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13/2/98

Re: **U.D.H.R. Video News Release 1998**

Dear Friends

Please find enclosed your copies of the **U.D.H.R. Video News Release 1998** tapes and transcripts. There are language versions in English, French, Spanish and an 'International' version. Full details of the content of the tapes can be found in the transcripts.

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 until 10th December 1998.

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For details on sources of footage please contact the Media and Audiovisual team at the IS on Tel: +44 171 413 5560

Best wishes

Wayne Minter

Audiovisual Resources



<p>AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL</p> <p>VIDEO NEWS RELEASE</p> <p>FOR THE 50th ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR) Duration VNR: 4'44" + b'roll: 25'41"</p>	<p>Note on copyright: Amnesty International owns full broadcast rights to all footage and this is for free and unrestricted worldwide broadcast and non-broadcast use until 10 December 1998. Not for library use. For details on sources of footage, please contact the media program of Amnesty International on Tel: +44 171 413 5560</p>
<p>10:00:00:00 Clock</p>	
<p>10:00:30:00 AI Logo</p>	
<p>10:00:35:17 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR) Dur: 4'44"</p>	
<p>10:00:40:11 Aung San Suu Kyi waving to crowd; supporters clapping; (copyright WTN) 10:00:48:04 Close-up on signature,</p> <p>10:00:50:24 Mary Robinson signing with Pierre Sané, Secretary General of Amnesty International. 10:00:54:13 Close-up on signature</p>	<p>Nobel Peace prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi was the first to have pledged her personal support to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the year of its 50th anniversary.</p> <p>Mary Robinson, the UN's High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Archbishop Desmond Tutu have joined her:</p>
<p>10:00:57:07 People signing their pledges</p>	<p>Amnesty International is calling on citizens of the world and their leaders to join the Get Up Sign Up campaign to support the fundamental principles laid out in the Universal Declaration.</p>

<p>10:01:09:00 Pierre Sané set-up, International Secretariat, London</p>	<p>Pierre Sané, Amnesty International's Secretary General, explains why:</p>
<p>10:01:12:17 Interview Pierre Sané (English)</p>	<p><i>"The Universal Declaration of Human Rights constitutes the single most important step that the world has taken to protect human rights globally. Yet those same governments that have agreed this set of standards continue to violate the Universal Declaration on a daily basis. Prisoners of conscience exist in more than half of the countries of the world today. More than a hundred and twenty countries continue to use torture. And those individuals who at the risk of their lives defend human rights on the front line are being tortured and are being killed by governments."</i></p>
<p>10:01:54:22 Black and white archive footage of dead bodies in mass graves; prisoners leaving Auschwitz concentration camp in 1945 (© WTN)</p> <p>10:02:07:10 Police breaking up demonstrations in Turkey, 1994; demonstrators being arrested, Turkey 1996</p> <p>10:02:14:03 Execution in China; Turkish soldiers; Turkish demonstrators held in trucks;</p> <p>10:02:21:14 Demonstrators in Indonesia 1996; police beating demonstrators</p>	<p>The horrors of the Second World War shocked the conscience of the world. The message of governments at the time was "never again". And on the 10th December 1948 the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was born.</p> <p>But fifty years on, Amnesty International is still documenting atrocities: "disappearances" and state killings aside, prisoners of conscience are held by governments throughout the world, and at least a third of those governments are torturing them.</p> <p>Like these demonstrators in Indonesia, those who stand up for the basic right to free speech or the right to belong to a political group face being beaten and silenced.</p>

<p>10:02:33:04 Rosario Ibarra and others demonstrating against “disappearances” in Mexico.</p>	<p>Rosario Ibarra is now 70. When her son “disappeared” in police detention 20 years ago, she founded a campaign to find him and other missing people in Mexico. Throughout the search, both she and other campaigners have received death threats.</p>
<p>10:02:49:07 Interview: Rosario Ibarra (Spanish)</p>	<p><i>“Hay un rezago muy grande: un saldo doloroso que son más de 500 “desaparecidos” que aún no aparecen y además de eso, la práctica como que el gobierno la ha renovado. Hubo un tiempo en que dejaron de “desaparecer” gente, pero de pronto, volvieron a “desaparecer” y hemos recibido recientemente más denuncias de “desapariciones”</i></p> <p><i>“There is still much to be done: it’s a painful state of affairs that there are more than 500 “disappeared” people who have still not been found. And what’s more, the government has renewed this type of practice. For a time they stopped “disappearing” people, but suddenly they went back to “disappearing” and we have recently received more reports of “disappearances”. ”</i></p>
<p>10:03:12:11 UN building, New York</p> <p>10:03:19:12 Police brutality, Nairobi, Kenya 1997</p> <p>10:03:34:10 Muthoni Kamau, member of Release Political Prisoners (RPP)</p>	<p>The UN is debating whether to adopt a further declaration to protect individual defenders of human rights.</p> <p>In the meantime, ordinary people continue to bear the brunt of government hypocrisy. Here in Kenya violations occur daily. Now, more than ever, Kenyans need international support and pressure to ensure respect for basic rights in the country. But Muthoni Kamau is sceptical of her government’s attitude:</p>

<p>10:03:37:13 Interview: Muthoni Kamau (English)</p>	<p><i>"The issue remains now, how effective they are on the ground and what can be done to make such countries like Kenya adhere to the declarations that they themselves have signed. Because they will come and sign so as to be seen to be moving in step with the rest of the world but at home they have no respect for the ordinary person."</i></p>
<p>10:03:59:19 Graça Machel signing pledge with Pierre Sané: close up on signature</p>	<p>For children's rights defender, Graça Machel, signing Amnesty International's pledge is a personal act and a way of uniting support for the rights of others:</p>
<p>10:04:09:22 Interview: Graça Machel (English)</p>	<p><i>"For me, it's actually a lifetime commitment. It's not only the question of signing it, but it's the meaning of what my life has been since my youth: to try to fight for the dignity and freedom of my own people, to dedicate myself in a very small scale to voice out the rights of women and children. So it is in that context that it makes sense that I want to join other people in signing this declaration."</i></p>
<p>10:04:48:12 Music and general views of Cheik Lo; various campaigning activities and people signing Get Up Sign up books; dancing to music</p>	<p>Amnesty International's campaign will run until 10 December 1998. By then, the organisation will produce the world's biggest book - it's pages lined with pledges from around the world supporting those basic rights which should belong to us all.</p>
<p>10:05:18:03 Get Up Sign Up Logo</p>	
<p>10:05:25:04 make your pledge now: +44 171 413 5560 WWW.amnesty.excite.com</p>	
<p>10:05:30:08 AI LOGO</p>	

<p>10:05:37:09</p> <p>B roll contents:</p> <p>1. AI's Get Up Sign Up Campaign</p> <p>2. Auschwitz 1945; UN, 1948</p> <p>3. Police Brutality in Turkey and Kenya</p> <p>4. Human Rights Defenders</p>	
<p>10:05:42:08</p> <p>1. AI's Get Up Sign Up campaign</p> <p>i.. I/V: Mary Robinson</p> <p>ii.. I/V: Pierre Sane x2</p> <p>iii. Cheik Lo performing</p> <p>iv. Candlelight vigil/campaigning</p>	
<p>10:05:48:01</p> <p>Close-ups of Get Up Sign Up books, pledge wording in English</p>	
<p>10:06:02:16</p> <p>Mary Robinson making her pledge, Pierre Sané in background (English)</p>	<p><i>"I am very honoured to join my name with that of Aung San Suu Kyi. I hope this link will mean that she will feel that she is being thought about as one of many millions who need our thoughts during this year, and who need us to join with her in recommitting ourselves to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and so I wish her well particularly as sign my name"</i></p>
<p>10:06:47:07</p> <p>Close-up on Mary Robinson signature</p>	
<p>10:06:57:23</p> <p>Interview Pierre Sané (English)</p>	<p><i>"These rights exist but a right which is not protected, a right which is not defended is a right which risks to be lost. We are asking the citizens of the world to Get Up and Sign Up to the UDHR and take action to bridge the gap between the principles and the reality"</i></p>

<p>10:07:31:07 Interview Pierre Sané (English)</p>	<p><i>"We will invite citizens of the world to sign the pledge that they will do everything in their power to make the rights contained in the UDHR a daily reality. In signing that pledge we hope that they will follow up that commitment with concrete action."</i></p>
<p>10:07:52:12 Cheik Lo performing; general views AI members dancing</p>	
<p>10:09:49:17 Candle-lit vigil for the launch of UDHR campaign, 10 December 1997 (voice of Pierre Sané)</p>	
<p>10:11:48:18 Imam of mosque in Cape Town signing pledges, Pierre Sané in background; people making pledges; AI members walking to collect signatures; South African policemen signing</p>	
<p>10:14:17:10 2. Archive footage i. Eleanor Roosevelt at the UN, 1948 ii. Auschwitz, 1945</p>	
<p>10:14:20:20 Eleanor Roosevelt, 1948, speaking about the UDHR; close-ups on delegates; wide shot of General Assembly; close-up delegate speaking; vote (©UNTV)</p>	
<p>10:16:31:16 Close-up bodies at Auschwitz 1945; liberator surveying the dead; general views of mass graves; bodies in the snow (©WTN)</p>	

<p>10:17:20:05</p> <p>Current human rights violations</p> <p>i. “Disappearances” demo, Turkey, 1996</p> <p>ii. Turkey: police brutality 1993 + 1996</p> <p>iii. Kenya: police brutality 1997</p>	
<p>10:17:30:16</p> <p>Mothers of the “disappeared” demonstrating in Turkey, 1996;</p>	
<p>10:17:49:01</p> <p>Interview Hasene Türkoğlu (Turkish), whose husband “disappeared” on 1 April 1996, speaking at demonstration,</p>	<p><i>“I want my husband to be released”.</i></p>
<p>10:17:53:05</p> <p>Police and demonstrators in Turkey, 1994; close-up of woman suffering; police arresting demonstrators 1996; police beating demonstrators 1994;</p>	
<p>10:19:20:02</p> <p>Arrested demonstrators 1996; Turkish soldiers; demonstrators in caged truck; demonstration</p>	
<p>10:19:52:23</p> <p>Police brutality in Kenya 1997;</p>	
<p>10:21:02:18</p> <p>Human rights defenders</p> <p>i. I/V: Muthoni Kamau, Kenya</p> <p>ii. I/V: Radhia Nasoui, Hama Hamani, Tunisia</p> <p>iii. I/V: Diolinda Alves de Souza, Brazil</p>	
<p>10:21:09:20</p> <p>Kenyan Human rights defenders Muthoni Kamau and Munga Gathogo</p>	

<p>10:22:31:20 Interview: Muthoni Kamau (English)</p>	<p><i>“The basic right for me is the legal right where I am able to not be harassed by police when I hold a meeting of more than nine people where I am able to talk to people and tell them what I think about our history and our society and where we went wrong and what I think we should do. I mean me amongst others. Even those who are not political need their right to be able to talk.”</i></p>
<p>10:22:56:24 Tunisian human rights lawyer Radhia Nasoui and Hama Hamani, former prisoner of conscience</p>	
<p>10:23:06:07 Interview: Radhia Nasoui (French)</p>	<p><i>“ la liberté d’expression, le droit à l’intégrité physique, la liberté d’appartenir à une organisation ou un parti politique quels qu’ils soient. C’est des principes que l’on doit respecter partout. A la fin du vingtième siècle, j’estime qu’il est inadmissible de faire obstacle à ces libertés là.”</i></p> <p><i>“Freedom of speech, the right to physical integrity, the freedom to belong to an organisation or a political party what ever they may be. These are principles which should be respected everywhere. At the end of the twentieth century it is unacceptable that obstacles are made to these freedoms.”</i></p>

<p>10:23:33:16 Interview: Hamma Hamani (French)</p>	<p><i>“C’est un devoir moral et politique aussi pour toute la communauté internationale, pour toutes les ONG surtout, pour toutes les instances internationales, régionales des droits de l’homme, d’agir et d’agir efficacement, à mon avis, tout d’abord, pour dénoncer, parce que le premier problème qui se pose en Tunisie et dans d’autres pays où les régimes sont répressifs, c’est le fait de réduire au silence les militants politiques et les militants des droits de l’homme. Les moyens d’information n’informent pas.”</i></p> <p><i>“The international community, every non-governmental organisation, and especially every international and regional authority on human rights have a moral and political duty to act - and to act effectively, in my opinion - firstly to start denouncing because the first problem in Tunisia, and in other countries where regimes are repressive, political and human rights activists are reduced to silence. The mediums of information don’t inform.”</i></p>
<p>10:24:13:12 Brazilian land activist Diolinda Alves de Souza</p>	
<p>10:24:45:08 Interview: Diolinda Alves de Souza (Portuguese)</p>	<p><i>“ Well, the MST [Movimento Sem Terra (landless Peasant Movement)] is a social organisation, a mass movement, which began during the eighties, principally in the southern regions of the country. Today, twelve years later, the organisation is active in 23 states in Brazil. It is a movement which specifically fights and pressures the relevant Brazilian organs on questions of exappropriations and legalisations of the large estates.</i></p> <p><i>The MST is an autonomous mass organisation.”</i></p>
<p>10:25:24:23 Interview: Diolinda Alves de Souza (Portuguese)</p>	<p><i>“And right now they are beginning to attack the organisation on another level, claiming that the MST as well as being murderers and gang members, incites people to militancy and to fight for their sacred rights.”</i></p>

10:25:41:18
AI LOGO