<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>VIDEO</th>
<th>AUDIO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>WOMEN WALKING</td>
<td>Jobs no longer bring security.</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:04</td>
<td>MEN WALKING</td>
<td>One hundred twenty million have no work at all.</td>
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<td>00:08</td>
<td>CLEANING WOMEN</td>
<td>Choices disappear.</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:12</td>
<td>WOMAN IN MASK</td>
<td>Poverty burdens too many.</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:17</td>
<td>CARALAMPIO &amp; JESUSA</td>
<td>The wealth of the world reaches too few.</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:23</td>
<td>VIRGINIA AT CAR</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:23</td>
<td>WINDOW</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>00:28</td>
<td>MAN PULLING BOXES</td>
<td>As the world economy expands, what happens to the lives of people?</td>
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<tr>
<td>00:35</td>
<td>FIRE EATER</td>
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<td>00:41</td>
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Chiapas, Mexico:
Caralampio Mendez and his wife, Jesusa are landless peasants. They work chopping logs for a pittance, remote from economic opportunity. (11")

Today, more than a billion people suffer on the margins of society. Their toil and trouble barely keep them alive. (7")

"I don't have anything, no money, nothing at all". (3")

To live, the poor often destroy the natural resources on which their meager income depends. When the wood is gone what will they do? (9")
Caralampio and Jesusa have no social benefits to cushion them from illness and old age. (5")

They eat corn gruel and drink watery coffee, all they can afford. Food is plentiful but the poor don't earn enough to buy it however much they work, as economists know. (10")

"Basically what command over food, what entitlement over food the individual members of the family have, depends on what the family can earn..." (8")
AMARTYA SEN - SYNC SOUND

...and what prices the food are, what wages are at which they sell their labour and so on. So it's really the relation between that, and it's the failure of that, that you have to look at for...

(12")

AMARTYA SEN - VOICE OVER

...to understand the reason for social discontent, even uprising and so on. And especially when you're dealing with some areas as in Chiapas where there is a kind of deprivation arising from a lack of jobs and adequate economic opportunity."

(14")

NARRATION

This rebellion in Mexico captured the headlines, but Chiapas has no monopoly on political violence.

(6")
03:04 Other countries also suffer internal strife fuelled by unemployment and poverty. (5")

03:15 REBELS ENTERING HALL In Chiapas, the rebels voiced what the poor everywhere want: a better life and an opportunity to be heard. (6")

CMDTE. MARCOS - SYNC SOUND IN SPANISH (ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

-3:21 CMDTE. MARCOS SPEAKS "We want a share of local power, municipal and state. We also want a share of national power." (6")

03:30 TRUCKS TRAVEL BY CARALAMPIO'S HOUSE After the uprising, public works increased in Chiapas. Yet new roads, though needed, add only bewilderment to Caralampio's life. (8")

03:437 ROAD Construction transforms wooded mountains with masses of machinery. (4")
But many indigenous people in the region don't even have a horse or cart to take their goods to market. (5"

"The road, that's where the rich people pass by. Peasants don't have any cars. No, they don't." (9"

Nearly three thousand new cars take to the roads of South Korea each day. Traffic jams signal industrial development that has arrived almost overnight. (8"

The economic "tigers" of Asia, such as South Korea, have attracted most of the foreign capital invested in developing countries, changing these countries profoundly. (9"
The South Korean government provided schools and basic health, building a well-prepared workforce to support their industries. Now, young Korean workers can buy cars and indulge in a new lifestyle in a land that seems to have struck it rich.

KYUNG TAE MOON - SYNC SOUND

"The important thing is education. Yes I was grown up in the rural area and my father was very poor farmer and fortunately I could get excellent school performance throughout primary, secondary, even universities."

(15")

(14")
KYUNG TAE MOON - VOICE OVER

"I think in Korea the education is, I think, most important factor through which the people can get advanced to the upper class." (9")

NARRATION

Korea keeps moving ahead. Young Koreans seize each opportunity, willing to take stiff exams to climb the executive ladder. (8")

Korea is one of the few countries where unemployment remains low. Sometimes there are more employers looking for workers than people looking for work. (8")
In Finland, hundreds of thousands were thrown out of work with the collapse of the Soviet Union, a major trading partner. The twenty percent unemployment rate, among the highest in Europe, is draining social services. (13")

Some citizens, like Lilja Taimi Kuisma, haven't worked for more than a year. For people used to high living standards and self-sufficiency, handouts bring indignity and pain. (11")

"I have no food in my fridge. Its totally empty. This is the third time I've come here. It's very hard to come here...But I try to keep my spirits up, there's no point in being sad. I'm not the only one. A lot of Finns go hungry in these bad
times. Many people don't have jobs."  

NARRATION

With protest signs on their Volvos, middle class Finns demonstrate against the erosion of social benefits and the disappearance of jobs.  

PLAYING ACCORDION

In good times they assumed their high taxes were weaving a social security net for all and forever. Now they fear the system they paid for will unravel just as they need it themselves.  

PRESIDENT AHTISAARI - SYNC SOUND

"What we all in Finland, I think want to maintain is despite the economic difficulty is the hard core of that system. Maybe some fringe benefits, and there may be some who don't actually need it. But it's available to everybody."
And certain of these benefits one has to look carefully at. But the hard core I think, majority of Finns want to maintain. And that requires that we get economic growth in this country."

(27")

PRESIDENT AHTISAARI - VOICE OVER

"And for instance on high tech area there are companies who are employing continuously new people."

(7")

NARRATION

In central Finland, the LK factory produces audio filters for cellular phones. Four hundred people were hired in a matter of months. Skilled workers must be retrained for highly specialized industries.

(13")
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09:03</td>
<td>PACKING FILTERS INTO BOX</td>
<td>But unskilled workers are also needed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:11</td>
<td>WORK AT CELLULAR PHONE FACTORY</td>
<td>With globalization of the economy, production increasingly depends on materials, parts and workers, from all over the world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:22</td>
<td>MAN PICKS UP LP PACKAGE</td>
<td>The filters manufactured in Finland...journey to an assembly plant in South Korea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:29</td>
<td>FACTORY IN SOUTH KOREA</td>
<td>Other components arrive from Japan, Singapore, United States and Morocco.</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:35</td>
<td>WOMEN WORKING PACKAGING FILTERS</td>
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NARRATION

The global assembly line generates billions of dollars in trade. But workers receive very little, compared to the wealth they create. Yet, it is they who make possible the dome of high finance. Products turn into profits at stock exchanges in Mexico and elsewhere. The fate of employment is linked to stock prices and interest rates that flash around the world in a frenzy of electronic speculation.

(25")

Freer trade means unprecedented global transactions. (3")
'In the last three months we have had billions of dollars' worth of deals in Mexico with very big companies in telecommunications -- European companies, American companies -- and those deals...

(14")

...are just the platform that will serve the whole country for an infrastructure in telecommunications. And for us and for a lot of Mexicans it's just an enormous opportunity."

(10")
NARRATION

Others make deals in a more modest way. In Cameroon, a small business produces satellite dishes for one-third the price of an import. Seven people are employed. Sub-Saharan Africa needs millions of jobs a year, but Michel Kemegne's enterprise is a hopeful step forward. (19")

MICHEL KEMEGNE - SYNC SOUND IN FRENCH (ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

"This is really our window on the world. With a little bit of perseverance and some money we are going to be all right". (7")
NARRATION

In Cameroon and elsewhere, money was devalued to make exports easier to promote. But local shoppers now sometimes go empty-handed because their money lost purchasing power. The price of imports went up, including basic foodstuffs, which became too costly. (17")

MME REGINE NDJOM - SYNC SOUND IN FRENCH (ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

"Rice is much too expensive. We don't have any money. My husband doesn't work and what I make at the plant isn't enough for rice. So I end up eating manioc every day." (11")
NARRATION
Regine Ndjom works at a small plant processing manioc roots into flour. This local product sells at prices people can pay, immune to global commodity rates. The plant creates jobs and builds community independence. (15")

WOMEN HARVESTING MANIOC
Success depends on women, who in Africa produce eighty percent of all food. (5")

WOMEN SINGING WHILE HARVESTING MANIOC
The hands of women and the songs of centuries are often all that stand between whole communities and starvation. (6")

AMARTYA SEN - VOICE OVER
"I think one has to make a distinction, clear distinction, between regular hunger and famines. Even with... (6")
...what looks like widespread famine affects a relatively small proportion of the population. But they are affected very drastically. (6"

You know Africa for example has had a lot of these famines and of course to a great extent it's not connected only with food production it's connected with the decline of democracy in Africa that took place along with the cold war through the sixties, with each side, the West and the Soviet Bloc, backing their own client states no matter how dictatorial they were." (20")
Political and social disintegration forces thousands to join the human tidal wave of refugees and displaced persons.

Abukar Aues once worked as a tax collector in Somalia, but he fled for his life. In Finland he learns new skills. Roughly a million people a year leave the poorer countries for the richer ones, looking for refuge, but above all hoping for work.

Abukar's wife learns Finnish at a free language class.

SYNC: LANGUAGE CLASS
14:30 WOMEN GO OUTSIDE AND GET ON BUS

NARRATION

Language training opens the door of a new society, making new customs and new opportunities accessible. (6")

14:38

Even with high unemployment rates and a precarious economy, many in Finland believe that the less fortunate from other countries have to be helped. (8")
14:47 SOMALI WOMEN GETTING ON BUS

PRESIDENT AHTISAARI - VOICE OVER

"We are a small country so that I don't know that we have ever imagined that we could solve the world problems, but we have to participate in those. If we show solidarity inside our boundaries it also reflects, I think, in our solidarity with the rest of the world." (18")

15:07 PRESIDENT AHTISAARI ON CAMERA

PRESIDENT AHTISAARI - SYNC SOUND

"There's more that we need to be doing on this, but that requires a better economy and we are working very hard to improve the economic performance of this country." (10")

15:18 FINNS WALKING

NARRATION

But, some no longer feel compassion. (2")
15:24 LILJA TAIMI KUISMA
ON CAMERA

"They should help us Finns first
and only after that those
foreigners. Finns must come
first, in my opinion, because we
are Finns. Otherwise we,
citizens of Finland, we'll go
hungry."

15:38 NEO NAZI
DEMONSTRATIONS

In Europe and elsewhere tolerance
for foreigners often reaches the
breaking point. Fear feeds
ideologies of bigotry and hate.

15:55 KOREAN
RECRUITER/FILIPINO
WORKERS

But global competition thrives on
cheap labour. And foreign
workers usually work for less.
16:08 A South Korean manager recruits Filipino labourers, who accept risky conditions that Koreans will not. (6")

16:16 NOY MAGAT ON CAMERA
SUPER: NOY MAGAT

"It's very difficult because one, one kind of...when you, just a little bit, and your finger will be cut off, will be cut off. Your fingers will be cut off." (15")

16:32 TAE YON KIM ON CAMERA
SUPER: TAE YON KIM, ECONOMIC PLANNING MINISTRY

"The 3D jobs -- dangerous, difficult and dirty jobs. That is, you know, as our income level is more than 7000 US dollars, they do not want to have...to involve in that dirty, difficult, dangerous jobs. So we are getting some foreign workers in those jobs." (27")
Sonya and Billy Rosete have no legal status. They live in a room hidden in the factory and dare not complain about living conditions—or wages. (9")

Still, they're grateful for the pay that lets them send money to the family they left behind. (5")

"We stay here for the future of our kids. You know it's very difficult for us to live in this place." (10")

"You know like this factory, the factory of my wife the place is not cooled...very dusty." (8")
SONYA IN FACTORY

17:46

NARRATION

Women used to go blind hand-sewing elaborate embroidery that today's machines spin out in minutes. But health hazards still exist -- Sonya suffers from chronic respiratory illness due to poor ventilation. But at least she gets a regular pay cheque.

(15")

NIGHT TIME AT CARALAMPIO'S HOUSE

18:04

For all their hard work, peasants like Caralampio and Jesusa are lucky to earn two dollars a day.

(5")

CARALAMPIO MENDEZ - SYNC SOUND IN SPANISH (ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

18:10

CARALAMPIO MENDEZ ON CAMERA

"Look at my little house. It's not very good because we're poor. There's no electricity! I want electricity, a good house, and a horse and some cows and a donkey. I want all that. But we are poor! Just look at this bed,
there's no mattress, no covers. nothing. I don't even have a chair to sit on."  

18:44 JESUSA AT FIRE 
FEEDING FAMILY 

AMARTYA SEN - VOICE OVER 

18:51 JESUSA BREASTFEEDING 
CHILD 

"The resource problem isn't the big issue in dealing with social security. What is lacking..."  

(5") 

AMARTYA SEN - SYNC SOUND 

18:57 AMARTYA SEN ON 
CAMERA 

...is the political will, the social organization, and adequate incentive to make government think in these lines. And that's why I'm so much a believer in democracy which permits you to put pressure on this. And also gives you an opportunity..."  

(15")
AMARTYA SEN - VOICE OVER

19:12 MARKET IN CAMEROON

...for opposition parties to bring these questions more to the forefront, about the division of the national pie."

(7")

NARRATION

19:22 FLAME BLOWER

The urban poor try for their share of national wealth any way they can, with work only the desperate would do. (6")

19:34 BLOWS OUT FLAME

This man breathes diesel fuel into fire, a full eight hours a day. (4")

19:50 VOLADORES OF PAPANTLA GO ROUND AND ROUND AND CLIMB THE POLE

The Papantla pole-dancers lost their work in the fields when agriculture declined. Now they live as performers, presenting traditional rituals in the city. (9")
Showmanship earns them a hand-to-mouth existence but no social benefits, not a single day of rest. (6")

Virginia Martinez also navigates the urban sea, selling Chicklets. Street vendors epitomize Latin America's informal workforce. (8")

A single mother, Virginia tries to support her seven children with a palmful of pesos. (5")

But urban ills and misery eat away at the family. Virginia's son succumbs to drugs. (5")
VIRGINIA MARTINEZ - SYNC SOUND IN SPANISH (ENGLISH TRANSLATION)

"I cannot control him, really I can't. Suddenly he'll comes home high on drugs and then he shows no respect for me or the girls. What can I do about it? Alone, I can't do anything at all." (15")

VIRGINIA MARTINEZ EXITS

The future is fragile even for workers in heavy industry. They still have some job security but their hard-earned gains are threatened. (8")

Competition and pressure for profits make employers cut their workforce, pay lower wages and offer fewer benefits. (7")
Epitasio Mendosa is a strong union supporter, although he realizes that labour unions face a constant demand for concessions.

Jobs eliminated today may never return. Muscles no longer carry the economy.

"When the labour union makes demands and if the company doesn't have the resources to do what the union asks, then how can it help you? The only way seems to be that there has be an agreement between the company and the union."
"The real challenge now is to see whether this new more open international economic relations, which have tremendous opportunities really to..." (15")

"...increase growth, to increase the prosperity, to increase the jobs even worldwide. The challenge is to see whether this potential can really be realized on a social scale. In other words whether workers are really going to benefit from it worldwide."

(15")

Work flows across national borders as companies move to locations where unions are weak or non-existent. (6")
The shareholders, they let me do, let me operate our company in our way. In our way means Korean way."

"With my experience I find out the best way to operate company is let all people, all employees feel just like home. Theoretically, yes labour union is very good, but in our case we do not have a labour union."
"And no I do appreciate that there are countries in the world where it is not possible for trade unions to have this freedom to operate. But this in the longer run does not make for a very productive or a very flexible labour force. It is much better to respect people's freedoms. Freedoms that are internationally recognized including the freedom ....

(20")

...to associate and to bargain for better conditions in order to have a more contented and a more productive labour force." (11")
Increasingly, individuals have to create job opportunities for themselves through small enterprises or self-employment. Timo Juntti has turned to computerized indoor farming.

Crops now grow year round and productivity is up. But increased productivity does not necessarily translate into more jobs. There is a worrying new phenomenon: economic growth without job creation.
To stretch existing work, policymakers speak of job-sharing. But reduced hours can mean reduced pay. Flexible hours however, may make routine jobs more appealing.

These cleaners are dispatched from an office centre that uses the latest technologies to keep work flowing. It lets workers control their own schedules. An atmosphere of partnership builds a sense of job satisfaction.
"My personal view and I believe also the philosophy of this company is that whatever work you do, you should do it with joy and passion."

"You should have a positive attitude whether you are ..."

"...baking a cake at home or closing a big business deal."

But are workplace innovations enough if what people really need is work itself -- millions and millions of new jobs? Prosperity must be used to create jobs, to protect natural resources, to spread the world's wealth more
fairly, and to tap the spark of the human spirit. The needs of people must come first. The human being cannot be left to stand alone. (25")