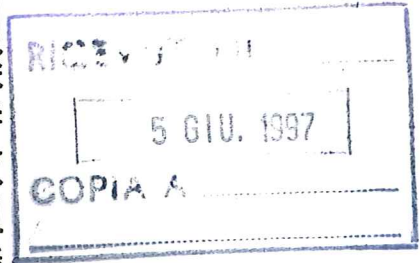


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Ref.: WM/AR97

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28 May 1997

Re: ANNUAL REPORT 1997 VIDEO & AUDIO NEWS TAPES

Dear Friends

Please find enclosed your copies of the 1997 Annual Report video/audio news access tapes and transcripts. The tapes are 'international' versions. There are no separate language versions. Full details of the content of the tapes can be found in the transcripts.

Please note the embargoed release time : **0001 hrs GMT 18 June 1997**

Please note that Amnesty International owns full broadcast rights to all footage. All footage is for free and unrestricted worldwide broadcast and non-broadcast use for the duration of 3 months from 18th June 1997 to 18th September 1997. It should be broadcast in connection with the launch of the 1997 Annual Report.

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Please contact the Media and Audiovisual team at the IS if you have any further enquiries regarding these news releases.

Best wishes

Wayne Minter

Audiovisual Resources

ANNEX 10000
 +39 6 3751 5406
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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL VIDEO NEWS RELEASE

ANNUAL REPORT 1997

EMBARGOED UNTIL HRS GMT, 18 JUNE 1997

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10:00:32:00 Clock: Annual Report News Access Tape 1997

10:01:19:00 Amnesty International Logo.

WORLDWIDE: Amnesty International's message for 1997.

10:01:26:00 Pierre Sané, Secretary General of Amnesty International.
 AI at the Phoenix Festival 1996

10:01:38:00 I/V: Pierre Sané (English)

"We want to bring the attention of the world on a crisis, a human rights crisis that is looming. We have today 15 million refugees, mostly women and children, 20 million people who are internally displaced, who had to flee their home because of fear of human rights violations. While this number is increasing, at the same time governments are developing legislation and procedures which restrict the rights of asylum seekers to seek protection."

10:02:21:00 I/V Pierre Sané

"We want to remind governments that in spite of the numbers, each of these refugees is a human being with an individual story of persecution, of fear, with a right to seek asylum and to be protected."

10:02:44:19 I/V Pierre Sané

"Fifty years ago the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed. Today, in 1997, we continue to document violations of human rights on a massive scale. Thousands of prisoners of conscience continue to languish in jail, dozens of governments continue to use torture in a systematic way as a technique of repression, hundreds of people continue to "disappear" every year. We will only make the Universal Declaration of Human rights a reality if collectively or individually we take action. Only through the concerted effort of concerned citizens around the world can we make a difference."

10:03:47:12 Amnesty International at the Phoenix Festival, Stratford-Upon-Avon, England, 1996.

I/V Asad Rehman, Amnesty International UK, on the main stage (English):

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"Last year in 1995 Amnesty had a big presence here, thousands of you supported our actions. Some of those cases that people worked on, people like Mumia Abu Jamal who was on death row in the US about to be executed, his death row, he got a stay of execution. People like Eren Keskin, who was in prison in Turkey, or Abdul Rahman Abdullah from Sudan who was in prison. Those people are now free. They're free because people at the Phoenix festival took action, they cared."

10:04:17:03 crowd cheering
© Media Lab. Contact Geoff Fawlkes

10:04:21:00 views of Amnesty International campaigning at the festival

10:04:37:14 **AMERICAS: Guatemala, Mexico, Colombia**

Guatemala

On 13 September 1996, Pedro Castillo Mendoza and Roberto Girón were executed by firing squad for rape and murder. They were the first victims of the death penalty in thirteen years.

10:04:43:24 Journalists wait for the execution

10:04:46:10 Pedro Castillo Mendoza and Roberto Girón being led to their execution

10:05:24:00 Execution taking place

10:05:32:04 Coffins being led to the execution scene
© Canal 7 (Televisiete SA). Program name: Notisiete. Contact Sr. Director de Prensa Tel: + 502 594 6620 / 594 6744.

Mexico

During 1996 there were at least thirty new cases of "disappearance" in Mexico.

10:05:44:13 Member of the Frente Popular Francisco Villa (Francisco Villa Popular Front) at rally against repression and "disappearances", 10 December 1996, Mexico City (Spanish):

"to fight for the freedom of our comrades who are in jail, who are detained, who are deprived of their freedom or who are "disappeared"."

10:05:56:00 General views of demonstration.

10:06:01:00 I/V: daughter of "disappeared" prisoner Rómulo Rico Urrea who "disappeared" in Culiacán, Sinaloa, 25 September 1996 (Spanish)

My father was "disappeared" on 25 September in Culiacán, Sinaloa in Mexico. It appears that it was the authorities. It was the participation of PGR [Attorney General's Office] with the military. Up to now, they "disappear" people who carry out criminal investigations. They "disappear" others for two to three months and then they are presented to the authorities, saying that they have just detained them. We think this is the case with my father.

10:06:30:12 General views AI press conference in Mexico City 10 December 1996, presenting AI's document on Central American and Mexican human rights defenders

10:06:40:00 I/V: Morris Tidball, Amnesty International researcher at the conference (Spanish):

"In many areas of the country, a very serious trend of human rights violations is occurring. In this way we can also state from this visit, the result of a terrible phenomena, similar to the seventies, which has not been resolved and this is the forced "disappearance" of citizens. In the last few months in Mexico we have documented at least 30 cases of forced "disappearance"."

Colombia

On 7 March 1997, Victor Julio Garzon, Secretary General of FENSUAGRO (National Federation of United Agricultural Workers Trade Union) was shot dead. Garzon was shot through the head by two men armed with Uzi sub-machine guns at 8.15am as he arrived at his office in Bogotá. He is the 30th member of FENSUAGRO to have been killed in the last decade.

10:07:09:13 General views of union offices in Bogotá where the TU leader was murdered

10:07:14:00 view of FENSUAGRO president Pedro Nolasco Presiga and poster

10:07:22:20 I/V Pedro Nolasco Presiga (Spanish):

"I believe FENSUAGRO's situation is very dramatic and, without doubt, it is part of the repression, persecution, assassination and "disappearance" that Colombia's popular movement has been suffering for many years."

10:07:58:00 Pedro Nolasco Presiga in hallway pointing to where Victor Julio was shot dead

10:08:04:21 I/V Pedro Nolasco Presiga (Spanish):

"I believe that private justice groups and paramilitaries were undoubtedly responsible for the assassination of Victor Julio. On many occasions these organizations help the military and have support from members of the

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military forces. But the Colombian government also has a responsibility, both intellectually and in a direct manner either through action or omission."

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10:08:50:02 MIDDLE EAST: Lebanon, Tunisia

Lebanon

Over 100 civilians in April 1996 were unlawfully killed when the Israeli artillery fired shells into a UN compound sheltering Lebanese refugees in Qana. Torture of Lebanese detainees continued to be documented in Kham detention centre.

10:08:57:06 Scenes of the aftermath of the massacre in Qana,

10:09:29:12 Views of Dr Issam Naaman, lawyer for the Follow up Committee for the Support of the Lebanese detainees in Israeli prisons

10:09:37:12 I/V Dr Issam Naaman on torture in Kham Detention centre (English):

The treatment is severe, obscene, illegal and it is high time that the international authorities put an end to it. Torture has been reported so many times. It is very, very severe. I think that no human conscience would accept this to take place at the end of the twentieth century.

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Tunisia

31 year old Jalel Maalej, who lived and worked in France, was arrested on 4 December 1994 at Tunis airport when he arrived to see his family. He was held in secret detention for a month. The date of his arrest was falsified by the Tunisian authorities in court documents. He was tried in January 1995, accused of supporting an unauthorized organization and participating in an unauthorized demonstration. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment. AI considers him to be a prisoner of conscience.

10:10:12:02 General views of Tunisia

10:10:21:06 Interview: mother of Jalel Maalej (French):

One month went by where we knew nothing of his whereabouts. We searched in Tunisia and in France, even in France we searched. But we didn't find him. After one month, we found out that he was in Sfax prison.

10:10:38:20 photos of Jalel with family and on his own

10:10:46:01 View of Sfax prison from afar where Jalel is being held

10:10:57:00 I/V mother of Jalel (French):

We have hope that one day, maybe, he will get out of prison. Each Aïd [religious festival], each party, we think, "maybe, maybe". We're still waiting.

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10:11:12:09 AFRICA, Nigeria, South Africa

NIGERIA

The death penalty continues to be used in Nigeria. In 1996, a Nigerian newspaper wrote that: "Despite these executions, crime wave, most especially armed robbery, has continued to be on the increase".

10:11:18:17 set-up shots of Dr Owens Wiwa, brother of writer and outspoken critic of the Nigerian Government, Ken Saro Wiwa, who was executed on 10 November 1995, along with eight other Ogoni following an unfair trial by a special tribunal.

10:11:24:08 I/V Dr Owens Wiwa (English):

Amnesty International should do quite a lot to see that the death penalty stops in America because when you talk about stopping the death penalty in Nigeria, the authorities tell you that even in America it is there. We look up to the West on issues of human rights as an example and where there is a law in any of the countries in the West that is not good they adopt it easily. Very quickly and say look it's been done there, that would help.

South Africa

In 1996, the Truth and Reconciliation Commission began hearings and investigations of past human rights violations. Hearings were held in many parts of the country. Testimony was also heard from former security officers.

10:12:00:19 Exterior of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission hearings, April 1996

10:12:19:08 Inside the Commission

10:12:24:14 I/V Mr Singkokwana Malgas relating how he was tortured by police whilst in detention. As a result of this he suffered a stroke SOUND QUALITY NOT GOOD

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Interpreter (English): "I was always suffocated with a mask... and your knees, and a stick was put inside your knees and they stretch your knees. During the period we were suffocated."

10:12:56:00 Mr Singkokwana Malgas crying

10:13:09:16 Archbishop Desmond Tutu bending his head and crying

10:13:21:02 microphone being removed from Mr Singkokwana Malgas

10:13:27:00 Archbishop Desmond Tutu walking away and wiping his eyes.

10:13:09:04 I/V: Captain Jacques Hechter, former police security branch officer, testifying about his involvement concerning the death of a Mafikeng bus driver (subtitles - English):

"It was organized on my orders. I told them to eliminate them. They then eliminated them, shot them. They came out, got in the car. I told Gourws to take the can of fuel and to pour it over all the deceased and to set it alight.

Q: Were they already dead at this stage?

Three AK 47 were emptied on them. This means about 90 rounds, in a small room, so there was no doubt that they were already dead."

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10:14:20:15 ASIA: China, Afghanistan

China

In 1996, repression of dissent noticeably increased in China and numerous instances of arbitrary and summary justice were recorded. An anti-crime campaign launched in April and conducted according to instructions issued by the central authorities was marked by mass summary executions on a level unprecedented since 1983.

10:14:26:04 Views of Wang Dang at Tiannanman Square, 1989. He was sentenced to 11 years imprisonment after an unfair trial in October 1996. He was convicted for "conspiring to overthrow the government" for peacefully exercising his right to freedom of expression and association. Wang Dang had previously been jailed for four years for his activities during the 1989 protests. AI considers him a prisoner of conscience.

10:14:48:20 Views of dissident Lui Xiaobo at home. Lui Xiaobo, a literary critic and a leading dissident was detained by police in Beijing in October 1996 after co-signing an open letter calling for political reform. He was assigned, without charge or trial to three years of "reeducation through labour". AI considers him a prisoner of conscience.

10:14:56:00 I/V Lni Xiaobo (Mandarin):

"The voice of the people will not be silenced, even if the government keeps up its pressure. If people continue to protest, the government will have to listen."

10:15:12:08 General views of Chinese soldiers

10:15:19:08 Television newscast showing arrests of criminals during strike hard death penalty campaign.

10:15:29:10 Mass trial broadcast on state television

10:15:43:17 Interview Arlette Ladugue, AI researcher on China (English):

"There are more than 68 offences for which people can be executed in China, which probably ranks among the highest numbers in the world. That includes a number of violent offences like murder, rape, robbery, but also many non-violent offences, including theft. We estimate that between May and September over 4000 people were executed, were sentenced to death, most were probably executed."

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Afghanistan

Two Afghan women who fled Kabul after the arrival of the Taliban:

10:16:20:13 I/V Afghan refugees (Dari):

"The world did not support us. Those [countries] who should have defended our human rights, the women's rights, were instead plotting how to destroy Afghanistan."

10:16:35:00 I/V second Afghan refugee (Dari):

"When three thousand rockets were fired at Kabul by Gulbuddin [Hekmatyar] I was crying. We were sitting under these rockets. We could do nothing. No one from outside Afghanistan came to our help. No questions were raised about our plight. Why should we have to suffer like this? We have suffered from the time Najib was in power and now that the Taliban have come?"

10:17:10:05 EUROPE: Commonwealth of Independent States, Turkey

Commonwealth of Independent States

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Alexander Nikitin was imprisoned for charges of treason for revealing state secrets in 1996. This was after he wrote reports of environmental hazards of nuclear submarines in the North Fleet. He was released in December 1996 but the charges are outstanding. AI considers him to be a prisoner of conscience.

10:17:16:05 General views of Alexander Nikitin being led into the courtroom

10:17:34:24 Yury Shmidt, defense lawyer of Alexander Nikitin (Russian):

"For those of you, gentleman, who heard my speech yesterday, I can say that today I spoke out even stronger on the subject of "the provocation" in connection to this trial. I said that the initiators of this trial themselves will one day be in the place of Nikitin on the bench of the accused and I hope this will be soon. I claim that this trial is an absolute provocation and the FSB [Federal Security Bureau] allowed a deliberate leak of information to the West at the time when they were following Nikitin's every move, and knew that this report was being prepared. If they were really concerned about state secrets - as is now being claimed - there were many opportunities to curtail the activities of Bellona and Nikitin. But they waited until the moment when the draft of the report was sent to Oslo by Bellona Foundation [in Russia] and then started shouting that they had arrested "a spy, who is divulging state secrets". It is difficult to imagine a bigger provocation than that - but the FSB has initiated similar provocatons many times, hundreds of thousands of times in its "glorious" history."

10:18:45:15 General views of AI press conference in Russia, April 1997, to launch a Europe-wide action on the rights of conscientious objectors.

10:19:05:04 I/V Vadim Hesse is a conscientious objector who was imprisoned on 26 January 1996 for his beliefs. He was acquitted on 13 May (Russian):

"Now more than ever before Amnesty's campaign to informing citizens of the constitutional rights is vital and I am convinced that along with other non-governmental organizations, like our organization, together we can accomplish something."

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TURKEY

10:19:24:25 Arrested demonstrators being put into police buses.

10:19:33:12 Saturday demonstration of relatives of the "disappeared", Galatasaray, Istanbul, July 1996. This peaceful weekly demonstration has come under increasing attack by police, who arrest and brutally treat demonstrators.

10:19:48:02

I/V MURAT YIGIT - 16 year old detained on common criminal charges in Ankara (Turkish):

"They stripped us completely naked. They sprayed me with cold water under pressure, forced me inside a car tyre, beat the soles of my feet with a truncheon. They gave me falaka. Then they gave me electric shocks through my sexual organs and feet. Then they took me upstairs and did it to the others. The next day they came and tortured me in the same way."

10:20:17:13

I/V Dr. Haluk Gerger, Founder and President of the Turkish United Nations Association and former assistant professor in International Relations at Ankara University (English):

"My name is Doctor Haluk Gerger am a former assistant professor in International Relations at Ankara University. I was imprisoned in Ankara, Turkey, in 1994 for sending a fax message to a legal political meeting. When I was in prison I really lived, I have witnessed on first hand, my first hand, so I can testify that international concern intention, international solidarity is very important for the well-being of a prisoner of conscience, and - secondly, it does have enormous effect legally too. So, if we really want to stop human rights abuses all over the world, the best way to do it is to initiate concerted international action. As I have told you, it does produce enormous tangible results and the benefit of the prisoner of conscience."

10:21:33:22 AI logo