

## **B Roll**

### **Amnesty International Secretary General, Irene Khan**

“If I look back at 2007, what I remember most are the saffron-robed monks in Myanmar, what I remember most are the black-suited lawyers in Pakistan demanding justice, demanding equality, demanding the rule of law, demanding human rights. It was people on the streets that put governments to shame in 2007.”

### **Amnesty International Global Demonstrations**

1. Pakistan: demonstration outside Downing Street on 26 January 2008 led by Amnesty International activists and lawyers to protest against the serious human rights abuses in Pakistan.
2. Sierra Leone: demonstration in Makeni, in Sierra Leone, on 1 November 2007, organised by Amnesty International and local organisations to launch a report on reparation for survivors of sexual violence.
3. Darfur, Sudan: Global day of action for Darfur led by Amnesty International activists: London and Morocco in 2007.
4. Riga Pride: June 2007 Pride in Riga, Latvia, led by local organisations and joined by Amnesty International activists.
5. Death Penalty: World Congress to Abolish the Death Penalty in Paris on 3 February 2007. Amnesty International participated in the call to Abolish the Death Penalty.
6. U Win Tin, Myanmar: demonstration in Paris organised by Amnesty International and Reporters Without Borders to ask for the release of U Win Tin, the longest serving Prisoner of Conscience in Myanmar.
7. Guantanamo Bay: Global day of action organised by Amnesty International activists across the world demanding the closure of Guantanamo on its 6th anniversary, January 2008.
8. World Social Forum: Global call for action against poverty during the World Social Forum in Brazil in January 2005. Amnesty International joined the call for action in Brazil.
9. Myanmar: march in London in October 2007 to protest against the brutal crackdown of peaceful protestors by the authorities in Myanmar. Amnesty International activists participated in the march.

## **Australia**

### **Background:**

Australian PM Kevin Rudd apologising on the 13 February 2008 in Parliament in Canberra for human rights violations committed against Aboriginal people.

### **Speech Kevin Rudd, Australian Prime Minister (in English)**

“We apologise for the laws and policies of successive parliaments and governments that have inflicted profound grief, suffering and loss, on these our fellow Australians. We apologise, especially for the removal of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children from their families, their communities and their country.”

## **Brazil**

### **Background:**

In May 2006 the people of Santos witnessed a massive display of organized violence, as São Paulo’s notorious criminal gang, the PCC, took to the streets. Across the state more than 400

people were killed in little over a week, many by masked men linked to police or criminal gangs. Few if any of these cases have ever been investigated.

**Background:**

Debora Maria da Silva is one of thousands of women in Brazil who are forced to live, bring up their children, and fight for justice against a backdrop of criminal and police violence. Debora's son Rogerio, 29, was shot five times as he returned to his home on the outskirts of Santos on 15 May 2006. Debora is still fighting for justice for her son.

**IV clips with Debora Maria da Silva (in Portuguese)**

"This is my son. This is his son. And this is the symbol that was in his heart. He used to love Santos Football Club."

"In Brazil the majority of people are poor and have no rights to speak up. Even when people know the facts they get scared. They're silenced because of the extreme impunity."

**Colombia**

**Background:**

In Colombia, human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law are committed by all parties to the conflict - the guerrilla, the security forces, and paramilitary groups, either acting alone or in collusion with or the acquiescence of the security forces.

**Israel & Occupied Territories.**

**Background:**

In 2007, the human rights situation in the Israeli Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT) remained dire. Israeli forces killed more than 370 Palestinians (almost half of them civilians, including some 50 children), destroyed more than 100 Palestinian homes and imposed ever more stringent restrictions on the movement of Palestinians.

Attacks by Palestinian armed groups killed 13 Israelis, seven of whom were civilians.

**Background:**

In December 2006, Amnesty International Secretary General, Irene Khan visited Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories and the Palestinian Authority.

**Kenya**

**Background:**

The disputed election of 27 December 2007 sparked an outbreak of fighting and a series of grave human rights violations. At least 1,000 people have been killed so far, while more than 300,000 have been displaced.

Amnesty International urges Kenya's leaders to ensure the human rights of Kenyan people are protected.

### **Malcolm Nance, Ex Counter- terrorism advisor to the US government.**

Malcolm Nance speaks to Amnesty International about the use of “waterboarding” and interrogation techniques used in counter-terrorism.

#### **IV clip Malcolm Nance, ex counter-terrorism advisor to the US government (in English):**

“This is so wholly un-American, this is not how the US armed forces fight, this is not what we chose to do. The intelligence community also are having great doubt about what they were ordered to do. Now, these things did not generate because someone was sitting around and said “you know what it would be great to do in Guantanamo? Let’s just go down there and let’s start putting guys in stress positions. Let’s just process prisoners this way.” No, these things had to be ordered or someone had to recommend it. And it had to go up the chain of command and the chain of command had to say “That’s an excellent idea.” The point is that somebody decided that the entire history of the United States dictums of treating humans and individuals is worth throwing out of the window in order to go against this one microscopic terrorist group that did do a phenomenal job defeating our defences. And they decided that they would resort to almost the same tactics as our enemy. And it is just wholly unthinkable.”

### **Murat Kurnaz, Former Detainee, Guantanamo Bay.**

#### **Background:**

Murat Kuraz from Bremen, Germany was arrested in Pakistan in November 2001. Soon afterwards he was transferred to US custody in Kandahar, Afghanistan. His family learnt that he was held in Guantánamo in January 2002 and received the first letter from him in March that year. He has alleged that he was subjected to torture and ill-treatment while in US custody.

Released from Guantánamo on 24 August 2006, Murat Kurnaz had been held for four years and eight months without charge or trial. The only contact he had been allowed with his family was through heavily censored letters.

#### **IV clips Murat Kurnaz, Former Detainee, Guantanamo Bay (in English).**

“Before I got imprisoned I saw many Hollywood movies and they are always against torture, against bad things and fighting against the bad people. They have nice rules and everything and democracy. After I went into the prison and saw the real American government it was very very far from the American government what I used to think, what I used to know.”

“They used electro shocks on me and they did “waterboarding”. It’s called “watertreatment”. There is a bucket filled with water, they stick my head in it and at the same time they hit me into my stomach. So I had to inhale all the water and making it even worse then it is.”

### **Myanmar**

#### **Background:**

In September 2007 monks in Myanmar took to the streets of Yangon and elsewhere in the country to show their discontent and that of the population in general with the violations committed by the military government. The government violently cracked-down on the protestors.

**Monk (identity concealed)****Background:**

The 31-year-old has been a monk for 11 years and recent arrival in Thailand from Myanmar. Witness to violent confrontation between protesters and police at Shwedagon pagoda 26 September 2007.

**IV Monk (Burmese)**

“The monks sustained mainly head injuries. And some civilians sustained leg injuries. Some of the injured were so bloody that you couldn’t tell where blood was coming from. Some of the monks lost the top part of their robes. I saw civilians helping the injured monks. Most of their injuries were head injuries. The riot police were aiming for the head.”

**Pakistan****Background:**

Pakistani lawyers took to the streets to protest against the removal of the chief justice by President Pervez Musharaf in late 2007.

**Roma****Background:**

In February 2007 Amnesty International delegates visited the villages of Letanovce and Jarovnice in Eastern Slovakia to document the access to adequate education for Romani children and to look at the living conditions of their families.

When it comes to education huge numbers of Romani children continue to be segregated into de facto Roma-only schools, while many are still inappropriately placed in special schools and special classes for children with physical and mental disabilities or special educational needs.

**Background:**

Ladislav Husar lives with his wife and children in the Roma quarter of Jarovnice. His house consists of two small rooms and a kitchen. There is electricity but no running water.

**IV Ladislav Husar**

“Yes. There is discrimination, and it is very big. Before, during communism, Roma and white kids were together in schools. White people were complaining about Roma, that they do not let them be and steal things from them. But it was not true.”