

Sheet 76

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL VIDEO NEWS RELEASE

ANNUAL REPORT 1998

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A ROLL Duration: 5"00	SPLIT TRACK
FOOTAGE AND SYNC	COMMENTARY
10:00:00:00 Clock: Annual Report Video News Release 1998	
10:00:25:00 Amnesty International Logo.	
10:00:30:00 Video news Release 1998 Embargo: 10.00hrs GMT 17 June 1998	
10:00:35:00 This material is offered for free news usage until 1 July 1998	
10:00:42:00 - 10:01:03:20 Riots in Indonesia - 1998	It is 50 years since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed - and the 1998 Annual Report from Amnesty International is proving - once again - that governments are universally abusing these rights. Over half the world's governments carry on using torture and at least 31 governments continue with unlawful killings.
10:01:04:00 - 10:01:07:20 Set-up shot of Pierre Sané	Amnesty International's Secretary General, Pierre Sané:

<p>10:01:08:00 - 10:01:43:17 I/V Pierre Sané</p>	<p><i>"Human rights come in a package. You have civil rights, political rights, economic rights, cultural rights, social rights. Those rights are needed to make someone a full human being, you cannot have 80% of a human being.</i></p> <p><i>Governments who have developed these conventions hide behind various arguments such as the specificity of the culture or of the religion or of the level of development. In order to justify the fact that not only are they not implementing these conventions but they are violating them."</i></p>
<p>10:01:43:17 - 10:02:24:00 March 1998: Ethnic Albanian women demonstrating in Kosovo</p> <p>Serbian police stand by the demonstrations</p> <p>Serbian police in trench</p> <p>Man grieving at sight of dead bodies from the massacre in Prekaz</p> <p>List of those killed</p> <p>Group of displaced children</p> <p>Displaced girl</p>	<p>Here in Kosovo province of Serbia, these women are waving blank pieces of paper to show they have no rights under Serbian rule. Ethnic Albanians, who make up 90% of the population, are regularly beaten and ill-treated by the police. Over the years, hundreds have been tortured and imprisoned after unfair trials. This treatment has created a dangerous legacy of bitterness and violence which has erupted in the last year. Recently, in cracking down on armed fighters, the police have also shot dead innocent bystanders.</p> <p>This young girl was displaced following the police attack on Donji Prekaz in March.</p>

<p>10:02:24:00 - 10:03:07:07</p> <p>I/V displaced girl</p> <p>Displaced children</p>	<p><i>"They are burning women, children, they are killing them, leaving them in the mountains. We do not even know where they are. We are even afraid to go and pick them up, they are surrounded. Nobody helps us. Oh god, what did we do to these Serbs. They burned our houses, all all of Prekaz..."</i></p> <p>These children have done nothing except to be born into a different ethnic group. The rights which the Yugoslav government has proclaimed universal, do not extend to ethnic Albanians in Kosovo.</p>
<p>10:03:07:07 - 10:03:33:11</p> <p>© Images Asia and Amnesty International</p> <p>River in Myanmar, next to massacre site</p> <p>overturned ox-carts</p> <p>discarded clothing</p> <p>skeletons</p> <p>relocated village children</p>	<p>Last summer the Burmese army killed some three hundred civilians in a series of massacres in the Shan state of Myanmar. This scattered clothing belongs to the decomposed remains of thirty Shan civilians shot dead in June 1997. The forcible relocation programs that led to these massacres also include forced labour and portering for the military. People are often beaten, denied food and medical care - and</p>
<p>10:03:33:11 - 10:03:45:07</p> <p>Men hoeing fields</p> <p>skeleton from massacre.</p>	<p>In the name of economic development and counter insurgency, the rights of ordinary Shan civilians are treated with contempt. Some 80,000 have fled to neighbouring Thailand.</p>
<p>10:03:45:07 - 10:04:06:00</p> <p>Funeral of Chiapas massacre which took place on 22 December 1997</p> <p>© Rob Brauwer, AI Netherlands</p> <p>Bishop Ruíz (see B roll for more details)</p>	<p>This funeral took place in Chiapas State of Mexico after 45 men, women and children were gunned down. Following a national and international outcry, more than 100 people, including members of the security forces, are under investigation.</p> <p>However, despite overwhelming evidence, no-one has been sentenced.</p>

10:04:06:00 - 10:04:17:18 Wei Jingsheng shaking hands with Pierre Sané Wei signing his pledge	Chinese Prisoner of conscience Wei Jingsheng, freed this year, is thankful for international support in getting him released. But he doesn't believe that human rights have improved in his country:
10:04:17:18 - 10:04:39:00 I/V Wei Jingsheng	"The human rights I am talking about are those which are the fundamental to the individual. If these rights are not respected, then collective rights will mean nothing. A slave master can oppress his slaves collectively and act as their representative to the outside world - while his slaves have no rights whatsoever."
10:04:39:00 - 10:05:00:00 Ethnic Albanians in Kosovo Lech Walesa signing the pledge LOGO	Because international pressure can make a difference, Amnesty International is calling on every citizen, business and government to sign a pledge to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to reaffirm that it will be respected in practice as well as on paper.

B ROLL 10:05:09:18 - 10:22:06:13 DURATION: 17"	
10:05:10:00 B ROLL CONTENTS (BOARD): 1. Yugoslavia (Kosovo) 2. Romania 3. Indonesia 4. Malaysia 5. Mexico 6. Honduras 7. Kenya 8. Tunisia 9. I/V Pierre Sane	

<p>Yugoslavia (Kosovo)</p> <p>1. Aftermath of police killings, Donji Prekaz, March 1998</p> <p>2. Demonstrations</p> <p>3. Abandoned houses</p> <p>4. Funeral</p> <p>5. Displaced children</p> <p>6. Gvs</p> <p>7. I/V Vlora Maliqi</p>	
<p>10:05:15:00-10:11:03:08</p> <p>(Yugoslavia) Kosovo</p> <p>10:05:19:17</p> <p>1. Aftermath of police killings; Donji Prekaz, March 98 : bodies covered with sheets; men trying to identify the bodies.</p> <p>10:06:00:20</p> <p>2. Demonstrations: Ethnic Albanian women waving white papers, with candles and loaves of bread; Serbian demonstrations.</p> <p>10:07:47:20</p> <p>3. Abandoned houses: bullets and abandoned homes in Poljac.</p> <p>10:08:41:00</p> <p>4. Funeral in Likosane and Cirez: bodies lying on the ground covered with white sheets.</p> <p>10:08:54:20</p> <p>5. Displaced children: children and women in a tractor and walking through the fields.</p> <p>10:09:27:23</p> <p>6. Gvs of Prekaz burning.</p>	
<p>10:09:41:19</p> <p>set-up Vlora Maliqi (Ethnic Albanian)</p>	

<p>10:09:48:15</p> <p>I/V: Vlora Maliqi</p> <p>The bruises on Vlora Maliqi (19), are the result of a peaceful demonstration she attended the day before she was filmed. She was beaten by six policemen all over her body. The beating she is about describe is another incident which occurred when she was thirteen. Responding to the second question she talks about why police beat her in March 1998:</p>	<p><i>"My brother worked for the Democratic League of Kosova, sent money to the poor. Police took him few times and beat him. Once they came here in our flat and asked for him. I was on my own, I told them that I didn't know where he was. So they beat me up because I didn't tell them where my brother was, I didn't want to tell them. I was thirteen when they beat me.</i></p> <p><i>-What were you thinking while they were beating you yesterday?</i></p> <p><i>Free Kosova. They were beating me because we were asking for our rights, that is why we are beaten. We just want our rights as every other country".</i></p>
<p>10:11:03:08-10:13:02:24</p> <p>ROMANIA</p> <p>1. Set-up Mariana Cetiner</p> <p>2. I/V Mariana Cetiner</p> <p>3. GVs Targsor prison</p>	
<p>10:11:25:13</p> <p>I/V Mariana Cetiner</p> <p>10:11:54:22</p> <p>10:12:03:03</p> <p>10:12:12:03</p>	<p><i>"From the time I arrived at jilava [prison] I was treated very badly by the prison guards because there has never been any sympathy in Romania with those convicted for same sex relations.</i></p> <p><i>The guards would take me out and beat me and insult me.</i></p> <p><i>Criminals are better treated in prison than someone who has an affair with another woman.</i></p> <p><i>Even thieves are better treated by the guards. Well, as for homosexuals or lesbians... was treated like the lowest of the low".</i></p>
<p>10:12:29:13</p> <p>General views: Targsor prison (please contact AI for usage after 1 July 1998)</p>	
<p>10:13:02:24-10:13:57:08</p> <p>INDONESIA</p> <p>1. Riots, 1998</p>	
<p>10:13:09:00</p> <p>general views of riots</p>	

10:13:57:08-10:15:06:05 MALAYSIA 1. I/V Irene Fernandez 2. Set-up Irene Fernandez 3. Signing UDHR pledge	
10:14:04:00 I/V Irene Fernandez	I think the international community of course has to reinforce this whole concept of the universality of human rights. It is not value based and it cannot be bought, it cannot be bargained. Values are very relative and subjective; rights are inherent. And I think the global community has to recognise that.
10:14:35:00 Set-up Irene Fernandez	
10:14:43:12 Signing the UDHR pledge	
10:15:06:05-10:16:53:20 MEXICO 1. Funeral of Chiapas massacre, December 1997 2. Bishop Ruíz	
10:15:13:09 general views of the funeral © Rob Brauwer AI Netherlands	
10:15:52:01 general views of Bishop Ruíz, diocese of San Cristóbal de las Casas, who has suffered human rights violations, including an armed military attack in Nov. 97. Amnesty International believes that such attacks have occurred in response to his impartial role in seeking a peaceful solution to the appalling human rights situation in the region.	
10:16:53:20-10:17:48:23 HONDURAS 1. I/V Berta Oliva de Nativí 2. Set-up Berta Oliva de Nativí 3. Signing the UDHR pledge	

10:16:59:14	<p><i>Ese día, o sea en el cincuentenario, siento que hay que difundir a lo máximo los derechos que tenemos los humanos en el mundo, que se nos respeten los derechos humanos. Sería una muy buena y hermosa forma de celebrarlo en países como el nuestro que hay una gran cantidad de gente que aún ignora que tiene derechos humanos.</i></p> <p><i>This day, or be it the fiftieth anniversary, I feel that we must broadcast to as many people in the world about the human rights we have and that they should be respected. It would be a very good and beautiful way of celebrating it in countries like ours where there is a large number of people who still ignore the fact that they have human rights.</i></p>
10:17:23:09 set-up	
10:17:33:00 signing the pledge	
10:17:48:23-10:19:24:00 KENYA 1. Police break up pro-democracy rally, May 1997	
10:17 51:08 general views of the rally and break-up	
10:19:24:00-10:20:27:06 TUNISIA 1. I/V Radhia Nasoui 2. I/V Hamma Hamani 3. Set-up Radhia Nasoui and Hamma Hamani	

10:19:30:00 I/V Radhia Nasoui	<p><i>"Je crois que c'est des principes universels, que l'on soit dans un pays arabe, un pays européen, aux Etats-Unis, ou en Asie, le principe du respect de l'intégrité physique ne peut pas souffrir d'exception. C'est tout a fait normal".</i></p> <p><i>"I think that these are universal principles - whether you're in an Arabic country, a European country, in the US or in Asia - the principle of respect for human beings must not suffer. This is completely normal."</i></p>
10:19:54:21 I/V Hama Hamani	<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."</i></p> <p><i>"It is also the moral and political duty of the international community, for all NGOs, for every international and regional human rights organisation to act - and to act effectively".</i></p>
10:20:16:00 set-up	
TCR10:20:27:06-10:22:06:13 PIERRE SANÉ 1. I/V x 2 Pierre Sané, Secretary General, Amnesty International 2. Set-up Pierre Sané	
10:20:33:20 I/V Pierre Sané	<p><i>"Amnesty's report this year will be launched in the midst of the activities aiming at celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and as these governments join in these activities we wanted to remind them that more than half of them continue to practice torture, 87 of them continue to detain people simply because of their religion, or because of their beliefs, or because of their identity. And 70% of them continue to hold prisoners on death row with a view to executing them".</i></p>