<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>VIDEO</th>
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| 00:00 | VLADIMIR JAVORIVSKI ON CAMERA | **SYNC TRANSLATION**
|       |                 | "The tragedy of Babi Yar was distorted over the years. We were told that Soviet prisoners of war, and not Jews, were exterminated at Babi Yar. But today, the time for truth has come." |
| 00:15 | PEOPLE VISITING THE BABI YAR MEMORIAL | **NARRATION**
|       |                 | Today people are finally allowed to honour their dead at Babi Yar in Ukraine, the site of a major massacre during World War II. Now that the truth can be told, the memorial has become a symbol for the affirmation of human rights. |
00:31  TITLES SUPERIMPOSED
      OVER FLOWERS ON
      MONUMENT

00:44  MAN ON CAMERA
      "All my relatives perished here
      in Babi Yar -- uncles, aunts,
      their children. Every year now I
      come to their grave."  (8")

00:53  SECOND MAN SPEAKING
      "Twenty nine members of my family
      were killed here."  (2")

00:57  ELDERLY LADY SPEAKING
      "Yes it all happened right here
      across the road, down in the
      gulley. They put up the monument
      in this place."  (6")

01:04  YOUNG COUPLE AT BABI
      YAR
      "My grandmother and grandfather
      lie here. They perished at Babi
      Yar."  (4")
NARRATION

After the mass slaughter and devastation of the Second World War, the United Nations forged a bold and revolutionary document -- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (10")

It has been the foundation for setting international human rights standards, spelled out in more than 60 covenants and conventions. They cover issues from genocide and torture to the treatment of migrant workers and the rights of the child. (14")

When the UN started back in the 1940s, there was the idea that how you treated your own citizens was purely a matter of domestic concern. (10")
Over the years, that has changed dramatically. Nobody now believes that human rights is a matter of domestic sovereignty only. And with the dying away of that restrictive idea there's come the opportunity for the United Nations to get very involved in human rights work."

(20")

This involvement ranges from monitoring the efforts of governments to live up to international human rights standards, to responding to complaints from hundreds of thousands of individuals each year.

(10")

"We are meeting in an exciting time in world history."

(5")
The United Nations is also a forum for the discussion of new concerns, such as the rights of minorities and indigenous people. (6")

"... Changes are taking place all around us and many of them are of major significance to human rights, and to democracy itself." (13")

As part of a world wide campaign, the United Nations brings the human rights message to Kiev, with a workshop on international standards and their application at the country level. (9")

"...and now we give priority to implementation, to translate all these noble principles in the legislation into action -- a
real reality for every man, woman and child in the world."

NARRATION
At the workshop delegates from a changing Europe meet at a time when new human rights issues are emerging.

When the reactor at the Chernobyl power plant exploded, a vast amount of radioactivity was released. The accident jolted the world and raised questions about the human rights implications of environmental disasters.

The same questions have been raised by Bhopal, Exxon Valdez, Kuwait, and toxic dumping. All hazards that can cross frontiers and harm people far from their source.
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04:19</td>
<td>TRAVELLING SHOT STREET</td>
<td>The Chernobyl accident was also a dramatic illustration of the obligation of governments to be honest and the right of people to know the truth. (8&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>04:32</td>
<td></td>
<td>After the disaster only people living closest to the damaged reactor were told of the danger and immediately evacuated. (6&quot;)</td>
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<td>04:41</td>
<td>TRAVELLING SHOT STREET CONTINUED</td>
<td>Further away, in Narodichi, people only became aware of the serious consequences when they started having health problems. (7&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>04:49</td>
<td>EEVA ON CAMERA</td>
<td>&quot;I have a thyroid gland condition and my heart gives me problems. But where can I go? I have to live here until they lay me in my grave.&quot; (12&quot;)</td>
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Worst of all is not to know the truth. The ever present fear of radiation produces high anxiety levels. People fear that even minor ailments may be symptoms of radiation sickness.

"My children are sick all the time."

To counter this anxiety, the World Health Organization has called for accurate information to be made available.

"My daughter always has a sore throat, and her legs hurt too."
05:45 DEMONSTRATION

NARRATION

In Kiev, only 60 miles from Chernobyl, demonstrators demand radical change in environmental policies. In the more open atmosphere of recent times, many of the acute problems triggered by the Chernobyl accident can now be freely discussed in public.

(15")

06:18

With an increased awareness of their human rights, people feel empowered to change their conditions.

(5")

06:32 JAVORIVSKI ON CAMERA

SYNC TRANSLATION

"The most basic of our rights is to stay alive. I'm ready to fight to the end for this right. I'm not even talking about other rights at this moment. We just want to be free to cope with living on this radioactive land."

(15")
The inhabitants of Narodichi, feeling it was their right to be informed, demanded to know the levels of contamination. Now that they know, they no longer eat the apples that grow in their yards nor drink the water from their wells. Some people have decided to stay on despite the dangers, many others have chosen to leave, becoming nuclear refugees.

The Zachenco family are among hundreds of thousands of people who are leaving lands their families have lived on for generations.
07:21 NINA ON CAMERA

"We will never be better off anywhere else than we were here. We built our house with our own hands, and we lived in it for only ten years. Everything here is ours."

07:39 CAR DRIVING OFF

Do we have the right to a clean and safe environment? And do we have the right to be informed immediately of environmental dangers? These are new human rights issues now being discussed by the international community.
In Kiev, these concerns led to the creation of Green World, an environmental grass roots movement, something that would have been unthinkable a few years ago. (9")

At a public meeting supporters of Green World declare it a political party. (4")

The goal of the Green Party is to ensure sound ecological policies as the country struggles to heal the wounds of Chernobyl. (7")

Local elections in Australia's Northern Territory. Here, political participation has a longer history but until as recently as 1967 part of the population was excluded. (11")
John Ah Kit meets with voters in the rural township of Humpty Doo. He is running for office for the first time. (6")

As an Aboriginal Australian he faces the same dilemmas that many other minority candidates face the world over. Can he overcome society's prejudice and discrimination and attract votes from outside his ethnic group? (13")

Ah Kit brings to his platform some grievances of local Aboriginal people. All around the world the special concerns of indigenous people have raised new human rights issues. (10")
While the votes are counted, the candidate and his supporters are still hopeful. But as the evening wears on it becomes clear that Ah Kit has not won a seat. (9"

Although he lost in the local elections this time around, Ah Kit has not given up. He intends to run again next time. (7"

"I feel good. I feel that it's been a very good experience. And I think indigenous peoples around the world, not only in Australia, should understand the voting system, should understand the government, should understand what democracy is about and get in there and attempt to influence change." (18"
Another forum for influencing change is an annual human rights meeting at the United Nations in Geneva where the representatives of the world's more than 300 million indigenous people gather.

Ah Kit comes here with a delegation of Aboriginal Australians.

Hundreds of participants bring the voices of their traditional communities to this unique forum. Here, together with United Nations human rights experts and government representatives, they are shaping a document to safeguard their future.
11:13 GENEVA MEETING

DELEGATE SYNC

"Madame Chair, I'd like my kuringura, or manager, to say a greeting in Walberi."

............. "He just said I came, I saw, I may not come again." (24")

11:40 GENEVA PALAIS LOBBY

PEOPLE MEETING

NARRATION

Indigenous people are the original inhabitants of lands later settled by people of other cultures. Despite their ethnic diversity indigenous people often have similar concerns and interests. One issue is the possession and use of traditional lands and their natural resources. (16")

12:01 TOPSY PAINTING IN LOBBY

Another delegate from Australia is a distinguished artist and activist, Topsy Naparrula Nelson. Her art reflects the struggles of Aboriginal Australians over land rights. (10")
"Our land is our life. Madame Chair, I would like now to present to this forum our fundamental concepts of land and life through the medium of our art.

This painting, Madame Chair, is a graphic illustration of a culture that has survived for over 60,000 years. Prior to European occupation approximately 15 million Aboriginals lived and died in our lands. Today our peoples number less than 300,000."

Topsy Naparrula Nelson grew up in the heart of Australia in an area considered sacred by her people.
"My father brought me up here. And my father grew up in this place too. And my father's people." (8")

In the creation stories of the Aboriginal people, there is a period called the dream time, when the land was shaped and life began. For Topsy, these rocks are a link to the past. (11")

"They're not really rocks, they're the persons in dreaming time." (5")
Aboriginal peoples believe their sacred lands are a manifestation of beings that were alive at the dawn of creation. They see an intimate connection between religion, culture and the land.

Many of the world's indigenous people find themselves in conflict with later settlers over the very concept of ownership of land.

At one visit to this sacred site, Topsy found some rocks had been crushed. Later, bulldozers appeared. A mining company was preparing to slice up the sacred stones and use them as decorative panels on skyscrapers. Aboriginal groups camped at the site for two months to block the mining company. Finally, they
got a court injunction to stop the bulldozers. (23")

14:40 LARGE MURAL ON STREET
The victory is celebrated in this mural. (2")

14:48 ULURU, AYERS ROCK
Ayers Rock, the symbolic and spiritual heart of Australia. Tourism here was threatening the aboriginal way of life. Then, in a landmark decision, the Australian government returned the vast area to its traditional owners and the ancient name Uluru was restored. (18")

15:10 TOURIST SWARMING OVER ROCK
Today, tourism at Uluru is still encouraged, but the Aboriginal community benefits from the income and has a say in management. In a world where the lands and cultures of indigenous peoples are increasingly under threat, their need for special protection is emerging as a human
rights issue that calls for urgent resolution.

Sexual relations today are accompanied by the terrifying spectre of AIDS, an illness with no known cure. High risk behaviour has become a dance of death. Already the disease is found on all continents and has reached the proportions of a pandemic.

AIDS is much more than a health issue, it is also a human rights issue. On the one hand, infected people face bigotry and discrimination, but on the other, society at large demands protection. How can you stop the spread of this deadly disease without violating individual rights?
"At the beginning of the epidemic when you asked people how they thought a person infected with AIDS should be treated it was immediately Auschwitz, send them to concentration camps. People said they should be disposed of, killed, or put in quarantine. No one suggested taking care of them and finding out how they should be helped."

At a laboratory in Cameroon samples of blood are tested for HIV infection. So far the country has a relatively low infection rate. Health officials are trying to keep it low by informing the public about ways to prevent infection and by making voluntary testing available.
The advisability of mandatory testing is being discussed in many countries. However this raises serious, difficult questions about privacy and individual rights. (9")

Many insurance companies and banks feel they are entitled to know whether a prospective client is a bad risk. At a bank in Yaounde, people seeking loans above a certain amount are asked to take a test for AIDS. (11")
"Insurance companies demand that bank clients who want a loan above a certain amount -- I believe 25 million local Francs -- have to take a test to find out if they are infected by the AIDS virus."

Most clients are quite reluctant to do this. Some people even prefer to take a smaller loan so it will be below the level at which they have to be tested."

Dr. Manny Lobé is a haematologist who treats AIDS patients. He has seen many of them abandoned by their families because of fear and ignorance. As a result of prejudice and discrimination, infected people often lose their jobs and become destitute.
With scarce medical resources to offer someone who is HIV positive, Dr. Manny Lobé finds mandatory testing inappropriate and believes it can lead to discriminatory practices. (10")

"There's no law to prevent insurance companies, banks or employers from demanding that people take this test before giving them insurance, employment or credit. So the insurance companies, banks and employers have used this legal loophole in order to establish a discriminatory practice." (17")
DR. KWA.MBETTE

19:42

"I don't understand why someone getting insurance should take an HIV test. Because what can it prove? A person who is HIV negative when he gets the insurance may be HIV positive three months later."

(11"

CONDOM DISTRIBUTION
IN MARKETPLACE

19:59

In Cameroon condoms are distributed at a nominal price equivalent to the cost of an orange for a packet of four. This is part of an education campaign which emphasizes that the struggle is against AIDS, not people with AIDS.

(14"

MAN DRIVING AWAY ON MOTOR BIKE

20:31

In almost every country there is an ongoing public debate about what kind of safeguards to put in place that will protect human rights while discouraging the spread of the disease.

(9"
Terrorism and drug trafficking create a vicious circle of human rights abuses in many countries. This political candidate in Colombia, an advocate of change to end violence, became one of its victims. In the past ten years more than 200 judges and other court officials have been assassinated. Under these circumstances how are human rights to be protected? (23")

In another incident, an entire neighbourhood soccer team was murdered in random retaliation for the killing of a policeman ... innocent bystanders caught in the crossfire of violence. The United Nations Centre for Human Rights helps governments develop a national capacity to deal with human rights abuses. (19")
"We have therefore training courses in regions -- Latin America, Asia, Africa or countries, where we bring together administrators of justice...

...lawyers, procurators, military police, prison officials, people from the ministry of justice, from the interior etc. Then we bring in outside experts and then we go through the entire human rights material. And very often, in quite a few countries, the reaction is the same...

...that we didn't know. We were not aware of the existence of all these conventions and international law."
Members of Colombia's judicial system participate in United Nations Human Rights programmes. Judge Carmen Turiso attended a training course in Rome. (7")

We learned from the Italian penal system the concept of anonymous witnesses used in the investigation of organized crime and terrorism. This is very useful since it allows people to testify without fear because it protects their identity and affiliations. Witnesses don't have to fear reprisals which often happened in Colombia when they had to identify themselves to officials. (25")
POLICE IN MEDELLIN

Judge Turiso comes from Medellin, a city at war with itself. In one year three hundred police officers were killed and some three thousand youths died in violent confrontations. Disappearances are commonplace.

(13")

STREET SCENES WOMAN WALKING

For over two years this woman has been searching for her child who took a bus one day to visit her uncle and was never seen again. Now she appeals to Judge Turiso for advice in her desperate situation.

(12")

WOMAN ON CAMERA

"I haven't been able to find my child. I have suffered very much. I don't know what to do. I'll do whatever you tell me to do."

(8")
NARRATION
The judge gives her addresses of local organizations that might help.  

(4")

Assassinations, disappearances and other tragedies of violence and terrorism call for new measures to protect human rights.  

(8")

HIGGINS VOICE OVER
"You have to start at the top with governments. They undertake legal treaties but frequently don't really understand what their obligations are."  

(9")

ROSALYN HIGGINS SYNC
Governments need to educate their own public officials because these human rights have to be carried out by police officers, they will be invoked in front of the courts who must be educated about them. And in turn, we need
to pass on education on human rights down the line to the young people. Because human rights is really all about how we treat each other.

NARRATION

In Colombia, human rights are now being taught in primary schools.

These children learn that each child should be guaranteed access to education, recreational activities, health care and the right to a name.

When a young girl wants to know if only rich children have the right to study further she is told that everyone, regardless of their social status, has a right to education. Because the future belongs to the children of today.
At the close of this turbulent century, the world faces unprecedented political, social, economic and environmental crises. Challenges that open up new horizons for human rights.

(10")

Slow fade out of music.