

was addressed in South Africa. Among the strengths of the South African amnesty program, he noted particularly the mandatory process (required self-identification, public acknowledgement of crimes, public testimony for more serious crimes, cross-examination during public testimony) and the substantive decisions which acknowledge the accountability of the wrongdoer regardless of whether they are granted amnesty.

Among the concerns noted by Slye was the requirement that amnesty be granted for acts 'associated with a political objective'. His concern was the message this requirement sent to the South African people concerning justice, the rule of law, and the protection of human rights. The requirement seemed to accord special privileges to political authorities in that their acts or acts in their name have more legitimacy (are eligible for amnesty) and that political acts are of less concern than those committed for personal gain. Slye acknowledged that there may be political reasons for this apparent preference and that it might be all one can hope for in the politically charged environment of a post-conflict society, but there remains good reason for concern.

## **Panel Two: Role of international governmental institutions**

Adekeye Adebajo, Associate, International Peace Academy

Jean Daudelin, Senior Researcher, Conflict and Human Security, The North-South Institute

Kassu Gebremariam, Lecturer, Wayne State University

The second panel of the day addressed the role of international governmental institutions. The presentations looked at how outsiders responded to civil conflicts with particular attention on regional conflicts in Africa and the response of states, regional and international institutions.