



UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

21st Century

Programme : EPISODE # 93

SHOW OPEN, GRAPHIC AND MUSIC (24'')

Coming up on 21st Century (3'')

TEASE #1 WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION:

Are we in danger of forgetting?

Young people nowadays, those younger than 20, do not know about the attack. That's what frightens me.

Terror attacks with weapons of mass destruction – today's risks (18'')

TEASE #2 SOLOMON ISLANDS:

The world's oceans – not so limitless after all

Its so very easy to catch fish. That's the worrying part...

Helping save the Pacific's tuna. (14'')

INTRO #1 WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

Weapons of mass destruction – nuclear, biological and chemical – have plagued the human race since their invention – and they still pose a threat today. Terror attacks – and accidents – have spread panic in several countries over recent decades. But there are signs that increased vigilance and cooperation can help create a safer world. (23”)

SCRIPT #1 WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION TRT 15'40"

VIDEO

SHOTS FROM THE SUBWAY SARIN
ATTACK IN TOKYO: PEOPLE BEING
CARRIED UP STEPS ON
STRETCHERS; PANDAMONIUM
(CBS OR ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SHIZUE COMING OUT OF
KASUMIGASEKI STATION B-ROLL

SHIZUE ON CAM, READING FROM A
PLAQUE IN THE TOKYO SUBWAY
HONORING HER HUSBAND

ODESSON AT GRAVESIGHT OF
CESIUM 137 VICTIMS

AUDIO

NARRATION:

March 20, 1995. Morning rush hour in
Tokyo. In crowded subways, terrorists
release the deadly nerve gas, Sarin,
killing and maiming thousands and
injecting fear and panic into the minds
of millions. (15")

Shizue Takahashi's husband, Kazuma,
died while trying to help others. A small
plaque at the Kasumigaseki station in
Tokyo pays tribute to him and other
brave subway employees who lost their
lives during the attacks. (15)

SHIZUE TAKAHASHI: (In Japanese)
*"Due to the sound judgment of Kazuma
Takahashi - that's my husband's name,
which is written here - and another
person...lives were saved, and they
both were killed in the line of duty. The
staff of the Eidan Subway Association
hereby records their good work. (20")*

NARRATION:

Across the globe, in Goiania, Brazil,
Odesson Alves Ferreira is a victim of
another tragedy. (7")

ODESSON: (In Portuguese)

"So, this is the park cemetery, which of

ODESSON ON CAM

course is used by the entire population of Goiania. But this is a special place because the victims of Cesium 137 are buried in these graves.” (14”)

STILLS FROM CESIUM ACCIDENT

NARRATION:

Odesson and thousands of others, had their lives transformed in 1987 when a radioactive source material, Cesium 137, was abandoned by a hospital, and spread among unsuspecting citizens. The calamitous results would sound the clarion call to authorities in Brazil—and hopefully everywhere. (22”)

FROM “CHEMICAL WEAPONS: A MONSTER TAMED,” A PRODUCTION OF NHK CREATIVE IN COOPERATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (FROM UN ARCHIVES)

From “Chemical Weapons: A Monster Tamed,” a UN report (announcer:)
“Poison gas first appeared during WWI. The allied forces and the Germans were deadlocked in trench warfare at Ypres in Belgium...” (7”)

B-ROLL FROM ABOVE FILM

NARRATION:

For roughly 100 years, countries have possessed and used weapons of mass destruction. During World War I, the Germans, British and French used them against each other, starting in 1915. (14”)

VIDEO FROM ABOVE FILM

NARRATION:

DROPPING OF A-BOMB

During World War II, the Japanese used biological weapons against the

IRAN-IRAQ WAR FOOTAGE FROM
UN ARCHIVE

Chinese and the U.S. dropped the world's first atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

In the Iran-Iraq war in 1980s, Saddam Hussein used chemical weapons in the battlefield and to murder civilians in the Kurdish city of Halabja in 1988. In recent years, terrorists started seeking to obtain and use such weapons, and now, can inflict suffering on civilians almost wherever and whenever they choose. (36")

FOOTAGE OF RAJNEESH FROM
OREGON PUBLIC BROADCASTING

NARRATION:

In the U-S, the first bioterror attack came in 1984: Followers of cult leader Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh contaminated salad bars at restaurants in Oregon. Dozens were hospitalized.

IMAGES OF 9-11; IMAGES FROM
ANTHRAX SCARE

And in 2001, just weeks after the 9-11 terror attacks on the twin towers in New York, letters containing anthrax were mailed through the U-S postal system. (25")

Five people died and fear became widespread. It cost taxpayers billions of dollars to manage the consequences. (8")

AP FOOTAGE/ U-S WHITE HOUSE
ANTHRAX

So, what can be done to prevent terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction and to

Security Council's adoption of
RESOLUTION 1540

protect civilians from WMD terror attacks? In recent years, the international community has taken bold actions. The United Nations established treaties to prohibit weapons of mass destruction and to prevent their proliferation. (22")

The most forceful measure is United Nations' Security Council Resolution 1540, which UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon says is essential to keep people safe. (9")

UN SECRETARY GENERAL ON CAM

BAN KI-MOON: (In English)

"Weapons of mass destruction are a serious threat to international peace and security and it's particularly important that terrorists do not acquire such weapons. Ten years ago, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1540// Today, I appeal to all States and the other key actors to intensify efforts to implement its key requirements. We cannot afford to be complacent in the face of such a grave threat." (34")

NARRATION:

Michael Douglas, UN Messenger of Peace, recently delivered a similar message. (5")

FOOTAGE FROM UN: UNIFEED

MICHAEL DOUGLAS:

The issue that I think now has become the most important one with all the negotiations going on here at the United Nations is terrorism. The danger and fear of loose nukes, of a small amount of highly enriched uranium or plutonium or even abilities to make a dirty bomb is a terrible problem. (27")

UN SECURITY COUNCIL

NARRATION

Resolution 1540 requires every Government to adopt and enforce laws to prevent terrorists from acquiring and using weapons of mass destruction. But as United Nations' Member States today do their best to ensure that resolution 1540 is implemented, citizens like Shizue Takahashi of Japan and Odesson Alves Ferreira of Brazil are still grappling with the past and fearful of the future. (29")

JAPAN; JAPAN ESTABLISHING
MUSIC
IMAGES OF SHIZUE'S HUSBAND
WITH THEIR FAMILY

SHIZUE: (In Japanese):

At home my husband was very gentle. His relationship with our children was as if they were friends. (9")

NHK FOOTAGE OF SUBWAY SARIN
ATTACKS AFTERMATH; STILL
IMAGES OF THE ATTACK

NARRATION

In the subway attacks in Tokyo, members of the cult group, AumShinrikyo, carried liquid sarin in plastic bags, which they had wrapped

in newspapers. (10”)

Once on the trains, they punctured the bags with the sharpened top of their umbrellas and made for get-away cars. (5”)

ON CAM WITH SHIZUE

SHIZUE: (In Japanese)

My husband got on the train and picked up a bag, which turned out to be sarin. And I heard from the person who saw him that he was convulsing near the elevator. The office was close by and he was quickly carried into the office. At that point, his co-workers called his name, 'Mr. Takahashi?' But he didn't answer.” (39”)

NARRATION:

Shiro Kawamoto is a counter-terrorism expert based in Tokyo. (4”)

ON CAM SHIRO KAWAMOTO,
TERRORISM EXPERT

SHIRO: (In Japanese)

“Before the sarin attacks on March 20 in 1995, Japanese society as a whole was not ready at all for terrorists using weapons of mass destruction, not even the police department..” (15”)

NARRATION

MORE IMAGES FROM SUBWAY
SARIN ATTACK IMAGES OF

Thirteen people died from the sarin attacks. Over five thousand were injured. New laws enabled Japan to improve its detection and response capabilities. In 1995 police had to use canaries to detect sarin gas. Today, officers scan containers at ports to detect nuclear and radioactive materials. The country is safer than ever before, say Japanese authorities. But the recent Fukushima earthquake raises new fears. (32")

CANARIES AND MEGAPORTS

ON CAM WITH SHIRO

SHIRO: (In Japanese)

"Fukushima has increased the possibility of terrorists attacking nuclear power plants. Reactors could be destroyed causing a huge meltdown and ultimately dispersing a lot of radioactive material. We should take measure to prevent terrorists using nuclear or radioactive materials. (31")

FOOTAGE FROM AFTERMATH OF
FUKUSHIMA

NARRATION

IMAGES FROM NUCLEAR SUMMIT
IN THE HAGUE (MARCH 2014)

Which is what the United Nations and the international community have been trying to achieve, says Ambassador Oh Joon, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations. He chairs the Security Council Committee, which monitors the

implementation of resolution 1540.
(18”)

ON CAM OH JOON

OH JOON: (In English)

“Over the past 10 years, we have worked for universal implementation of resolution 1540. The world today is obviously better able to prevent WMD terrorism. (14”)

NARRATION

Preventing WMD terror poses one set of challenges. Accidents caused by natural disasters, or man-made, pose yet another. But images of these accidents are fading: – Seveso, Italy, 1976...Bhopal, India, 1984, and Chernobyl, in the Ukraine, 1986, among others. But in Goiania, Brazil, there’s one tragedy many locals will never forget. (33”)

ON-CAM WITH ODESSON ALVES FERREIRA

ODESSON: (In Portuguese)

“At 32, I thought I was in the prime of my life, and most productive. And suddenly there was a rupture. It was as if there was a rupture of the umbilical cord.” (14”)

IMAGES OF ODESSON,
INCLUDING HIS DEFORMED HAND

NARRATION:

Journalist Carlos Magno tracked the story of the scavengers who stole a radioactive medical device from the

partially demolished Goiania medical facility, dismantled it, and were captivated by a deep blue light coming from within the open canister. (15”)

ON-CAM IN THE STREET WITH CARLOS MAGNO, JOURNALIST

CARLOS MAGNO: (In Portuguese)
“On this street, the owner of the junk yard used to live right here. He was the pivotal person to this whole story.” (11”)

NARRATION:

The scavengers sold the unit to a nearby junkyard owner, Devair Alves Ferreira. (5”)

ON CAM WITH CARLOS

CARLOS: (In Portuguese)
This house became very contaminated because Devair distributed many pieces of the small stone of Cesium 137 to friends, to people he knew, and to his employees. (12”)

NARRATION:

One of the first people to see Devair’s glowing stone was his six-year-old daughter, Leide das Neves. (6”)

IMAGES OF LEIDE DAS NEVES

LOURDES: (In Portuguese)
He put the stone on the bedroom floor, and the children put their hands

ON CAM LOURDES DAS NEVES

on it, and Leide swallowed some cesium. She ate a boiled egg with her hands dirty from the cesium.(10”)

NARRATION:

Lourdes das Neves was a young mother when her daughter, Leide, found herself at the center of the crisis. (5”)

LOURDES: (In Portuguese)

All of these of Leide. About fifteen minutes later she started to have a vomiting crisis – so she was vomiting all night long. And I was struggling with her and she wasn’t feeling well. (15”)

NARRATION

FOOTAGE OF RADIATION TESTING

Authorities from the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission isolated the areas of greatest risk. Over 100,000 potential victims were funneled into the nearby Olympic stadium for radiation screening. (14”)

IMAGES FROM OLYMPIC STADIUM

ODESSON ON CAM

ODESSON: (In Portuguese)

6,500 people were diagnosed with some kind of contamination or radiation. Out of those 6,500, 250 had a higher contamination level. Among those people, 122 were considered to

have a more severe condition. (20”)

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEIDE

NARRATION:

Leide, and seven others were flown to the Navy Hospital in Rio. A few weeks later, grim news came: Four of those victims, including Leide, had died.

(11”)

The accident and deaths would create a lingering stigma against Goiania and its citizens, who would suffer isolation and prejudice. At times they were prohibited from boarding planes and moving to neighboring cities. More than twenty-five years later, some of that stigma has worn off. Yet Goiania Minister of Health, Halim Antonio Girade, believes the incident has had a profound impact on Brazilian public policy. (27”)

ON CAM WITH HALIM ANTONIO
GIADE, MINISTER OF HEALTH

HALIM: (In Portuguese)

Brazil learned from the radioactive accident. The supervision of radioactive sources today is more serious, more responsible. But I can assure you: No one is prepared for an accident like that, in any place in the world. (18”)

IMAGES OF THE CNEN
“CEMETERY” WHERE REMNANTS
OF CESIUM 137 ARE BURIED

MEXICO COBALT THEFT FROM
AZTECA TV OR ASSOCIATED
PRESS

ON CAM ODESSON

ON CAM SHIZUE

NARRATION:

But Brazil and the world are getting much more vigilant. In 2011, the Brazilian Government released new rules for safeguarding citizens. The international community has also improved protocols for what to do when radioactive source material is lost or stolen. In December 2013, after a medical device containing the radioactive source Cobalt 60 was stolen in Mexico, authorities immediately informed the International Atomic Energy Agency. Tragedy was averted when the Mexican government found the material. Yet despite some success, authorities say there is no room for complacency—anywhere in the world. (42”)

ODESSON: (In Portuguese)

I fear a lot about the future of our children, our grandchildren, because here everything is almost forgotten and abandoned. (10”)

SHIZUE: (In Japanese)

Due to generations shifting, little by little we forget. Human beings have a bad habit of avoiding painful things. In these twenty years, fewer people can

convey the pain and suffering of the attack. Young people nowadays, those younger than 20, do not know about the attack. That's what frightens me. (30")

NARRATION:

Still, the past is motivating a present drive for greater international cooperation across the board. UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Angela Kane, believes such cooperation must extend even beyond governments. (15")

ANGELA KANE:

The most effective way to actually implement resolution 1540 is to work together internationally. That means all the governments, the member States of the United Nations, and it means international civil society. It means even citizens to basically work in a framework so that we all aim to achieve the same end (20")

ON CAM ANGELA KANE

NARRATION:

It's impossible to fully heal the wounds of the past, but forceful UN actions like resolution 1540 may reduce fear and panic, bringing the world closer to safety and peaceful cohabitation.

SHOTS FROM BOTH SUBWAY SARIN AND CESIUM 137 PEOPLE WALKING THROUGH THE TOKYO SUBWAYS TODAY.

INTRO # 2 SOLOMON ISLANDS : SAVING THE PACIFIC'S TUNA

In the Western and Central Pacific they are a part of the culture – and a multi-billion dollar business. They are eaten everywhere around the world – and they are becoming easier and easier to catch. Will modern technology mean the end of tuna – or will it help them survive? (19”)

SCRIPT #2 SOLOMON ISLANDS: SAVING THE PACIFICS TUNA (7'54")

VIDEO

FISH AND FISHING VARIOUS

NARRATION:

It is fished every day and in nearly every ocean on the planet.

An immense volume is captured and processed to keep up with the insatiable appetite of global demand. (9")

FACTORIES, RESTAURANTS

It is served in trendy restaurants around the world. And in tin cans for school lunches. They are among the most valuable commodities in the ocean.

It's tuna. Yellow fin... big eye... albacore... and skip jack. (16")

FISH BEING CAUGHT

4.5 million tons of tuna are caught each year and nearly half of the Global supply is caught in the western and central pacific. It's a 5 billion dollar a year industry and an economic lifeline for dozens for small island nations.

But for how much longer? (16")

ANDREW HUDSON

ANDREW HUDSON: (InEnglish)

People consider

the ocean an endless bounty, but the ocean is far from unlimited. (4")

NARRATION:

Technology is making it much easier to catc

Tuna - and that in turn is threatening a whole way of life – (6")
But could technology also provide a solution (4")

ANDREW HUDSON:

The Pacific is so dependent on these fisheries resources, that a collapse could be devastating, and it might be decades for them to recover from that, if at all. (7")

MAP: WESTERN PACIFIC REGION

NARRATION:

The fisheries of the western and central pacific cover 40 million Square kilometers. (4")

It's a vast area populated by small island countries, which according to international law own all of the fish within 200 miles of their coastline. But most countries can't afford navy ships or airplanes to patrol Their waters, leaving their prized fishing grounds a target for Ocean thieves.

17 of the countries are part of an alliance that help manage and protect their most valuable asset... fish. (24")

Based on the Solomon Islands,
A multi-national task Force for
the pacific islands Forum fisheries
agency is Tracking some 2,000
Commercial ships that are
Operating within the
Jurisdiction of the Pacific island
countries. (24")

STEVE MASIKA: (In English)

*Oooh, that's an
interesting track. It's not licensed, so
it should not be doing those tracks.
This is definitely not innocent passage. (7")*

SCREEN SHOWING SHIP

TRACKING

AIRCRAFT

NARRATION:

Each ship transmits a signal
That is similar to an airplane
Transponder and
That provides vital clues as
To whether the boat is
Operating legally. (7")

Despite these efforts, in the past ten
years, overall catch
Rates, both illegal and legitimate
Have more than doubled. And while
skipjack are still abundant, the prized
blue fin is already over-fished,
and big eye and
yellow fin stocks are declining. (10")

That's why the UN Development

Programme has also worked with small island countries to bring in a fisheries convention and to manage fish stocks. Andrew Hudson is an ocean management expert with UNDP. (11”)

ANDREW HUDSON

ANDREW HUDSON: (In English)

The good news is that the Pacific Island countries have taken concrete steps toward improving their understanding of the fisheries, improving and putting in place management regimes, that if they carry them forward in full which I think they are capable of doing, could lead to true sustainability for those fisheries going forward. (18”)

TAGGING OF FISH

NARRATION:

Managing the tuna fisheries
Depends upon knowing more
About what
Tuna do in the ocean.
Researchers for the secretariat of the
pacific community are tagging
thousands of tuna with devices that
will provide important data. (11”)

TUNA TAG ANIMATION

Tags tell scientists how far tuna travel,
how fast they grow and how
Deep they go for food...
The tagging essentially allows the tuna

FISHING SHOTS

to talk to scientists who will use the information to protect them from

NARRATION

being overfished...

More than sixty thousand tags have been released. (22")

STREET SCENES

Nowhere are people more protective of their fisheries than in the western and central pacific. It's a way of life. It defines their culture. It's how islanders make their living. And feed their families. And without it, everything falls apart. (14")

SOL TUNA PROCESSING PLANT

MAP SOLOMONS

PLANT

In the coastal village of noro in the solomon islands, the morning commute consists of islanders boarding the company van bound for the Sol Tuna processing plant. (8")

HEARTY MATAMARU: (In English)

How many tons for today? 60 tons. (1")

NARRATION:

25 year old Hearty Matamaru (mat-ah-mar-oo) is one of seventeen hundred Solomon islanders making a living at the sol tuna processing plant. (7")

HEARTY MATAMARU: (In English)

Thats very good yea...nice cleaning...better than that one. This is really good. (4")

FACTORY WORKERS

NARRATION:

Here, one hundred metric tons of tuna are skinned... de-boned... processed... canned... and packaged every single day. (8")

HARBOUR

HEARTY MATAMARU: (In English)

This cannery is really important to the people here. To their lives, to their families and to the surrounding communities as well. We are worried if the tuna stock is gone, because the job here depends very much on the fish that we have in our waters. (16")

FISHING TRAWLER

NARRATION:

The same tuna that provides jobs at the sol tuna processing plant, also keeps a small fleet of solomon fishing boats working. (7")

PETAIA DELAIVERATA JR:

Ok guys stand by... lets go. (1")

NARRATION:

The solomon ruby is heading to sea in the hopes of catching catching 350 metric tons of skipjack tuna. (6")

PETAIA DELAIVERATA JR:

Solomon Emerald... Solomon Emerald... copy?(2")

SONAR SCANNER	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> Fish master Junior Delaverata, (day-la-verratta) grew up in the Solomons and commands a crew of his fellow islanders. (6")</p> <p>He says technology has become an essential tool in the boat cockpit. (3")</p>
TRAWLER LAYS NETS	<p><u>PETAIA DELAIVERATA JR:</u> (In English) <i>It's quite easier now when there is a spot of fish 100 meters away. The sonar can tell you the density of the fish, how many tons there is, how deep it is and how far it is away from the boat. (12")</i></p>
DELAIVERATA	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> It's not long before a large school of tuna are spotted, and the crew races to lay nets and gather the catch. Before long, hundreds of tons of tuna start coming up over the rail. But this kind of modern technology is a double-edged sword. (22")</p>
OCEAN SHOTS	<p><u>PETAIA DELAIVERATA JR:</u> (In English) <i>As a pacific islander myself, I would ask one question. Will the next generation enjoy this industry as we do now? Its so very easy to catch fish. That's the worrying part... more boats, more fish harvested from the sea.(18")</i></p>
HUDSON ON CAMERA	

NARRATION:

For now, the western and central pacific is still the most productive fishery on the planet, but the risk of depleting stocks of tuna sends a signal that has to be heeded: (10")

ANDREW HUDSON: (In English)

We know very well now, and the ocean is telling us very clearly, that we need to find more sustainable approaches to ocean utilization. (7")

NARRATION:

We know the oceans are talking to us. Their message is - that if we listen - they will continue to provide for generations to come. (9")

CLOSE

And that's all for this edition of 21st Century. Sharing the world's stories. I'm Daljit Dhaliwal. Until next time. Goodbye (7")

CREDITS (36”)

21st Century

A production of
United Nations Television
Department of Public Information

CREDITS SHOW #93

Weapons of Mass Destruction
A collaboration between the Office of Disarmament Affairs
and UN Television

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The Oregon Historical Society
UMKE, Turkey
Lars Westman
The Associated Press
NHK Japan

“Chemical Weapons: A Monster Tamed” Courtesy of NHK Creative and
United Nations Television

Special Thanks

For financial support from the Governments of Kazakhstan, Norway and the
United States of America and the European Union through the UNODA Trust
Fund for Global and Regional Activities

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Maria del Rosario de la Fuente
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Julia Mandil
UNIC Rio
UNIC Tokyo
UNIC Mexico City

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Adapted by UN Television from a Discovery Networks Asia-Pacific original

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Special Thanks

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
The Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)
Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)
Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF)
TriMarine

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