC-related archival records accumulations included in the collection. These are a statement made to the TRC by Winer, in which he gives a detailed account of the nature of his persecution by the Apartheid state, and copies of a newsletter "Iphepha Ndaba" covering the period March 1999 to October 2000, to which Winer had been a subscriber

COLLECTION NAME	THE BETH GOLDBLATT AND SHEILA MEINTJIES PAPERS <sup>35</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3119f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	This collection documents the discourse on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and gender.

COLLECTION NAME	THE GERTRUDE FESTER COLLECTION <sup>36</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3135f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The Gertrude Fester Collection comprises one item, an introspective and analytical paper on the effects of Apartheid on women. The paper, entitled "APARTHEID'S RESIDUE – WOMEN'S LIVES, STRUGGLES AND TESTIMONIES: Challenging Patriarchal Lenses" is a personal account of Fester's own detention in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

COLLECTION NAME	THE IPHEPHA NDABA NEWSLETTERS OF THE WESTERN CAPE DIVISION OF THE KHULUMANI SUPPORT GROUP <sup>37</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3134f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises the complete set of "Iphepha Ndaba", the official newsletter of the Khulumani Western Cape Support Group for Survivors of Violence and Torture, covering the period March 1999 to August 2003.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE FOUNDATION FOR EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW</b> <sup>38</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3097</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	This is a submission made to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission by a group of former South African Police (SAP) generals.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE MARK BEHR COLLECTION</b> <sup>39</sup>
NUMBER	<b>AL3137f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises two types of records pertaining to Mark Behr's public disclosure of having been a spy for the Apartheid security establishment. The first record is a copy of the submission that Behr had made to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in 1996 on his activities as a paid spy of the South African Police and later as an agent for the African National Congress (ANC). The second set of records is correspondence between Behr and Brandon Hamber of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR) in which they discuss the modalities for the "coming out" of spies and the possibility of victim-offender mediation. The correspondence spans the period 9 February 1997 to 26 April 1997.

# HISTORICAL PAPERS

## UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

LOCATION: Historical Papers  
William Cullen Library  
University of the Witwatersrand

CONTACT DETAILS: Private Bag X1  
P O Wits 2050  
Tel.: (011) 717 1940  
Fax: (011) 717 1927  
E-mail: Pickover.m@library.wits.ac.za

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE KAIROS COLLECTION<sup>40</sup></b>
NUMBER	<b>AG2918</b>
ACCESS	Some restrictions apply
DESCRIPTION	<p>The Kairos Collection documents the anti-Apartheid work of <i>Stichting Kairos</i>, a Dutch group that was founded in 1970 to support the work of the Christian Institute of South Africa. The Collection spans the period 1970 to 2002. The Collection itself is divided into 13 main series. Materials relating to the Truth and Reconciliation commission are found in main series:</p> <p><u>DETENTIONS AND TRIALS</u></p> <p><u>TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION</u></p> <p>The records accumulations found in main series "Detentions and Trials" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kairos TRC database of torture and deaths in detentions, listing 105 victims</li> <li>• Copies of court interdicts</li> <li>• TRC reports of Kairos, the United Nations, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers Amnesty International, other reports on torture and deaths in detention</li> <li>• Newspaper clippings and articles</li> <li>• Publications, papers</li> </ul> <p>The main series "Truth and Reconciliation Commission" is very comprehensive and includes the following records accumulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submissions and proposals regarding the formation of a Truth Commission from organizations and individuals such as Albie Sachs, church leaders, the Legal Resources Centre (LRC), the Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Research Institute on Christianity in Southern Africa (RICSA)</li> <li>• Conference proceedings</li> <li>• Enabling legislation for the TRC</li> <li>• Submissions and hearings of 20 organisations</li> <li>• Amnesty applications, hearings and reports</li> <li>• TRC-related reports</li> <li>• Materials on reparations</li> <li>• Speeches</li> <li>• Publications, press releases Hansard extracts, newspaper articles, news clippings, newsletters, journal articles</li> <li>• Research documentation</li> </ul> <p>Also included are the videotapes of the programmes series of the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) "Special Report", as well as the Kairos Special Report Tapes, a detailed list of various hearings.</p>

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE LEGAL RESOURCES CENTRE<sup>41</sup></b>
NUMBER	<b>AG3006</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The records accumulations relating to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) document the extent to which the Legal Resources Centre (LRC) gave legal assistance to the families of victims of human rights abuse. The collection consists of four types of records accumulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records relating to the question of amnesty</li> <li>• The representation of Sandra Mama, a relative of a deceased person. The records in this group include material to the trial of Eugene de Kock</li> <li>• Conferences relating to the TRC</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An LRC memorandum in response to a TRC conference organised by the Institute for a Democratic South Africa (IDASA), in which the LRC spell out proposals and their concerns regarding Amnesty and the Indemnity Bill.</li> </ul>
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COLLECTION NAME	<b>AMNESTY APPLICATION OF CLIVE DERBY-LEWIS/JANUSZ WALUS<sup>42</sup></b>
NUMBER	<b>AK2883</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The documents are the records of proceedings of the review amnesty application of Clive Derby-Lewis and Janusz Walus for the assassination of the then General Secretary of the South African Communist Party (SACP), Chris Hani in April 1993.</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	<b>BISHO MASSACRE (TRC)</b>
NUMBER	<b>AK2818</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	This collection consists of a TRC hearing into the events at Bisho in the Ciskei in September 1992, when Ciskei police opened fire on ANC demonstrators.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>LEGAL AID BOARD</b>
NUMBER	<b>AG2776</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The part of this collection relating to the TRC contains the following submissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Association of Law Societies of the RSA</li> <li>Judges' submission</li> <li>Attorney-General's submission</li> <li>Submission by General Council of the Bar</li> <li>Submission by academics</li> <li>Submission by homeland ministers and director-generals, legal profession</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	<b>HANI, CHRIS</b>
NUMBER	<b>AK2816</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	Chris Hani, secretary-general of the SA Communist Party and executive member of the ANC, was gunned down outside his home in Boksburg on 10 April 1993 by Janusz Walus, a member of a right-wing organization. The gun was supplied by Clive Derby-Lewis. Both men received life sentences for the killing. They applied for amnesty from the TRC, which was refused. The records comprise transcripts of the amnesty hearings which took place during 1997 and 1998.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>TRC HEARINGS AND AMNESTY APPLICATIONS</b>
NUMBER	<b>A3040</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	CD which includes TRC hearings and amnesty applications (1995-1999).

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE SHELL HOUSE MASSACRE</b>
NUMBER	<b>AK2815</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The records relating to the TRC comprise two files of amnesty applications as well as a transcript of the amnesty hearing.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>LEGAL RESOURCES CENTRE, CAPE TOWN</b>
NUMBER	<b>AG3199</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	This collection contains a submission made to the TRC by the LRC regarding the burning down of thousands of homes in the KTC area during June 1986. It also contains documents relating to the LRC's opposing of the amnesty applications of those responsible for the death of Steve Biko and the assault on P. Jones.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>ELLIS PARK CAR BOMB</b>
NUMBER	<b>AK2819</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	This record comprises transcripts of the TRC amnesty hearing in which Aggie Shoke (AM8014/97) and Harold Matshididi (AM8007/97) applied for amnesty for

	the planting of a car bomb at the Ellis Park Rugby Stadium on 2 July 1988, in which attack two people were killed and many others injured.
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COLLECTION NAME	<b>LE ROUX, E.J. AND OTHERS</b>
NUMBER	<b>AK2820</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	Part of a court record in the case "State vs. Le Roux" (v. 54-61), records of appeal (incomplete) and amnesty applications for Nicholas Barnard and eleven others, including E.J. le Roux.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>DE KOCK, EUGENE</b>
NUMBER	<b>AK2833</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	Extracts from trial record "State vs. Eugene De Kock"; evidence from A.J. van Heerden regarding the supply of weapons to the IFP for the Shell House march. Includes the amnesty application of De Kock for the Khotso House bombing, as well as personal and background information on De Kock.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>TRC ORAL HISTORY PROJECT</b>
NUMBER	<b>A2985</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The aim of the project was to gather the impressions of people who had worked for the TRC, whether as commissioners, managers, investigators or researchers. The interviews were conducted primarily by Anne Simon and Chandré Gould, with some by Michelle Friedman, during 2004 and early 2005. There are 62 interviews recorded on tape and converted to CD. Transcripts are in progress.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>COETZEE, DIRK</b>
NUMBER	<b>A2790f</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	Manuscript by Dirk Coetzee titled "Hitsquads: Testimony Of A South African Security Policeman. The Full Story". This is Coetzee's account of his life and experiences as a security policeman.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>STADLER, H.D.</b>
NUMBER	<b>A3076</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	This record comprises a submission made to the TRC by the Foundation for Equality Before the Law, compiled by Major-General Stadler and other retired officers. It also includes Stadler's book, "The Other Side Of The Story: A True Perspective" (1997).

COLLECTION NAME	<b>AMNESTY APPLICATIONS</b>
NUMBER	<b>AK3195</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	This record comprises various amnesty applications for acts of violence committed in the 1990s, including the murder of Amy Biehl and the St. James Church massacre.

## GAY AND LESBIAN ARCHIVES UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

LOCATION: Gay and Lesbian Archives  
Historical Papers  
William Cullen Library  
University of the Witwatersrand

CONTACT DETAILS: P O Box 31719  
Braamfontein 2017  
Tel.: (011) 717 1940  
Fax: (011) 339 4137  
E-mail: Pickover.m@library.wits.ac.za

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE aVERSION PROJECT RESEARCH REPORT<sup>43</sup></b>
NUMBER	<b>AM2757</b>
ACCESS	While there are no access restrictions on the aVersion Report itself, all the interviews are embargoed to protect confidentiality.
DESCRIPTION	The aVersion Report is the result of a research project on human rights abuses of gays and lesbians in the Apartheid South African Defence Force by official health workers. The Collection comprises the final report, an executive summary, interviews as well as background information.

## NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE OF SOUTH AFRICA

LOCATION: 24 Hamilton Street  
Arcadia  
Pretoria 0001

CONTACT DETAILS: Private Bag X236  
Pretoria 0001  
Tel.: (012) 3235300  
Fax: (012) 3235287

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE ARCHIVE OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION<sup>44</sup></b>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	Access to the TRC archive housed at the National Archives is governed by two pieces of legislation. These are the Promotion of Access to Information Act (No. 2 of 2000) and the National Archives of South Africa Act (No. 43 of 1996). The request for access by means of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) has to be conducted through the Department of Justice.
DESCRIPTION	The archival collections of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) comprise the materials documenting all processes entailing the Commission's functional structure. These include the administrative, management and operational reports of the Commission's three statutory committees, namely the Amnesty Committee, the Human Rights Violations Committee and the Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee, as well as all documentation resulting from the various meetings and hearings of these statutory committees. The same applies to other statutory departments and offices of the TRC. Included in this archive are proceedings of workshops conducted by the Reparations and Rehabilitation Committee as follow-ups of the Human Rights Violations Committee to inform communities of the progress of the TRC and to get the views of communities on the issue of appropriate reparations. The archive is multi-media and multi-genre. The TRC website includes diverse

	<p>records such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amnesty hearings and decisions transcripts</li> <li>• Human rights violations submissions and transcripts</li> <li>• Victim hearings</li> <li>• Submissions</li> <li>• Reparation and rehabilitation transcripts, policies and articles</li> <li>• Newspaper articles (South African Press Association SAPA)</li> <li>• Special hearings</li> <li>• TRC Press Releases</li> <li>• Transcripts of news conferences</li> <li>• Transcripts of statements made to the public on various issues such as reports of the Auditor-General</li> <li>• The legal background to the TRC</li> <li>• The Final Report of the TRC and the Codicil to the Final Report.</li> </ul> <p>Records accumulations at the National Archives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRC report in hard copy</li> <li>• TRC report on CD-ROM</li> <li>• Codicil to the Final Report</li> <li>• TRC magazine <i>Truth Talk</i></li> <li>• Paper-based case files of human rights violations</li> <li>• Amnesty applications and decisions</li> <li>• Applications for reparation and rehabilitation</li> <li>• Documentation pertaining to Witness and VIP Protection</li> <li>• Submissions in electronic and hard copy formats</li> <li>• Audio/micro-cassette recordings of hearings</li> <li>• Transcripts of hearings in electronic and hard copy formats</li> <li>• Video tapes of hearings</li> <li>• Office administrative files in electronic and hard copy formats</li> <li>• Operational and management activities' records</li> <li>• Working files of the Investigative Unit</li> <li>• Submissions made in terms of Section 29 of the TRC Act</li> <li>• Police records</li> <li>• Inquest registers and records</li> <li>• Published reports of the Human Rights Committee</li> <li>• Published reports of the Amnesty Committee</li> <li>• Published reports on the Reparation and Rehabilitation Committee</li> <li>• Workshop proceedings of the Reparations and Rehabilitation Committee that were held in 1997 and 1998</li> <li>• Seminar proceedings</li> <li>• Collections of maps and plans</li> <li>• Books and journals</li> <li>• Photographs collections</li> <li>• Newspaper clippings</li> <li>• Miscellaneous exhibits and artefacts.</li> </ul> <p>Records that were generated and/or collected by the Investigative Unit, the only sub-committee of the TRC with powers to search, seize and subpoena (provisions of Sections 29 and 32 of the TRC Act) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minutes from the State Security Council (SSC)</li> <li>• Minutes from the Intelligence Coordinating Committee (KIK)</li> <li>• Minutes from the joint Security Staff</li> <li>• Minutes from the situation room of the State President</li> <li>• Minutes from security police headquarters</li> <li>• Minutes from the National Intelligence Services (NIS)</li> <li>• Minutes from the Terrorist Tracking Unit</li> <li>• Minutes from the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB)</li> <li>• Documents from various sub-committees and branches of the National Party government</li> <li>• Crime dockets</li> <li>• Personal files of members of the security forces</li> <li>• Inquest records</li> <li>• Video tapes of scenes of crime</li> <li>• Source files of agents</li> <li>• (Encrypted) correspondence</li> <li>• (Encrypted) exhibits</li> <li>• Photographs</li> <li>• Affidavits, official reports, documentation and confidential records from the</li> </ul>
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	<p>liberation movements</p> <p>The electronic database of the TRC is located with the President's Fund until all matters relating to reparation and rehabilitation have been completed.</p>
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COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE TRC RECORDS COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL FILM VIDEO AND SOUND ARCHIVES<sup>45</sup></b>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	Access to the TRC archive housed at the National Archives is governed by two pieces of legislation. These are the Promotion of Access to Information Act (No. 2 of 2000) and the National Archives of South Africa Act (No. 43 of 1996). The request for access by means of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) has to be conducted through the Department of Justice.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The audio-visual TRC records that are in the custody of the National Archives form three discrete collections of records. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Special Hearings.</u> The Special Hearings comprise 245 videotapes totaling 334 hours of testimony. They cover areas such as the activities of the armed forces of both the Former South African Defence Force (SADF) and the armed wings of the liberation movements, business and labour under Apartheid, the former regime's Chemical and Biological Warfare projects, political parties, the media, the situation of children and women under Apartheid as well as the activities of the State Security Council. Twenty-two 90-minute video tapes dealing with the training and financing of Inkatha "hit squads" by a Special Forces unit of the SADF in the Caprivi Strip (Namibia) are missing from the collection. The Caprivi Special Hearing was held in Durban on 1 July 1997 and can be read on the TRC website under the rubric "Caprivi Hearings".</li> <li>2. <u>Human Rights Violations (HRV) hearings:</u> This collection constitutes 435.5 hours of testimony of either direct victims of gross human rights violations, or, in the event of the victim having been killed or having "disappeared", by the survivors and family members. The nature of testifying was structured to encourage not only psychological and physical healing through narrative, but also to show the effects that the abuse had on families and communities as well as the economic consequences in order to illustrate the systemic nature of Apartheid oppression. The hearings are recorded on 308 videotapes, starting with the opening hearing in East London on 15 April 1996 and ending with the final hearing in Cape Town on 11 June 1997.</li> <li>3. <u>Amnesty hearings:</u> These are the most extensive hearings. An Amnesty Committee was established in terms of Section 17 of the TRC enabling legislation to take decisions on amnesty applications received from perpetrators of gross human rights violations and related delicts associated with a political objective as set out in the mandate of the TRC legislation. The amnesty hearings are spread over a period of just under five years, beginning with the hearings held in Pietermaritzburg on 23 July 1995 and ending in Durban on 12 May 2000. The amnesty applications include those of Eugene de Kock of Vlakplaas, of perpetrators in the "Bisho massacre", of perpetrators of the likes of Craig Williamson for various crimes such as the bombing of the ANC diplomatic mission in London and office Lusaka, the murder of Ruth First, Jeanette Schoon and her daughter. They also include amnesty applications for "third force" destabilization tactics such as the "Boiphatong killings", the murder of the "Guguletu 7", the "Motherwell 4", "Pebco 3" and "Cradock 4". Amnesty applications were filed for attacks on church organizations such as on the head offices of the South African Council of Churches (Khotso House) and the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (Khanya House). Finally, amnesty applications were submitted to the TRC for countless murders, attempted murder, massacres, sexual assault, assassinations, torture of activists and various others acts of human rights violations by both members the Apartheid military and security establishments and of the liberation movements and the mass democratic movement.</li> </ol>

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE TRC RECORDS OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICES OF SOUTH AFRICA</b>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	Access to the TRC archive housed at the National Archives is governed by two pieces of legislation. These are the Promotion of Access to Information Act (No. 2 of 2000) and the National Archives of South Africa Act (No. 43 of 1996). The request for access by means of the Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA)

	has to be conducted through the Department of Justice.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The TRC records accumulations of the National Archives and Records Services of South Africa (NARS) were created by NARS itself. There are three discrete sets of records pertaining to three functions of NARS. The first records group relates to the organization and control of records in the custody of NARS. The second records group pertains to the records management function of NARS, while the third group is relevant to the public use of records.</p> <p>The records that are in the custody of NARS are classified into fifteen (15) main series or categories. Records that NARS had generated relating to the TRC are found in three (3) main series. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 02. <u>Organisation and Control</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>02/10 <u>Meetings</u>, therein</li> <li>02/10/27 Truth and Reconciliation Commission</li> <li>02/11 <u>Reports</u>, therein</li> <li>02/11/01 <u>Annual Reports</u> (for reference to TRC within working ambit of NARS)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 07. <u>Records Management</u>, therein <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>07/01/09/01 <u>TRC Investigation into the Destruction of State Records</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ General documentation and correspondence</li> <li>○ South African Police: correspondence, minutes of meetings, documentation and report</li> <li>○ Government civilian intelligence bodies, correspondence, minutes of meetings, documentation and report</li> <li>○ South African Defence Force: correspondence, minutes of meetings, documentation and report</li> <li>○ Prison services: correspondence, documentation and report</li> <li>07/2/3/11/1 <u>Other governmental bodies at national level. Herein the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC)</u></li> <li>○ Documentation relating to an agreement reached between the SABC and the National Archives regarding the transfer of copies of the SABC's audio-visual materials relating to the TRC</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ 12. <u>Public use of records</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12/04/01 <u>Information re existence and storage place of records</u>, therein</li> <li>12/04/01/02/01 TRC records</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

LOCATION: Manuscripts and Archives  
UCT Libraries

CONTACT DETAILS: Private Bag  
Rondebosch 7700  
Tel.: (021) 650 3123  
Fax: (021) 686 1505  
E-mail: mss@uctlib.uct.ac.za

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	<b>BLACK SASH ADVICE OFFICE COLLECTION<sup>46</sup></b>
NUMBER	<b>BC1020</b>
ACCESS	The Black Sash Advice Office provides advice services of a highly confidential nature. This determines the access conditions to all their records. Users are required to sign an "agreement to conditions of usage" form, which includes substituting a pseudonym for the real name of the person when used for case work, or getting written permission from the client and providing a copy of the research document to the Cape Town Advice Office.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The collection comprises documentation on the following subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Background and appointments</li> <li>• Researchers and research</li> <li>• Religious response to the TRC</li> <li>• Non-governmental organisations</li> <li>• Truth, justice and repatriation</li> <li>• TRC enabling legislation</li> <li>• General documentation</li> </ul>

COLLECTION NAME	<b>NEIL AGGETT COLLECTION<sup>47</sup></b>
NUMBER	<b>BC1110</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises five items relating to the circumstances surrounding the death in police custody of Neil Aggett as presented to the TRC.

COLLECTION NAME	<b>BIKO DOCTORS CASE COLLECTION<sup>48</sup></b>
NUMBER	<b>BC822</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions, although the donor, Professor Peter Folb, is to be informed of who uses the collection.
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises three items: (1) Submission to the TRC on the death of Steve Biko by Professor P Folb, June 1977; (2) South African Medical Journal Volume 87 Number 6 of 1997 containing articles pertaining to Steve Biko; (3) Submission to the TRC by the Interim National Medical and Dental Council of South Africa, June 1997

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE SIMONS COLLECTION<sup>49</sup></b>
NUMBER	<b>BC1081</b>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The TRC-related materials in the Simons Collections are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pamphlets published by the TRC and Justice in Transition</li> <li>• Copy of the paper: "The TRC findings on the business sector vs. the phenomenon of systematic injustice" by SJ Terreblanche</li> <li>• Public hearing: Order of proceedings at Huguenot Gemeenskapsaal, October 1996</li> </ul>

## KHULUMANI SUPPORT GROUP

LOCATION: 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor Heerengracht Building  
87 de Korte Street  
Braamfontein, Johannesburg

CONTACT DETAILS: PO Box 30778  
Braamfontein 2017  
Tel.: (011) 4034098  
Fax: (011) 4030878

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE TRC COLLECTION OF THE KHULUMANI SUPPORT GROUP<sup>50</sup></b>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	The Information Manager of the Khulumani Support Group in Johannesburg may be contacted for details governing access to the organisation's records.
DESCRIPTION	The TRC records of the Khulumani Support Group document the participation of the organisation in Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) processes as well as its continuing involvement in the post-TRC dispensation.

## SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

LOCATION: Khotso House  
62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg

CONTACT DETAILS: P O Box 62098  
Marshalltown 2017  
Tel.: (011) 4921380  
Fax: (011) 4921448  
E-mail: info@sacc.org.za

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	THE TRC PAPERS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
NUMBER	
ACCESS	Persons interested in consulting the TRC-related documents of the SACC should contact the head of the Communications Unit.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The materials relating to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) that had been generated by the South African Council of Churches (SACC) document its implementation of core issues of its mission, namely focusing on issues of justice and reconciliation. Hence the records are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documents pertaining to a Consultation on the TRC Report that the SACC had convened in November 2002</li> <li>• Consultation Report</li> <li>• Various public statements critical of the way Government is dealing with certain issues such as reparation, the question of general amnesty as it impacts on the needs of victims and Government's tardiness to implement the recommendations made by the TRC</li> </ul>

## FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION INSTITUTE

LOCATION: 21<sup>st</sup> Floor Sable Centre  
41 De Korte Street  
Johannesburg

CONTACT DETAILS: P O Box 30668  
Braamfontein 2017  
Tel.: (011) 403 8403  
Fax: (011) 339 4109  
E-mail: fxi@fxi.org.za

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	THE TRC COLLECTION OF THE FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION INSTITUTE (FXI) <sup>51</sup>
NUMBER	URL: <a href="http://www.fxi.org.za">www.fxi.org.za</a>
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The FXI is a non-governmental organisation that resulted from a merger of two organisations that had campaigned for freedom of expression during the Apartheid era. These are the Campaign for Open Media and the Anti-Censorship Action Group. A search on the FXI website for records accumulations relating to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) yields 60 hits. These include amongst others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FXI's submission on the National Unity and Reconciliation Bill</li> <li>• FXI's legal opinion on witness and media privilege in relation to the Promotion of Truth and Reconciliation Bill</li> <li>• FXI's representations to the Minister of Justice re: openness of the Truth Commission. This includes the summary of the legal opinion on witness and media privilege, 12 April 1996</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FXI's submission to the Truth and Reconciliation commission on the role of the media during Apartheid</li> </ul> <p>Paper-based records accumulations include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newspapers articles relating to various aspects of problems with the TRC such as secrecy and applications for amnesty, the indemnity controversy and on the role of civil society in the TRC process.</li> <li>FXI proposals relating to hearings on the role of the media</li> <li>Correspondence with the Minister of Justice</li> <li>Assessment of media coverage of the TRC</li> <li>Materials relating to actions against journalists in the period under investigation by the TRC</li> </ul> <p>Submissions made to the TRC by FXI and which are in the custody of the National Archives deal with issues such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Maseru Raid, December 1982</li> <li>Sharpeville Massacre, 1960</li> <li>Legislation which restricted the press during the apartheid era</li> <li>Chronology of some pointers to the history of the media in South Africa</li> <li>The Cradock Four</li> <li>The death of Steve Biko</li> <li>Soweto Uprising of June 1976</li> <li>Student Press</li> <li>Action against journalists between 1960 and 1994</li> </ul>
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## SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

LOCATION: Auckland Park

CONTACT DETAILS: Radio Park Building  
Henley Road  
Auckland Park, Johannesburg

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE SABC TRC RECORDS<sup>52</sup></b>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	In order to access SABC TRC records users are advised to consult the SABC website.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The SABC TRC archive comprises, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recordings of all the main public hearings</li> <li>The "TRC Special Report"</li> <li>Current Affairs</li> <li>TRC weekly radio slot</li> <li>News bulletin inserts</li> <li>Live broadcasts on Radio 2000</li> </ul>

## SOUTH AFRICAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CONFERENCE

LOCATION: Khanya House  
399 Paul Kruger Street  
Pretoria 0002

CONTACT DETAILS: PO Box 941  
Pretoria 0002  
Tel. (012) 323 6458  
Fax (012) 326 6218

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	THE TRC COLLECTION OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CONFERENCE <sup>53</sup>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The records that make up the TRC Collection of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) are paper-based documents, not all of which were generated by the SACBC itself. A number of documents originated with other faith organisations with whom the SACBC had collaborated in the matter of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Apart from the submission of the SACBC to the TRC and the response of the SACBC to questions set by the TRC, the records include, education kits, newspapers clippings, press releases, minutes of meetings, correspondence with collaborating institutions, support documentation for conferences and workshops, reports of conferences and posters, pastoral letters, and critical public statements regarding Government's slowness to implement reparations.</p> <p>The TRC records of the SACBC are effectively divided into four groups of records.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Records relating to the arson attack of the Head Office of the SACBC, Khanya House, on October 1988</li> <li>2. Records relating to the involvement of the Department of Justice and Peace of the SACBC with the TRC in the period of 1992 to 1995. These include materials and documents relating to conferences organized by the South African Council of Churches (SACC) and the World Conference on Religion and Peace (WCRP) at which the faith communities conceptualized position on a truth commission for South Africa. The SACBC was a partner in these conferences, both which were held in 1994</li> <li>3. The period covering 1995 to 1997 in which, amongst others, the SACBC prepared its submission to the TRC and educated its members on the TRC</li> <li>4. Collaborative and preparatory work with various faith communities for the Special Hearing: Faith Communities</li> </ol>

## LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

LOCATION: Pietermaritzburg

CONTACT DETAILS: 29 Golf Road  
Scottsville 3021  
Tel. (033) 260 6067  
Fax (033) 260 6069

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	THE KISTNER COLLECTION <sup>54</sup>
NUMBER	ELC KISTNER
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	<p>The Kistner Collection comprises approximately 4 000 documents, all of which pertain to the struggle for justice and reconciliation within the context of Kistner's theological work. The records are copies of conference papers and lectures delivered by Kistner, reports that he had compiled for the South African Council of</p>

	Churches (SACC) and the Ecumenical Advice Bureau (EAB), minutes of meetings, study materials and pamphlets of various campaigns of the SACC. The records have been indexed with abstracts and keywords in a database named "Superfile-Fyi3000p.com", and are accessible by means of keywords organized in the "Kistner Collection Thesaurus".
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## CAPE TOWN ARCHIVES REPOSITORY

LOCATION: 72 Roeland Street  
Cape Town

CONTACT DETAILS: Private Bag X9025  
Cape Town 8000  
Tel. (021) 462 4050  
Fax (021) 465 2960  
Email: [capearchives@mweb.co.za](mailto:capearchives@mweb.co.za)

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	THE TRC RECORDS COLLECTION OF THE CAPE TOWN ARCHIVES REPOSITORY <sup>55</sup>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	While the primary function of the preservation of archival records is to make them available for use, archival legislation provides for certain categories of records to be placed under embargo for a designated period. In terms of the National Archives of South Africa Act No 43 of 1996) records that are younger than twenty (20) years are not automatically accessible to the public. The TRC records of the CAR fall into that category. Researchers wishing to consult these records are required to forward a written application to the Head of the Cape Archives Repository, who, in turn will make a submission to the National Archivist, requesting that the researcher consults records that fall in a "closed period". The Archives Act stipulates that only the National Archivist may take the decision to release such records. See Section 12 (1) b) of the Archives Act. The application has to include a description of the records required and the subject and objective of the research endeavour. Access to these records is subject to the response of the National Archivist, while the researcher has the right to appeal against the refusal. See Section 12 (3) of the Archives Act.
DESCRIPTION	The TRC records generated by the Cape Town Archives Repository (CAR) document the interaction of this repository with the TRC. The records are a correspondence file which deal with issues around the transfer of TRC records into the custody of the National Archives and the assistance that the CAR rendered to the TRC with regard to the archival functions of description and arrangement of TRC photographic materials and appraisal of its paper-based records.

# CHEADLE THOMPSON & HAYSOM

LOCATION: Johannesburg  
7<sup>TH</sup> Floor Braamfontein Centre  
23 Jorissen street  
Braamfontein, Johannesburg  
Cape Town  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
35 Wale Street  
Cape Town 8001

CONTACT DETAILS: PO Box 30894  
Braamfontein 2017  
Tel. (011) 403 2765  
Fax (011) 403 1764  
Email: admin@cth.co.za

P O Box 15249  
Vlaeberg 8018  
Tel.: (021) 422 2210  
Fax: (021) 422 2376  
E-mail: cth@cthcpt.co.za

## OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION CASE FILES OF CHEADLE THOMPSON & HAYSOM INC. <sup>56</sup>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	Researchers interested in the pertinent case files are advised to contact the firm before visiting it, advising on the case files for which consultation is being sought. As is the case with all law firms, Cheadle Thompson and Haysom will scrutinize the requested case files for access in terms of the attorney-client privilege.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The case files that make up the TRC collection of Cheadle Thompson &amp; Haysom Inc. (CTH) document the nature of the legal services provided to people who had to interact with the TRC. Accordingly, the cases can be divided into two categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance with amnesty applications</li> <li>• Assistance with objections to amnesty applications and decisions from survivors of gross human rights abuse</li> </ul> <p>In the matter of assisting clients with amnesty applications, two cases are of relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The former COSATU unionists Jay Naidoo, Sidney Mufamadi and Moses Mayekiso for the kidnapping of Constable Maleka who had been caught red-handed spying on COSATU House. Amnesty was granted.</li> <li>• Damian de Lange, Ian Robertson and Susan de Lange, a group of white activists who had been convicted of bombings of state property. The applicants had by the time of the TRC been released, but wanted their criminal record of 1989 expunged. The application was successful.</li> </ul> <p>In the cases where objections had been raised to amnesty applications and decisions, the following are most pertinent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CTH represented the family of <u>Stanza Bopape</u> who had been killed in police custody. The hearing was held in 1998 against General J van der Merwe and Others. Van der Merwe and two Others were charged with covering up the details of the murder, while five Others were charged with the torture of Mlengeni, and two Others were charged with throwing the body of Bopape into the crocodile-infested Komatie River.</li> <li>• A colleague of CTH, the attorney <u>Bheki Mlangeni</u>, had been assassinated in a booby trap explosion meant for Dirk Coetzee. (See the Julian Knight and Rudolf Jansen Collection for the case of Dirk Coetzee's amnesty application). The application objection implicated Eugene de Kock and eight other Vlakplaas operatives. All implicated operatives were granted amnesty in this case.</li> <li>• In 1998 the head office of <u>COSATU</u> was bombed. Former Minister of law and Order, Adrian Vlok and thirty-one others applied for amnesty for the bombing. In his amnesty application Vlok implicates General van der Merwe, the former Head of Security. Amnesty is granted on grounds of Vlok and others making full disclosure of their actions.</li> <li>• In 1996 the head office of the South African Council of Churches (SACC),</li> </ul>

	<p>Khotso House, was bombed. In his amnesty application, Adrian Vlok swore under oath that PW Botha had personally ordered the bombing.</p> <p>In 1999 CTH represented the National Union of Mineworkers of South Africa (NUMSA) against Michael Bellingan, a former security policeman who had been tried for the murder of his wife, numerous accounts of arson and theft, for the theft of millions of rand from their accounts.</p>
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## TRAUMA CENTRE FOR SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE AND TORTURE

LOCATION: Cowley House  
126 Chapel Street  
Woodstock, Cape Town

CONTACT DETAILS: PO Box 13124  
Woodstock 7915  
Tel. (021) 465 7373  
Fax (021) 462 3143  
Email: [info@trauma.org.za](mailto:info@trauma.org.za)

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	THE TRC COLLECTION OF THE TRAUMA CENTRE FOR THE SURVIVORS OF VIOLENCE AND TORTURE <sup>57</sup>
NUMBER	mon/9600230
ACCESS	Access to the collection comprising the mental health responses may be obtained upon request at the Resource Centre of the Trauma Centre.
DESCRIPTION	The collection comprises mental health responses made to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission by the Trauma Centre.

## INSTITUTE OF THE HEALING OF MEMORIES

LOCATION: 2 Lente Road  
Sybrand Park, 7700

CONTACT DETAILS: Tel. (021) 696 4230  
Fax (021) 697 4773  
Email: [info@healingofmemories.co.za](mailto:info@healingofmemories.co.za)

### OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	THE INSTITUTE OF HEALING OF MEMORIES (IHOM) TRC MATERIALS <sup>58</sup>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	Records that are in the public domain can be accessed from the IHOM website. URL is located at: <a href="mailto:info@healingofmemories.co.za">info@healingofmemories.co.za</a>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The IHOM was conceptualized as a platform for victims of human rights abuses who could not testify before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Hence the records of this organisation are in the main workshops in which people could tell their stories. An integral component of the workshops is the creation of liturgical and artistic elements of healing such as the writing of poetry, song and prayer as well as short performances</p> <p>Annual and conference reports as well as lectures with references to the involvement of the IHOM with the TRC can be downloaded from the organisation's website.</p>

# INSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION

LOCATION: 2 Lente Road  
Sybrand Park, 7700

CONTACT DETAILS: PO Box 205  
Rondebosch 7700  
Tel. (021) 659 7120  
Fax (021) 659 7138

## OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	TRC COLLECTION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR JUSTICE AND RECONCILIATION
NUMBER	
ACCESS	Persons interested in (post-)TRC-related research and research outputs are advised to direct enquiries to the IJR at the address given above.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The Institute for Justice and Reconciliation developed out of the discourse engendered by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). The IJR is, according to its own definition of the organization, "located at the interface between academia and the broader structures of civil society". It is therefore essentially a research institution. Its TRC-related holdings subsequently include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an extensive database on research materials relating specifically to the TRC</li> <li>• media articles</li> <li>• books and journal articles</li> <li>• research papers and materials</li> <li>• a searchable database on literature pertaining to transitional justice</li> </ul>

# INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE

LOCATION: 1<sup>st</sup> Floor  
Colinton House  
The Oval  
1 Oakdale Road  
Newlands 7700

CONTACT DETAILS: PO Box 23161  
Claremont 7735  
Tel. (021) 683 3629  
Fax (021) 683 3550

## OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS

COLLECTION NAME	THE JUSTICE IN TRANSITION COLLECTION
NUMBER	
ACCESS	Researchers interested in consulting any of Borraine's TRC-related materials that are housed in South Africa, are advised to contact his personal assistant, Ms Paddy Clark at: <a href="mailto:paddyclark@ictj.org.za">paddyclark@ictj.org.za</a>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The records that make up this collection document the work involved in conceptualizing what came to be the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The statement of the African National Congress (ANC) on the TRC</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings</li> <li>• Discussion paper: Combatants and Victims</li> <li>• 10 policy proposals for information management, collecting statements in foreign countries, subpoenas, event and theme hearings</li> </ul> <p>Borraine was also involved in two conferences: "International Seminar of Justice, Truth and Reconciliation", Geneva 9-12 December 1998, and the workshop "Constructing a language of religion in public life", 30 September – 2 October 1998. Hence the collection also includes documents relating to these conferences.</p>

## YALE LAW SCHOOL VIDEO COLLECTION

LOCATION: Lillian Goldman Law Library  
127 Wall Street  
New Haven, CT 06511

CONTACT DETAILS: PO Box 208215  
New Haven, CT 06520-8215  
USA  
URL: [http://www.law.yale.edu/trc/view\\_all\\_requests.asp](http://www.law.yale.edu/trc/view_all_requests.asp)

### **OVERVIEW OF TRC RELATED HOLDINGS**

COLLECTION NAME	<b>THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRUTH AND RECONCILIATION COMMISSION VIDEOTAPE COLLECTION AT THE YALE LAW SCHOOL LILLIAN GOLDMAN LIBRARY</b>
NUMBER	
ACCESS	No restrictions
DESCRIPTION	The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission Videotape Collection features 84 episodes of news broadcasts assembled by journalist Max Du Preez, covering the history and activities of the Commission. The site features finding aids to the collection, summaries of each tape, and a short RealMedia presentation highlighting portions of several of the tapes.

# CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION ON ARCHIVAL SOURCES

- <sup>1</sup> Yasmin Sooka was employed as a Commissioner to the TRC. An inventory of the collection is available from the South African History Archives both electronically and as a hard copy.
- <sup>2</sup> Wendy Watson was employed by the TRC to manage its KwaZulu-Natal/Free State regional office in Durban for the entire duration of its operations. This records accumulation constitutes a donation of copies of Watson's private TRC papers. She has retained the originals. An inventory of the collection is available from the South African History Archives both electronically and as a hard copy.
- <sup>3</sup> Sally Sealey created these records during her tenure as a member of the Johannesburg office's Investigative Unit of the TRC. In her personal capacity, however, she assisted numerous members of East Rand's Self-Defence Units (SDUs) to file amnesty applications. The collection, therefore, documents both Sealey's official and personal involvement with the TRC.
- <sup>4</sup> Verne Harris generated the records that make up this collection in the period from 1996 to 2001. They document three areas of his involvement with the TRC. First of all, as Deputy-Director: Planning, Coordination and Transformation of the National Archives of South Africa, Harris was the official liaison between the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the National Archives as a function of his portfolio. Secondly, in August 1997 the TRC established a Joint Committee to investigate the destruction of records by the National Intelligence Service (NIS) and other government civilian intelligence bodies, the former Department of Prison Services and the Security Branch of the South African Police (SAP). The Joint Committee comprised representatives of the TRC, the National Intelligence Agency (NIA), the South African Secret Service (SASS), the South African Human Rights Commission and the National Archives. Harris represented the National Archives, seconded to that position by the then serving National Archivist, Marie Olivier. The Joint Committee completed its investigation in March 1998. Thirdly, Harris was employed by the TRC in 1998 as an outside researcher to write its report on the destruction of state records by the security establishment.
- <sup>5</sup> Jane Argall produced and co-authored the documents that make up the collection in her capacity as a researcher in the Research Department of the Durban regional office. This office operated across the provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and the Free State. Foci of the hearings in the KwaZulu-Natal/Free State region included the widespread violence in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, the collaboration between two police forces, namely the South African Police and the KwaZulu Police and the IFP, the situation of women, human rights violations in the Free State and the situation of children.
- <sup>6</sup> Janet Cherry generated TRC-related records when she was in the employ of the Research Department of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) from 1996 to 1998 in the Port Elizabeth Office. Her research focused on human rights violations in the western part of the Eastern Cape Province. Cherry conducted research with regard to hearings on human rights violations, preparing background documentation for Commissioners and investigations as well as dealing with national research themes of the liberation movements, prisons and torture. In 1997 Cherry ended her full-time employment with the TRC and worked part-time on a contract basis, mainly to assist with finishing the TRC Report. She has subsequently written numerous articles and delivered papers on matters relating to the TRC.
- <sup>7</sup> The materials that make up this collection document areas in which Laura Pollecutt was involved in her capacity as communications officer and as a researcher on the TRC's Media under Apartheid Hearing. Pollecutt coordinated and co-researched the Commission's "Institutional Hearing: The Media". The materials relating to the FXI originate from that organization's extensive submission on media and Apartheid, a document that was extensively used for research purposes by numerous parties while preparing their respective submissions. See also "H 2: The Freedom of Expression Institute Collection". Pollecutt additionally conducted research into "Spies and the Media". The materials that relate to prisons originate from Pollecutt's working with the Human Rights Violations (HRV) Committee member, Hugh Lewin, for the "Institutional Hearing: Prisons".
- <sup>8</sup> Charles Villa-Vicencio is the former Director of Research of the South African TRC. These papers were delivered at various national and international conferences that focused on the South African TRC.
- <sup>9</sup> In December 1997 the TRC issued former State President PW Botha with a subpoena in terms of Section 29 of the TRC Act to answer questions about the policies and activities of the State Security Council during the period of his presidency. Botha failed to honour the subpoena and a criminal charge was laid against him. He was prosecuted at the George's Magistrate Court in June 1998. In August 1998 Botha was found guilty of the charges brought against him and was sentenced to a fine of R10 000 or twelve months imprisonment, and twelve months imprisonment suspended for five years. Botha appealed both the conviction and the sentence. He was represented by "Ernst J V Penzhorn. Attorneys at Law". The inclusion of the Judgment of the Appeal: PW Botha vs. The State serves to complement the collection.
- <sup>10</sup> The Office of the Auditor-General audits the financial transactions of all governmental or public bodies. It reports directly to Parliament. It is within the framework of this mandate that the Office of the Auditor-General audited the financial transactions of the TRC. The resultant reports of the audit are placed in the public domain to support transparency. The TRC Reports cover the financial transactions of the TRC for the period 1 April 1997 to 31 March 2002 and reflects the extension of the initial closing down date of 1998 in terms of amendments made to the pertinent legislation to accommodate finalisation of the TRC's operations.
- <sup>11</sup> The Office of the Public Protector was established by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa in terms of Chapter 9 of the Constitution in order to support constitutional democracy. It is consequently independent of Government and all political parties. The Office of the Public Protector receives complaints from members of the public or government bodies who feel aggrieved by an action taken by government agencies or officials performing a public function. The Public Protector has to investigate the complaint and recommend corrective action. In some instances the Public Protector has to refer the complaint to Parliament, where it is debated. It is against this contextual background that the TRC Report of the Office of the Public Protector is to be understood.
- <sup>12</sup> The South African Defence Force Contact Bureau was an organization of members of the former SADF. The panel of the Contact Bureau consisted of four retired chiefs of the former SADF. These are Generals MA Malan, CL Viljoen, JJ Geldenhuys and AJ Liebenberg. The letter addressed to the TRC was the outcome of the "SADF Symposium and Reunion" held on 30 August 1997. The intention of the symposium was, according to its conveners, "to counteract the one-sided, negative image of the former SADF that had arisen as a result of the TRC proceedings in South Africa". The four aforementioned retired generals each read a paper at the symposium. The letter is a critical appraisal of the TRC, of its credibility, its apparent bias towards the African National Congress (ANC), its apparent prejudice against the former SADF and white South African and a history of the former SADF, which is an effective apology of Apartheid's state-sanctioned violence against its political opponents and a further demonisation and criminalization of oppositional politics and activities of the liberation movements.

<sup>13</sup> The CSVR is a multi-disciplinary service and research non-governmental organisation, employing the services of sociologists, psychologists, criminologists, social workers, and education workers. The object of the CSVR is to utilize this variety of expertise to contribute to reconciliation, the development of democracy and a human rights culture in post-Apartheid South Africa. The focus on reconciliation and its history of conflict resolution in communities informed the organization's support at the levels of research, advocacy and active involvement in the various processes of the TRC.

<sup>14</sup> Amnesty International (AI) was founded in 1961 and is a worldwide movement of approximately one million people engaged in numerous campaigns for the vindication of internationally recognized human rights as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly Resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948. To this end AI undertakes research and embarks on action to prevent and put an end to the violation of human rights. The movement attempts to realize its vision by striving for impartiality and independence from any political affiliation. Tangential to this striving for independence and impartiality, AI foregoes any funding from national governments.

<sup>15</sup> IDASA is an independent public interest organisation that strives to promote sustainable democracy by deploying a three-pronged approach. These are (1) building democratic structures and institutions; (2) embarking on civic educational programmes; and (3) conducting advocacy work. The sound recordings promoting an understanding of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) combine all three foci of IDASA's mission and were an integral part of the general project "Democracy Radio". After the establishment of the Institute of Justice and Reconciliation in May 2000, IDASA worked closely with this organisation in the production and training for community radio stations.

<sup>16</sup> The NGO Working Committee was founded in November in 1999 by a number of individuals and ten NGOs that had been involved in the TRC process either on an official level or as members of civil society concerned with the plight of victims of Apartheid. The Black Sash initiated the establishment of this NGO coalition. Other organisations that were present at the founding workshop were: the Centre for Ubuntu, the TRC, the Western Cape Provincial Council of Churches, the Bishop Lavis Ministers' Fraternal, the Human Rights Committee, The Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture, Institute for the healing of Memories, the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Quaker Peace Centre, LEGIWATCH, branches of the ANC, Community Peace Programmes, Khulumani and the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation. With time membership shrank considerably, with a core of representatives from five organisations undertaking the lobbying.

<sup>17</sup> This submission was made in full cognizance of submissions made to the TRC on education and gender issues, and in anticipation of submissions from the journalistic and medical professions. It acknowledges that the TRC had solicited submissions from sectors such as the media, but recommends further that the TRC solicits submissions from pertinent government agencies, organisations, corporations and associations concerning the violations of social, economic and cultural rights. The basis of this submission rests on the interpretation of the enabling statute that the TRC is obligated by law to identify the interrelatedness between the violation of social, economic and cultural rights and gross human rights violations. Consequent to this submission the definition of "gross violation of human rights" was amended by Section 21 (a) of the Judicial Matters Amendment Act (No. 104 of 1997).

<sup>18</sup> The South African History Archive (SAHA) is an independent, non-governmental archive whose mission is the documentation of, and support for the struggles for justice in South Africa. This collection of TRC-related materials was generated by SAHA's Freedom of Information Programme (FOIP), using the Promotion of Access to Information Act (No. 2 of 2000) (PAIA), to secure the release of public, i.e. official government records. The object of FOIP is to test how Government handles the Constitutional right of access to information. The released materials are used to build up an archive to facilitate access to these records by members of the public. The TRC materials form a small part of a much larger collection of records, which pertain mainly to Military Intelligence and the security establishment.

<sup>19</sup> Human Rights Watch is an independent, non-governmental organisation that works to bringing perpetrators of human rights abuse to justice, investigating and exposing human rights violations and challenging governments to end abusive exercise of power. The TRC-documents reflect these activities with regard to South Africa.

<sup>20</sup> In 1997 the TRC commissioned the Research Institute of Christianity in Southern Africa (RICSA) to advise it on setting up special hearings for the faith communities of the country. The purpose of these hearings was to establish the role and position of these communities during the mandated period of investigation of the TRC. Professors John de Gruchy and James Cochrane produced the required document based on more than thirty submissions of the various faith communities of South Africa. RICSA was also commissioned by the TRC to draft a report on the faith communities. The report – TRC FAITH COMMUNITIES REPORT – forms part of this collection, which also includes several papers authored by de Gruchy himself.

<sup>21</sup> All these records were generated in 1994 when the idea of a truth commission for South Africa was being discussed. These records document the organization's efforts to formulate an appropriate religious response to the TRC.

<sup>22</sup> The Jamiatul Ulama Transvaal is a constituted body of Muslim theologians. It was established in 1923 to serve the spiritual and socio-religious needs of Muslims in the region that comprise present day Gauteng, the North West Province, Mpumalanga, the Limpopo Province and the Free State. It is made up of various departments such as Law and Decree in Islam (Fatwa), social welfare and education. It is also responsible for monitoring observation of the Islamic Dietary Law. All these legal and socio-religious aspects of Islam in South Africa impacted on the political position of Muslims. It is against this background that the Jamiatul Ulama drew up its submission on the role and status of the Muslim communities under Apartheid.

<sup>23</sup> In 1997 a group of churches in the Johannesburg-Pretoria region joined together to discuss how to respond to the challenge of the institution of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). After the publication of the TRC report in 1998 the focus of these church people turned more towards the challenge of reconciliation as it arose from the TRC. In 2000 the group formulated the document "The Challenge of Reconciliation" and launched its publication in November 2000 to give meaning to the National Day of Reconciliation of 16 December.

<sup>24</sup> The "Evangelische Akademie Bad Boll" (Protestant Academy of Bad Boll) is a church-run institution which is a platform for dialogue between Church and Society. To this end the Academy offers national and international seminars, conferences, workshops and training courses, working in tandem with various sectors of German society, the international ecumenical movement and with overseas partner organisations. There are twenty such academies in Germany. The German academies took a decided anti-Apartheid position early on in their 56-year history. They have variously nurtured partnerships with anti-Apartheid organisations both in South Africa and in the rest of the world. The Academy of Bad Boll established a working partnership in the early 1980s with Diakonia Council of Churches. With the end of Apartheid the focus on South Africa shifted towards support for the fledgling democracy. Hence when the Government of National Unity called for a truth commission to deal with the Apartheid past, the Academy and Diakonia Council of Churches jointly convened the international conference "Dealing with the Past", effectively a dialogue about transitional justice and reconciliation, in which the comparative situations of Germany and South Africa were examined.

<sup>25</sup> In 1997, Professor CW du Toit, the Director of the Research Institute for Theology and Religion (RITR) of Unisa, elected to conduct a seminar on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. To this end a working committee comprising critical theologians such as Dr Beyers Naudé, Professor Nico Smith, Dr Nico Botha, Professor Tinyiko Maluleke and others was established. Amongst others this working group decided to draft an Open Letter of Confession, which expresses the co-responsibility of religious leaders for Apartheid. This Letter was sent to twelve thousand ministers of religion. Six hundred and ten of them endorsed it with their signatures. The Letter complete with the signatures was submitted to the TRC on 15 November 1997. It is now in the custody of the National Archives and Records Services of South Africa, the custodian of all records produced during the TRC process. The Open Letter had stated that a conference would follow. The conference dealt with the TRC itself as presented by Archbishop Tutu, the *rationale* for and responses to the Open Letter, the necessity of *Confession*, restitution options and suggestions for a way forward for religious groups.

<sup>26</sup> Christelle Terreblanche worked both as a radio journalist and as a print journalist as of the early 1980s. In 1996 Terreblanche joined the TRC as a media liaison officer. Upon completion of her work in that field she was requested by the TRC to assist with investigations and research in the Investigative Unit. Her areas of investigation and research were activities of the Rightwing, researching cabinet memoranda of the Apartheid government, the circumstances surrounding the assassination of Chris Hani, the Helderberg crash and the circumstances surrounding the death in an airplane crash of the former President of Mozambique. Terreblanche left the TRC at the end of 1998. Her intimate knowledge of the workings of the TRC lent itself to very good journalistic analyses. In order to avoid a conflict of interests, however, Terreblanche only started reporting about the TRC after 5 years had lapsed. Hence these unedited articles were written between late 2002 and 2004.

<sup>27</sup> Zapiro, the pen name for Jonathan Shapiro, is an established political cartoonist whose work date back to the 1980s. When the TRC was established Zapiro worked on retainer, producing political cartoons on a weekly basis for the national weekly newspaper the "Mail & Guardian" and on a daily basis for the daily "The Sowetan" and at a day's remove, the Sowetan cartoon for the "Cape Argus" Zapiro was never approached by the TRC to draw cartoons for any of the aspects of its work. His TRC cartoons can be contextualized in his belief in what he perceived as the central theme of the TRC, namely "to get to as much truth as possible and to attempt reconciliation." In an interview conducted for purposes of this Guide Zapiro asserted that he felt no compunction "to be a spokesperson on a mission for the TRC", even though he agreed with the necessity for a TRC. He was therefore able to satirise the inability of the TRC to bring the true Apartheid power elite to accept responsibility for their oppressive governance, or its overly "religious" face. He was therefore also capable of expressing very succinctly and irreverently his disillusionment with Government's lack of commitment to providing reparation to victims as recommended by the TRC. For Zapiro "the unanswered and most difficult question" with which he and so many victimized South African had to deal with was "is it fair that there was no retributive justice?". The TRC was mandated to operate with the concept of restorative justice". Hence Zapiro lampoons in many cartoons the way "justice" was meted out during the course of the TRC as well as its fundamental inefficacy for the nature of the task of "truth-finding". Overall Zapiro's TRC cartoons were very well received, both nationally and internationally, even "where people were treated harshly", such as the apartheid ruling elite and security establishment, or Gatsha Buthelezi. Zapiro mused about this with the open question whether his experiences in the political struggle had not given him "an edge over other cartoonists".

<sup>28</sup> The submissions have to be understood against the background that the ANC actively campaigned for provisions for the establishment of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to be included in the Interim Constitution of 1993. It did so in the conviction that such a commission would contribute to the healing of a society traumatized by Apartheid in order for it to deal with the promotion of societal justice for the emerging post-Apartheid democracy.

<sup>29</sup> The materials of this collection reflect in the main the IFP's dissatisfaction with the findings of the TRC that human rights violations had been perpetrated not only by the security operatives of the KwaZulu homeland, but also by members, supporters and office-bearers of the IFP.

<sup>30</sup> COSATU's submission is premised on the conviction that Apartheid was more than a political system of institutionalized racism, but that the true character of the institutionalized racism was, in fact, racial capitalism. Hence in its submission COSATU argues that (white) business was a beneficiary of this system to the extent that it was not in its interest to oppose Apartheid, but indeed actively promoted this system at the expense of the black working classes.

<sup>31</sup> A chain of personal events led Knight and Jansen to represent Dirk Coetzee in his application for amnesty. The attorneys were approached by the TRC to represent Ras in his amnesty application. Both applications were successful.

<sup>32</sup> In 2000 Gilbert Marcus was briefed by the Truth Commission to represent it in the case brought against it by the Inkatha Freedom Party. Marcus had previous to the IFP case represented the TRC, most notably when AZAPO and Others challenged the constitutionality of the TRC Act. The Constitution Court ruled in favour of the TRC. Marcus had also successfully represented the TRC when its amnesty decisions were challenged by J Gerber, CJ Derby-Lewis and J Walusz. Marcus was unsuccessful in preventing a review of the refused amnesty decision of the operative of the former Port Elizabeth Security Branch between 1977 and 1989, Gideon Niewoudt, who had applied for amnesty for the murders of Siphwe Mtimkulu and Topsy Madaka, the UDF activists commonly referred to as the "Pebco Three" and the "Motherwell 4". Niewoudt had also applied for amnesty for the assault on Peter Jones, Steve Biko and Mhukuseli Jack.

<sup>33</sup> Chandré Gould, an associate researcher at the Centre for Conflict Resolution, worked as an investigator and evidence analyst for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission from 1996 to 1999. As of 1997 Gould was tasked with investigating and analysing covert military projects of the Apartheid state, more specifically, its chemical and biological warfare programme headed by Dr. Wouter Basson. Throughout Basson's trial Gould compiled weekly reports on the proceedings for a research project on chemical and chemical biological warfare for the Centre for Conflict Resolution.

<sup>34</sup> Stan Winer, the donor of this collection, is a freelance journalist, writer and researcher with a particular interest in human rights politics. The records are diverse in nature and document Winer's journalist investigations into Apartheid South Africa's covert operations against its opponents. Additionally, there is substantial documentation on a civil litigation case by Winer in the British High Court against Penguin Publishers, that had published a book in which Winer is defamed.

<sup>35</sup> In March 1996, immediately prior to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission commenced its work, the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) at the University of the Witwatersrand convened a workshop entitled "Gender and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission". The workshop resulted in a submission that pointed to a basic weakness in the TRC's truth-finding process, namely its premise that abuse and violations of human rights are gender-neutral. The TRC took this critique seriously and agreed to CALS' proposal for special women's hearings. It also organized workshops at which strategies to include women in the TRC process were formulated. The two researchers who spearheaded the discourse and wrote up the submission are Beth Goldblatt, a researcher in the CALS Gender Research Project, and Sheila Meintjies, a lecturer in Political Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

36 Gertrude Fester is an academic, a gender and political activist and writer. In May 1988 Fester was detained for the recruitment and promotion of the African National Congress. She was put on trial with thirteen other political activists in a trial that had come to be known as "The Yengeni 14". In March 1990 charges were dropped and Fester was released. Fester initiated the Women's Education Artistic Voice and Expressions (WEAVE), a black women's writing collective that encourages and facilitates women's writing. It is within these contexts that this paper, which was written in July/August 2001, is to be understood.

37 The newsletters are minutes of meetings that had been called by the Trauma Centre for the Survivors of Violence and Torture for ex-political prisoners and survivors of Apartheid-related human rights abuse. The Trauma Centre constituted these meetings to assist victims, some of whom had spoken out at TRC hearings, break through the isolation that resulted from their various experiences of trauma and their difficulties with their expectations that were not met by the post-Apartheid government. The first meeting was held in March 1999. At the business meeting it was decided that the meeting would take the form of healing story-telling sessions at which schooled counselors would assist the victims. The collection also documents the views of victims with regard to the issue of Reparations.

38 Major-General HD Stadler and other former generals of the SAP established the Foundation for Equality before the Law specifically as a platform from which they could compile this particular submission, which legitimizes the violation of human rights by the SAP. The submission was presented to the TRC in June 1996.

39 Between 1986 and 1990, while a student at the University of Stellenbosch, Behr worked as a paid agent of the South African security establishment. He notified the ANC in Zambia in 1990 of his activities and acted as an agent for the ANC until the end of 1991, as he did not feel comfortable about his role as a spy. Behr went public about his spying activities at the conference "Fault Lines – Inquiries around Truth and Reconciliation" in July 1996.

40 Stichting Kairos was organized along lines of campaigns against Dutch firms that actively supported the apartheid economy, campaigns that focused on forced removals, human rights abuses, detentions, torture, deaths in detention, the situation of children and women under Apartheid, military conscription and the activities of the South African security establishment. The work of Kairos was effectively an anti-Apartheid collaboration of Dutch churches and church-based groups and their counterparts in Southern Africa. The intention was to mobilize forces against Apartheid by influencing public opinion. To that end research and the dissemination of information about human rights abuses in South Africa and the international economic support for Apartheid were of key importance to their activities. Hence Kairos was commissioned by the TRC to research the assault and torture of political prisoners in the 1960s and 1970s for the TRC.

41 The Legal Resources Centre is an independent not-for-profit public interest law institution. Its mission is to promote the development of a fully democratic society, the principles of which are based in the Constitution. As such it provides legal services for the poor and the marginalized members of society including landless, homeless and disabled people and communities who are the victims of racial, gender, class, and other historical legacies. It is against this background that the various levels involvement of the LRC is to be understood, such as contributing to the debate on the constitution of a TRC, drafting of legislation with regard to amnesty and indemnity from the perspective of victims, or representing victims themselves, or their families.

42 Clive Derby-Lewis and Janusz Walus had been found guilty of the murder of Chris Hani, who at the time of his assassination was the General Secretary of the South African Communist Party (SACP). The murder was perceived as being one of the many acts of public violence ascribed to a "third force" aiming at causing political chaos to prevent holding the country's first democratic election to end Apartheid that was scheduled for 1994. Derby-Lewis and Walus had applied for amnesty for the murder of Chris Hani. The TRC Amnesty Committee turned down the amnesty application on the basis that Derby-Lewis and Walus did not make full disclosure and could not prove that their crimes were politically motivated by a recognised political organisation. Thereupon Derby-Lewis and Walus applied for a review of the amnesty decision. This collection documents the review process. The Applicants are Clive Derby-Lewis and Janusz Walus. The Respondents are the TRC, Ms Limpho Hani and the South African Communist Party.

43 Since its completion the findings of this Project have been widely disseminated in South Africa, the United Kingdom and Canada. A brief summary of the nature of the project is available from the South African History Archive (SAHA), which is located in the William Cullen Library.

44 The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was constituted in terms of the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act (No. 34 of 1995), itself the codification into law of the Epilogue to the Interim Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (No. 200 of 1993). The Epilogue carries the title "National Unity and Reconciliation". All TRC records are public records and belong to the governmental body that had the official responsibility for its generation and creation. In this instance the governmental body is the Department of Justice. The custodial responsibility of the records of the TRC resides with the National Archives and Records Service of South Africa, a statutory body that had been created to manage all public records, including those of the TRC. Hence the official TRC archive is in its physical custody. The Department of Justice and the National Archives share intellectual control of the TRC archive.

45 In July 1997 the National Archives of South Africa and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) entered into an official agreement whereby, upon completion of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) operations, the SABC would make Betacam and VHS copies of all the hearings it had recorded, all TRC Final Report programmes and supplementary materials produced by the current affairs' team covering the hearings and forward these to the National Archives, the statutory custodian of all TRC records. The National Archives is to ensure that these records, audio cassettes and video tapes are made available in the public domain as broadly as possible. The agreement was approved by the then Group Chief Executive of the SABC, Zwelakhe Sisulu.

46 The records that make up the Black Sash collection document the organisation's interaction with NGOs on TRC-related matters.

47 Dr Neil Aggett came to the attention of the apartheid South African Police (SAP) as a conscientious objector and as a trade unionist. He was detained for his anti-apartheid activities in 1982. While in police custody he was tortured. He died in detention as a result of hanging. An inquest could neither prove that Aggett's torturers had killed him nor that he had committed suicide. His case was brought before the TRC in April 1996 when Dr Liz Floyd testified about torture before the Commission.

48 Steve Biko, the leader of the South African Black Consciousness Movement in the early 1970s, was tortured to death while in police custody. The security police at the time of the inquest denied any complicity in Biko's death.

49 The TRC-related materials in the Simons Collection form a very small part of an extensive archival collection. Unlike the other materials in the collection, these few items do not reflect any research endeavour, as Jack Simons had died a year before the constitution of the TRC. Instead they reflect the then 82 year old Ray (Alexander) Simon's ongoing interest in the country's struggle for justice.

- <sup>50</sup> The Khulumani Support Group was established in 1995 by the families and survivors of the victims of the Apartheid political violence and conflict. It seeks to assist victims and survivors to rebuild their lives through specially created programmes. Historically the TRC-related work of the Khulumani Support Group can be divided into two areas: (1) Participation in the TRC by facilitating access of its members to the Commission in each of the nine provinces; (2) Focus on the recommendations of the TRC particularly those pertaining to reparations.
- <sup>51</sup> FXI's first interaction with the TRC was around the issue of transparency of the latter's operations. This effectively led to a public controversy on the issue of open hearings for amnesty applications and challenging the Justice Portfolio Committee on issues of freedom of expression. The interventions led to mixed success in this area. The second focus of FXI's involvement with the TRC was the comprehensive research submission on the role of the media during the Apartheid era. This very substantial submission was used by numerous individuals and organisations in their preparations for their respective media submissions.
- <sup>52</sup> As South Africa's national public broadcaster the SABC was tasked with televising, recording and broadcasting all the public proceedings of the TRC. SABC Radio broadcast the hearings in each of the eleven official languages, thereby ensuring that people who did not have access to the print media would not be denied access to information about the TRC.
- <sup>53</sup> The SACBC is an assembly of diocesan bishops from Swaziland, Botswana and South Africa. A core aim of the SACBC is to provide its members with facilities for consultation and united action in various ecclesiastical matters such as justice and reconciliation. The involvement of the SACBC in pre- and post-TRC processes operated from its Justice and Peace Department. The former head of that Department, Fr. Sean O'Leary, drove the TRC-related work in collaboration with various agencies of the Catholic and wider ecumenical communities. During the course of its investigation into Apartheid state-sanctioned violence on institutions opposed to Apartheid, the TRC investigated the arson attack on the Head Office of the SACBC, Khanya House, in October 1988 by the Apartheid security forces. The SACBC TRC file relating to this attack comprises documentation that includes Eugene de Kock's amnesty application (volume 2) as well as the submission made to the TRC by General JV van der Merwe (21 October 1996).
- <sup>54</sup> The collection documents the theological work done by the theologian Wolfram Kistner covering the period 1975 to 1997. The work done between 1976 and 1988 documents his years at the SACC. From 1988 to 1997 Kistner worked at the EAB together with Dr. Beyers Naudé. The work that Kistner had done that relates to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) falls within the latter period and are in the main political-theological reflections on the concept of "Reconciliation" as it relates to the mandate of the TRC.
- <sup>55</sup> During the operations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) the CAR was an office that formed part of the National Archives. This, together with its physical proximity to the national Head Office of the TRC was the reasons for the working relationship between the TRC and the CAR.
- <sup>56</sup> Cheadle Thompson & Haysom Inc. is a firm of attorneys that specialized in human rights and labour issues already in the period before 1994, which marked the end of apartheid. For this reason the firm was approached by former and existing clients to represent them with matters relating to amnesty at the TRC. For example, Cheadle Thompson & Haysom Inc. was approached by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) to assist it with the formulation of its submission to the TRC for the Institutional Hearing: Business and Labour.
- <sup>57</sup> The Trauma Centre for the Survivors of Violence and Torture was established in July 1993 to provide ex-political prisoners and victims of torture of the Apartheid regime with trauma counseling. The scope of the organisation's work has expanded over the years to include giving support to refugees, the survivors of criminal, sexual and domestic violence by a team of clinical psychologists and clinical social workers free of charge. In 1997 the Trauma Centre made a submission to the TRC entitled "Health and Human Rights". Beyond the submission, the counselors of the Trauma Centre provided those persons who had testified before the TRC as victims with continuing trauma counseling. Government, however, dragged its feet with the implementation of the reparations recommendations made by the TRC. This led to great distress amongst the deponents whom the Trauma Centre had been assisting. Consequently the Trauma Centre embarked on a vigorous campaign, together with a number of NGOs and individuals who were likewise concerned about Government's apparent lack of commitment of implementing adequate reparations strategies, to lobby Government to hasten the reparations process and to settle the final TRC final reparations payments. Another significant aspect of the Trauma Centre's support for the TRC process was its provision of specialized counseling for TRC statement takers, data capturers and debriefers.
- <sup>58</sup> The IHOM developed out of the chaplaincy work of the Trauma Centre for Victims of Violence and Torture that was conducted in partnership with the Counselling Working Group of the Religious Response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. The focus of the IHOM is the healing role of dealing with memory. To this end victims, the majority of whom were active in the anti-Apartheid struggle, participate in three-day workshops geared towards personal healing and societal reconstruction.

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Please note: this subject index is preliminary. Subsequent additions will include an expanded index.