

# A WHISPER TO A ROAR

## Synopsis

French philosopher Voltaire once cautioned, “It is dangerous to be right when the government is wrong.” As the powerful new documentary ***A Whisper to a Roar*** demonstrates, Voltaire’s warning has never been truer than it is today. Directed by Ben Moses (*Taking the Hill: The Warrior’s Journey Home*) and inspired by the work of renowned democracy scholar and author Larry Diamond (*The Spirit of Democracy*), the film spotlights the perilous plight of pro-democracy activists in five countries as they mobilize against authoritarian governments that have been very wrong, in some cases for a very long time.

With remarkably serendipitous timing, the film coincides with a new wave of democratic movements sweeping the globe, focusing on the struggles for democracy in Egypt, Malaysia, Ukraine, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. By turns shocking, enraging and inspiring, it tracks the courageous efforts of pro-democracy leaders and protesters, highlights past and present abuses of power by authoritarian regimes, and in some cases offers a front-row seat to history-forging revolutions the filmmakers had no idea would erupt mid-production.

Based on interviews with activists, politicians, academics and journalists, the film moves across oceans and continents to construct a remarkably consistent story of the struggle for freedom. In Ukraine, it centers on the plight of pro-democracy leader Viktor Yushchenko against the Soviet-era machine personified by Viktor Yanukovich. In Venezuela, it focuses on student activists led by Roberto Patiño against the oppressive regime of President Hugo Chávez. In Egypt, it follows the heroic efforts of young tech-savvy change agents like Esraa Abdel Fattah Ahmed and Ahmed Maher in

the Arab Spring overthrow of former President Hosni Mubarak. In Malaysia, it charts the campaign of former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim for democratic reform, in the face of repeated efforts by the regime to frame and victimize him. And in Zimbabwe, it follows the blood-soaked road to an uneasy power-sharing deal between pro-democracy leader Morgan Tsvangirai and the horrendously abusive regime of President Robert Mugabe.

What emerges is a complex, multi-faceted and extremely dynamic snapshot of the quest for democracy in the developing world today. With key elections on the horizon in four of the five countries, it's a still-unfolding story, and one that begs an age-old question: What is it that drives people all across the globe to pursue so passionately the ideal of freedom—in some cases risking their lives in the process? The answer may be best summed up in another quote from the film, this one from French author Georges Bernanos: "Hope is a risk that must be run."

## ABOUT THE PRODUCTION

*“Dragons come in many forms and the warriors  
who rise to meet them have many faces.”*

For director Ben Moses (*Taking the Hill: The Warrior’s Journey Home*, creator of *Good Morning, Vietnam*), the inspiration for ***A Whisper to a Roar*** sprang from the work of renowned democracy scholar Larry Diamond. Moses was moved by Diamond’s 2008 book, *The Spirit of Democracy: The Struggle to Build Free Societies Throughout the World*, which assesses the global expansion of democracy since the mid-1970s. When Diamond’s former student, Prince Moulay Hicham of Morocco, himself a renowned public intellectual and democracy advocate, joined the team, the stage was set to launch the film project. Ultimately, Prince Moulay Hicham and his Moulay Hicham Foundation backed the documentary and Moulay Hicham interviewed most of the heads of state appearing in the film, although he does not appear in the film himself.

“I wanted to do a film about the mystery of democracy,” says Moses, who has known Diamond for about a decade. “It’s always been fascinating to me. In the absence of democracy, what is it that gives people the courage to stand up in front of a tank, as protestors did in Tiananmen Square, and demand freedom for their friends and family? Who are these people and what motivates them to take such incredibly dangerous steps?”

Paring down that enormous topic into a feature-length documentary proved to be a major undertaking for the filmmakers.

“Democracy is a big, broad subject that can be very daunting,” says producer Amy Martinez. “To whittle it down to 105 minutes, to humanize it and make it interesting so that it’s not some academic piece, to make it a call to action that people are going to want to get involved in—that’s definitely a challenge. We could have made the film in a million different ways.”

Executive Producer Diamond's expertise and connections proved invaluable in meeting this challenge. A founding co-editor of the *Journal of Democracy*, and a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution and at Stanford's Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, he played a critical role in providing the academic framing of the film, determining whom to interview, what questions to ask and more. He also traveled on some of the shoots and conducted interviews himself. "He's this font of information," says Martinez. "We needed his expertise in so many ways."

An additional asset to the production was the involvement of Prince Moulay Hicham. Several heads of state made themselves available to be interviewed by him, which might not have happened without such a prominent interviewer.

A starting point for the filmmakers was to interview two dozen activists from around the world who in 2008 attended an annual retreat at the Stanford-based Center for Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law, of which Diamond is director. The crew did the same again at the 2009 retreat.

Interviewing most of the activists in attendance, the filmmakers identified 17 countries of interest. But Moses knew they would have to pare the number down to five at most if they were to give audiences a sense of each nation's struggle for freedom. In order to capture regional and cultural variations, they selected countries from Africa (Zimbabwe), Asia (Malaysia), Latin America (Venezuela), the Middle East (Egypt) and the Post-Communist region (Ukraine).

Other nuances also factored in the selection process. For example, being predominantly Muslim, Egypt and Malaysia raised the question of the relationship between Islam and democracy. Unlike Egypt under the rule of former President Hosni Mubarak, however, Malaysia is not a hard authoritarian regime, but rather a longstanding semi-democracy, that has delivered rapid development and uses repression quite selectively.

“We wanted to capture that distinction,” Diamond says.

As the most populous country in the Arab world and one with a recent history of large-scale protests, Egypt was an important candidate for inclusion. But, when the filmmakers started work on the documentary two and a half years ago, they had no idea the country would stage a mass revolution to topple Mubarak.

“We were painting Egypt as another sad story until Tahrir Square happened,” Moses recalls.

Ukraine was also a unique case. Having already crossed the threshold of democracy following the successful mass movement known as the Orange Revolution in 2004-2005, the country has since slipped back under the control of a more oppressive regime. Venezuela, on the other hand, has long had democracy, albeit often corrupt, but lost it over the past decade to a populist dictator in the form of President Hugo Chávez. Chávez’s regime still leaves some room for opposition, however, and youth groups are exploiting that opening to organize for democratic change.

Lastly, Zimbabwe under President Robert Mugabe was chosen to illustrate the depths of depravity to which authoritarian regimes can descend in their corruption and brutalization of the opposition. Yet, here too the filmmakers found extraordinary courage at work even in the face of the ruthless violence perpetrated by Mugabe’s regime.

With the five countries selected, the next task was to figure out who were the best interviewees. In many cases, these suggested themselves. For example, no story about Zimbabwe’s pro-democracy struggles would be complete without including longtime Mugabe opponent Morgan Tsvangirai. Likewise, in Malaysia, the embodiment of the pro-democracy movement was former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, who was persecuted and jailed by former Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

“But we didn’t want to only focus on political leaders,” says Diamond. “It didn’t seem to be a very creative way of telling the story. We wanted people to realize that the

struggle for democracy involves a great deal of innovative and courageous organization from the ground up, in which young people often play a crucial and transformative role.”

So in Venezuela, the filmmakers turned their attention to the inspiring efforts of student leader Roberto Patiño, and in Egypt to those of activists Esraa Abdel Fattah Ahmed and Ahmed Maher. In Ukraine, the filmmakers focused on the role of independent mass media in revealing and confronting authoritarian abuses, as embodied in TV journalists like Svyatoslav Tsegolko and Andriy Shevchenko (who was later elected to parliament).

Gender was also a factor. “As a woman, I definitely wanted females represented,” says Martinez. “There are a lot of women out there doing amazing work. We wanted people to care about these activists and care about the struggles.”

A subject of extensive debate among the filmmakers was the dangers to which the activists exposed themselves by participating in the film. “A lot of the activists are being persecuted by their governments,” explains Martinez, “so a lot of the dialogue was, if we come to your country, are you okay filming with us on the street level? What will that mean in terms of risk to you? We wanted to be really transparent with them.”

Neither was the film crew itself immune to the dangers, often being mistaken for international press because they used a Canon 5D camera, a digital still camera that can also shoot high-definition video. Adding to the tensions, the filmmakers shot during the pivotal elections whenever possible, such as the parliamentary elections in Egypt and Venezuela.

“It’s a stressful time for activists,” Martinez says. “They’re moving at 1,000 miles an hour trying to get to every event and trying to do all sorts of monitoring, to observe grievances and report them online to the international community. For them to take on a film crew was above and beyond. Fortunately, it all turned out just great, but there was a little bit of flying by the seat of our pants at the time.”

In all, the film crew traveled three times to Ukraine, twice to Malaysia, twice to Egypt and once each to Venezuela and Zimbabwe—the latter being the riskiest of all. While shooting on the streets of Harare, Moses recalls, the crew was stopped by plainclothes Central Intelligence operatives and taken to the police station for questioning. Fortunately, a well-connected Zimbabwean who accompanied them interceded for their release. “Otherwise you’d have been there a few days,” Moses recalls the man saying, “and you don’t want to be in a Mugabe jail for even 10 minutes, for sure.”

But it was the trips to Egypt that proved to be the timeliest. After the first visit, during which they witnessed the latest in a decades-long series of rigged elections, the crew left the country feeling down about the prospects for democracy there. Then they received a Facebook message from an Egyptian activist detailing plans for an upcoming demonstration and asking for support spreading news about it. At the time, the filmmakers had no clue that the date—Jan. 25, 2011—would turn out to be the start of the 18-day revolution that brought down the 30-year Mubarak regime. At its height, with cell phone reception and the Internet cut off, the filmmakers could not reach their interviewees. But eventually, the crew returned to Egypt to speak with them about their experiences and to observe what would happen next.

“Never did we expect that it would happen right in the middle of our film,” recalls Martinez. “It was tremendously exciting.”

Bookending the film is an animation sequence which tells the story of a dragon that terrorizes the people from a nearby mountaintop until it is slain by a lone warrior, who then occupies its abode. In time, however, the warrior becomes the dragon—until a new warrior rises to slay him. And so the cycle of rising and falling dictatorships continues.

“I felt that story was extremely powerful,” says Prince Moulay Hicham of Morocco, a former Stanford graduate student of Diamond’s who backed the film, along with his foundation, The Moulay Hicham Foundation. “Once people come into power, they rarely

want to let go, and no matter how many qualities they have coming into office, something seems to happen. Is it the way people relate to them? Is it the ease with which they have resources and have access to anything they want? Is it the fact that they're the center of adulation and of adoration? ... At the end of the day, all of them become convinced that they have a mission and they have to stay on."

In all, the film took about two years to produce, with the first shoot taking place in Asia in April 2010.

It isn't the first time that movements for democratic change have clustered in the way portrayed in ***A Whisper to a Roar***. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 triggered a snowballing of democratic change throughout most of Central and Eastern Europe, and the 1990 release of Nelson Mandela in South Africa launched another wave of democracy, this time in sub-Saharan Africa.

"There is a certain wave phenomenon to democratic expansion in the world because people are very influenced by what's going on in their region and what's happening among their neighbors," Diamond explains. "So when they see people mobilizing in a neighboring country for democracy or even achieving it, it inspires them as well."

What is new about the wave of change caught in the film is that it's the first time it has swept the Arab world, and it's happening at a time when authoritarian regimes are on the defensive worldwide. The ubiquity of communication technologies such as cable TV, cell phones and social media has only accelerated the wave effect.

Given the complexities of their subject, the filmmakers wanted to avoid giving the film an artificially tidy conclusion. Rather, they wanted to raise awareness of the sometimes extremely high price of democracy. Nowhere is that point more vividly illustrated than in the brutal murder of Khaled Said, a young blogger who was beaten to death by Egyptian police for posting a video on the Internet that appeared to show illegal



police activity.

In addition, the filmmakers wanted to show that, once attained, democracy can easily be lost. In Ukraine, for instance, democracy is now beating a retreat, having only a few years ago made breakthrough advances. “What this movie shows is that (democracy) is a very fragile acquired good that can slip away very fast if people do not stay vigilant and if people do not stay engaged,” says Prince Moulay Hicham.

Indeed, the film underscores that the struggle to maintain democracy is where the real work lies. And yet, for all the resistance they encounter, people the world over are drawn to democracy like moths to a flame. According to Prince Moulay Hicham, that may be the film’s central message: “Wherever people are, whatever culture they come from, they aspire to the same thing, which makes them human—to be able to exercise control over their future, over their destiny, to exercise self-determination,” he says. “And I think that dimension runs across all of these stories in a very powerful way.”

## ABOUT THE 5 COUNTRIES

### EGYPT

**Current Leader:** Mohamed Morsi & Military junta (following ouster of President Hosni Mubarak)

**Featured Opposition Leader(s):** Ayman Nour, chairman of El Ghad Party; Mohamed ElBaradei, possible presidential candidate.

**Featured Democracy Activists:** Esraa Abdel Fattah Ahmed, Ahmed Maher, Wael Abbas, Hany Ibrahim and Ahmad Badawy.

**Anti-Democracy Abuses:** During the 30-year presidency of Hosni Mubarak, critics of the regime ran the risk of torture, arbitrary detentions and trials before military courts. Some critics simply disappeared—a fate referred to as being “sent behind the sun.” Sham elections were the norm. A flashpoint in the Arab Spring uprising was the brutal murder of Khaled Said, a young blogger who was beaten to death by Egyptian police for posting a video on the Internet that appeared to show illegal police activity.

**Key Battles:** In 2005, Mubarak faced unprecedented public criticism when he clamped down on democracy activists challenging his rule. Opposition to his regime went into overdrive in January 2011 in the form of continuous mass demonstrations. On Feb. 11, after even the Egyptian military wavered in its support of his regime, Mubarak resigned and fled Cairo. The military assumed temporary control, triggering mass celebrations in Tahrir Square. On June 30, 2012, Mohamed Morsi was sworn in as the newly-elected president and is currently in a power struggle with the military junta, which has not yet relinquished its control over much of the government’s reins of power.

**Other Sources:** Tarek Masoud, assistant professor of Public Policy, Harvard University;  
Dr. Bassem Youssef, political satirist and television host.

## **MALAYSIA**

**Current Leader:** Prime Minister Najib Razak

**Featured Opposition Leader(s):** Former Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim; Dr. Wan Azizah Ismail, wife of Anwar Ibrahim.

**Featured Democracy Activists:** Nurul Izzah Anwar, Member of Malaysian Parliament, daughter of Anwar Ibrahim.

**Anti-Democracy Abuses:** During his 22 years as prime minister ending in 2003, Mahathir Mohamad had a track record of curbing civil liberties as well as detaining activists and political opponents. In 2007, anti-government rallies occurred over allegations of corruption and discrepancies in the election system that heavily favored the ruling political party, National Front, which has been in power since Malaysia achieved independence in 1957.

**Key Battles:** Most notably and controversially, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad fired Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, who as finance minister had refused to financially bail out one of Mahathir's sons. The move triggered civil unrest because of Anwar's widespread popularity among the people. Mahathir engaged in a smear campaign against Anwar, accusing him of sodomy and corruption. After his house was stormed by troops, Anwar was severely beaten. In the trial on the trumped-up charges, Anwar was sentenced to 15 years in prison, even though his accusers recanted their confessions. He was released after six years in solitary confinement and his popularity grew - even though the regime threw new sodomy charges at him. He was later acquitted of the new charges.

**Other sources:** Abdul Aziz Bari, Professor of Law, International Islam University; Yusmadi Yusoff, Member of Malaysian Parliament; James Chin, head of Social Sciences Department at Monash University, Malaysia; Premesh Chandran, journalist, editor of [Malaysiakini.com](http://Malaysiakini.com); Christopher Fernando, defense attorney for Anwar Ibrahim; Dr. Munawar Anees, witness for the prosecution against Anwar Ibrahim.

## **UKRAINE**

**Current Leader:** President Viktor Yanukovych

**Featured Opposition Leader(s):** Viktor Yushchenko, Yulia Tymoshenko

**Featured Democracy Activists:** Svyatoslav Tsegolko, program director of Channel 5, Kiev; Andriy Shevchenko, Member of Parliament and former TV journalist, founder of Channel 5, Kiev; Kateryna Ryabiko, Ukrainian poll watcher and international development professional; Anna Arustamyan, Orange Revolution demonstrator.

**Anti-Democracy Abuses:** Under former President Leonid Kuchma's oppressive regime, free speech and freedom of the press came under attack. This was epitomized in the fate of an outspoken critic of the regime, journalist Georgiy Gongadze, who disappeared and was found beheaded. Later, in the run up to the rigged 2004 presidential election won by Viktor Yanukovych, opposition candidate Viktor Yushchenko vanished mid-campaign only to re-surface looking older and facially disfigured. Medical tests showed he had suffered potentially lethal dioxin poisoning.

**Key Battles:** The Supreme Court of Ukraine later ruled the election of Yanukovych invalid, leading to a public outcry in support of Yushchenko and the peaceful so-called Orange Revolution in which thousands of orange-clad demonstrators gathered in Independence Square in Kiev. The re-election brought Yushchenko and Yulia Tymoshenko to power. But infighting hobbled the new administration, allowing their Orange Revolution opponent, Yanukovych, to win the 2010 presidential election. Yulia Tymoshenko was subsequently imprisoned on corruption charges many believe to be politically motivated.

**Other Sources:** Kateryna Yushchenko, wife of Viktor Yushchenko

## **VENEZUELA**

**Current Leader:** President Hugo Chávez

**Featured Democracy Activists:** Student leaders Roberto Patiño, Andrea Roballo and Roderick Navarro.

**Other Sources:** Journalist Moisés Naím, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace; Carlos Ponce, Latin America political analyst; Marcel Granier, president of RCTV (Radio Caracas TV).

**Anti-Democracy Abuses:** Although Chávez came to power as a self-proclaimed champion of the poor, he subverted democracy by concentrating his political power, taking over businesses large and small, and shutting down dozens of radio and TV stations. Thousands of students joined in peaceful pro-democracy demonstrations despite intimidation by military forces loyal to Chávez and the deaths of several fellow students.

**Key Battles:** Using social networking tools to organize themselves and focusing on a neighborhood of Caracas that typified the problems of Chávez's policies, several hundred student activists campaigned to urge people to vote. But despite the appearance of being fair and open, the election was a sham, with results skewed by irregularities at polling stations and by Chávez having changed electoral territories to favor his regime even with fewer votes. Later, Chávez pushed through a law allowing him to make laws by decree through 2012. The next presidential election is slated for Oct. 7, 2012.

## **ZIMBABWE**

**Current Leader:** President Robert Mugabe

**Featured Opposition Leader(s):** Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai

**Featured Democracy Activists:** Judith Todd, Zimbabwe historian and activist; Jameson Timba, Minister of State in the office of the Prime Minister; Joseph Mungwari, spokesperson for MDC (Movement for Democratic Change); and Roy Bennett, Zimbabwe farmer and former Member of Parliament.

**Anti-Democracy Abuses:** President Mugabe has systematically and brutally crushed any opposition to his regime ever since he assumed power in 1980, when the country became independent. Most notably, he was responsible for the Matabeleland Massacres between 1983 and 1987 in which his North Korean-trained “Fifth Brigade” murdered an estimated 20,000 people and tortured tens of thousands more in camps.

**Key Battles:** Mugabe’s greatest battle has been with Morgan Tsvangirai of the Movement for Democratic Change-Tsvangirai (MDC-T). After presidential and parliamentary elections in 2008, the results were withheld for two weeks, after which it was generally acknowledged that the MDC had achieved a majority of one seat in the lower house of parliament, which would have put Mugabe out of power. However, Mugabe retained control because a “recount”—done behind closed doors without independent monitors—showed Tsvangirai no longer had the margin required by Zimbabwean law. A crisis of extreme poverty that followed the election led to a mediation process that resulted in an uneasy power-sharing deal with Tsvangirai as prime minister and Mugabe still president.

**Other sources:** Sydney Masamvu, Zimbabwean political analyst; Chenjerai “Hitler” Hunzvi, Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association.

## FEATURED SOURCES

### EGYPT

Ayman Nour, chairman of El Ghad Party  
Tarek Masoud, assistant professor of Public Policy, Harvard University  
Mohamed ElBaradei, Egyptian Opposition Leader  
Esraa Abdel Fattah Ahmed, Egyptian activist  
Saad Eddin Ibrahim, Egyptian activist  
Ahmed Maher, Egyptian activist  
Wael Abbas, Egyptian activist  
Hany Ibrahim, Egyptian activist, founder, El Mashreq Foundation, Cairo  
Ahmad Badawy, Egyptian activist  
Dr. Bassem Youssef, political satirist and television host

### MALAYSIA

Anwar Ibrahim, opposition leader, former Deputy Prime Minister  
Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, former Prime Minister  
Dr. Wan Azizah Ismail, opposition leader, wife of Anwar Ibrahim  
Nurul Izzah Anwar, Member of Malaysian Parliament, daughter of Anwar Ibrahim  
Abdul Aziz Bari, Professor of Law, International Islam University, Malaysia  
Yusmadi Yusoff, Member of Malaysian Parliament  
James Chin, head of Social Sciences Department at Monash University, Malaysia  
Premesh Chandran, journalist, editor of [Malaysiakini.com](http://Malaysiakini.com)  
Christopher Fernando, defense attorney for Anwar Ibrahim  
Munawar Anees, witness for the prosecution against Anwar Ibrahim

### UKRAINE

Viktor Yushchenko, opposition leader, former President  
Kateryna Yushchenko, wife of Viktor Yushchenko  
Svyatoslav Tsegolko, program director, Channel 5, Kiev  
Andriy Shevchenko, former TV journalist, founder of Channel 5, Kiev  
Kateryna Ryabiko, Ukrainian poll watcher and international development professional  
Yulia Tymoshenko, Orange Coalition leader, former Prime Minister  
Anna Arustamyan, Orange Revolution demonstrator

### VENEZUELA

Moisés Naím, senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace  
Carlos Ponce, Latin American political analyst  
Roberto Patiño, student leader  
Marcel Granier, president of RCTV (Radio Caracas TV)  
Andrea Roballo, student leader  
Roderick Navarro, student leader

### ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Morgan Tsvangirai  
Judith Todd, Zimbabwe historian and activist  
Sydney Masamvu, Zimbabwean political analyst  
Jameson Timba, Minister of State in the office of the Prime Minister  
Joseph Mungwari, spokesperson for MDC (Movement for Democratic Change)  
Roy Bennett, Zimbabwe farmer and former Member of Parliament



Chenjerai "Hitler" Hunzvi, Zimbabwe National Liberation War Veterans Association

**OTHER**

Hon. Kim Campbell, former Canadian Prime Minister, chair of World Movement for Democracy

## ABOUT THE FILMMAKERS

**BEN MOSES (Writer, Producer, Director)** has an extensive production background which includes shows that have garnered 21 Emmy® wins and/or nominations and an Oscar nomination. Since co-founding Appleseed Entertainment in 2006, he has taken the lead on the company's documentary films, which he has written, directed and produced. Case in point, *Taking the Hill: The Warrior's Journey Home*, about ways to help address PTSD in combat veterans. Best known as the creator and co-producer of Disney/Touchstone's megahit *Good Morning, Vietnam*, starring Robin Williams, he also associate produced ITC/Orion's *Without a Clue*, starring Michael Caine and Ben Kingsley; produced and directed RCA/Columbia's *Nickel & Dime* (Wallace Shawn, C. Thomas Howell); produced the TV movie "Hope Ranch" (Bruce Boxleitner, Lorenzo Lamas, Gail O'Grady) for Discovery Networks; and executive produced *Cupid's Prey* (Joanna Pacula, Jack Wagner) for Daybreak Pacific. Before his move into features, Moses produced and directed a string of Emmy-award winning broadcast documentaries, delivering thought-provoking and emotionally gripping programming on subjects ranging from hunger in America to euthanasia. He began his career on the streets and stages of New York, working as grip and gofer, then assistant director, production manager and producer—of commercials, industrial films and ultimately network television shows.

**AMY MARTINEZ (Producer)** is a writer and producer specializing in documentary television and films. For nearly a decade she has produced content for networks including National Geographic Channel, MSNBC, A&E, History Channel and Discovery Channel, among others. Martinez wrote and produced an episode of A&E's Biography series (*Ben and Jerry*), which received a Business and Financial Reporting Emmy nomination. She produced various projects for National Geographic Channel including the Final

Report series (*O.J. Simpson Trial*, *TWA Flight 800*), which provides a comprehensive examination into major news stories, as well as the Perilous Journeys series (*Perilous Journeys: Panama*) in which the host takes the viewer to some of the most remote and exciting places on earth. Martinez filmed the plight of young people surviving on the streets in Jacksonville, Fla. for an episode of *Runaways* for MSNBC, as well as crossed the country to chronicle the battle with methamphetamine from the perspective of law enforcement and former addicts for *Meth Nation* for Discovery Channel. A graduate of Texas A&M University, Martinez has a master's degree from Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism. She currently lives in Los Angeles, where she spends her free time volunteering for dog rescue organizations.

**LARRY DIAMOND (Executive Producer)** is a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution and at Stanford University's Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies, where he also directs the Center for Democracy, Development and the Rule of Law. He is the founding co-editor of the *Journal of Democracy* and also serves as senior consultant (and previously was co-director) at the International Forum for Democratic Studies of the National Endowment for Democracy. During 2002–2003, he served as a consultant to the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and was a contributing author of its report "Foreign Aid in the National Interest." He has also advised and lectured to the World Bank, the United Nations, the State Department and other governmental and nongovernmental agencies dealing with governance and development. His latest book, "The Spirit of Democracy: The Struggle to Build Free Societies Throughout the World" (Times Books, 2008), explores the sources of global democratic progress and stress and the prospects for future democratic expansion. At Stanford University, Diamond is also professor by courtesy of political science and sociology where he teaches courses on comparative democratic development and post-conflict democracy building, and advises

many Stanford students. During the first three months of 2004, Diamond served as a senior adviser on governance to the Coalition Provisional Authority in Baghdad. Since then, he has lectured and written extensively on U.S. policy in Iraq and the wider challenges of post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction, and was one of the advisors to the Iraq Study Group. His 2005 book, “Squandered Victory: The American Occupation and the Bungled Effort to Bring Democracy to Iraq,” was one of the first books to critically analyze America’s postwar engagement in Iraq. He has also participated in several working groups on the Middle East. During 2004–5, he was a member of the Council on Foreign Relations’ Independent Task Force on United States Policy toward Arab Reform. With Abbas Milani, he coordinates the Hoover Institution Project on Democracy in Iran. Diamond has edited or co-edited some 36 books on democracy.

**PRINCE MOULAY HICHAM (Benefactor, Heads of State Interviewer)** Prince Moulay Hicham is Director of the Moulay Hicham Foundation. He is the grandson of the late King Mohammed V, the father of the modern, independent nation of Morocco; the son of the late Prince Moulay Abdallah, Mohammed V’s younger son; the nephew of the late King Hassan II; and the cousin of Mohammed VI, the present King of Morocco. Raised in Rabat, he pursued his undergraduate education at Princeton University and completed his graduate studies at Stanford University.

Prince Moulay Hicham is currently a Visiting Researcher at the Center on Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law at Stanford University, and serves on the Advisory Board of the University’s Freeman Spogli Institute for International Studies. Outside academia, he pursues humanitarian and environmental initiatives worldwide. In 1995, he assisted Ambassador Juan Somavia in organizing the World Summit for Social

Development in Copenhagen. In 2000, he served as Principal Officer for Community Affairs with the United Nations Mission in Kosovo.

With the US-based Carter Center, he served as international observer in special delegations during elections in Palestine in 1996 and 2006, and in Nigeria in 2000. He is also active in renewable energy; his company, Al-Tayyar Energy, has developed innovative projects that produce clean energy at competitive prices in Asia, Europe and North America.

Prince Moulay Hicham regularly publishes articles on contemporary political and social issues for various publications, including “Politique Internationale,” “Le Monde,” “Le Monde diplomatique,” “El Pais,” “Journal of Democracy” and “Al-Hayat.” He lectures regularly at universities and think tanks.

**LYNNE MOSES (Executive Producer)** is the co-founder of Appleseed Entertainment, where she has produced or executive produced documentaries and taken the lead on the company’s narrative films. These include short films, and writing and developing feature screenplays, both for Appleseed and for clients such as Bonne Pioche (*March of the Penguins*), a French film production company with whom she co-wrote three feature film screenplays between 2009 and 2011. Moses’ narrative credits prior to forming Appleseed include the feature *Cupid’s Prey* (Joanna Pacula, Jack Wagner) for Daybreak Pacific (original screenplay) and the TV movie “Hope Ranch” (Bruce Boxleitner, Lorenzo Lamas, Gail O’Grady) for Discovery Networks’ Animal Planet (page one re-write). She also co-produced the independent feature *Cruel But Necessary*, with writer/lead actress Wendel Meldrum and director Saul Rubinek. Moses’ early entertainment industry career began in development, first as a freelance reader for NBC, CAA and Stan Rogow

Productions, then as development assistant at Stan Rogow Productions and development director for television director and producer Peter Werner's company, A Joyful Noise Unlimited.

**JILL SCHNEIDER (Associate Producer for Archival Research)** produces, writes and directs independent films, documentaries and series. She is currently filming a documentary about an L.A.-based rehab center called Beit T'Shuvah. As a partner in the production company Tightmedia Inc, she created and directed the web series, "King Thor of Long Island," which is currently being pitched as a TV series. She produced the 2007 feature-length documentary, *Shame*, which premiered on Showtime, featured in over 20 festivals worldwide and won several human rights awards. In 2008, the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences honored *Shame* with an Award in Conscious Filmmaking. Schneider has also co-produced the independent feature film *Big River* for Office Kitano (Japan) and worked on several Bollywood films for Dharma Productions (India). Schneider began her career working in post-production for networks such as National Geographic, Discovery and CNN. Her enthusiasm for working with people of different backgrounds and cultures endures, for she believes there are vital and significant stories to be told all over the world.

**SHARON FRANKLIN (Editor)** has enjoyed an eclectic career as an editor with credits including television specials, feature films and documentaries. Franklin worked as an editor on "New Kids on the Block: A Behind the Music Special"; *Murder, Spies & Voting Lies: The Clint Curtis Story*, and Mario Van Peebles' "The First Amendment Project: Poetic License." She was also an editor on the behind-the-scenes documentaries "Treasures Untold: The Making of Disney's 'The Little Mermaid,'" and "Lady's Pedigree: The Making of 'Lady and the Tramp.'" The scripted films she has edited have done well in

festivals internationally, garnering festival awards and complimentary reviews in the New York Times and Daily Variety. Films of note include *Strapped*, *Quality of Life* and *The Cistern*. When she isn't editing, Franklin can be found spinning fire at various Burning Man-related events and gardening at her house in Los Angeles.

**HARRIS DONE (Lead Cinematographer)** is a cinematographer, director, writer and producer who is currently producing and directing *Marine K9* about the U.S. Marine Corps' use of dogs in Iraq and Afghanistan. He recently wrapped shooting of the documentary *Foo Fighters: Back and Forth* with Dave Grohl, which chronicles the history of the band and the recording of their newest album "Wasting the Light." Done made his feature documentary directorial debut with *War Dogs of the Pacific*, about the Marine war dog handlers in WW2, which is airing on the Military Channel and is available on Amazon.com. Previously, he teamed up with USC classmate James Moll and served as Director of Photography on the 1999 Academy Award-winning feature documentary *The Last Days*, for executive producer Steven Spielberg. Done and Moll collaborated again on *Price for Peace*, the Spielberg-produced documentary on World War II in the Pacific, as well as on *Inheritance*, which was recently featured on "The Oprah Winfrey Show"; and *Running the Sahara*, for which he followed three ultra marathon runners across the African continent. The film was produced and narrated by Matt Damon. Other notable D.P. credits include the cult classic *Trekkies*. Done learned his craft working for noted Directors directors of photography John Alonzo (*Chinatown*, *Harold & Maude*) and Julio Macat (*Ace Ventura*, *Wedding Crashers*) as well as on several studio feature camera crews. He began working as D.P. himself shooting low budget features and music videos. Done has also written, produced and directed several feature films, a number of which have been produced and several of which are in active development with various producers. He is a graduate of the USC School of Cinema-Television, where he earned a

degree in film production.

**CHRISTOPHER THOMAS (Composer)** composed music in 2010 for the documentary *Woman Rebel*, which was short-listed for an Academy Award and nominated for an Emmy Award. In 2011, Thomas won Best Film & TV Music at the eWorld Music Awards in Hollywood, and the Gold Medal Prize from the Park City Film Music Festival. In 2007, he was nominated for Best Orchestrator at the Academy of Film & TV Music Awards in Hollywood. He also orchestrated for the Sundance-winning foreign film, *Captain Abu Raed*, which was also short-listed for an Academy Award. That same year, he was a music editor for Sony Pictures' *Dragon Wars*, which became the highest-grossing film in Korean history. In television, Thomas briefly orchestrated and conducted (though uncredited) on ABC's hit show "LOST." He has also composed special features music for "CSI: NY." Recently, he composed music for Samsung, Coca Cola and the short film *Thunder Chance*, which won a student Emmy Award. In the concert world, Thomas has orchestrated and arranged large works for the Los Angeles Philharmonic and Master Chorale's Easter Celebration at the Hollywood Bowl. His own works have been performed and recorded by the Hollywood Studio Orchestra, the Rose City Chamber Orchestra, University of Southern California Symphony, Angeles String Quartet, Fear No Music ensemble, Willamette University Chamber Choir, Oregon East Symphony, A-Sharp Youth Symphony and various American festival ensembles. Thomas graduated from the University of Oregon, where he earned a B.Mus. in music composition and a B.A. in political science, and became involved with the Pacific Rim Balinese Gamelan and Chinese Opera. He left the Northwest for the prestigious Scoring For Motion Pictures and Television program at University of Southern California's graduate school. There he connected with Hollywood's A-list composers and filmmakers. He currently resides in Los Angeles with his wife and two cats.