

# UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Archive: Harry Belafonte

Video B-Roll (October 2003)  
Total Running Time: 1:24:00

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## INTRODUCTION

To mark the 50th anniversary of UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors in 2004, UNICEF's Broadcast Unit has researched its film and video archives for original footage of Goodwill Ambassadors visiting UNICEF programmes all over the world. The highlights of this footage have been edited into video B-rolls which are intended to be used by broadcasters to make TV programmes highlighting UNICEF's work. For more information please e mail [broadcast@unicef.org](mailto:broadcast@unicef.org)

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UNICEF appointed **Harry Belafonte** to Goodwill Ambassador on March 4, 1987. Harry Belafonte's first UNICEF mission immediately followed his appointment as a Goodwill Ambassador. Belafonte has been involved in numerous special concerts and broadcasts to raise funds for UNICEF and promote its programmes. Along with more than 20 other artists, he helped raise money in the largest concert ever held in sub-Saharan Africa. He has taken every opportunity to support the work of UNICEF national committees and advocate for children's rights, engaging in tireless media campaigns to raise awareness. His efforts with the United States Congress to influence policies that benefit children have been important to UNICEF and to the cause of children everywhere.

## 1. **Harry Belafonte on television program "A World of Love" (1970)**

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"A World of Love" was a CBS television special. It featured Julie Andrews, Harry Belafonte, Richard Burton, Audrey Hepburn, Florence Henderson, Barbara Streisand, Paul Sand's Story Theatre, and was hosted by Bill Cosby and Shirley McClain. It was filmed at the United Nations in conjunction with UNICEF. Harry sang songs and spoke about UNICEF.

<b>TIMECODE</b>	<b>SHOTLIST</b>
01 00 14	<i>A World of Love</i> introduction
01 00 50	Harry sings a Christmas song for children
01 02 33	Harry Belafonte makes a statement about UNICEF: "The main work lies in projects in the fields of health, disease control, nutrition, education, and vocational training. For instance, since UNICEF began, over 283 million children have been vaccinated against tuberculosis."

## 2. **Harry Belafonte visits Gambia and Senegal (March 1987)**

In 1987, Harry traveled to Senegal to participate in the International Symposium of Artists and Intellectuals for African Children, for which he served as chairman. He was accompanied by James Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF, and Goodwill Ambassador Liv Ullmann. He met President Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

He also traveled to Gambia to visit various projects and meet with the President Dawda Kairaba Jawara. He visited a health centre and a garden project. He spent time in a classroom, where he talked to the students about his travels and his commitment to helping countries in Africa.

In Senegal, he visited more health centres and watched the process of palm oil production. He participated in a village celebration and also attended the launch of a major immunization campaign with Grant.

<b>TIMECODE</b>	<b>SHOTLIST</b>
01 02 50	James Grant (UNICEF Executive Director) and Harry Belafonte shake President Abdou Diouf's hand
01 03 21	Harry and his wife Julie meet Dawda Kairaba Jawara, the Gambian President
01 03 36	Harry holds baby girl
01 03 54	Sign: "The Race Against Time – Be A Winner: Don't be Late, Vaccinate your children"
01 04 08	Harry walks with crowd to garden, waters plants

01 04 39	Harry walks into school, talks to class: “My name is Harry Belafonte. I am with UNICEF and I am from the United States. And I am an artist in the city. We have come here to see how the UNICEF program is doing. How we can help Gambia and how Gambia can help us understand how we can best use ourselves to help solve some of the problems that the people of Gambia are facing. We’ve been to Senegal, here in Gambia, and in the future, we’ll be going to many other countries in Africa to see how we can help Africans help themselves.”
01 05 53	Harry talks to children in window and door
01 06 24	Harry vaccinates baby with fellow UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador Liv Ullmann
01 06 58	Picks up baby
01 07 03	Harry watches man spinning grinder, palm oil production
01 07 40	UNICEF car arrives, Harry and Julie join crowd clapping
01 08 04	Dancing, music, and singing
01 08 15	CU Harry with baby on lap
01 08 38	Procession of kids with UNICEF flags (stadium)
01 08 47	Harry and James Grant on stage in stadium, James Grant speaks about day of immunization: “This is a great day. To morrow will be a great week. When Senegal immunizes all its children, it will be the first country in Africa to do so.”
01 09 22	Musicians
01 09 34	Harry in UNICEF sweatshirt
01 09 55	Harry dancing in crowd

### 3. Harry Belafonte Speaks on Art and Politics (1987) 9:24

During the 1980’s, UNICEF had an hour long program called “The UNICEF Hour,” broadcast on the Discovery Channel. Hosted by celebrities, the show featured UNICEF produced films and videos.

<b>TIMECODE</b>	<b>SHOTLIST</b>
01 10 20	This is Harry Belafonte. The world’s most precious resource is our children. I’m proud to be a Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF. I hope you’ll watch a very special television program every month on the Discovery Channel. Please support UNICEF and watch “The UNICEF Hour.” You’ll share in the lives of children and families around the world. Let’s not waste our most precious resource.

While on a trip to Holland, Harry was interviewed by Rolph Pagano for V.O.O. Nieuwslyn. He talked about art and politics.

<b>TIMECODE</b>	<b>SHOTLIST</b>
01 10 51	“I’m disturbed by anybody who tries to put art in a category. Why shouldn’t art be political? Why shouldn’t art be religious? In fact, traditionally, that’s what it has always been. Why should I now sit here and say I should have no social point of view. I should have no political point of view. Nor should I use my art to do that. People who feel we have no right to do that then should say there should be no Shakespeare. There should be no Dostoevsky. There should be no Tolstoy. There should be no Mark Twain. There should be no Van Gogh. There should be no Beethoven. All of these artists had a social and political point of view and they expressed it in their own way.

	I believe people who suggest we should have no politics in our art are people who are up to a lot of mischief. They'd rather see to it that we do not use our power as artists to help interpret history or help influence people towards some higher cause or some higher good. I refuse to be contained. I refuse to be muscled. I refuse to be oppressed in the expression of my opinion. Every work of art that has ever meant anything to me has come from artists who have always expressed a social, humane and political point of view."
01 12 04	"If I have been given the gift of art, if I have been given a position of privilege in which to communicate to people, what should I communicate to them about? If I can shed light on some problem in the world that will help that problem in the world by helping change minds that are indifferent or have misunderstood what the problem is, that is the best use of myself. That is the best use of art. When I go to a movie and I see <i>Julia</i> or I see <i>Missing</i> or I see <i>Killing Fields</i> or I see <i>Platoon</i> , I'm being encouraged, my children are being encouraged, to not be so ready to become a Rambo mentality. To run off and believe there is great glory in killing the fellow human being. Those are all very, very important things that artists and art can do. I think we have a responsibility to use ourselves in that way.
01 13 00	"No, I will continue to tour. Obviously, doing the UNICEF work - going to places like Angola, which I believe is very pivotal to much that's going on in Africa today because of its link to the Southern African problem. We are supporting, the United States is supporting one side, the Soviets are supporting another side. South Africa is having its own playground; there are children dying of starvation and the inability of the country to dealing with its solutions because of these interventions. I believe that all of these things which capture my interests are going to make it less and less possible for me to have the time to sing. But I will never give up singing. I will use this period, learn from my experiences. Go to my friends who write and I will help them write songs that will interpret what I've experienced here. Bring a new song; bring a new story; bring a new play; bring a new movie. And hopefully in this journey I will find wonderful young African artists whom I can ask to share the platform with me to explain to the people of the world what Africa is all about."

Harry Belafonte believes strongly in using art to address political issues and raise awareness. In 1987, he hosted a UNICEF program called "Artist for Africa," about the problems of Africa that needed to be addressed. His quote at the end of the piece sums up the film.

<b>TIMECODE</b>	<b>SHOTLIST</b>
01 14 09	"I believe that art is perhaps the most powerful weapon in the world. The power of art has, historically, constantly evidenced itself as having the power and ability to change history, to change societies. I believe artists, from Africa or anywhere in the world, who have been endowed with that power, have the obligation and the responsibility to use their art in the service of the needs of humankind - to interpret history, to interpret social conditions, to interpret human need."

#### **4. Harry Belafonte visits Rwanda (September 10 – 15, 1994)**

In September 1994, Harry and his wife Julie Belafonte traveled to Rwanda, making stops at refugee camps in Zaire and the UNICEF staff offices in Kenya. The trip followed a major genocide where over half a million people were killed. 2.5 million refugees were living in Burundi, Zaire, and Tanzania. Millions of children had been abandoned.

Harry was met at the airport in Kigali by UNICEF Representative Nigel Fisher and US Ambassador David Rawson. He traveled to Rwamagana to visit a Centre for unaccompanied children. He was welcomed by singing kids and took a tour of the facility. He then visited a hospital run by Terre des Hommes, where he asked the doctors about the backgrounds of the patients. While standing near a woman with a bandaged arm, he asked, “Does she have a family? Does she have children?” The doctor explained she had been found hiding in the bush for more than a month.

Next, Harry traveled to Goma, Zaire, where he met Christian Clark, UNICEF Communication Officer. At the Kibumba refugee area, he held a baby girl and explains her situation. With Christian, he helped with the transfer of unaccompanied children. Christian explained the situation of children in Rwanda – that often they are found in horrible conditions, among garbage, in the woods, on the side of the road, and that he often drives around picking up children and bringing them to refugee areas. Harry and Christian lifted the children into the truck. While driving, Harry gave out biscuits and prepared oral rehydration solution. The children are delivered to Ndosho and other child care centres. Once in the camp, the children were registered so that, if possible, they can be reunited with their parents. The children gathered in groups and sang, and Harry joined them.

A hospital, run by Israeli doctors, had been set up in Zaire to assist the refugees. Harry visited the hospital and talked to the doctor. The doctor explained the situation of the patient Rashid, a young boy who had the skin from his head removed. Harry encountered other patients. He spoke about how efficient and sophisticated the hospital was and how they really understand the situations of their patients.

Back in Kigali, Rwanda, Harry met with President Pasteur Bizimungu about the situation in Rwanda and the international community’s reaction to it.

Harry visited a centre for traumatized children in rural Rwanda. As in other camps, the children sang for Harry. He discussed the situation of abandoned children with one of the representatives.

Finally, Harry flew to Nairobi, Kenya, where he visited the UNICEF office and talked with the staff. He explained his long commitment to human rights.

<b>TIMECODE</b>	<b>SHOTLIST</b>
01 14 57	Harry gets off plane, greeted by UNICEF rep representative Nigel Fisher
01 15 22	Kids sing welcome, present flowers
01 16 36	Harry speaks to journalist: “Well, my first impression is that there’s no question in my mind that there is a significant attempt at recovery and rehabilitation. And they’re getting on with the business of healing this country. I’m very impressed with what I’ve seen with the new leadership. I don’t profess to know all that there is to know. But what I have seen I’ve been very impressed with. I’m certainly quite impressed with what I’ve seen UNICEF achieve here. And other NGOs. I just hope that what I will be able to take away from here is some instruction as to what the international community will do about the future of this planet and the apparent inevitability that these things are going to happen again, somewhere else. Whether it’s Bosnia or Somalia or Afghanistan, what happened in Kurdistan, what happens here in Rwanda. How long is this going to go on? And what do we do about it? And it is unacceptable that we just take the point of view that it’s out of our hands or that it’s tribal... everyone really has a responsibility to this, everyone has a responsibility <i>for</i> it. I hope that my time here will be spent in gathering enough information to pass the word along to those who need to hear it.”
01 18 10	Back to kids singing and dancing
01 18 39	Hospital – Harry listens to doctors and asks questions about patients, shakes doctors and kids hands

01 21 01	Background images – soldiers, kids, UNICEF vans, courtyard
01 21 42	”This baby was abandoned by her mother, not willingly. I understand she lost an arm from a machete and she was just totally incapable and gave birth and had to abandon it here at the school and they’ve taken it over. The prognosis is they don’t know quite how the mother will turn out. Isn’t that a beautiful baby? Well, this one is just perhaps young enough not to have understood or recall all of the horror. I think it will feel the abandonment of its mother; they’re never too young for that. But I think if this whole world does its job properly, it probably will never have to put its children through this in the future. (to baby) We’re going to try anyway, aren’t we?”
01 23 02	Kids sing, Harry stands among them
01 23 34	Christian Clark, UNICEF Communication Officer, talks to Harry about finding 37 children in the garbage heaps of a medical centre. Also: ”What we’re really scared of are the thousands of kids who are really on their own – on the side of the road, in the woods. So what we’re going to do today is collect these kids and we’re going to bring at least half of them, or however many will fit in this truck – we’re going to bring them to the new orphanage.”
01 24 36	Harry, Julie and Christian enter playground, kids rush and hug
01 25 29	Harry with various children
01 27 12	Harry speaks: ”I keep trying to somehow get into their frame...I have absolutely no frame of – not intellectually, but emotionally, I just have no frame of reference on this.”
01 27 55	Harry and Christian raise kids onto truck
01 29 09	Harry gives out biscuits
01 30 53	Harry mixes oral rehydration solution
01 31 56	UNICEF van arrives, Harry and Christian unload children
01 34 00	Children registered, write on boards as Harry watches
01 35 20	Children sit on ground, sing together, Harry among them
01 36 50	Harry talks to one young man about singing
01 37 21	Harry talks to doctors outside hospital, visits patients inside (including Rashid, who had skin grafts)
01 40 37	Harry speaks outside: ”And we’re very privileged to be able to get into the Israeli hospital, which is one of the most efficient here, with doctors who are multilingual and who have a very sophisticated set up. And as they describe what they’re doing medically and treatment, they’re also telling you what happened in the cases. When you think that not only are the people here victims of the war itself, who are wounded as victims of the war, you also find out that in this overcrowded situation in Goma, in the streets and the roads, a lot of people come here who are actually victims of traffic accidents, automobile accidents. There is a recklessness about the place, there’s an anarchy about the place, there’s an insensitivity to life about the place. And the people who pay the biggest price for this are the children.”
01 41 37	CU children
01 42 19	Harry talks to President Pasteur Bizimungu: ”One of the things that we are aware is the absence of communication. Your government has tried for a long time to send out the word that this was coming and people chose for various reasons to ignore that fact. Something is coming again if something isn’t done and our job is to seize upon this opportunity to have as clearly a defined position as possible. We have access to American and European media, significant access. As an African-American that also carries some additional ingredient.”
01 43 06	Harry in helicopter, aerial shots, landing and greeted

01 44 37	Harry meets the health minister
01 45 02	Centre for Traumatized children – kids singing, Harry talks to representative
01 46 11	UNICEF staff office
01 47 01	Harry speaks to staff: “I have been involved in the struggle for human dignity and human rights for a very long time. I’m not sure quite where it was first put into me. Psychologists would perhaps say that it was in my mother’s womb. But just for the point of giving myself a mark that I could start with, I would say it was perhaps at the age of 17, when I enlisted in the United States Navy to fight in the second World War against fascism. Many people had their reasons, but as an African-American, I understood what racial oppression was about and I understood what economic oppression was about. Even at that young age, I felt that if I didn’t step out and fight for my own rights and be involved in those who shared my view and vision, then no one else would do it for me.” - Cutaways of staff members listening.

## 5. Harry Belafonte visits South Africa (June 2001)

In 2001, Harry and his wife Julie visited South Africa. In Pretoria, he visited the Joubert Park Initiative in Lapeng. It is a drop in facility that accommodates many children with the presence of many caregivers. Harry participated in exercises with the children and the making of a banner with hand prints all over it. He talked with administrators of the facility as well as caregivers who bring children here.

Harry attended a meeting of youth performers in Johannesburg. He talked to them about there being similar problems in America and the efforts he was making to raise awareness about South Africa and AIDS.

In Kwazulu, Harry and Julie attended a luncheon at Mbali Shinga’s hut. Madame Bhabala, South Africa’s Health Minister, presented him at the lunch. There was much dancing and singing. Harry made a speech, reinforcing that children have been the greatest victims. He thanked everyone for allowing him into their lives and stressed that everyone needs to work together to change things. Health Minister Bhabala agreed and spoke about the things needed to fight struggle against HIV/AIDS.

Harry next traveled to Durban, where he participated in the Love Life Games launch with the Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. David Harrison designed the Love Life program, which is intended to spark a new lifestyle for youth in South Africa. It is an HIV/AIDS project that claims innovation in an effort to change behavior.

There are excerpts from interview with Harry at this point in the tape.

TIMECODE	SHOTLIST
01 48 42	Kids exercising, Harry arriving
01 49 41	Welcome banner, kids singing
01 50 08	Harry talks to people in charge
01 51 33	Harry sings with children
01 52 31	Woman talks to Harry
01 52 56	Banner with hand prints – kids painting, Harry gets hand painted, joking with kids, washing hands -Cutaways of playground and close ups of children
01 54 41	HB inside classroom
01 55 06	Photo opportunity with kids and hands, Harry and Julie Belafonte

01 55 40	<p>Interview with Harry:</p> <p>“I would have to say that from my point of view, one of the most important social experiments are at this very moment are taking place in South Africa. Not only are they struggling with the new democracy and shaping it in the most modern context, but they’re also trying to overcome a violent social history and trying to bring people who are severely traumatized to a place of gentle humanity. And I think the children are in the final analysis, the only hope for that process to succeed. And what I see the government of South Africa doing, with its leaders, what I see people from the private sector committing themselves to do, what I see going on with the leaders of communities and common people is a magnificent effort. I know that people are talking about crime and violence and destabilization, all of which we should be concerned with. But I am convinced that in the midst of all of this pestilence and upheaval, there is a sanity there and a genuine effort. And remarkably intelligent people trying to make a difference. I think the world should really pay very, very close attention and come to the assistance of the South African people trying to shape their future. Because I think the world could learn from what’s going on here.”</p>
01 57 25	<p>Harry arrives at youth meeting, speaks:</p> <p>“In the United States of America from where I come, the problems in the face of many of our communities are not very different from the problems that many of you are facing. We have a lot of African-Americans, we have a lot of Native Americans, we have a lot of people of Latin backgrounds who are having difficulty with racism, having difficulty with employment, having difficulty with finding their course in life.”</p>
01 58 46	<p>“I’m really here because I’m a member of the human family and what happens to you, happens to me. Your success is my success. Your failure is my failure.”</p>
01 59 15	<p>“When I go back to the United Nations at the end of this month, there is a world convention and many of us, under the direction of Kofi Annan, who’s our Secretary General, talk about what we’ve seen and how best to come to some central idea about how to help fight HIV/AIDS, how to fight oppression, how to fight the disadvantaged problem we all face.”</p>
02 00 45	Harry hugs youth
02 02 17	Landscape shots
02 02 43	Harry and Julie walk with boy and mother
02 02 59	Harry arrives at home, greets friends
02 04 04	Inside home, everyone sings and claps, Harry enters
02 05 02	<p>Harry speaks from front table:</p> <p>“Let me just say that as I had occasion to say to my colleagues in Johannesburg. I had a mentor by the name of Paul Robeson and he was for us our Mandela. And he instructed me, and all of us who were artists, to understand that the purpose of art is not to just show life as it is, but to show life as it should be. I believe that those of us who have been given the gift of art, whether we be writers or painters or singers or actors or dancers, our task is to help lead our global community to a higher civilization and to live and exist in a more compassionate place. Here is our Africa; we have been given an abundant amount of possibilities to work with...”</p>
02 06 32	<p>“Children, as I see in some of the places that I’ve been, are really and truly the greatest victims. I am loathe to make comparisons; women are also the greatest victims. But in particularly the children are so – they’ve had nothing to do with this, it’s not their fault. And those of us who look around and see the extent to which this disease is decimating our communities...we must use all our resources to turn this thing around. And I thank you for letting us come to be a part of your family, to visit in your homes, to participate in your ceremonies, and to let me have the privilege to use my voice to add to those of yours who are caught up deeply in your struggle.”</p>

02 07 30	“So on behalf of my wife, myself, certainly on behalf of UNICEF, an organization that I serve proudly that goes around the world tending to the needs of children...I don't think I've ever been given a greater blessing, nor have I been given a greater opportunity to use my voice to try to make a difference.”
02 07 52	Health Minister speaks: “Obviously what you've said is what I share very deeply in my heart. That we can do anything that we like, we can pool as many resources as we want into medicines, but if we do not attend to the fundamental needs of the people, that is to eliminate poverty, to eradicate poverty, to make sure that there's infrastructure all around, we will not have started.”
02 08 19	Kids outside, people eating
02 09 18	HB gets present, sings songs with everyone
02 10 57	Interview with Harry: “I think that South Africa is really on the cutting edge. I think that they really are in the vanguard of progressive thinking, 21 <sup>st</sup> century thinking. I think that President Mbeki, by invoking his points of view on a host of definitions that have emerged in the interpretation of what he's said has done a great deal to cause a dialogue to emerge that we are very much thankful for and we are very much in need of. When it comes to the private sector, I was really quite amazed at what Love Life, which is a very new enterprise, how it has reached deeply into the youth of South Africa and how it has galvanized them into speaking on the subject of sexual transmission, spoken to them on the issue of drug transmission, spoken to them on the issue of literacy, and caring and reaching out for one another, and taking charge of their own destiny.”
02 12 02	Harry's arrival at Love Life event
02 12 27	Harry speaks to crowd: “Excellencies, fellow artists, citizens of South Africa...the youth in South Africa are leading the way in showing the youth around the world that we must talk about HIV/AIDS, we must talk about love, we must talk about relationships, we must talk about how to care for one another. I thank you very much for letting us come and be a part of your celebration and I want you to know that we are with you all the way in the struggle for a new and better and prosperous South Africa. Thank you very much.”
02 13 30	Harry and King Goodwill Zwelithini unveil Love Life sign, photo opportunity
02 13 57	Interviews with Harry: “The youth of the world, the youth of today, should really pay attention to what's going on in South Africa, particularly on the subject of HIV/AIDS, because I think they have a lot of tell their peers globally. And I hope when I get back to the United States, when I get to other parts of the world, I'll be able to tell the youth that 'do not be subordinate to any other authority that would suggest that you have no say in your life and the destiny in how you see the outcome of things. You are very, very critical in shaping the way the world's going to deal with the needs of the future.”
02 14 51	“What has struck me is the fact that, most of us from the Western world and the developed northern hemisphere, keep looking at Africa as a place of dark doom and tragedy, totally insufficient and incapable of addressing its own destiny in some positive way. What has struck me since I've come to South Africa is that there is a thriving, hard working, committed community trying to make a difference in what's going on in this country. And particularly what I've seen people doing - with the children, from the highest level of government to the most disadvantaged communities, I see everybody making an effort to try to make a difference in the live of people around here. I'm very impressed with that.”

02 15 43	<p>“I think the problems here are monumental, but what I think is important for people who look at Africa; they must understand that solutions are available. What we need to do is have the political will and to have the commitment to make a difference in the lives of our fellow human beings. There’s no question that this has been a devastated area, what with its history of apartheid and all the modern problems of economic development. But that is just a state of the world that everybody should be concerned about, whether it’s here, or Asia, or Latin America. But what I think is important is that people understand that there is a democracy here that is struggling to shape itself, that’s looking at the highest values for its people. And that we have a responsibility, those of us who come from the more developed part of the world, to commit ourselves to making this country fulfill its objectives. If we can turn it around here, I think we can turn it around anywhere.”</p>
02 16 59	<p>“I think that in the short term, I would agree, it appears that the plight of children is not finding any solution. But I also think that there’s a lot of confusion in the world as to where the direction should be and what to do. I think that for us, President Mbeki’s questions of what really is HIV/AIDS, what causes it, where is it going, are we applying the proper solutions, are we using our resources correctly, I think is a very, very important debate we should be holding. Also I think when a country like the United States of America says that it will commit \$200 million to the problems of Africa around HIV/AIDS and the children; I think there’s something here that begs for debate and critique. First of all, for the public to suspect that such a grant is going to really make a difference is highly, highly illusionary. I think that vast sums of money, like billions of dollars, as Kofi Annan pointed out, is where we have to go. I think leaders have to be more responsible, those of in the developing world, in how they put out information that addresses the questions.”</p>
02 18 24	<p>“I have sympathy for the fact that I think he’s been misunderstood. The fact that he’s raised the debate, I think is extremely important for all of us. Not only to we have to get back into the UN to examine what we’re doing and how we’re doing it, which we will do at the end of this month, when we go back to the UN for the convening of nations on the symposium around the HIV/AIDS. I think at that time we must all take a look at what Africa’s doing, South Africa in particular, what Thabo Mbeki has said, are we giving him a fair shake in terms of letting him explain and perhaps even guide us to some healthier thoughts on the subject.”</p>
02 19 13	<p>“As part of our mission for UNICEF and for Love Life, both my wife and I were invited to visit with one of the unfortunate recipients of HIV/AIDS. It was a very touching and moving experience. I never quite understood the enormous loneliness that embraces individuals here who are touched by this disease. The taboo, the unwillingness for the community to reach out and make a difference in the lives of the victims is really quite startling. No one has talked to her, no one has reached out to her, her children are abandoned, her husband no longer wanted to have anything to do with her, and had it not been for the worker, who has volunteered to care for her, she was alone for many, many days. The worker came in with some assistance to clean up the quarters and to bring her some comfort. She seemed to come to some reality, some inner peace with her life and she wished and hoped that even if her ultimate destiny in all of this is the worst case scenario, which is death, that we would be able to reach out to others in the community and in the region, and really in the world, and make a difference before it’s too late.”</p>

02 20 51	<p>“I was not quite aware the extent to which the leadership in this country has committed itself to making sure that the citizens of this nation are awakened to the villainy of HIV/AIDS and all that surrounds it. And I think that President Thabo Mbeki, his ministers, the community leaders, people I’ve seen in the region, local administrators have really done a remarkable job. When it comes to the private sector, I was really quite amazed at what Love Life, which is a very new enterprise, how it has reached deeply into the youth of South Africa and how it has galvanized them into speaking on the subject of sexual transmission, spoken to them on the issue of drug transmission, spoken to them on the issue of literacy, and caring and reaching out for one another, and taking charge of their own destiny. There must be some articulation on the part of youth about how they feel and that articulation must be heard by the rest of the world. Because they in fact can do an awful lot to lead us to solutions. I think that South Africa, oddly enough, is really on the cutting edge. I think that they really are in the vanguard of progressive thinking, 21st century thinking. I think that President Mbeki, by invoking his points of view on a host of definitions that have emerged in the interpretation of what he’s said has done a great deal to cause a dialogue to emerge that we are very much thankful for and we are very much in need of.”</p>
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**6. PSA for Say Yes for Children campaign (2002)**

Harry joined dozens of UNICEF Goodwill Ambassadors and other notable people in the PSA campaign urging people to say yes in support of children’s rights.

<b>TIMECODE</b>	<b>SHOTLIST</b>
02 23 27	“I’m Harry Belafonte and I believe that all children have a right to grow up in health, peace and dignity.”

For more information about the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UNICEF’s Goodwill Ambassadors, please see [http://www.unicef.org/media/media\\_18045.html](http://www.unicef.org/media/media_18045.html)

*Note to broadcasters:* This video B-roll is provided by UNICEF free of charge but please **credit UNICEF on-screen**