

file 27

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL VIDEO NEWS RELEASE

### ANNUAL REPORT 1999

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#### Abbreviations:

V/O - Voice-over / narration

B-roll - Raw footage

G/V - General view

A ROLL	SPLIT TRACK
Duration: 7'50"	
FOOTAGE AND SYNC	COMMENTARY
10:00:00:00 Clock: Annual Report Video News Release 1999	
10:00:05:00 Amnesty International Logo	
10:00:07:00 Annual Report 1999 Video news Release Embargo: 10.00hrs GMT 16 June 1999	
10:00:13:00 This material is offered for free news usage until 1 July 1999	
	V/O

<p>10:00:18:00</p> <p>Cambodian Security forces breaking up a demonstration in Cambodia / crowds running from the forces. September 1998</p> <p>10:00:30:15</p> <p>Protestors in the street facing the security forces</p> <p>10:35:00:00</p> <p>Protestors seeking shelter in a tent, while being sprayed by a water canon.</p> <p>© APTN. After one year contact APTN library + 44 171 410 5358.</p>	<p>When the Cambodian authorities used brute force to break up this peaceful demonstration last September, over 60 people needed hospital treatment. This is just one of Amnesty International's concerns in this year's Annual Report. The organization has documented countless abuses the world over - and countless cases where perpetrators of atrocities escape justice.</p>
<p>10:00:44:24</p> <p>Banner with "Extradite Pinochet" held by two protestors outside the Houses of Parliament, London, UK, March 1999.</p> <p>10:00:50:00</p> <p>Demonstrator playing guitar and people singing and clapping</p> <p>10:00:54:00</p> <p>Demonstrators hugging</p> <p>10:00:59:00</p> <p>Woman to holding banner and chanting</p> <p>10:01:02:23</p> <p>Chilean security forces forcing men into police van.</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>But Amnesty International has also had reason to celebrate in the last 12 months.</p> <p>In the United Kingdom the House of Lords' decision in March that former General Augusto Pinochet is not immune from prosecution is seen by the organization as a major step forward for international justice.</p> <p>These images are just an example of police repression in Chile in the late</p>

<p>© Herman Malig. Not for broadcast after 1 July.</p> <p>10:01:17:23</p> <p>Man holding poster with a portrait photo and '¿Dónde Están?' ('Where are they?') written on it.</p>	<p>eighties. The Lords ruled that Pinochet could only be tried for torture-related crimes committed after December 1988. But now for first time in history a principle has been established that a former head of state can be brought to justice in a foreign national court.</p>
<p>10:01:24:03</p> <p>I/V Chilean man.</p>	<p><i>This is a historic moment. We waited 25 year for this decision and, er, when we say before we always have faith in the decision of justice that is what our fight and struggle has been for 25 years and justice has been done today. But more important than that is that it is not only important for Chile this is a triumph for the whole world, I mean what we want to in this new century, when this new century begun, is to finish and don't have any more genocide or dictatorship around the world who can persecute people, "disappear" people and torturing. And I think today is the beginning.</i></p>
<p>10:01:56:10</p> <p>Exterior of FAO building where ICC meeting took place. Rome, July 1998.</p> <p>10:02:02:15</p> <p>ICC delegates in session</p> <p>10:02:10:09</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>The decision to establish the world's first permanent International Criminal Court has been another cause for celebration for Amnesty International. After four years of lobbying by the organization</p>

<p>Non-governmental organization (NGO) delegates</p> <p>10:01:56:04</p> <p>Delegates and speakers.</p> <p>© not AI. Cannot be used for broadcast after 1 July. Can only be used after 1 July for non-broadcast by AI.</p>	<p>120 governments voted to adopt a statute in Rome last July. The Court will have jurisdiction over the worst crimes in the world, including war crimes, genocide and crimes against humanity.</p>
<p>10:02:04:20</p> <p>Minkahyop human rights group rally. Members of the group - former long-term political prisoners and the families of those who are still in prison - hold and display posters of those still in prison.</p> <p>South Korea, September 1998</p> <p>10:02:08:16</p> <p>Posters</p> <p>10:02:11:23</p> <p>Pierre Sané with families.</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>In the last year over 200 political prisoners were released in South Korea. Some had been held for up to 40 years. But Amnesty International's work around the world is by no means over. Secretary General Pierre Sané explains:</p>
<p>10:02:35:00</p> <p>I/V Pierre Sané</p>	<p><i>In spite of all these advances governments have continued to kill, imprison, torture, "disappear" their own citizens in total impunity. Human rights abuses have not been investigated in many countries and therefore there is no truth. Perpetrators have not been brought to trial, there is no justice. Victims have not been compensated. We need to bring an end to this impunity. We need to do it because to the dead, we</i></p>

	<i>owe the truth, to the living, we owe justice, and to the future generation, we ought to pledge, never again.</i>
10:03:00:06 Zimbabwean journalists walking down road towards camera. London, UK, March 1999	V/O In January two Zimbabwean journalists were detained and tortured for publishing an article about an alleged coup plot. No-one has been tried for their torture. Mark Chavunduka, pictured on the right, is the paper's editor:
10:03:14:09 I/V Mark Chavunduka	<i>They stripped me naked err, tell me to sit on concrete floor, then they would come in with electric wires and start applying them to various parts of my body and all the time telling me to reveal the sources of my information, they would stop at certain intervals and then give me a pen and paper and say, "Are you know ready to write down the names?" and when they didn't get the information they were looking for, they would resume this form of torture.</i>
10:03:56:00 US flag 10:04:03:00 Police hitting demonstrators with batons. 10:04:07:00 Low angle shot of female prisoners in black	V/O Amnesty began a campaign in October to make the United States of America improve its own human rights record: widespread police brutality, deaths in custody, torture and ill-treatment in prisons are just a few of Amnesty's

<p>and white stripped prison uniforms.</p> <p>Pan down to show the women shackled boots.</p> <p>10:04:15:11</p> <p>Exterior of prison at night</p> <p>10:04:19:00</p> <p>Shot of pro-death penalty demonstrators holding banners.</p> <p>10:04:23:00</p> <p>Save Sean Sellers campaigners holding banner.</p>	<p>concerns.</p> <p>While more than half the worlds governments have abolished state killing, the United States executes people in increasing numbers. Even those who carry out offences when children are not immune. In February Sean Sellers faced execution for crimes committed when he was 16.</p>
<p>10:04:29:00</p> <p>State official on phone. Puts phone down and then turns to the waiting press to address them.</p>	
<p>10:04:31:00</p> <p>State official</p>	<p><i>Sean Sellers, number 156641, was pronounced dead at 12.17 am. The execution has been carried out.</i></p>
<p>10:04:46:00</p> <p>Sean Seller's body being carried out of a building.</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>Death row cells are filled with people from impoverished and ethnic minority backgrounds and those least able to defend themselves in court, including the mentally ill or retarded.</p>

<p>10:05:00:00 G/V of Lois Robison on sofa looking at pictures of her son.</p> <p>10:05:06:00 Photos of Larry as a teenager. Lois turns over the page .</p> <p>© BBC Panorama. Only to be used for broadcast in conjunction with an AI story until 1 July.</p>	<p>Lois Robison's son Larry was diagnosed as a paranoid schizophrenic when he was 21. He was refused hospitalization because he was classified as "non-violent". His first ever crime was the murder of five people.</p>
<p>10:05:15:00 I/V Lois Robison</p> <p>© BBC Panorama. Only to be used for broadcast in conjunction with an AI story until 1 July.</p>	<p><i>I don't know what I'll do when the day comes and they actually set his date. I know a lot of friends who have gone through this and they've called me hysterically, you know, that the execution is just two days away and they're trying frantically to save their son or husband and I know how horrible that must be and I used to wonder when I was teaching, how in the world after they set his date for 30 days, how I would be able to go in my classroom and teach my little 3<sup>rd</sup> graders for those 30 days while the clock kept ticking and time kept running out and there was nothing I could do to save Larry.</i></p>
<p>10:05:51:00 Larry handcuffed, being led by guards</p> <p>10:05:59:00 Pan across courtroom</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>Larry has been on death row for over 16 years. His family has tirelessly campaigned for his sentence to be commuted and for the mental health care</p>

<p>10:06:02:00</p> <p>Larry in sitting in court</p> <p>© BBC Panorama. Only to be used for broadcast in conjunction with an AI story until 1 July.</p>	<p>system to be improved. So far nothing has changed.</p>
<p>10:06:04:19</p> <p>Ronald Carlson reading papers</p> <p>10:06:14:14</p> <p>Close up of badge "Execution is NOT the solution".</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>Ronald Carlson's sister was brutally murdered by three assailants. He is a member of Murder Victims Families for Reconciliation and campaigns against the death penalty. He is now a friend of Lois.</p>
<p>10:06:18:07</p> <p>Ronald Carlson i/v</p>	<p><i>Every time you execute, another victim is created and not only that, what about the cruelty of a cell? You take a person and you lock 'em away for 15-20 years 'cos that's what it takes. Look at Larry's case, Larry's been on Death Row a long time. He's already served basically a life sentence, okay, and now they're gonna do what? They're gonna kill him. That's cruel and unusual punishment, I'm sorry!</i></p>
<p>10:06:45:21</p> <p>Public sentencing rally</p> <p>10:06:48:14</p> <p>Official reading from paper</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>The US is not the only country to legitimize state killing. In the Xinjiang (pronounced Shinjang) region of China, Muslim Uighur (pronounced Weegar)</p>



<p>10:06:50:07</p> <p>Public sentencing rally</p> <p>© Public domain</p> <p>10:07:03:19</p> <p>Long Shot of Saudi city</p> <p>© BBC Panorama. Only to be used for broadcast in conjunction with an AI story until 1 July.</p> <p>10:07:06:20</p> <p>Execution taking place in Saudi Arabia</p> <p>© BBC. Not for broadcast after 1 July.</p>	<p>people have been executed for political activities. Trials happen in secret. Public sentencing rallies and executions are intended to silence political opposition. State killings are commonplace in Saudi Arabia. These are secretly filmed images of an execution. Grossly unfair trials are conducted behind closed doors and without legal defence.</p>
<p>10:07:16:04</p> <p>Bill Harris working at his desk</p> <p>10:07:23:05</p> <p>Bill Harris' hand writing</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>Back in the United States, Larry Robison's defense attorney Bill Harris is skeptical of his country's justice system and its use of execution.</p>
<p>10:07:26:21</p> <p>I/V Bill Harris, Larry Robison's defense attorney.</p>	<p><i>That is a far more deliberate killing than almost any individual murder can ever be because of all the people involved in it and the excruciating deliberation that is involved in imposing the sentence. And it seems to me that that is inhumane.</i></p>
<p>10:07:42:22</p> <p>Saa'd Chraibi, Moroccan film director, signing UDHR pledge book, Morocco Film</p>	<p>V/O</p> <p>In December, over 13 million individuals around the world pledged commitment</p>

<p>Festival, June 1998.</p> <p>Camera zooms in on him signing in Arabic</p> <p>10:07:48:12</p> <p>Tony Blair, UK Prime Minister, signing the UDHR pledge book, 1998.</p> <p>10:07:50:16</p> <p>Nepalese school Children signing UDHR pledge books in Kathmandu Nepal; 22 April 1998.</p> <p>10:07:54:08</p> <p>Kofi Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations and Pierre Sané holding big, red UDHR pledge book, Paris, France December 1998.</p> <p>10:07:59:06</p> <p>Men coming out of the House of Lords after the Pinochet ruling, March 1999</p>	<p>to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on its 50th anniversary. Amnesty International is urging that these pledges are taken seriously by the world's governments if human rights are to be respected both today and in the future.</p>
<p>10:08:01:10</p> <p>Chilean interviewee hugging other supporters</p>	<p><i>No more excuses, no more excuses. Now is the real victory.</i></p>
<p>10:08:09:00</p> <p>ENDS.../</p>	

<b>B ROLL</b>	
DURATION: 17'13"	
<p><b>10:08:12:00</b></p> <p><b>B ROLL CONTENTS (BOARD):</b></p>	

<b>1. Cambodia</b> <b>2. Philippines</b> <b>3. China</b> <b>4. South Korea</b> <b>5. Japan</b> <b>6. Zimbabwe</b> <b>7. Djibouti</b> <b>8. Chile</b> <b>9. USA</b> <b>10. Syria</b> <b>11. Saudi Arabia</b> <b>12. Turkey</b> <b>13. Russia</b> <b>14. Interview with Pierre Sané</b>	
<b>10:08:16:04</b> <b>(BOARD)</b> <b>ASIA</b> <b>1. Cambodia: authorities break up demonstration, September 1998</b> <b>2. Philippines: execution of Leo Echegaray, February 1999</b> <b>3. China: demonstions, Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region</b> <b>4. South Korea: AI with families of political prisoners, September 1998</b> <b>5. Japan: ill-treatment in prisons, October 1998</b>	

<p><b>1) 10:08:22:09</b></p> <p><b>CAMBODIA</b></p> <p>Large demonstration. People chanting. Many people with bikes and flags. Man holding banner "We need true election. Democracy."</p> <p>© APTN. After one year contact APTN library + 44 171 410 5358.</p>	
<p><b>2) 10:08:59:23</b></p> <p><b>PHILIPPINES</b></p> <p>Demonstration in Amsterdam against the execution of Leo Echegaray.</p> <p>Philippines flag.</p> <p>10:09:38:22</p> <p>Exterior Lethal Injection Chamber, Philippines 1999</p> <p>10:09:48:00</p> <p>Execution table being prepared of Leo Echegaray, February 1999.</p> <p>10:09:57:08</p> <p>Shot of Echegaray in coffin. Cameras crowding around to take pictures.</p> <p>10:10:06:07</p> <p>Funeral. A woman who has fainted is taken out of the crowd.</p> <p>© Not AI. After 1 July for clearance call: Roxanne Barcelona, GMA Worldwide. Tel: + 63 2 816 3871 roxanne@gmanetwork.com.</p>	
<p><b>3) 10:10:26:04</b></p> <p><b>CHINA</b></p>	

<p>No sound</p> <p>Crowd marching up road towards camera.</p> <p>Pan left to see demonstration move past.</p> <p>© Public domain.</p>	
<p><b>4) 10:10:46:14</b></p> <p><b>SOUTH KOREA</b></p> <p>Minkahyop human rights group rally.</p> <p>Various shots of people at the rally, posters and banners on the floor. Pierre Sané, meeting with former long-term political prisoners and the families of those who are still in prison.</p> <p>Rallying songs are heard in the background.</p> <p>South Korea, September 1998</p>	
<p><b>5) 10:11:18:09</b></p> <p><b>JAPAN</b></p> <p>Exterior of Fuchu prison in Tokyo.</p> <p>Guards in prison walking around.</p> <p>G/Vs of prison including photo of man in belt.</p> <p>This type of belt is often used to punish prisoners and is alleged to be used to ill-treat detainees.</p> <p>Guards walking in prison.</p> <p>© Insight News. After 1 July contact Insight News for clearance + 44 171 743 8344</p> <p>Elizabeth Ground.</p>	
<p><b>10:12:18:23</b></p>	

<p><b>AFRICA</b></p> <p><b>6. Zimbabwe: I/V, Ray Choto, journalist, March 1999.</b></p> <p><b>7. Djibouti: I/V, Aref Mohamed, lawyer, December 1998.</b></p>	
<p><b>6) 10:12:24:01</b></p> <p><b>ZIMBABWE</b></p> <p><b>RAY CHOTO, JOURNALIST</b></p> <p>Set up shots. Ray Choto walking down a street in London, during his stay in the UK where he received medical treatment as a result of his torture.</p> <p>10:13:03:16</p> <p>I/V Ray Choto</p>	<p><i>...Then sometime they would be beat me with wooden planks over my back, buttocks and on my feet err. Sometimes they would force me to dip my head in the water bag and tie it round my neck so that I would suffocate. Sometimes they would use their boots, fists and clips... banging my head against the wall, stamping with their boots on my hands and also forced to roll for almost six hours on (muffled) naked, when the interrogation was going on we were</i></p>

	<i>naked.</i>
<p><b>7) 10:13:41:24</b></p> <p>Set up shot of Aref Mohamed.</p> <p>10:13:54:08</p> <p><b>I/V AREF MOHAMED: (FRENCH)</b></p> <p>Lawyer and former prisoner of conscience from Djibouti. Interviewed in Johannesburg, South Africa, November 1998.</p>	<p><i>...J'ai demandé à ce que deux de mes enfants me rendent visite. Il y en un qui avait à l'époque trois ans et l'autre avait sept ans. Ils les ont fait entrer dans le bunker un par un avec un Kalashnikov dans le dos. Vous vous imaginez bien que cet enfant n'est pas responsables de mes actes, à supposer même que j'ai pu commettre un délit ou un crime.</i></p> <p><i>Pourquoi lui avoir mis un Kalachnikov dans le dos? Quel était le risque qu'il courait de la part d'un enfant de trois ans qui est totalement désarmé. Ca c'est pour vous montrer le visage absolument hideux de la dictature qui sévit dans mon pays....</i></p> <p><i>(... I asked for my two children to visit me. At the time one was 3 years old and the other one was 7 years old, They made them enter in the bunker one after the other with a Kalashnikov in their back. Can you imagine for this kid who</i></p>

	<p><i>is no way responsible of my actions, if it is a crime I committed ? Why did they put a Kalashnikov in his back? What was the risk represented by a child aged 3 years old who is totally unarmed? this is to show you the true face of the dictatorship in my country...</i></p>
<p><b>10:14:36:19</b></p> <p><b>AMERICAS</b></p> <p><b>8. Chile: UK House of Lords decision re: Former General Augusto Pinochet, March 1999; police repression in Chile in late 1980's</b></p> <p><b>9. USA: prison views; electro-shock equipment; i/vs on the death penalty Feb-Mar 99</b></p>	
<p><b>8) 10:14:41:19</b></p> <p><b>CHILE</b></p> <p>Demonstration outside Houses of Parliament UK flag.</p> <p>Chilean flag and pans right to show picture of "disappeared". People chanting</p> <p><b>10:15:20:00</b></p> <p>Interview :</p>	<p><i>Human rights, Amnesty, the whole world, not only for Chile, we've all been waiting for 25 years, people couldn't</i></p>



	<p><i>believe it. Today, all of this emotion you can see the people all around, people, old people who came here about 20-24 years ago and they never had the opportunity to show the happiness about what we saw today, isn't it? (Nodding left of camera) So yes, it is the beginning of the big history of the world!</i></p> <p><i>Venceremos! Venceremos! (We shall win!)</i></p>
<p>10:15:45:16</p> <p>Chilean soldiers marching.</p> <p>10:16:01:13</p> <p>Former General Augusto Pinochet. G/Vs filmed in Chile on Pinochet's birthday outside his house meeting with military. Filmed 1989</p> <p>© Rob Brouwer, AI Netherlands.</p>	
<p><b>9) 10:16:39:04</b></p> <p><b>USA</b></p> <p>Prison exterior. Sign - 'DO NOT ENTER - Authorized Personnel Only'.</p> <p>10:16:45:18</p> <p>Female warden tightening leg shackles on female offenders.</p> <p>10:16:51:07</p> <p>Electro-shock shield. Two officers</p>	

demonstrating the shield.	
10:17:06:04	
Stun gun.	
10:17:13:00	
I/V with anti-death penalty activist:	<i>My sister Donna was viciously murdered about five years ago in Portland, Oregon. Up until that point I was for the death penalty. Since then through heavy thought and erm, you know. I have come to the point that I know the death penalty is no deterrent for violent crime, for people who commit murder.</i>
10:17:35:10	
Female saying a prayer at protest	<i>Find a man of the lord, a house of the God of Jacob, that he may instruct us in his ways so we may walk in his path.</i>
10:17:43:12	
Pro-death penalty groups holding banners.	
Banner one - 'Whoever sheds the blood of man, by man shall his blood be shed' Genesis 9:6	
Sign two - '1 DOWN - 249 TO GO'	
Sign three - 'The criminal who repented still had to fulfill the punishment imposed by man!'	<i>We totally support the death penalty, we're here to support the victims that Sean Sellers created when he murdered</i>

10:17:49:09	<i>the people that he murdered.</i>
Male pro-death penalty activist:	
10:18:00:00	
Lois Robison	<i>Just remember that the people on death row were once those darling little babies that you held in your arms and nurse and that and they weren't born monsters, something happened to them to cause them to do something wrong and if our society would take care of our ill people and our people who have serious problems, we wouldn't have all this terrible crime. We're not taking care of things. We're not putting our priorities in the right place.</i>
10:18:33:07	
Bill Harris, Larry Robison's defense attorney	<i>I don't think that vengeance is necessarily the best thing to do with the justice system in a civilized society erm, it's a very primitive, very understandable emotion sort of like they ask one of our Presidential candidates Michael Dukakis, "Would you feel the same way about the death penalty if it was your wife that had been horribly murdered?". Well no, but we don't typically let the victims family, at least not any more, make the decision on what the</i>

<p>10:19:21;18</p> <p>Larry Moore, Prosecuting attorney in Larry Robison's first trial.</p>	<p><i>punishment should be, because they're too emotionally involved. Society in a justice system is supposed to be acting dispassionately to preserve its values and there's always the age old argument of how do you show that one should respect life and that life is precious by killing? And that's one of the philosophical problems that the death penalty has.</i></p> <p><i>Once a lawyer has spent some time working in death penalty cases and seen how the process works, I think a lot of lawyers come to the decision that it is unfair and that it's very difficult to apply it in a fair manner and that's what the problem is with our system.</i></p>
<p><b>(BOARD) 10:19:40:05</b></p> <p><b>MIDDLE EAST</b></p> <p><b>10. Syria: general views; I/V mother of a "disappeared", December 1998</b></p> <p><b>11. Saudi Arabia; execution taking place</b></p>	
<p><b>10) 10:19:46:22</b></p> <p><b>SYRIA</b></p>	

<p>General views of Damascus.</p> <p>10:20:11:12</p> <p>Photo of 'disappeared'</p> <p>10:20:01:22</p> <p>Woman who's son has 'disappeared' (in Arabic)</p>	<p><i>All we want is that human rights are respected in this world. I am in this state for nine years, please give me some news about him. Even if they want to keep him in prison for 20 years, please let me see him, even if it is only once.</i></p>
<p><b>11) 10:20:36:12</b></p> <p><b>SAUDI ARABIA</b></p> <p>Execution by sword. Very bad quality.</p> <p>© BBC. Not for use after 1 July</p>	<p>No sound</p>
<p><b>10:21:06:03</b></p> <p><b>EUROPE</b></p> <p><b>12. Turkey: I/V Akin Birdal; Human Rights Defender, February 1999.</b></p> <p><b>13. Russia: I/V Grigory Pasko, Prisoner of Conscience; GV's of trial, March 1999.</b></p>	
<p><b>12) 10:21:12:01</b></p> <p><b>TURKEY</b></p> <p>G/V Istanbul</p> <p>10:21:20:00</p> <p>Set up shots of Akin Birdal in his home.</p> <p>10:21:38:23</p> <p>I/V Birdal (TURKISH)</p> <p>A human rights defender and the President of</p>	<p><i>Because I did my speech for Peace Day</i></p>

<p>the Human Rights Association in Turkey. He was shot six times and miraculously survived.</p>	<p><i>on 1 September 1996, I was sentenced to one year in prison and I am supposed to go to prison next week. But I need more treatment and this has not been accepted...I have appealed to the Chief Prosecutor...we have been forbidden from travelling.</i></p>
<p><b>13) 10:22:37:00</b></p> <p><b>RUSSIA</b></p> <p>Vladivostok: GV.s Docks / War ships in dock / Hill with Radio tower / Sailors throwing de-commissioned military hardware into the sea / Debris in sea.</p> <p>10:22:56:19</p> <p>GV.s Pasko .</p> <p>I/V Pasko (in Russian)</p> <p>10:23:31:21</p> <p>GV.s sailor / Submarine / Radioactive sign /</p>	<p><i>All the appeals have been presented to the court and I'm asking people not to believe what these swines from the KGB say. They are lying - that can even be seen in the accusations filed by the prosecution which don't contain any proof at all, you'd have to be blind or be closely associated with the federal security service not to see this.</i></p>

<p>Cut to military men coming out of court with documents. Gate shuts behind them.</p> <p>Courtroom.</p>	
<p><b>10:23:59:16</b></p> <p><b>Amnesty International</b></p> <p><b>14. I/V Pierre Sané, Secretary General,</b></p> <p><b>Amnesty International X 2, March 1999</b></p>	
<p>10:24:03:00</p> <p>Pierre Sané i/v</p>	<p>In this last year Amnesty International has helped bring to fruition some key historical mile stones. The adoption of the statute of the International Criminal Court and the arrest of General Pinochet; triumphs for international justice. In its campaign against human rights violations in the United States of America. Amnesty has also helped the international community hold the US government accountable for its record at home. And finally, our campaign on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights has shown that the popular demand for human rights is beyond debate in spite of governments attitudes and policies.</p> <p>There is no doubt that in the United States of America the death penalty is the privilege of poor people, racial</p>