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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	For Samuel Berger from Rob Malley. Subject: 1996 Human Rights Reports. Record ID: 9700537 (4 pages)	01/27/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
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Human Rights

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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

NATO CAU
HUMAN RIGHTS EVENT

HUMAN RIGHTS

Moffett, Julia

From: Malley, Robert
To: @ALLNSC - NSC Staff
Cc: /R, Record at A1
Subject: Human Rights Reports [UNCLASSIFIED]
Date: Friday, January 24, 1997 6:34PM

You should by now have received copies of the draft human rights reports that you requested several months ago.

The reports will be released to the Hill on Wednesday the 29th and to the public on Thursday. Therefore, as I noted in my cover note, your comments are needed ASAP. Today was the original deadline, but noon Monday is the absolute one. Please provide me your comments and the reports, as I do not have copies NLT noon on Monday.

Sandy and Jim are extremely interested in these reports and would like a memorandum on Monday identifying the most contentious ones (both domestically and internationally). Our office will be putting the memo together, so please e-mail to me on Monday anything you would like brought to their attention in your respective regional areas. SRB and JS specifically requested that we think of any diplomatic approaches you believe we ought to make in the aftermath of the reports' publication.

I would particularly appreciate your input on the following cases:

China
Bosnia
Russia
Turkey
Haiti
Mexico
Egypt
Israel and OT

Thanks

Rob

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For Jim

From: Julia

(prepared for delivery)

Remarks of Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright
Release of Country Reports on Human Rights
Press Center
U.S. Department of State
January 30, 1997

Good afternoon.

I am pleased today to release officially the State Department's annual country reports on human rights. These reports reflect the American people's commitment to high standards of respect for human dignity and freedom for all people. That commitment matters a great deal to me, for I am a beneficiary of it.

It is a testament to the reputation for candor of these reports that even those--and sometimes it seems especially those--who claim to resent them, read them. That is a tribute to Assistant Secretary Shattuck, his team and U.S. embassy personnel around the world.

As we have often said in this Department, leadership does not come on the cheap. Neither do these reports. They are the product of tens of thousands of hours of observation, data collection, analysis and drafting. They constitute one reason among many that we will be working hard to obtain full funding for the President's FY '98 budget request for international affairs.

Earlier this month, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, I discussed a new framework for American leadership. Our support for human rights, which include women's rights, are an important part of that framework.

When human rights standards are observed, sustainable economic progress is more likely; violent conflicts are easier to prevent; terrorists and criminals find it harder to operate; and societies are more fully able to benefit from the skills and energy of their citizens.

In such an environment, Americans are safer, and we are more likely to find good partners with whom to pursue shared economic, diplomatic and security goals. That is why human rights are--and will remain--a key element in our foreign policy, both in our bilateral relationships and in our leadership within international organizations.

I will not attempt, this afternoon, to summarize what these country reports so thoroughly discuss. I do, however, have a few general points to make.

First, the United States does not share the view of some that economic progress is incompatible with respect for human rights. Under that theory, freedom leads to instability which leads to economic disorganization. We see that as an excuse--not a reason--for repressing political opposition.

Open economic and political systems contribute to national wellbeing in a host of ways. Women and men who are free to think for themselves, and who have fair access to the levers of economic and political power, will be more productive and have a more stabilizing impact than those whose creativity is shut down.

Second, to advance human rights, we must always heed the connection between rights and law. In some societies, such as Burma, Cuba and Iraq, laws are used to repress internationally-recognized human rights, to terrorize and silence. This perverts the very purpose of law, which is to safeguard rights, not deny them.

A far higher use of law is reflected in the International War Crimes Tribunal for Rwanda and the Balkans.

The task of apprehending and prosecuting those guilty of atrocities in these regions is a landmark effort, and not an easy one. Success matters to the societies immediately affected, because justice is a parent to reconciliation. It matters to all of us because success or failure may well affect the likelihood that future genocides will occur. Those are high stakes. Accordingly, the United States will continue to provide full backing to the Tribunal's efforts.

Third, I wanted to express particular concern today about religious persecution and intolerance. These are plagues that, from ancient times, have fomented war and deep-seated resentment. In too many countries, from Sudan to Vietnam to Iran, this form of repression persists. In a few, including China, it has increased. Whatever your culture, whatever your creed, the right to worship is basic. Broadening the recognition of that right, and placing the spotlight on its denial, will be a priority of our human rights policy.

In that connection, I wish to announce today that I plan to meet with the Secretary's Advisory Committee on Religious Freedom at its initial meeting, which we hope will occur before the end of next month.

We live at a time when democratic principles and respect for human rights have greater reach than at any previous time in history. This is due not simply to what governments have done, but to what people around the world have done either within their own countries or through nongovernmental organizations to elevate, monitor and enforce human rights standards.

Continued progress in these directions will help forge a stronger international system in which the blessings of freedom, law and prosperity are more broadly shared. Toward that end, America, and the American people, will continue to play a leading role.

Now, I have the pleasure of turning over the platform to Tim Wirth, who is well known to all of you, as the Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1996

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT HUMAN RIGHTS DAY EVENT

The Roosevelt Room

11:45 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: This may be one of those cases where the introduction was better than the speech. (Laughter.) Thank you, Julie and thank all of you for being here. I'm honored to be with this distinguished group on Human Rights Day. I want to thank all of you in attendance. I think Congresswoman Connie Morella is here. Where are you, Connie? There you are, right in front of me. (Laughter.) Our AID Administrator, Brian Atwood; Assistant Secretary John Shattuck, Assistant Secretary Phyllis Oakley and all of you who represent organizations who have done so much to advance the cause of freedom around the world. I want to say a special word of welcome to my good friend, Gerry Ferraro. Thank you for being here.

Before I begin what I want to say about human rights, I think it is appropriate on Human Rights Day that I have just gotten a report from the Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who is meeting with our NATO foreign ministers in Brussels, that, together, they agreed to hold an historic NATO summit in July in Madrid to carry forward our goal of building a Europe that is undivided, democratic and at peace for the first time in history -- one in which we will work to forge a partnership with Russia, adapt NATO to the demands of a new era, and invite the first aspiring members from among Europe's new democracies into NATO. My goal is to see them become full members of the Alliance for NATO's 50th birthday in 1999.

It's fitting that this step comes on Human Rights Day and on Bill of Rights Day and in Human Rights Week. The prospect of NATO membership and integration into the West has been a very strong incentive for Europe's new democracies to expand their political freedoms and to promote universal human rights.

Working together with our allies and our partners, we're building a world where, as Judge Learned Hand once said, rights know no boundaries and justice no frontiers.

For the first time in history, more than half the world's people now live under governments of their own choosing. Today we dedicate ourselves to the unfinished task of extending freedom's reach. Promoting democracy and human rights reflects our ideals and reinforces our interests. It's a fundamental pillar of our foreign policy.

History shows that nations where rights are respected and governments are freely chosen are more likely to be partners in peace and prosperity. That is why we've worked hard over the last four years to help equality and freedom take root in South Africa, to stop the reign of terror in Haiti, to promote reform in Bosnia and Russia, to bring freedom back to Bosnia, and peace, and to enable millions of suffering people all around the world to reclaim their simple human dignity. That is why we must continue to support the world's newest democracies and to keep the pressure on its remaining repressive regimes.

The First Lady and I have just had a remarkable meeting with these six women. They are courageous in promoting human rights in different ways. They are courageous in promoting democracy and empowerment by helping women to live up to their potential. You can just look at them and see that they've put the lie to the notion that human rights is some Western cultural idea that has no place in other societies.

Julie Su, who spoke so eloquently, has played a crucial role in stopping the exploitation of Thai women immigrants in sweat shops. And I am proud of the work that Secretary Reich and the Labor Department has done in that regard, and we intend to continue to do that for the next four years.

For the last 20 years, Dawn Calabria has fought to protect women refugees and children.

Nahid Toubia is a doctor from Sudan whose organization has played a pioneering role in women's health issues.

Barbara Fry has promoted corporate responsibility for human rights around the world and has also promoted education of children in her native Minnesota in human rights.

Wanjiru Muigai from Kenya has helped women in her country to secure their legal rights and she made a passionate

appeal to me to focus on targeted United States aid in a way that will promote the empowerment of women in nation after nation.

And since coming here from El Salvador, Lillian Perdomo has worked to protect women from domestic violence right here in the District of Columbia.

Each of these women tells a story for many others. Together their experiences underscore a shared truth. As the First Lady said in Beijing and as Julie repeated, human rights are women's rights and women's rights are human rights.

I want to tell you that I am very proud of the role that Hillary, Ambassador Albright, and all the members of the United States delegation -- and thank you, Marge Mezvinsky, back there -- who played in issuing Beijing's call to action. That was a great moment for the United States and a great moment for women around the world.

Beijing's message was as clear as it was compelling. We cannot advance our ideals and interests unless we focus more attention on the fundamental human rights and basic needs of women and girls. We must recognize that it is a violation of human rights when girls and women are sold into prostitution, when rape becomes a weapon of war, when women are denied the right to plan their own families, including through forced abortions, when young girls are brutalized by genital mutilation, when women around the world are unsafe even in their own homes. If women are free from violence, if they're healthy and educated, if they can live and work as full and equal partners in any society, then families will flourish. And when they do, communities and nations will thrive.

We are putting our efforts to protect and advance women's rights where they belong -- in the mainstream of American foreign policy. During the last four years, we have worked to steer more of our assistance to women and girls, to help protect their legal rights and to give them a greater voice in their political and economic futures. These programs are making a real difference -- whether by raising female voter turnout in Bangladesh, promoting equality for women in Nepal, enabling women in Bosnia to participate fully in the rebuilding of their country. But we must do more.

Today, I call upon the Senate, again, to ratify the United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. (Applause.) As you know, many, many, many other nations have done this. In our country where we

have worked so hard against domestic violence, where we have worked so hard to empower women, it is, to say the least, an embarrassment that the United States has not done this, and there is no excuse for this situation to continue.

I'm also pleased to announce several initiatives totalling \$4 million to protect and advance women's rights, including new efforts to help Rwandan women who have been torn from their homes and to provide women refugees around the world with access to reproductive health services. They've built on the commitment I made at last year's G-7 summit to help women in Bosnia start new businesses and will help women across Africa to do the same. They strengthen our commitment to stop the trafficking of women and children for prostitution and child labor. And they will help women's groups in Asia fight violence and discrimination.

In short, these efforts will reinforce America's global leadership on behalf of human rights and democracy in perhaps the most fundamental areas at which they are at risk. They reflect our nation's enduring commitment to the freedoms of our Bill of Rights that safeguard our own citizens. They support the values in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that promote freedom, justice, and peace all around the world.

We live at a time when our most deeply-held ideals are ascendant, but this hopeful trend toward freedom and democracy is neither inevitable, nor irreversible, nor has it extended to the real lives of hundreds of millions of people all across the globe. While we seek to engage all nations on terms of goodwill, we must continue to stand up for the proposition that all people, without regard to their gender, their nationality, their race, their ethnic group or their religion, should have a chance to live up to their potential.

I want to say again how gratified I am that there are people like these six women alive and well and at work in the world -- people like so many of you. It is a constant source of inspiration to me. I want to say again how grateful I am to the First Lady for going across the world to raise our concerns about this and bringing back to me the knowledge of the work that has been done and what still can be done on behalf of women and girls.

As I sign this proclamation marking International Human Rights Day, I ask you all to remember not just that women's rights or human rights, but that the defense and the promotion of

human rights are the responsibilities of all of us. Thank you.
(Applause.)

(The proclamation is signed.) (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you all very much. (Applause.)

END

11:50 A.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 10, 1996

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

NATO Agrees to Hold Summit

Today, America and its NATO Allies agreed to hold a NATO Summit on July 8-9, 1997 in Madrid to take the crucial next steps on the enlargement and adaptation of the North Atlantic Alliance for the 21st Century. This marks an important milestone on the road to an integrated, democratic and secure Europe.

The Summit will seek to advance a strong and enduring NATO-Russia partnership; to strengthen partnership with all of Europe's new democracies; to approve adaptations within NATO to prepare the Alliance to meet the challenges of the coming century; and to invite the first aspiring NATO members to begin accession talks to join the Alliance. My goal is to see NATO take in its first new members by 1999, the 50th anniversary of NATO's founding and the 10th Anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall.

From the beginning of my Administration, I have worked hard to end the Cold War division of Europe and to create, for the first time in history, a Europe united in democracy, security and free market prosperity. Now, we must continue to reach out to Russia, and include this great nation in the fabric of Europe's emerging community of democracies. We must open the doors of Europe's institutions that nurtured peace, prosperity and security throughout the Cold War to Europe's new democracies, excluding no nation that shares our values and is willing and able to shoulder our common responsibilities.

NATO has never threatened any other nation, nor will an enlarged NATO do so in the future. While NATO's new members will be full members of the Alliance, NATO has no intention, no plan and no reason to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of new members.

We have made tremendous progress over the last four years in realizing our vision of an undivided Europe at peace, and no one deserves more credit than Warren Christopher. Thanks to his efforts, Secretary-designate Madeleine Albright and my new national security team will have a strong foundation on which to achieve that important goal.

#

**CLINTON ADMINISTRATION EFFORTS TO PROMOTE RIGHTS OF WOMEN
FOLLOWING THE UN FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE ON WOMEN IN BEIJING**

- USAID supports projects in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East encouraging the participation of women in the political process. In Bangladesh, where AID has been active on this issue, the percentage female voters in recent national elections surpassed the percentage of eligible males who voted.
- USAID helps women in Asia and Eastern Europe to protect their legal and economic interests. In Nepal, AID supports a program for women lawyers, who successfully persuaded that country's Supreme Court to declare a discriminatory property inheritance law unconstitutional.
- At the G-7 summit in Lyon last summer, the President announced a \$5 million program to support of women in Bosnia, emphasizing training, legal assistance, and micro-enterprise projects.
- The President appointed a Senior Coordinator for International Women's Issues at the State Department, with a mandate to integrate the advancement of women into our foreign policy.
- The Administration funds programs around the world that offer physical protection and promote self-sufficiency for women refugees, including funds to support schools for Afghan refugee girls in Pakistan.
- The Administration seconded personnel to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to address the reproductive health concerns of women refugees.
- Through the work of the U.S. delegation to the World Congress on the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and through other efforts, we are working to combat international criminal activities involving child prostitution, child pornography, and trafficking of children internationally.

NEW INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

- The Administration will renew its effort to obtain from the Senate prompt consent to ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

- We will provide \$1 million from State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for Rwandan refugee women, including programs that offer physical protection, economic self-sufficiency and social reintegration.
- We will provide \$.5 million from the State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for women around the world to promote access to reproductive health services and to programs that offer protection and self-sufficiency.
- \$1 million in Economic Support Funds will be awarded to a consortium of Asian women's NGOs to combat discrimination against women in the workplace and violence against women.
- We will provide up to \$1 million from the State Department's Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) for projects focusing on women's empowerment in Africa.
- The Labor Department will provide \$.3 million for the prevention of trafficking in children and child prostitution in Nepal.
- The Labor Department will provide \$.2 million for the prevention of trafficking in children, child prostitution and exploitative child labor practices in Thailand.
- The Department of State and Justice will co-sponsor a Conference for U.S. and Russian NGOs focusing on the prevention of international trafficking of women and girls.

These projects are supported by a combination of unobligated FY '96 and new FY '97 funds.

PARTICIPANTS FOR

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1996

11:00 A.M.

Non-Government Organizations

*Lobel Novins Lamont
Feminist Majority*

Anne Zill
Eleanor Smeal

Julie Su is an attorney at the Asia Pacific Legal Center and co-founder of Sweatshops Watch. Ms. Su investigated and shut down an illegal sweatshop in El Monte, CA that had exploited 72 Thai workers for several years. Her organization defends the rights of immigrant Thai women workers.

Nahid Toubia is a Physician from Sudan and President and Founder of RAINBOW (Research Action and Information Network for Bodily Integrity of Women). Her organization specializes in Women's health and human rights issues, and focuses on FGM (female genital mutilation) and violence. RAINBOW consults with international agencies, non-governmental organizations, the United Nations and foreign governments. It offers technical assistance or research and policy development.

Mahnaz Afkhami is the Executive Director of Sisterhood is Global. For the past 20 years she has been a prominent speaker, activist, and author on issues related to the status of women in Muslim societies. Her newest book, *Claiming Our Rights: A Manual for Women's human Rights Education in Muslim Societies*.

Wanjiru Muigai is an international human rights lawyer from Kenya. Her work includes constitutional, statutory and customary law reform to remove legal discrimination against women, women's rights awareness projects to inform grassroots women of their legal rights, and representation of women who cannot afford legal fees to defend their rights.

Dawn Calabria is Senior External Relations officer for UNHCR and former Director of International Programs at the U.S. Catholic Conference. She was the driving force behind the U.S. anti-piracy legislation that was designed to end rape and abduction of Vietnamese women and children by pirates in the Gulf of Thailand. She also is one of the co-founders of the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children, the leading U.S. organization working against sexual violence and other abuses of women and children refugees.

Barbara Frey is Executive Director of Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights. Her organization specializes in investigating arbitrary killings, domestic violence as a human rights abuse, asylum and refugee law, and corporate responsibility for human rights. She has investigated human rights violations in a half dozen countries and she frequently lectures and publishes on international human rights topics.

✓✓ linking women's rights
to human rights.

✓✓ work done to date
recognizing these efforts

Women's Initiatives

\$1 million from State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for Rwandan refugee women, including programs that offer physical protection, economic self-sufficiency and social reintegration. (No year Funds)

\$.5 million from State Department Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration for women around the world in need of access to reproductive health services access to programs that offer protection and self-sufficiency. (FY97)

\$1 million of Economic Support Funds to be awarded to a consortium of Asian women's NGOs to combat discrimination against women in the workplace and violence against women. (FY97)

Up to \$1 million from 1996 State Department's Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) for projects focusing on women's empowerment in Africa. (FY96)

\$300,000 from the Labor Department for the prevention of trafficking in children and child prostitution in Nepal. (FY96)

\$200,000 from the Labor Department for the prevention of trafficking in children, child prostitution and exploitative child labor practices in Thailand. (FY96)

\$1.5 million of the \$5 million pledged at the G-7 Conference in Lyon has been committed to women's empowerment initiatives in Bosnia including the "Pasta-Factory," micro-credit, and other business projects. (FY 96)

Department of State and Justice will co-sponsor Conference for US and Russian NGOs focusing on the prevention of international trafficking of women and girls.

In America

BOB HERBERT

The Safety Net Works

Again and again during the fight over welfare we heard self-righteous, sanctimonious and often very rich politicians proclaim that anti-poverty programs hadn't worked. The programs were actually harming the poor, they said. Echoing Dickens's most unforgiving villains, they reasoned that the best approach would be to cut the poor's already meager benefits. That would build character, they said. So they cut the benefits and called it reform.

On Saturday, in his radio address, President Clinton reaffirmed his solidarity with those who believe that removing a plate of spaghetti or a bowl of rice and beans from the dinner table of a hungry child is somehow beneficial.

From his wobbly perch atop the tower of national virtue, the President spoke of his "moral obligation" to help the poor help themselves.

"The door has now been opened to a new era of freedom and independence," Mr. Clinton said, an apparent reference to the sense of liberation that the well-off have always associated with bare cupboards and eviction notices. He might also have mentioned the unparalleled exhilaration that comes from an empty stomach.

In any event, the message of the President and others is quite clear: It is time to take the scissors to the safety net.

From another quarter — less cynical, more compassionate, more in touch with the real world — comes a study that shows how important government programs continue to be in helping Americans, young and old, escape the dangerous and demoralizing grasp of poverty.

The study was done by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities and its findings are not ambiguous: "Based on analysis of recently released Census Bureau data, this paper shows that Federal and state anti-poverty programs have lifted millions of children and disabled and elderly people out of poverty. Many of those who remained poor were significantly less poor than they would have been without government assistance."

The study found that without such assistance, 57.6 million people would have been poor in 1995. "But when government benefits are counted, including food stamps, housing assistance, school lunch support and benefits provided through the earned-income tax credit, the number of poor people drops to 30.3 million."

Safety net programs, especially So-

cial Security, held the poverty rate among the elderly in 1995 to 9 percent. Without them, according to the study, the poverty rate among the elderly would have been 50 percent.

Among children, means-tested programs, including Aid to Families with Dependent Children, have the biggest

But some pols see virtue in hunger.

effect. The study said: "The safety net programs reduced the child poverty rate from 24 percent before benefits are counted to 16 percent."

You would think such substantial bulwarks against poverty would be widely applauded. Instead, anti-poverty efforts in general are derided and the mere mention of welfare makes many Americans apoplectic.

The lead author of the study, entitled "The Safety Net Delivers," was Wendell Primus, a former Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services who left the Clinton Administration in protest last summer when the President signed a welfare bill that will result in an estimated one million children being thrown into poverty.

Mr. Primus and his co-authors took a close look at two periods of recent history: the early 1980's, when Government anti-poverty benefits were substantially reduced, and the mid-80's to mid-90's, when bipartisan efforts to increase Government assistance and expand the earned-income tax credit strengthened the safety net.

Recessions occurred during both periods. The study found that when Government benefits are taken into account, "The number of people who were poor grew by 11 million during the recession of the early 1980's and by only 5.5 million — just half as much — during the recession of the early 1990's. Poverty grew far less during the most recent recession because the safety net was considerably stronger in the early-1990's."

In other words, the programs worked.

But we now have, for the poor, the toxic combination of Bill Clinton in the White House and the Republican Party in control of both houses of Congress. The next recession will provide tremendous opportunities for character-building. □

The New York Times

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1996

Abroad at Home

ANTHONY LEWIS

Light In the Darkness

BOSTON

Dr. Ma Thida, a 29-year-old Burmese surgeon, is confined alone in a Rangoon cell, forbidden reading material. She was sentenced to 20 years in prison in 1993 for "endangering public tranquility, having contact with unlawful organizations and distributing unlawful literature." That means she supported democracy in Burma.

She is a symbol of the cruelty of Burma's military rulers, and of other oppressive regimes. Physicians for Human Rights and other groups have brought her name out of the darkness. This week Ma Thida will be among the winners of the Reebok Human Rights Award for courage in the face of tyranny.

Her case raises painful questions for us. Around the world now there is concern for human rights, but does it actually help the victims? How do we explain the fact that after decades of protest, inhumanity still flourishes from Burma to the Serbian sector of Europe?

A comprehensive world report just published by the organization Human Rights Watch underlines those doubts. Major governments talk about human rights, the report says, but they mostly put other things first — notably what they perceive as their economic interests. But in the end the report and reflection tell us that the struggle for human rights does make a difference.

China is a heavyweight on the down

A shift in the struggle for human rights.

side of the balance of decency. In the last year its persecution of dissenters has intensified. The great advocate of democracy Wei Jingsheng, the Sakharov of China, is serving a 14-year prison term under reportedly harsh conditions. The repression of Tibetan culture and religion has become even more vicious.

The response of most Western governments to Chinese brutality has been to change the subject. The Clinton Administration made trade and investment the prime target of its relations with Beijing. Its argument that "strategic dialogue" with China would be helpful on human rights has been mocked by growing repression.

The other signal American failure has been in the former Yugoslavia. Despite the promises of Dayton, the U.S. and its partners have allowed Croatia and the Serbian entity in Bosnia to harbor men indicted as war criminals. That failure threatens the first effort since Nuremberg to call the authors of a genocide to account.

"President Clinton would not hesitate to ask a big-city cop to risk his or her life to apprehend a murder suspect," the Human Rights Watch report said, "since that is the price to be paid for upholding the rule of law at home. But when it came to deploying law enforcement officials abroad — in this case IFOR — to arrest suspects in genocide and mass murder and uphold the most basic international law, he balked."

European governments failed an easier test of will in the Balkans. The Council of Europe admitted Croatia as a member last year even though President Franjo Tudjman had not carried out the Council's demand that he first cooperate in arresting war criminals, allow an opposition leader elected mayor of Zagreb to take his post and let Serbian refugees return.

Against those somber facts of the last year there are encouraging ones. South Africa is an important example. Its Truth and Reconciliation Commission has begun to expose the official murders and other horrors of the apartheid years.

But the particulars are less important than a general reality. For all the setbacks, growing awareness of the need to protect human rights has violators on the defensive. And public protest often works.

During the last year, for example, Americans became aware that some of the clothes they bought were made by children working under sorry conditions in Asia and Latin America. The outrage that resulted forced U.S. importing companies to change their sources of supply or make those sources follow decent labor practices.

Even a place as remote as Burma can feel pressure. At the end of this year the Disney Company will not have Mickey Mouse clothes made in Burma; its licensed supplier will stop manufacturing there for "strictly business reasons" — evidently meaning the pain of a boycott. Attention may now shift to Unocal, a U.S. corporation that has invested in a huge pipeline project in Burma.

But if we want to make gains for human rights, we cannot pay mere lip service to principle as the Dayton enforcers and Council of Europe have done. We have to be serious. If we are, a world more aware of what should be can slowly turn governments toward decency and humanity. □

Smut-Free Stores

By William J. Bennett
and C. DeLores Tucker

WASHINGTON
There is news worth celebrating on the popular-culture front. Wal-Mart, the nation's largest retailer, has refused to stock compact disks with lyrics and cover art that it finds objectionable. If the artists and the record companies want Wal-Mart to carry their albums, they can alter the product to eliminate the offensive material.

Wal-Mart has a lot of clout — it accounts for 52 million of the 615 million compact disks sold in the United States each year — and it is using that power to help clean up the music industry. For this the chain deserves great praise.

But Wal-Mart's stand has sent many in the artistic community into a tizzy. Some say that Wal-Mart is imposing a new form of censorship. But it is not forcing anyone to remove songs, change lyrics or alter artwork. It is simply saying that there are minimal standards a record company must meet if its compact disks are going to be sold at Wal-Mart.

Wal-Mart isn't censoring CD's.

In short, Wal-Mart is exercising quality control — which it does every day for every product. It is absurd to call this censorship. Such claims are akin to accusing a homeowner of censorship for keeping someone out of his house who intends to step all over the sofa and curse the in-laws. The issue cuts both ways: Gospel singers are not invited to perform at raunchy nightclubs, but the fact that they are not welcome does not mean they are being censored.

Many artists consider any change to their original work an assault on their artistic integrity. But they have a choice: Clean up your lyrics, or your product won't be sold at Wal-Mart. Some artists refuse, but they are the exception. Of course, there are those who have changed their work for financial reasons but who have the chutzpah to whine that "Wal-Mart made us do it!" This is not censorship; this is greed combined with self-righteousness.

Some have charged that Wal-Mart's policy will have a chilling effect on artists' creativity. Nina Crowley, executive director of the Massachusetts Music Industry Coalition, says that some young performers "are wondering if they are going to have to change

what they do if they want to make any money." Translation: Wal-Mart is creating market pressure to elevate the quality and standards of what is being sold to children. The response from many of us is: It's about time.

Another argument from the recording companies is that they already met their responsibilities when they agreed (reluctantly) to put "parental advisory" labels on recordings that use profanity or glorify violence. Warning labels are probably better than nothing, but not much better. An analogy: If a toxic-waste dump is polluting the environment, would nearby residents be mollified if the corporate polluters agreed merely to put up a sign saying, "Danger: Toxic Waste"? Of course not.

For years, concerned parents and politicians of both parties have asked the recording industry to stop selling music with lyrics that are so vile that newspapers refuse to print them. We have appealed to simple decency and their sense of corporate responsibility. But for the most part our appeals have fallen on deaf ears. Corporations like BMG, Sony, Time Warner and MCA continue to peddle filth for profit — so we will continue to exercise our First Amendment rights to criticize them for doing so.

The controversy over Wal-Mart is a perfect illustration of the intellectual confusion and moral obtuseness of the record companies. They still don't get it. □

William J. Bennett is a co-director of Empower America and a fellow at the Heritage Foundation. C. DeLores Tucker is chairman of the National Political Congress of Black Women.

The New York Times

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1996

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Witness Background

Witness is a project of the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights conceived by Peter Gabriel and funded by The Reebok Foundation. We want to take this opportunity to provide you with information on Witness, a program created to improve the documentation and communication of human rights conditions around the world.

Witness is designed to provide human rights groups worldwide with the tools of mass communication such as hand-held video cameras and fax machines.

Witness works with the people on the frontline -- local human rights activists who are demanding their rights and those of their fellow citizens. On the global front, they fight for change by showing the world their story. At home, they create change by educating people and communities about their rights and how to uphold them.

By providing local human rights activists with the powerful tools of modern technology, Witness enables them to reach people they could never reach before. And by giving access to tools of human rights advocacy -- video cameras and fax machines -- Witness provides images and information which make a difference.

For further information, please visit the [Witness website](#).

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1996 Press Kit

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Contact
Kate Burnham
Reebok International Ltd.
617-341-7298
kate.burnham@reebok.com

Colleen McCabe
SCA, Ltd.
212-691-6262
sca@panix.com

**1996 Reebok Human Rights Awards Honor Activists from the
U.S., Guatemala, Nigeria, Burma, and Canada**

***Reebok Web Site Will Call on Young People to Expand the Frontier
of Rights Activism***

STOUGHTON, MA (November 14, 1996) -- Four young activists who prove that age is no measure of moral leadership have been named recipients of the 1996 Reebok Human Rights Award. The honorees, who will be recognized at a December 11 award ceremony at The Castle at Park Plaza in Boston, are: a U.S. attorney who champions the rights of exploited workers; a Guatemalan massacre survivor seeking justice for his ravaged community; a Burmese prisoner of conscience; and a Nigerian activist who challenges the oppressive policies of his country's military government.

The event's keynote speaker, Craig Kielburger, a 13-year-old child-rights advocate from Canada, will be presented with the Reebok *Youth-in-Action* Award.

"The Reebok Human Rights Awards are one of the most significant and rewarding initiatives our company has undertaken," said Paul Fireman, chairman and CEO of Reebok International Ltd. "The activists we've honored over the years have taught us unforgettable lessons about the true nature of courage and humanity. Reebok is proud to support the work of such extraordinary young people, and we encourage others to follow their example in their own lives."

The 9th annual Reebok Human Rights Award ceremony will honor the following young leaders:

Julie Su, 27, U.S. As a staff attorney at the Asian



Reebok will also honor Canada's Craig Kielburger with its Youth-in-Action Award at the December 11 ceremony. Kielburger, 13, is the founder of Free the Children, a not-for-profit youth organization that campaigns against child labor. He established the group after reading an article about the life and death of 12-year-old activist Iqbal Masih, a former bonded laborer who became a voice for enslaved children around the world.

Masih, winner of Reebok's 1994 *Youth-in-Action Award*, was murdered April 16, 1995 in his native Pakistan. Determined to keep Masih's cause alive, Kielburger has lobbied for changes in public policies that affect children, addressed the U.S. Congress, International Labor Organization, World Council of Churches and numerous other groups, and raised thousands of dollars to aid exploited children.

Calling for Action on the World Wide Web

Aiming to channel the energy of young people into positive action, Reebok will use the Internet as a human rights education tool. The company's Web site will describe specific actions young people can take to help facilitate the courageous human rights work already in progress. Many suggested actions will come from Reebok's Award Recipients. "We're trying to send the message that everyone, kids included, can have an impact on human rights," Fireman said.

Students at the Broad Meadows Middle School in Quincy, Mass. proved just how effective young people can be. In 1995, they launched a grassroots campaign to build a school in memory of Pakistani child-rights activist Iqbal Masih, who spoke at the Broad Meadows school in 1994. Their campaign generated \$130,000 in donations and helped raise worldwide awareness of the child-labor problem. The money is being used to establish a school for 200 poor working children in the Punjab region of Pakistan, where Masih was born.

"Action letter" campaigns can also be extremely effective. David Moya, a 1990 Reebok Human Rights Award recipient who spent seven years in a Cuban jail, was finally freed after friends of the Reebok Human Rights Program and Amnesty International wrote letters to the Cuban government urging his release.

Established in 1988, the Reebok Human Rights Award recognizes young people who, early in their lives and against great odds, join the struggle for human rights. It is the only human rights award sponsored by a corporation and the only award that recognizes rights activists 30 years of age and younger. Award recipients receive \$25,000 from The Reebok Foundation for distribution to the human rights organization of their choice. Now in its 9th year, the Reebok Human Rights Award has honored 52 people from 26 countries since its inception.

Honorees are chosen by the Reebok Human Rights Award Board of Advisors. Members are:

President Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the United States
Paul Fireman, chairman and CEO, Reebok International Ltd
Peter Gabriel, musical artist
Rafer Johnson, Olympic decathlete and president of the California Special Olympics
C. Joseph Labont, chairman and CEO, Jenny Craig, Inc.
Kerry Kennedy Cuomo, founder, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights
Elaine Jones, director and counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund
Li Lu, 1989 Reebok Human Rights Award Recipient
Angel Martinez, president and CEO, The Rockport Company
Michael Posner, executive director, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights
Michael Stipe, musical artist

Rose Styron, poet and journalist
Leonard Zakim, executive director, Anti-Defamation
League/Northeast Region



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REEBOK CHARTER

REEBOK IS A GLOBAL SPORTS AND FITNESS COMPANY WITH A HERITAGE DATING BACK TO 1895. WE ARE A LEADER IN THE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AUTHENTIC ATHLETIC PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, AND WE INFLUENCE THE ATHLETIC LIFESTYLE TRENDS OF THE WORLD.

REEBOK IS A TRUE PARTNER WITH ITS CUSTOMERS AND IS RELENTLESSLY COMMITTED TO THEIR SUCCESS. BUILT ON A FOUNDATION OF TRUST, LISTENING AND INNOVATION, WE ARE OUR CUSTOMERS' MOST VALUED RESOURCE FOR QUALITY PRODUCTS AND INFORMATION AND THE LEADING AUTHORITY IN SPORTS AND FITNESS.

Our purpose is to ignite a passion for winning, to do the extraordinary, and to capture the consumer's heart and mind.

REEBOK HAS A FUN, ENERGETIC CULTURE DRIVEN BY THE VALUE WE PLACE ON PEOPLE, OUR GREATEST ASSET. WE EMBRACE DIVERSITY IN ITS FULLEST SENSE. WE ACT WITH INTEGRITY AND OPERATE THROUGH CONFIDENT, EMPOWERED TEAMS. WITH COURAGEOUS LEADERSHIP, WE STAY FOCUSED ON WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT TO OUR CUSTOMERS. WE HAVE A DEEP-FELT COMMITMENT TO OPERATE IN A SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE WAY AND WE STAND FOR HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WE ARE COMMITTED TO EXCELLENCE AND INNOVATION IN EVERYTHING WE DO. WE DEMONSTRATE OUR EXCELLENCE BY SETTING EXCEPTIONAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS WHICH WE THEN ACHIEVE THROUGH FOCUSED PERSEVERANCE AND VIGOROUS EXECUTION. INNOVATION AND MAGICAL IDEAS DRIVE OUR COMPANY TO CREATE POWERFUL BREAKTHROUGH PRODUCTS AND INSPIRATIONAL MARKETING AND ADVERTISING.

OUR PASSION FOR WINNING CREATES OUR POSSIBILITIES. WE HARNESS THE BOUNDLESS CREATIVE ENERGY OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL TO MAKE THE DIFFERENCES THAT COUNT - TO CAPTIVATE THE CONSUMER AND CREATE AN EXCEPTIONAL GLOBAL BRAND AND ORGANIZATION.

WE MAKE A DIFFERENCE TO OUR CUSTOMERS, TO OUR EMPLOYEES, TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS, TO OUR ATHLETES, AND TO THE WORLD IN WHICH WE LIVE.



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About The Reebok Human Rights Program

History of Reebok and Human Rights

Reebok's commitment to human rights began in 1986 when the company ceased doing business in South Africa in support of the movement to end apartheid. In 1988, the company joined with Amnesty International to sponsor the Human Rights Now! international concert tour. Following the tour, the Reebok Human Rights Award was created to honor young Human Rights activists around the world.

Reebok's Human Rights Production Standards

In 1992, Reebok became one of the first companies to initiate a formal, worldwide code of conduct for the factories which manufacture Reebok footwear. The Standards were developed by a Reebok task force with guidance from the United Nations, various human rights organizations, academia and Reebok employees.

What are Human Rights?

[Click here to learn more about Human Rights issues in the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights](#)

Letter from Peter Moore, Senior Vice President Global Soccer Division

After learning that as many as 20% of soccer ball stitchers in Pakistan may be children, Reebok was determined to build a soccer ball manufacturing factory in Pakistan where child labor could be eliminated. This letter from Peter Moore describes the new factory that will produce guaranteed child labor-free balls. Check out Reebok's latest [press release](#) concerning the "Guarantee Manufactured without child labor" label that will appear on all Reebok soccer balls.

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Reebok first became involved in the cause of human rights in 1988, when the company joined with Amnesty International in sponsoring the Human Rights Now! international concert tour. The tour, featuring artists such as Bruce Springsteen, Sting and Peter Gabriel, sought to raise awareness of human rights on the 40th anniversary of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.

As an outgrowth of the tour and in tribute to the many young activists Reebok met around the world, the Reebok Human Rights Award was created that same year. Nine years later, the Reebok Human Rights Award remains the only corporate human rights award exclusively for young people.

The Reebok Human Rights Award recognizes young people on the front lines of human rights work who, early in their lives and against great odds, have significantly improved the human rights conditions of people in their communities. Each year, four recipients are chosen by the Reebok Human Rights Board of Advisors from nominations from around the world. The recipients must all be 30 years of age or younger and cannot advocate violence.

To support their work, The Reebok Foundation distributes \$25,000 to a human rights organization designated by each recipient. Past Award recipients have put this money to work for projects such as: rebuilding Kurdish villages, fighting for Native American land rights, educating black South Africans, fighting for the rights of battered women, and establishing an information network for Chinese dissident students.

In 1992, The Reebok Foundation joined with the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and musician Peter Gabriel to create "Witness," a program to arm human rights groups with the tools of mass communication such as video cameras, fax machines and computers. Through "Witness," activists everywhere will be able to alert the world to the abuses they observe.

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Non-discrimination

Reebok will seek business partners that do not discriminate in hiring and employment practices on grounds of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, or political or other opinion.

Working Hours/Overtime

Reebok will seek business partners who do not require more than 60 hour work weeks on a regularly scheduled basis, except for appropriately compensated overtime in compliance with local laws, and we will favor business partners who use 48 hour work weeks as their maximum normal requirement.

Forced or Compulsory Labor

Reebok will not work with business partners that use forced or other compulsory labor, including labor that is required as a means of political coercion or as punishment for holding or for peacefully expressing political views, in the manufacture of its products. Reebok will not purchase materials that were produced by forced prison or other compulsory labor and will terminate business relationships with any sources found to utilize such labor.

Fair Wages

Reebok will seek business partners who share our commitment to the betterment of wage and benefit levels that address the basic needs of workers and their families so far as possible and appropriate in light of national practices and conditions. Reebok will not select business partners that pay less than the minimum wage required by local law or that pay less than prevailing local industry practices (whichever is higher).

Child Labor

Reebok will not work with business partners that use child labor. The term "child" generally refers to a person who is less than 14 years of age, or younger than the age for completing compulsory education if that age is higher than 14. In countries where the law defines "child" to include individuals who are older than 14, Reebok will apply that definition.

Freedom of Association

Reebok will seek business partners that share its commitment to the right of employees to establish and join organization of their own choosing. Reebok will seek to assure that no employee is penalized because of his or her non-violent exercise of this right. Reebok recognizes and respects the right of all employees to organize and bargain collectively.

Safe and Healthy Work Environment

Reebok will seek business partners that strive to assure employees a safe and healthy workplace and that do not expose workers to hazardous conditions.

Application of Standards

Reebok will apply the Reebok Human Rights Production Standards in our selection of business partners. Reebok will seek compliance with these standards by our contractors, subcontractors, suppliers and other business partners. To assure proper implementation of this policy, Reebok will seek business partners that allow Reebok full knowledge of the production facilities used and will undertake affirmative measures, such as on-site inspection of production facilities, to implement and monitor these standards. Reebok takes strong objection to the use of force to suppress any of these standards and will take any such actions into account when evaluating facility compliance with these standards.

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Letter from Peter Moore

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14 June 1996

Dear Friend

I am writing to announce that after months of research and planning, Reebok has put into place plans to buy quality Pakistani made soccer balls that we know with certainty will not be stitched by children. Before I describe this program to you, I want to provide you with the background that has led us to embark on this venture.

Reebok is a global athletic sports and fitness brand dedicated to bringing exciting, quality products to market. We are also a company that has long stood for human rights, and we are also committed to finding partners who will manufacture our products in a fair and just manner.

Our soccer business is critically important to us worldwide and, ever since we first learned that as many as 20% of soccer ball stitchers in Pakistan may be children, we have been reassessing this aspect of our business with the hope that we could find a way to operate that reflects our human rights commitment.

Working with colleagues at the Soccer Industry Council of America (SICA), Reebok helped establish the Task Force on Global Manufacturing Practices to organize research and develop recommendations for action. The SICA Task Force is a significant attempt by U.S. industry to address this human rights issue. The Task Force has called on the services of outside experts, including a noted human rights professional and professor of human rights and business ethics at Columbia University and a highly-regarded research organization based in Pakistan with experience working with UNICEF and other international organizations.

Through the Task Force we have been able to better understand possible options to explore -- and what to avoid -- when approaching this problem. For instance, we learned that child labor in Pakistan is a symptom of serious social and economic challenges -- rampant poverty, inadequate educational opportunities, and cultural attitudes concerning the responsibilities of family members, to name only three.

We also learned that no reputable individual or group in Pakistan wants U.S. companies to cease placing order for soccer balls. We learned that although the conditions for children were by no means as abusive as we had feared (researchers found no support for allegations of "bonded" or "slave" labor in soccer ball assembly and conditions were substantially better than in other industries in that region) the use of children violated internationally recognized labor standards and our own code of conduct, the Reebok Human Rights Production Standards.

Finally, we learned that industry alone cannot alleviate the conditions that give rise to child labor. Nevertheless, we feel we can, and in fact we must, do our part.

After soliciting a number of proposals from soccer ball manufacturers in Pakistan, Reebok has signed an agreement with Reed and Associates and Moltex Rubber Works to establish a new manufacturing facility. The agreement has three major components:

Moltex Sporting Goods, a soccer ball manufacturing company located in Sialkot, Pakistan has agreed to begin immediate construction on a new soccer ball facility that will be dedicated to the production of Reebok balls. All work on the balls will be performed on this factory site. All workers will be age 15 (the legal working age in Pakistan) or higher. Should the minimum age for workers in Pakistan be raised, the higher age will apply to factory workers.

Reebok is making a commitment to support educational and/or vocational training for children in the soccer ball manufacturing region of Pakistan. We are keenly aware of the impact the changes we contemplate will have on children currently stitching soccer balls. Experts agree that the antidote to child labor is education and as a result, The Reebok Foundation has been directed to research programs in Pakistan that can deliver these services and to contribute to them, thus providing these children with a more secure, hopeful future.

Reebok will undertake a random monitoring program to a/ ensure that children are not entering the factory workplace and that b/ soccer ball panels are not leaving the factory where they could be stitched by children. We are now involved in the process of determining what kind of monitoring would be most effective to achieve this end.

We are confident that this agreement will give us the framework to work with our Pakistani partners to commence initial production later this year and to achieve full production capacity by early 1997.

To those who wonder whether there are additional costs associated with in-factory stitchers the answer is: yes. We are making every effort, as are our factory partners, to keeping these costs to an absolute minimum so that Reebok can continue to provide soccer balls at the high quality and competitive cost that consumers have come to expect.

There is much to be done to implement this plan. We know it will not be easy and that there will be bumps along the road. Yet if we are to continue to remain in the soccer ball business we must find a better way of doing it. We believe the arrangement I have described lives up to these commitments. We will be working very hard in the months ahead to make them a full reality.

Sincerely,

Peter Moore
Senior Vice President, Global Soccer Division

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performing artists such as Peter Gabriel, Michael Stipe, Carly Simon and James Taylor.

The Reebok Human Rights Award Board of Advisors selected the Award recipients based on nomination criteria—candidates must be no more than 30 years of age, cannot advocate violence and must be working on an issue that directly relates to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

While the winners have not been publicly announced, I am very proud to share with you information about the selected awardees:

- Thida Ma, 29, a physician for the poor and a popular fiction writer, was arrested for pro-democracy activities and is now serving a 20-year sentence in solitary confinement at Insein, Burma's largest and most notorious political prison. Thida, who worked as a doctor at a Muslim free clinic that operated in a Buddhist monastery, is not receiving adequate medical attention in prison and is in fragile health.
- Julie Su, 27, served as the lead attorney who investigated and shut down an illegal sweatshop in El Monte, CA, that had imprisoned 72 illegal Thai immigrants for several years. Julie continues to work with the immigrants, helping them find jobs, secure proper medical care and learn English.
- Jesus Tecu Osorio, 25, founded the Committee of Widows and Orphans after surviving a massacre by the Guatemalan military that destroyed his town and murdered his family. Jesus later ignited a campaign which forced the government to exhume the mass gravesite so that families of the victims could properly bury their dead.
- Innocent Chukwuma, 30, is a leading activist in Nigeria's premier human rights association, the Civil Liberties Organization. He pioneered a program to expose torture and disappearances committed by government soldiers and security police. Recently, he led the Nigerian human rights community in a campaign to focus international attention on Nigeria's worsening human rights record.

At this year's ceremony we will give a special Youth in Action Award to a 13-year-old boy, Craig Kielburger, who has rallied thousands of children in a campaign against child labor, traveling all over the world to speak directly with children in dangerous and exploitive situations. We will also highlight the child-free soccer ball program we have undertaken in Pakistan.

Please accept this invitation to speak on the morning of December 11 and be our guest the evening before at a very special dinner. We will, of course, pay all your expenses related to your participation in the Award ceremony plus those of a guest.

The focus of the event is shining a bright international light on the awardees. This is not a day that celebrates commerce or requires endorsement. Your participation will help make this a truly inspirational event and give hope and courage to young people around the country and all over the world who wish to make a better life for themselves and those around them.

Please contact me or Paula Van Gelder, director of public affairs, at 617/341-7967, so we can answer any questions you might have concerning your participation in the ceremony.

Sincerely,



Paul Fireman
Chairman and CEO
Reebok International Ltd.

Enclosure

Rolling Stone

NEW YORK, NY
JANUARY 25, 1996
CIRC: 1,202,604



RAIDERS

They did more before the age of 25 than you'll do in a lifetime. Michael Stipe and Patti Smith were among those present at the Reebok Human Rights Awards in New York, honoring four young people for their extraordinary human-rights work. "The strength these people carry is really inspiring," said Stipe.

NOV 20 1996

FACES PLACES

HUMAN LEAGUE

"They showed some pretty graphic, pretty powerful videos during the presentation, and I thought, This is exactly how I wanted to start my day. This is important," said Gregory Hines (with Patti Smith, Richard Gere and Michael Stipe) at the Reebok Human Rights Awards at New York's Apollo Theater.



Client: REEBOK
 Date: 7 DEC 1995
 Publication: (PEOPLE P.42) Eastern Express
 Circulation: 40,000



Music power: Lou Reed, Laurie Anderson and Michael Stipe chat at the Annual Reebok Human Rights Awards in New York.

Rights fighters awarded

The Reebok Foundation has honoured four human rights activists from the United States, Rwanda, Mexico and Tibet for leadership roles in their countries.

The annual Human Rights Award recognises activists under 30 years old who have significantly improved the human rights conditions of people in their communities.

The recipients were:

Angela Brown, 30, from Georgia, for environmental work in the southern US.

Richard Nsanzabaganwa, 26, from Rwanda, working to bring justice for victims of the 1994 Rwandan massacres of half a million people.

Miguel Angel de los Cruz, 30, a Mexican lawyer based in Chiapas who represents indigenous people.

Phuntsok Nyidron, 27, a

Tibetan Buddhist nun jailed for 17 years after a demonstration against Chinese occupation of Tibet.

Nsanzabaganwa, a Rwandan national of Tutsi ethnic origin who survived the massacre, said he asked for nothing for himself, just that the world thought about his people.

"I can only say I have been saved by God. I survived not to live but to give life," he said.

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S HOMETOWN NEWSPAPER

DECEMBER 4, 1995

CIRC: 800,000

Incidentally

We think we're brave when we ask cab drivers to stop smoking. But hearing about some of the people that **Michael Stipe, Richard Gere, Gregory Hines, Goldie Hawn, Peter Gabriel** and **Susan Sarandon** will honor tomorrow morning at the Apollo is humbling.

Like the 27-year-old Tibetan Buddhist nun **Phuntsok Nyidron**, who's been tortured in jail with an electric baton for leading a peaceful demonstration.

For the "crime" of recording Tibetan independence songs on a tape recorder smuggled into her cell, eight years were added to her sentence for a total of 17. Needless to say, Nyidron's human rights award, given out by Reebok every year to young people on the front lines, will be given in absentia.

seventeen

NEW YORK, NY

MARCH 1996

CIRC: 1,850,00

freedom **fighter**

The first thing 14-year-old Amanda Loos noticed about Iqbal Masih, a 12-year-old Pakistani, was that his feet didn't touch the floor when he sat in her seventh-grade classroom chair. "His head barely came up to my shoulder," says the Broad Meadows middle-schooler, from Quincy, MA.

His size was a result of malnutrition; his parents had sold him into slavery at age 4 to pay for his brother's wedding. For 12 to 14 hours a day, six days a week, Iqbal tied knots in expensive carpets—sometimes while he was chained to a loom.

When he was 10, Iqbal fled the factory and joined an organization

that protests child labor in Pakistan, where 7.5 million kids under the age of 10 are enslaved.

In December of '94, Iqbal received a Reebok Human Rights Award in Massachusetts and shared his experiences with Amanda and her classmates. Four months later, Iqbal was shot dead while riding his bike outside his grandmother's house. Outraged and upset, the Broad Meadows students decided they

**Iqbal Masih, a
real action hero.**



would raise the money to build a school in Iqbal's memory in Pakistan.

They've raised \$59,000 so far. If you'd like to help, send \$12 (because Iqbal was 12 when he visited Broad Meadows, he was sold into slavery for the equivalent of \$12, and he was murdered

when he was 12) by April 16th to: **A School for Iqbal**, Hi-bernia Savings Bank, 731 Hancock Street, Quincy, MA 02170. And if you're interested in getting involved with **Amnesty International**, a human-rights advocacy group, call 800-266-3789.

—Marlien Rentmeester

Junior Scholastic

JANUARY 26, 1996

IQBAL REMEMBERED

Last April, students at Broad Meadow Middle School in Quincy, Massachusetts, set out to raise \$50,000. They wanted to build a school in Muridke, Pakistan, in honor of Iqbal Masih.

Iqbal was a child laborer who had helped to free other child laborers (see September 15, 1995, JS). He visited Broad Meadows in December 1994 and touched the students there deeply. His death the following April triggered their fund drive.

The Broad Meadows students met their \$50,000 goal—and won a Reebok Human Rights Award for their efforts. They are still working, and accepting contributions—to build another school.



Broad Meadows students Amy Papile (left) and Amanda Loos with actor Richard Gere after accepting the Reebok Award.

Courtesy Reebok

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY*
BOSTON, MA
FEBRUARY 1996
CIRC: 473,916

Child Labor in Pakistan

by JONATHAN SILVERS

The Death of Iqbal Masih

Frail as he was, Iqbal was a child of rare gifts, possessed of an intellectual maturity beyond his years and a precocious sense of justice. He applied these gifts to the anti-slavery movement, and achieved results that would be impressive for a Nobel laureate, let alone a schoolboy. By his twelfth birthday he had helped to liberate 3,000 children from bondage at textile and brick factories, tanneries, steelworks—industries at the heart of the Pakistani economy. He was subsequently honored by the International Labor Organization, in Sweden; by Reebok, which presented him with its prestigious Human Rights Youth in Action Award (for "his courage and ingenuity in righting a centuries-old wrong") in Boston in December of 1994; and by ABC News, which featured him as its Person of the Week. He used his unlikely celebrity status to remind consumers that "the world's two hundred million enslaved children are your responsibility." Subsequent to his travels millions of people in the United States and Europe searched their souls and decided that they could do without products of doubtful origin from Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh.

* Excerpt from article

USA \$1.25/CANADA \$1.50
JAN. 29, 1996



▲ REEBOK HUMAN RIGHTS AWARDS: Angela E. Brown (c), 1995 recipient of the Reebok Human Rights Award, is congratulated by Paul Fireman, (l) chairman and CEO, Reebok International Ltd., and Angel Martinez, president and CEO of the Rockport International, during ceremonies at the famed Apollo Theatre in New York City. Front line human rights activists from the U.S., Rwanda, Mexico and Tibet were honored for their leadership in fighting injustice and safeguarding fundamental rights. Ms. Brown, a student/youth organizer who attended the University of North Carolina at Wilmington and is dedicated to fighting for environmental justice, was among those honored during the award ceremony. The Reebok Human Rights Award is sponsored by Reebok International, Ltd., which is based in Stoughton, MA. Fireman and Martinez are members of the Advisory Board.

4 front-line activists receive Reebok's 1995 Human Rights Award

Front-line activists from the United States, Rwanda, Mexico and Tibet have been named recipients of the 1995 Reebok Human Rights Award for leadership in safeguarding human rights and fighting injustice. They will be recognized Dec. 5 during an award ceremony at Harlem's world-famous Apollo Theatre.

The Reebok Human Rights Award, now in its eighth year, acknowledges Angela Elizabeth Brown, 30, from Georgia, for her work as a student/youth organizer, and for her leadership in battling environmental injustice throughout the Southern region of the United States.

"I proudly join Reebok in celebrating the vision and tenacity of the recipients of this year's awards," said former president Jimmy Carter, a member of the Reebok Human Rights Board of Advisors. "These young leaders, who are willing to take great personal risks to create new possibilities for human justice, hold the key to a better future for people around the world."

"This year, we're very excited to be celebrating the eighth annual Reebok Human Rights Award and the achievements of these courageous human rights advocates at the Apollo Theatre in New York City," said Paul Fireman, chairman and CEO, Reebok International Ltd. "When it opened as a Black Theatre in 1934, the Apollo gave a voice and a livelihood to a broad range of artists and it spawned a rich musical heritage. It has been at the center of cultural life in Harlem, but its legacy reaches far beyond its famous marques. The Apollo has made an indelible contribution to America's cultural diversity."

In 1992, Brown founded the Youth Task Force of the Southern Organizing Committee, a network of youth organizations spanning 10 states and 85 universities. By organizing disenfranchised youth and communities of color to fight for environmental justice, Brown is empowering them to seek out and sustain a decent quality of life. Her efforts are a wake-up call to young people, urging them to acknowledge their own power to shape their surroundings and, ultimately, change their future.

Brown began mobilizing youth and calling them to join the struggle when she was just 13 years old. In 1983, she took up the torch for environmental justice when she helped protest the siting of a contaminated landfill near her home.

Her efforts gained momentum over the following decade, as she sought to address inequities in the distribution of toxic waste in the South. She is part of a growing grassroots movement that is effectively capturing the attention of the government.

A June 1995 report from the United States General Accounting Office acknowledged the urgency of environmental inequities: "The issue of environmental justice — the question of whether minorities and low-income people bear a disproportionate burden of exposure to toxic pollutants and any resulting health effects — has been the subject of growing concern over the past decade. The issue has become one of the top priorities of the Environmental Protection Agency."

The 1995 Reebok Human Rights Award will also recognize three other activists dedicated to furthering the cause of human rights around the globe.

To support the work of the recipients, The foundation will distribute \$25,000 to a human rights organization designated by each recipient.

Award recipients are chosen annually by the Reebok Human Rights Board of Advisors.

The Patriot Ledger

Wednesday

Dec. 6, 1995



Associated Press

Amy Papile, left, and Amanda Loos flank actor Richard Gere yesterday in New York after accepting a Reebok Human Rights Award.

World stage

Quincy pupils inspire many at ceremony

By Carol Gerwin
The Patriot Ledger

The crowd at Harlem's Apollo Theatre in New York heard from rock stars, actors and world-renowned activists by the time Amy Papile and Amanda Loos took the stage at yesterday's Reebok Human Rights Awards.

But it was the eighth-graders from Quincy's Broad Meadows Middle School who stirred them to tears and spurred them to action.

Invoking the memory of their hero, a slain 12-year-old human rights leader from Pakistan, the girls asked the audience to help them continue Iqbal Masih's crusade to end child slavery and build a school in his name. Hundreds of them later asked for information about the campaign and many gave money.

"We realize building one school will not end child bonded labor . . . but building this school builds hope," Amy told the 1,000 people at the ceremony. "Please pass on our word."

Ending with a special message to Iqbal, she added: "Dear friend, rest in peace. We haven't forgotten you."

Amy, 13, and Amanda, 14, accepted the 1995 Reebok Youth In Action Award on behalf of their school to wild cheers and a standing ovation. It's the same award Iqbal received in Boston a year ago, just after he visited Broad Meadows and told about his escape from forced labor in a carpet factory and his efforts to free other children.

Inspired, the students immediately took up his cause and wrote letters to Pakistani officials asking for the enactment of child labor laws. They were shocked and devastated a few months later to learn Iqbal had been shot to death while riding his bicycle.

Ever since, they have been campaigning to build the school in his native village and to raise awareness about the 7.5 million children still in forced labor in his homeland. With a site on the Internet, and support from Amnesty International, the students raised about \$29,000 from across the country.

Quincy students inspire audience

■ AWARD

Continued from Page 1

By April, they hope to have \$50,000 — enough for a five-room community school.

Yesterday, Amy and Amanda shared the spotlight with Peter Gabriel, Richard Gere, Ziggy Marley and other celebrities, plus the four adults to win Reebok awards — a Mexican human rights lawyer, an American environmental activist, a Rwandan investigator and a Tibetan Buddhist nun.

Many in the audience wept as the students described how tiny Iqbal, his growth stunted from years of malnourishment, inspired them to take up his cause.

"His visit made us realize how lucky we are to live in a country like America, to be free, to have an education and to have laws to protect us," Amanda said. "We have all Iqbal ever dreamed of."

Film star Susan Sarandon, who presented the crystal award, hugged the girls and praised the Broad Meadows students for channeling their anger into positive activism.

"They're a marvel of energy and commitment," Sarandon said. "It can be truly said of them they walk in Iqbal's footsteps."

Reebok has recognized outstanding activists each year since 1988. To many present yesterday, it was the youngest winners who best symbolize what the awards are all about — individuals, especially children, making a difference.

"Thank God, that's our future," master of ceremonies Angel Martinez of The Rockport Co. said as Amy and Amanda returned to their seats.

He told the crowd that Reebok will give Iqbal's prize money of \$10,000, which was earmarked for his education, plus another \$2,000, to the Broad Meadows campaign. Wiping tears from his eyes, he asked everyone to stand for a moment of silence in Iqbal's memory.

"Amy and Amanda were only up there for a few minutes and so many people now want to help," seventh-grader Mary Kane said in awe. "It shows you can do a lot in a few minutes."

Later, their language arts teacher, Ron Adams, who coordinates the school's human rights curriculum, learned that singers Peter Gabriel and Michael Stipe of R.E.M. will donate a high-speed modem to make their cyberspace communication faster and easier. Also, superstar Sting and his wife, Trudie Styler, plan to donate \$112 worth of stamps, Adams said.

Richard Gere, who posed for pictures with Amy and Amanda, told them that he, too, will send a check.

Although both got as many autographs as they could at yesterday's news conference, they said they weren't fazed by the presence of so many stars or the national media interest in their campaign. It's the work that's most important, they said.

"This is really going to boost us up in our project and make people realize everything's not hunky-dory," Amanda said. "There are problems that need to be fixed right away."

Donations can be sent to A School for Iqbal Masih Fund, c/o The Hibernia Savings Bank, Quincy High School Branch, 731 Hancock St., Quincy 02170.

After the ceremony, a crush of people responded to Amy's and Amanda's pleas and picked up fliers from tables 10 other Broad Meadows students set up in the Apollo lobby.

The Quincy crew collected an estimated \$800 and sold several dozen "School for Iqbal" T-shirts, as dozens thanked them for their efforts and encouraged them to keep up the good work.



Associated Press

Musicians Michael Stipe of R.E.M., second from left, and Peter Gabriel, right, join recipients of the Reebok Human Rights Award Monday outside the Apollo Theatre in New York City. The winners included, Miguel Angel de los Santa Cruz, a Mexican attorney who represents indigenous people, left, Richard Nsanzabaganwa of Rwanda who is gathering information on killings in his country, and Angela Elizabeth Brown of Atlanta who is a student and youth organizer for environmental issues.

THE PATRIOT LEDGER*
QUINCY, MA
OCTOBER 14, 1995
CIRC: 87,838

QUINCY -- The story of Broad Meadows Middle School students' campaign on behalf of slain **human rights** leader Iqbal Masih, 12, will be the subject of a Nickelodeon news special about children's rights at 8 p.m. Sunday.

The students met Iqbal last December when he was in Boston to receive a **Reebok Human Rights** Award.

Reebok Human Rights Award Honors Activists, Not Athletes

Issues Include Environmental Justice, Ethnic Violence, Judicial Equality, Freedom of Expression

9154
NEW YORK, NY — Front-line activists from the United States, Rwanda, Mexico and Tibet have been named recipients of the 1995 Reebok Human Rights Award for their leadership in safeguarding human rights and fighting injustice. They will be recognized at a December 5 award ceremony at Harlem's world-famous Apollo Theatre, a historic center of artistic expression.

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Ms. Brown began mobilizing youth and calling them to join the struggle when she was just 13 years of age. In 1983, she took up the torch for environmental justice, when she helped protest the siting of a contaminated landfill near her home.

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A June 1995 report from the United States General Accounting Office acknowledged the urgency of environmental inequities: "The issue of environmental justice—the question of whether minorities and low-income people bear a disproportionate burden of exposure to toxic pollutants and any resulting health effects—has been the subject of growing concern over the past decade. The issue has become one of the top priorities of the Environmental Protection Agency."

The 1995 Reebok Human Rights Award will also recognize three other activists dedicated to furthering the cause of human rights around the globe:

•Richard Nsanzabaganwa, 26, a Rwandan national of Tutsi ethnic origin, is bravely working to bring justice to victims of the 1994 genocide of half a million people, in a weakened country with a judicial system which has become nearly extinct. Approximately 47,000 prisoners nationwide have been detained on suspicion that they participated in the genocide, with approximately 100 prisoners dying each month due to disease and overcrowding. The civilian population is facing death, starvation and displacement. Mr. Nsanzabaganwa personally suffered abuses, and his family was massacred.

As the chief investigator of the Mission Permanente de Surveillance of the *Association Rwandaise des Droits de l'Homme* (ARDHO), Mr. Nsanzabaganwa travels the country gathering information and taking testimony from survivors in an effort to bring justice to these human rights atrocities.

One supporter said of Mr. Nsanzabaganwa: "What happened in Rwanda will remain a blemish on the face of humankind, but to bring attention to the selfless work of one of the individuals who continues to risk his life to resist the mass insanity of hatred in this country would be a small step in the right direction."

•Miguel Angel de los Santos Cruz, 30, a Mexican attorney based in Chiapas represents indigenous people who have suffered human rights abuses. His nonpartisan efforts to assure fair access to legal representation for all people—particularly individuals who cannot afford it and those cases brought against the state—have led him to consistently accept the most difficult, unpopular cases that few lawyers in Chiapas

ATLANTA INQUIRER
ATLANTA, GA
NOVEMBER 18, 1995
CIRC: 60,000

would chose to take on.

As the staff attorney for CONPAZ, a new human rights organization created in the wake of the 1994 Chiapas uprising, Mr. de los Santos Cruz defends poor, indigenous Mexicans accused by the government of membership in the rebel Zapatista army. At the height of the conflict, he participated in peaceful demonstrations that created a "belt of peace" between the two armies. In his selfless service as a champion of the people, he has been harassed, threatened and detained.

•Ven. Phuntsok Nyidron, 27, a Tibetan Buddhist nun who courageously asserted her right to free speech in protesting the Chinese occupation of Tibet is serving a 17-year prison sentence. The Chinese government initially arrested her for leading a peaceful demonstration in 1989. According to the testimony received from a released Tibetan nun, she and fellow demonstrators were beaten with iron rods and tortured with electric batons while in prison. For the "crime" of recording Tibetan independence songs on a tape recorder smuggled into her prison cell, she was sentenced to an additional eight years in prison. Ven. Phuntsok Nyidron's cumulative sentence is 17 years, the longest of any female political prisoner in Tibet. She is a symbol of freedom of expression, an extraordinary woman who continues to nonviolently advance the cause of human rights at the cost of her own personal freedom and safety. One of her supporter's said: "It is a rare and remarkable human being who would dare to raise her voice in a song of freedom once more after already having suffered imprisonment and torture...[she] has declared that victims of oppressive governments will not submit in silence."

Established in 1988, the Reebok Human Rights Awards recognizes young people on the front lines of human rights work, who — early in their lives and against great odds — have had a significant impact in their communities. It is the only corporately-supported human rights award to acknowledge young rights activists for their outstanding contribution and personal sacrifice. Candidates must be no more than 30 years of age and cannot advocate for violence.

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The A+ Club

The Reebok Human Rights Awards

By Jonsi Smith
Youth Editor

Young adults who early in their lives — against great odds and despite personal dangers — have had a significant impact in their communities and countries will be honored Dec. 5 during The Reebok Human Rights Award ceremony at the Apollo Theatre in Harlem.

Ziggy Marley will perform during the show.

The awards recognize young people of all countries who are working to help change the world.

This year's honorees are:

- Angela Elizabeth Brown, a 30-year-old African American woman from Georgia. She is being honored for her work as a student/youth organizer and for fighting against environmental injustice throughout the South.

- Miguel Angel de los Santos Cruz, 30, a Mexican attorney from Chiapas whose clients are indigenous people who have suffered human

rights abuses. He has been harassed, threatened and jailed.

- Richard Nsanzabaganwa, 26, a Tutsi Rwandan national, is working to bring justice to victims of the 1994 genocide of half a million people.

- Ven. Phuntsok Nyidron, 27, a Tibetan Buddhist nun who used her right to free speech by protesting the Chinese occupation of Tibet. She is serving a 17-year prison sentence. The Chinese government first arrested her for leading a peaceful demonstration in 1989.

Besides Ziggy Marley, other celebrities who will appear include Gregory Hines, Frank Thomas, Venus Williams, Peter Gabriel and Michael Stipes.

Next week: A book review of *Herstories: African American Folktales, Fairy Tales and True Tales* by Virginia Hamilton.



ZIGGY MARLEY

AFRO TIMES
BROOKLYN, NY
NOVEMBER 18, 1995
CIRC: 55,502

American human rights activists and youths receive 1995 Reebok Human Rights Award

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Ms. Brown began mobilizing youth and calling them to join the struggle when she was just 13 years of age. In 1983, she took up the torch for environmental justice, when she helped protest the siting of a contaminated landfill near her home.

Her efforts gained momentum over the next decade, as she sought to address inequities in the distribution of toxic waste in the South. She is part of a growing grassroots movement that is effectively capturing the attention of the government. A June 1995 report from the United States General Accounting Office acknowledged the urgency of environmental inequities: "The issue of environmental justice — the question of whether minorities and low-income people bear a disproportionate burden of exposure to toxic pollutants and any resulting health effects — has been the subject of growing concern over the past decade. The issue has become one of the top priorities of the Environmental Protection Agency."

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As the staff attorney for CONPAZ, a new human rights organization created in the wake of the 1994 Chiapas uprising, Mr. de los Santos Cruz defends poor, indigenous Mexicans accused by the government of membership in the rebel Zapatista army. At the height of the conflict, he participated in peaceful demonstrations that created a "belt of peace" between the two armies. In his selfless service as a champion of the people, he has been harassed, threatened and detained.

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THE NEW YORK VOICE
NEW YORK, NY
NOVEMBER 21, 1995
CIRC: 90,000

According to the testimony received from a released Tibetan nun, she and fellow demonstrators were beaten with iron rods and tortured with electric batons while in prison. For the "crime" of recording Tibetan independence songs on a tape recorder smuggled into her prison cell, she was sentenced to an additional eight years in prison. Ven. Phuntsok Nyidron's cumulative sentence is seventeen years, the longest of any female political prisoner in Tibet. She is a symbol of freedom of expression, an extraordinary woman who continues to nonviolently advance the cause of human rights at the cost of her own personal freedom and safety.

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- **President Jimmy Carter**, 39th president of the United States
- **Paul Fireman**, Chairman & CEO, Reebok International Ltd.

- **Peter Gabriel**, Musical Artist
- **Rafer Johnson**, Olympic Champion and President of the California Special Olympics
- **C. Joseph LaBonte**, Chairman and CEO, Jenny Craig
- **Kerry Kennedy Cuomo**, Robert P. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights
- **Elaine Jones**, Director-Counsel, NAACP Legal Defense Fund
- **Li Lu**, 1989 Reebok Human Rights Award Recipient
- **Angel Martinez**, President & CEO, The Rockport Co.
- **Michael Posner**, Executive Director of the Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights
- **Michael Stipe**, Musical Artist
- **Rose Styron**, Poet and Journalist
- **Leonard Zakim**, Executive Director of the Northeast Region, Anti-Defamation League

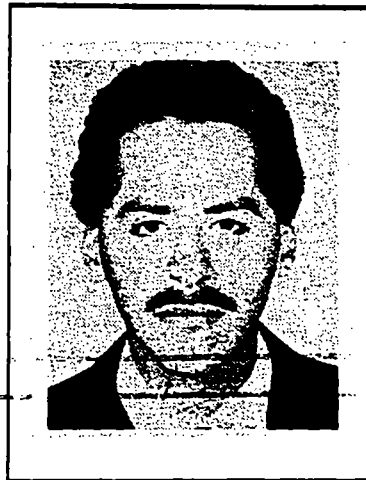
In addition to the Human Rights Award, Reebok supports "Witness," a program that supplies human rights groups with video cameras, fax machines and other tools of mass communications to help them fight injustice. The Witness program was created in 1992 through a unique partnership between musical artist Peter Gabriel, the Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights and The Reebok Foundation.

THE ORLANDO TIMES
ORLANDO, FL
NOVEMBER 23, 1995
CIRC: 11,000

HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST AND YOUTH ORGANIZER TO RECEIVE 1995 REEBOK HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD



Angela Brown



Miguel Angel de los Santos Cruz

Activists from Rwanda, Mexico and Tibet Also to be Honored; Issues Include Environmental Justice, Ethnic Violence, Judicial Equality, Freedom of Expression

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Established in 1988, the Reebok Human Rights Awards recognizes young people on the front lines of

human rights work, who - early in their lives and against great odds - have had a significant impact on their communities. It is the only corporately-supported, human rights award to acknowledge young rights activists for their outstanding contribution and personal sacrifice. Candidates must be no more than 30 years of age and cannot advocate for violence.

To support the work of the recipients, The Reebok Foundation will distribute \$25,000 to a human rights organization designated by each recipient.

Award recipients are chosen annually by the Reebok Human Rights Board of Advisors, which includes:

- President Jimmy Carter, 39th president of the United States.
- Paul Fireman, Chairman & CEO, Reebok International Ltd.
- Peter Gabriel, Musical Artist
- Rafer Johnson, Olympic Champion and President of the California Special Olympics
- C. Joseph LaBonte, Chairman and CEO, Jenny Craig
- Kerry Kennedy Cuomo, Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center for Human Rights
- Elanie Jones, Director-Counsel, NAACP Legal Defense Fund
- Li Lu, 1989 Reebok Human Rights Award Recipient
- Angel Martinez, President & CEO, The Rockport Co.
- Michael Posner, Executive Director of the Lawyer's Committee for Human rights
- Michael Stipe, Musical Artist
- Rose Styron, Poet and Journalist and
- Leonard Zakim, Executive Director of the Northeast Region, Anti-Defamation League.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE
HOUSTON, TX
DECEMBER 6, 1995
CIRC: 416,004



Associated Press

Human rights awards

Amy Papile, left, and Amanda Loos flank actor Richard Gere Tuesday in New York where the girls accepted the Reebok Human Rights Award for their classmates in Quincy, Mass., who are raising money to build a school in Pakistan. The students at the Broad Meadows Middle School have raised \$27,000 for the school.

STAR-TRIBUNE*
MINNEAPOLIS, MN
DECEMBER 6, 1995
CIRC: 404,757

Associated Press

Carrying on a **human rights** dream
Amy Papile, left, and Amanda Loos flank actor Richard Gere in New York, where the girls accepted the **Reebok Human Rights** Award for their classmates in Quincy, Mass., who are raising money to build a school in Pakistan. They are carrying on the work of child labor activist Iqbal Masih, who received the award in 1994. Children nationwide are asked to give \$12, the amount for which Iqbal was sold into slavery, and his age when he died.

ART: PHOTO

THE ARIZONA REPUBLIC*
PHOENIX, AZ
DECEMBER 6, 1995
CIRC: 397,118

HEADLINE: REEBOK HONOR

GRAPHIC: Color photo by Ed Bailey/Associated Press; For Amy Papile (left) and Amanda Loos of Broad Meadow Middle School in Quincy, Mass., the assignment is simple: Accept a Reebok Human Rights Award on their school's behalf and meet Richard Gere. The hard part was raising \$27,000 to build a school in Pakistan. The students did that after child-labor foe Iqbal Masih, a past winner, visited their school.

* Lexis/Nexis search print out

SAN JOSE MERCURY NEWS
SAN JOSE, CA
DECEMBER 6, 1995
CIRC: 284,206



ASSOCIATED PRESS

The actor and the humanitarians

Amy Papile, left, and Amanda Loos pose with Richard Gere on Tuesday in New York, where the girls accepted the Reebok Human Rights Award for their classmates in Quincy, Mass., who are raising money to build a schoolhouse in Pakistan in honor of Iqbal Masih, who once visited their school. Using the Internet, students are urging schoolchildren to contribute \$12 each. That is the amount for which Iqbal was sold into slavery, and the age at which he died.

NEWS TRIBUNE
TACOMA, WA
DECEMBER 5, 1995
CIRC: 120,000



Feature Photo Service

Apollo 3: Singers Michael Stipe, second from left, and Peter Gabriel, right, join 1995 Reebok Human Rights Award winners at New York's Apollo Theatre, where Miguel Angel de los Santos Cruz of Mexico, left, Richard Nsanzabaganwa of Rwanda and Angela Brown of Atlanta will be honored today for their human-rights work.

Apollo Theatre hosted Reebok's world champions

By J. ZAMGBA BROWNE

Harlem's famed Apollo Theatre rolled out the royal carpet Tuesday morning for four champions who have shown remarkable leadership in fighting injustice and safeguarding fundamental rights in the United States, Rwanda, Mexico and Tibet.

They were presented with the 1995 Reebok Human Rights awards before an enthusiastic audience following the showing of highly emotional film clippings, highlighting their work and repressive conditions in their respective homelands.

The recipients were Angela E. Brown, a Georgia student youth organizer who has taken the lead to battle environmental injustice throughout the Southern region of the U.S., Richard Nsanzabaganwa from Rwanda, who is bravely working to bring justice to victims of last year's genocide of tens of thousands in his country.

Also Miguel Angel de los Santos Cruz, a Mexican attorney based in Chiapas who represents scores of indigenous people who have suffered human rights abuses, committing himself to assuring fair access to legal representation for all people.

Ven. Phuntsok Nyidron, a 27-year-old Tibetan Buddhist nun who is serving a 17-year prison term for asserting her right to free speech through peaceful demonstration and later, from prison, recording freedom songs on a contraband tape recorder.

Reebok also gave special recognition to students from the Broad Meadows Middle School in Quincy, Ma. These students created a campaign to end child labor abuses worldwide and to raise money for a school in Pakistan, in honor of slain child rights activist Iqbal Masih.

Receiving the Youth in Ac-

tion Award, students from the Broad Meadows Middle School told the audience they raised \$27,000 to build a school in Pakistan in memory of Iqbal Masih.

Reebok announced it would chip in \$12,000 for the project.

Masih had visited the middle school last year when he was in the U.S. to accept the 1994 Reebok Youth in Action Award. In an effort to carry on his work, the students launched a

campaign via the Internet asking school children across America to each contribute \$12, the amount for which Masih was sold into slavery and his age when he died.

Each recipient during the Apollo ceremony provided chilling details about their experience in confronting the problem of human rights abuse in their respective country. At times their revelation brought tears to many in the audience.

Paul Fireman, chairman of Reebok International told the nearly 400 guests that at a time when human rights abuses around the world breed cynicism, the four honorees are an inspiration and a source of renewed energy.

"They hold the key to a better future for people around the world," he added. The awards ceremony was attended by a group of noted performing artists and athletes known for their commitment to human rights, including Richard Gere, Susan Sarandon, Peter Gabriel, Michael Stipe, Ziggy Marley, Gregory Hines, Frank Thomas and Venus Williams. Four of the Marley siblings performed for the occasion.

Also in attendance were Cong. Charles Rangel, former Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton, and a host of elected officials and community leaders.



RICHARD
NSANZABAGANWA



ANGELA
BROWN

Activistas Ganadores del Premio Reebok de Derechos Humanos

NUEVA YORK, NY — Activistas de derechos humanos de primera línea de Estados Unidos, Ruanda, México y Tíbet recibieron recientemente los Premios Reebok de Derechos Humanos 1995 en el Teatro Apollo de Harlem, por su liderazgo en la lucha en contra de la injusticia y la protección de los derechos fundamentales.

También se hizo un reconocimiento especial a los estudiantes del Broad Meadows Middle School de Quincy, MA. Estos estudiantes crearon una campaña mundial para terminar con los abusos laborales de los niños y para recaudar fondos para un colegio en Pakistán, en honor al desaparecido activista de los derechos de los niños Iqbal Masih.

Los Premios Reebok de Derechos Humanos, que cumplen su octavo año, fueron entregados a cuatro ganadores dedicados a reforzar la causa de los derechos humanos en todo el mundo:

- Angela Elizabeth Brown, natural de Georgia, de 30 años, estudiante/organizadora juvenil y líder en la batalla por

la justicia medioambiental en toda la región sur de Estados Unidos.

- Richard Nsanzabaganwa, natural de Ruanda, de 26 años, quien ha trabajado valientemente para que se haga justicia a las víctimas del genocidio de 1994 de medio millón de personas, reuniendo información y tomando testimonio de los supervivientes.

- Miguel Ángel de los Santos Cruz, de 30 años, abogado mexicano residente en Chiapas que representa a los indígenas que han sufrido abusos de derechos humanos, comprometiendo para asegurar el acceso justo a la representación legal para todo el mundo.

- Ven Phuntsok Nyidron, de 27 años, monja tibetana budista que está cumpliendo una condena de prisión de 17 años por reclamar su derecho de libertad de expresión a través de manifestaciones pacíficas, y posteriormente, desde la prisión, grabando canciones de libertad en una grabadora de contrabando.

Los estudiantes de Broad Meadows Middle School que recibieron el Premio Jóvenes

en Acción, anunciaron que habían recaudado \$27,000 para construir un colegio en Pakistán. El defensor de los derechos de los niños Iqbal Masih visitó el colegio el año pasado antes de recibir el Premio Jóvenes en Acción de Reebok de 1994. En un esfuerzo por llevar a cabo su trabajo, los estudiantes lanzaron una campaña a través del Internet solicitando a los niños de toda América una contribución de \$12 cada uno, la cantidad por la cual Iqbal fue vendido como esclavo y su edad cuando murió. La Fundación Reebok también contribuirá con \$12,000 al proyecto "Una escuela para Iqbal".

"En un momento en el que los abusos de los derechos humanos en todo el mundo engendran cinismo y desesperación, estos jóvenes líderes son una inspiración y una fuente de energía renovada", dijo Paul Fireman, presidente y principal ejecutivo de Reebok International Ltd. "Ellos tienen la llave de un futuro mejor para la gente de todo el mundo".



Miguel Ángel de los Santos Cruz

LA VOZ DE CHICAGO
CHICAGO, IL
JANUARY 5, 1996
CIRC: 20,833

ATLANTA VOICE
ATLANTA, GA
JANUARY 6, 1996
CIRC: 133,000



Environmental Activist Receives Reebok Human Rights Award — New York, NY — During the eighth annual Reebok Human Rights Award Ceremony, held recently at Harlem's world famous Apollo Theater, Angela Elizabeth Brown from Georgia, received The Reebok Human Rights Award for her work battling environmental injustice throughout the Southern region of the United States. The student/youth organizer, one of four front-line human rights activists honored, is pictured here proudly raising her fist in the air, in a show of solidarity with all of the oppressed people throughout the world.

Established in 1988, the Reebok Human Rights Award recognizes young people on the front lines of human rights work who, early in their lives and against great odds, have had a significant impact in their communities. The Foundation distributes \$25,000 to a human rights organization designated by each recipient of the Reebok Human Rights Award.



REEBOK VALUES

True To Our Beliefs

Since our first Human Rights Awards were presented in 1988, Reebok's commitment to human rights has grown to become a hallmark of our corporate culture. We strive to make our business goals inseparable from what we stand for as human beings.

The
Reebok
Human Rights
Symbol



Reebok has a human rights department, a rare acknowledgement in the corporate world of the importance of such values. The Reebok Human Rights Production Standards, a formal code of conduct, assists us in ensuring that the factories we use have humane workplace conditions. Our system of education, training and factory audits helps us uphold these Production Standards. And our annual Human Rights Awards, by supporting the work of extraordinary and brave young people, bring worldwide attention to human rights abuses.

Capitalism and moral responsibility tend to be strangers. At Reebok, we believe a powerful global company must marshal its resources not only to grow and prosper, but to help make sure that certain basic human rights are upheld. Our shareholders, our employees, our customers and the world at large increasingly agree.

Venus Williams, U.S. tennis star (second from left), helped present the 1995 Human Rights Awards at the Apollo Theatre in Harlem. Recipients were (from left) Miguel Angel de los Santos Cruz, 30, Mexico; Angela Elizabeth Brown, 30, U.S.; Richard Nsanzabaganwa, 26, Rwanda and imprisoned Tibetan nun, Phuntsok Nyidron, 27.





Carrying On After Iqbal Masih

Iqbal Masih, 12-year-old former child laborer from Pakistan, was honored with a 1994 Reebok Youth-in-Action Award. Murdered in April 1995, his courage touched schoolchildren in dozens of countries and fed a growing movement to eliminate child servitude.

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