

# 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY SHOW # 43

**SHOW OPEN AND MUSIC (18.22”)**

**TEASES**

**Coming up on 21<sup>st</sup> Century... (2.40”)**

**[IRAQ]**

**The price of being a reporter:** *(Sound up: “I took two bullets from a revolver and two from a Kalashnikov.”)* **Can press freedom survive in today’s Iraq? (10.25”)**

**[KIRIBATI]**

**Heavy drinking is becoming endemic in Kiribati ...** *(Sound up: “...when the men drink... they beat the woman or the wife and the children”)* **...The terrible side-effects of alcohol abuse on families. (16.16”)**

**[CHILD SOLDIER]**

**Learning the lessons of an extraordinary life:** *(Sound Up :“Inside every human being there is a lot of good and I always look for that good.”)* **Once a child soldier, now an international prosecutor. (13.94”)**

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**ANCHOR INTRO #1 (26.85”)**

Hello and welcome to 21<sup>st</sup> Century. I’m Daljit Dhaliwal.

**[IRAQ INTRO]**

Far too often, working as a journalist means putting your life in jeopardy. At least 125 reporters were murdered in the last two years, according to UNESCO, the UN agency charged with freedom of the press. Today we meet four Iraqi journalists who’ve risked everything for their profession.

# SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 1 (10'54")

## Iraq: Living and Dying for Journalism

### VIDEO

### AUDIO

STREET SCENES

### NARRATION:

The streets of a typical Iraqi town in 2010 – shoppers, bustling cafes, pretty normal-looking. Overall, violence is significantly down from the worst days of 2006 and 2007. (14.44")

TV SHOWS, ADS, POSTERS,  
NEWSPAPERS

Reflecting every twist and turn as the country's political parties vie for influence, slick TV news shows, endless political ads, a mass of street posters – and literally hundreds of newspapers. (17.69")

ELECTIONS  
ARCHIVE TERRORISM

But, despite its vibrant media scene, Iraq is one of the most dangerous places in the world to be a journalist. This year's elections brought a renewed surge in deadly attacks. (10.07")

PHOTOS OF JOURNALISTS

According to a recent UNESCO report 77 journalists were killed over a four-year period, and countless others were threatened or attacked. (8.37")

AMINA AND HUSBAND AT  
HOME

And yet a remarkable number carry on – among them Amina Al-Thahabi and her husband Saad Salum. They recently had

twins. It's a joyful new experience for them, all the more so because doctors had told Amina she couldn't have children – not because of illness or a genetic condition – but because of what happened in 2004 as she and her driver crossed a busy intersection. (24.38”)

AMINA AND CAR

AMINA: (In Arabic)

“I saw a man in a mask. He had a rifle – and by his side there was another man with a gun – firing at me. Next to the driver there was a third man, who also opened fire.” (10.07”)

AMINA AND CAR

NARRATION:

Amina was compiling a television report on militia groups at the time. She believes it was her work that made her a target. (7.00”)

AMINA SPEAKING

AMINA: (In Arabic)

“I took two bullets from a revolver and two from a Kalashnikov. One bullet went into my leg here. One cut through the papers on my lap and then entered this leg. And then another one entered my waist.” (11.50”)

AMINA REPORTING

NARRATION:

One bullet lodged in her pelvis, another near her spine. Doctors at first thought she wouldn't be able to walk again, but they were proven wrong, and Amina continues

to work to this day, covering economic and business news for the Al Arabiya channel. (14.78”)

AMINA REPORTING

AMINA: (In Arabic)

“Scared or not, I’m never going to have a second chance to live. I took a decision and I kept going. I can’t imagine ever being a prisoner behind four walls.” (9.93”)

AMINA REPORTING OUTSIDE

NARRATION:

But outside those walls, journalists like Amina continue to be at high risk. Threats come from all sides – from militia groups, security forces, political parties and criminals – anyone who might dislike a news report. (14.66”)

AMINA’S HUSBAND AT HOME

When Amina was attacked, her husband rushed to the hospital. It happened to be Amina’s birthday, and he was amazed at her resilience. (7.31”)

SAAD SALUM SPEAKING

SAAD SALUM: (In Arabic)

She said, ‘You didn’t know what to get me for my birthday, but I already got my gift: it’s four bullets.’ I think that kind of humour and irony sums up the contradictions that journalists and Iraqi citizens live with everyday. (12.66”)

SAAD SALUM SHOWING BOOK

NARRATION

Saad Salum, who covers politics for

German media outlets, also survived an assassination attempt. In his case, the book he happened to be holding stopped a bullet. (9.70”)

SAAD AND AMINA EATING

Now, Amina says, they constantly look out for each other. (2.87”)

AMINA SPEAKING

AMINA: (In Arabic)

“We call each other every hour on the dot. And If there is an urgent news report or we hear an explosion, we call each other to make sure that we are safe.” (8.53”)

AMINA AND HUSBAND PLUS CHILDREN

NARRATION:

Neither of them goes out at night – they consider it too dangerous. (3.69”)

EXTRACT FROM DOCUMENTARY, “STOP THE VIOLENCE”

Amina is all too aware what Iraq’s violence can do to families – she made her own documentary about it, travelling to interview four different women around the country – one woman, she explained, for each bullet she had received. (13.09”)

PAPAGIANNIS SPEAKING

GEORGE PAPAGIANNIS: (In English)

“Iraq is a very dangerous place for journalists. “ (3.31”)

PAPAGIANNIS ON COMPUTER

NARRATION:

UNESCO’s George Papagiannis says the recent death toll for Iraqi journalists is having a profound effect. (6.41”)

PAPAGIANNIS OUTSIDE	<p><u>GEORGE PAPAGIANNIS:</u> (In English)          “A journalist was killed on average, one every six weeks; that’s completely unacceptable. Add to that the threats that happen toward journalists, add to that with the violence that encompasses them and what you get is a chilling effect that essentially silences journalists and prevents them from contributing to the information base that is necessary and essential for an Iraqi democracy. “ (23.75”)</p>
UNESCO WORKSHOPS	<p><u>NARRATION:</u>          UNESCO helps train journalists in the country, and seeks to change perceptions of journalists by spreading accurate information about their work. UNESCO also presses the police and the court system to end impunity, by going after the killers of reporters like these. (16.91”)</p>
OPINIONS WITHOUT BORDERS TV PROGRAMME	<p>Exercising free speech in Iraq all too often means putting your life on the line – something that this journalist, Emad Al-Ebadi knows only too well. He is the host of this popular, hard-hitting television programme called “Opinions Without Borders”. (14.81”)</p>
OPINIONS WITHOUT BORDERS TV PROGRAMME	<p>Today, the focus is on prostitution and the politically delicate subject of government permits for oil drilling. (7.12”)</p>

AL-EBADI DRIVING

This is the first time Emad has driven a car for several months – the reason, the last time he was in a car, lured out by the offer of an interview, he was shot four times at point blank range in the head and neck. (12.63”)

AL-EBADI CLOSE-UP

EMAD AL- EBADI: (In Arabic)

“I got three bullets in my head, and the fourth one in my neck. You can see it now – it went through here and came out there. I lay unconscious on the steering wheel for 15 minutes, and then I woke up.” (16.53”)

SURGEON SHOTS

STILLS FORM GERMANY

NARRATION:

Covered in blood, he managed to drive back to his workplace and was taken to hospital where was treated by local surgeons before being transferred to a facility in Germany. He believes the shooters were a militia group connected to a political party. (13.75”)

AL-EBADI SPEAKING

EMAD AL- EBADI : (In Arabic)

“I call this the Silencer Democracy, because a silencer is frightening and dangerous – and by the way I was shot by a gun with a silencer.” (7.41”)

AL-ABADI WITH CHILDREN

NARRATION:

He’s pessimistic that the authorities will follow though on their investigation into the shooting, but consoles himself with his

family. (7.34”)

AL-ABADI WITH CHILDREN

EMAD AL- EBADI: (In Arabic)

“My happiness is out of this world when I hug my children and I’m with them. And I show my feelings while they are beside me – it’s definitely something I can’t describe.” (8.41”)

SUDAD AT REUTERS

NARRATION:

Sudad Al-Salhy previously wrote for major Arab newspapers and now reports for the international news agency, Reuters. She is another journalist who made her reputation by taking on subjects that other reporters steered clear of... (13.81”)

SUDAD SPEAKING

SUDAD: (In English)

“We were receiving thousands of phone calls from some people who have great information about militia or Al Qaeda, but they couldn’t trust anyone – including the government, or security sources or Americans.” (14.53”)

SUDAD INTERVIEWING  
WOMAN

NARRATION:

Sudad says it’s extremely difficult to establish a space for Iraqi journalists where they are seen as impartial professionals, and not as mouthpieces for one faction or another. (9.84”)



SUDAD SPEAKING

SUDAD : (In English)

“We were taking this information and publish it, just because we have no right to make a link between us and the security forces at that time. We are journalists, not spies or whatever.” (15.38”)

SUDAD OUT ON STREET

NARRATION:

Having also survived an assassination attempt, she didn't agree to have her husband and daughter filmed – she fears another possible attack at any moment. (9.38”)

SUDAD SPEAKING

SUDAD:(In English)

“I insist to open the door before anyone else – just to be sure that if there is anything it will explode in my face, not in my daughter's face or my husband's face. And, believe me, inside me I believe that they will kill us some day, me or my husband. I believe that.” (23.87”)

SUDAD INTERVIEWING MAN

NARRATION:

Her husband stands by her, but her mother, father and brother have all pleaded with her to quit journalism. (6.59”)

SUDAD SPEAKING

SUDAD: (In English)

“It's like something in your blood, like a drug or something like this. You cannot just sleep and say I don't care any more.” (9.59”)

FOUR JOURNALISTS	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> Four journalists – four lives that almost ended in the most brutal fashion – simply because they were doing their jobs as reporters. (7.94”)</p>
FOUR JOURNALISTS	<p>Sadly for Iraq, after years of determined survival and successful reporting, all four are thinking of leaving the country. But none of them has given up hope for journalism – they believe in its importance, now more than ever. (14.21”)</p>
EL-EBADI SPEAKING	<p><u>EMAD EL-EBADI:</u> (In Arabic) “The shooting will definitely not stop me. It won’t stand in my way or block my path.” (4.69)</p>
SALUM SPEAKING	<p><u>SAAD SALUM:</u>(In Arabic) “Our life is beautiful in spite of all the things people say about it. I’m not talking about the beauty of destruction, or the beauty of danger. I’m talking about something else – the value of being alive amidst all these enormous challenges. “ (11.94”)</p>
AMINA WORKING AS A JOURNALIST	<p><u>AMINA:</u> (In Arabic) “My next project is making a documentary about freedom of speech. I’m using it to find solutions and to promote new legislation from parliament to achieve freedom of speech in Iraq.” (12.00”)</p>

AMINA ON BOAT

NARRATION:

The challenge for Iraq is to create the conditions in which journalists can function freely, in which the media's vital role in sustaining democracy is widely recognized. Without such a profound change, talented, intelligent, and above all, brave journalists like Amina and her colleagues will be lost to the country forever. (19.87")

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**ANCHOR INTRO #2 (21.94")**

**[KIRIBATI INTRO]**

In many parts of the world, corporal punishment remains an acceptable way to discipline children. In Kiribati, one of the least developed Pacific island nations, children are often hit when they misbehave. Sometimes, especially when alcohol is involved, it can turn into child abuse. Here's our story.

**SCRIPT – SEGMENT #2 (6'31")**

**Kiribati: Protecting the Children**

**VIDEO**

CLOSE-UP OF BAS EATING  
SANA WITH BAS

**AUDIO**

NARRATION:

Her guardian calls her Bas. Her biological parents abandoned her and she has no birth certificate but her new adoptive mother, Sana, thinks Bas is about two years old. Despite her young age, she has been through a lot. (19.66")

SANA SPEAKING	<p><u>SANA:</u> (In i-Kiribati)          “When I took the girl her cheeks were bruised, and she was bleeding from the corner of her eye. Her mouth was cut up, and her back, legs and neck were severely scratched.” (16.78”)</p>
BARA SITTING	<p><u>NARRATION:</u>          Sana’s husband Bara witnessed the child being beaten by people who were clearly drunk. (5.94”)</p>
BARA WALKING AROUND HUT	<p><u>BARA:</u> (In i-Kiribati)          “This is the place where I saw Bas getting beaten up by the couple that was known as her adoptive parents. (9.12”)</p>
CLOSE-UP OF HUT	<p>“The adoptive dad said, “It’s better to kill that baby, rather than hurting her so bad.” (5.25”)</p>
BARA SPEAKING	<p>“I told the adoptive mom that I will take care of the baby and bring her to my house.” (5.90”)</p>
CLOSE-UP OF POLICE SERVICE SIGN	<p><u>NARRATION:</u>          Sana and her husband called the police and took the baby to the hospital. (5.34”)</p>
CLOSE-UP OF SANA SPEAKING	<p><u>SANA:</u> (In i-Kiribati)          “The child had really bad bruises and scratches and her head was dislocated.” (4.12”)</p>

SANA CARRYING BAS	<p><u>NARRATION:</u>          Since Bas had no one to take care of her, the police told Sana to take her home, to join her family of 7 children. (8.85”)</p>
CLOSE-UP OF SANA SPEAKING	<p><u>SANA:</u> (In i-Kiribati)          “... My husband and I promised the police to take good care of her...no hitting or spanking...” (16.32”)</p>
FLOODED HUT	<p><u>NARRATION:</u>          Sana and her family have their own difficulties. After losing a house to the sea during a recent high tide, their second home was flooded, too. (10.03”)</p>
COMMUNITY HOUSE BANA COOKING INDIVIDUALS BAS PLAYING	<p>They took refuge at their community house called maneaba. This is where they cook, sleep, play and worship. And this is where Bas has found her new home. (15.97”)</p>
SANA SPEAKING BAS CRYING BAS PLAYING	<p><u>SANA:</u> (In i-Kiribati)          “The first time she came to my family her thinking was different from other normal kids. She was scared of people, and she liked to stay alone without others touching her.” (12.80”)</p>
BAS WITH CHILDREN	<p><u>NARRATION:</u>          Now Bas has a family that takes good care of her and wants to raise her as their own. (5.15”)</p>

BARAM WALKING

BARAM: (In English):

“They want to adopt Bas. She came to us, seeking for help for legal adoption ... but the case is very complicated because the real mother, the biological mother, she’s very hard to trace...” (14.38”)

BARAM AT HUT  
SANA WITH BAS

NARRATION:

Baram, a social worker with the Ministry for Social Affairs, says the case gets even more complicated because the couple Bas lived with had no documents for her. (11.22”)

BARAM SPEAKING

BARAM: (In English)

“...they didn’t legally adopt the child because the biological mother sold the child to the couple for fifty cents.” (8.66”)

JOAO MENDES SPEAKING

NARRATION:

Joao Mendes is UNICEF’s Child Protection Officer in Kiribati. (5.80”)

JOAO MENDES SPEAKING  
KIDS IN HAMMOCKS

JOAO MENDES: (In English)

“...most of the people have never been registered – parents, including their child. So that means that we cannot move forward in terms of legal adoptions.” (10.19”)

CHILDREN

NARRATION:

But UNICEF and the government of Kiribati are working together to establish routine

birth registration immediately after a child is born. (8.87”)

GIRL DRAWING IN SAND

But a more fundamental problem is the alcohol abuse in Kiribati. (4.72”)

SANA WITH BAS  
ABANDONED HUT

NARRATION:

After Bas’s case became public, the adoptive parents who had abused her fled. Not much is left at their house, except for empty bottles of home-brewed coconut toddy. (13.53”)

MAN AND WOMAN DRINKING

This is the kind of alcohol most people here drink. And because it is mostly done at home, the drinking is hard to control. (9.97”)

MAN AND WOMAN DRINKING

YUN JONG KANG : (In English)

“...they produce their own home brew because buying this kind of imported drink from the shops is also expensive...” (9.28”)

YUN JONG KANG SPEAKING  
CHILDREN

NARRATION:

Yun Jong Kang, head of the UN office in Kiribati, says alcohol exacerbates another problem that is plaguing Kiribati – an acceptance of corporal punishment. (11.81”)

MAN BEING AGGRESSIVE WITH  
WOMAN

YUN JONG KANG : (In English)

“When the men drink they beat the woman or the wife and the children ... so, it really leads to domestic violence...” (9.62”)

TWO BOYS SITTING	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> Even children are accustomed to being hit. (3.12”)</p>
JOAO MENDES SPEAKING	<p><u>JOAO MENDES</u> : (In English) “Many of them say that it’s good to be beaten if they really have done something wrong. (5.59”)</p>
PEOPLE INTERACTING	<p>“You know, this is a cultural traditional perception. It’s very difficult really to fight the violence when the people perceive that the violence can be used to settle the problems in the family or the community.” (13.40”)</p>
PEOPLE OF COMMUNITY	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> But in a significant step forward, the village elders are working with the authorities to change the belief that physical punishment is an acceptable form of discipline. (10.56”)</p>
JOAO MENDES SPEAKING	<p><u>JOAO MENDES</u> : (In English) “If you look at the police behaviour now, comparing to three, five years ago, it’s a little bit different. Because now the perception of the corporal punishment and violence in the family is totally different.” (14.53”)</p>
MAN RUMMAGING THROUGH BOXES	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> And when children <u>are</u> subjected to violence, they are now encouraged to</p>



SANA AND BAS

speak up. It is customary in Kiribati for women to take in children in need. (10.56”)

JOAO MENDES SPEAKING

JOAO MENDES: (In English)

SANA AND BAS

“...basically what happens if an orphan appears in the community... the extended family used to take the orphan and take care of him...” (9.69”)

CLOSE-UP OF BAS

NARRATION:

SANA SITTING

Bas now lives in a violence-free environment with Sana and her family. (4.87”)

SANA AND BAS

SANA: (In i-Kiribati)

“Bas and I are always together. If she sees me, she comes to me and talks. She asks when she wants to drink and eat. She doesn’t like to talk with people only me... Wherever I go, she’s with me all the time.” (15.60”)

### **[KIRIBATI TAG] (11.72”)**

Sana and her family are now back in their house. Bas’s legal adoption can only move forward once her biological mother is found. The couple that abused Bas are now in court.

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### **ANCHOR INTRO #3 (22.44”)**

### **[CHILD SOLDIER INTRO]**

Now the remarkable tale of a former child soldier who, through a twist of fate, has been able to bring justice to people who have suffered even more than he did. Alfred

Orono lost his childhood then survived unimaginable horrors, but ultimately, his is a story of redemption and triumph.

## **SCRIPT – SEGMENT #3 (4’58’’)**

### **From Child Soldier to International Prosecutor**

#### **VIDEO**

#### **AUDIO**

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>The prosecutor is pressing his case against a killer – a Catholic priest who bulldozed a church, murdering the 1500 people sheltered inside. (9.31’’)</p>
ORONO IN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL	<p><u>ORONO:</u> (In English)</p> <p>“He was there. He was moving events, and the events happened and that makes him a direct perpetrator. He committed genocide. He committed extermination. “ (11.03’’)</p>
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>The prosecutor, Alfred Orono, is outraged by the priest’s original sentence of only 15 years. Orono has a passion for justice. He has cause to. Thirty years ago, his own childhood was cruelly ended. (14.41’’)</p>
ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE, UGANDA	<p>He was 12 years old when Tanzanian forces invaded his native Uganda to oust the brutal Dictator Idi Amin. People fled in all directions. (11.56’’)</p>

POV THROUGH BUSH	Amid the chaos, Alfred tried to make his way back home from boarding school, 100 kilometres from home. (5.72")
ARCHIVE CHILD SOLDIERS	Along the way, he encountered Tanzanian soldiers who persuaded him to join their ranks as an interpreter. Before he was even a teenager, Alfred was carrying an AK47. (10.87")
ORONO SPEAKING	<u>ORONO</u> : (In English) "People disappeared. A lot of children of my age who were separated from their families for so many months, even years." (7.81")
PHOTO OF OBOTE UGANDA SCHOOL	<u>NARRATION</u> : A few months later, Uganda had a new government and Alfred was able to return to school. There, he became a high profile supporter of his country's president Milton Obote. (10.94")
SOUTHERN SUDAN ARCHIVE	But when Alfred was 18, President Obote was overthrown and Alfred feared for his life. (5.69")
SOUTHERN SUDAN ARCHIVE	Once again cut off from his family, he fled to Southern Sudan, which was itself in turmoil, but there was no safety there. A rival group of Ugandan rebels threw Alfred into prison. Conditions were horrific. (13.28")

ORONO SPEAKING	<p><u>ORONO:</u> (In English)</p> <p>“Conditions: starvation; eating about 42 seeds of maize every day. We started developing rheumatic fever, pain in the bones, in the teeth, the gums and everything. I knew I was going to die. I was thinking I was going to die – but then something in me said no.” (18.78”)</p>
MAP	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>After seven years behind bars in Sudan Orono seized a chance to escape. Alone and starving, he walked 80 kilometres along the Great Rift Valley, hiding from rebel camps along the way. Finally, he crossed the border into Kenya. (14.94”)</p>
ORONO SPEAKING	<p><u>ORONO:</u> (In English)</p> <p>“I kept walking and walking and walking and walking until I was tired and I was bleeding because the twigs were cutting my face.” (8.03”)</p>
UN FLAG	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>And then, at last, a glimmer of hope. (2.10”)</p>
ORONO SPEAKING	<p><u>ORONO:</u> (In English)</p> <p>“I saw a flag – a UN flag.” (1.94”)</p>
REFUGEE CAMP ARCHIVAL	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>The UN took Orono in. He found shelter with 30,000 refugees in a camp much like this one. He helped run the camp clinic and</p>

harboured dreams of protecting young people caught up in war, like himself. (13.50”)

ORONO SPEAKING

ORONO: (In English)

“This is my motivation. How can I ensure that other people don’t suffer, or if they suffer the way I did how can we relieve that suffering? How do we put it to an end?” (13.3”)

ALFRED ORONO KEYNOTE SPEECH

NARRATION:

He found a way – through the law. He won a scholarship to study law in Canada. And then he got his dream job – a chance to work for the organization that had saved his life and a chance to fight for justice. Alfred was recruited by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. (17.69”)

TRIBUNAL AND TRIAL

So today, the boy who once held a Kalashnikov, helps prosecute the perpetrators of horrifying crimes – the 1994 genocide of some 800,000 people in Rwanda. (11.56”)

TRIBUNAL AND TRIAL

In the case against the Catholic priest who murdered 1500 Rwandans, Alfred achieves a great victory. The sentence is increased to life imprisonment. (9.31”)

RWANDA ARCHIVAL  
ORONO SPEAKING

ORONO: (In English)

“I think the people of Rwanda – the victims felt that justice was done. The dictators in this world and in Africa know that that you cannot get away with mass murder.”  
(10.12”)

FAMILY PHOTO

NARRATION:

Now married and with children, Alfred Orono has done more than simply survive a life of extreme danger and hardship – he has fulfilled his dream of contributing to a better and more just world. (12.78”)

ORONO WORKING AND  
SPEAKING

ORONO: (In English)

“We are all capable of the most monstrous things but we are also capable of the most glorious and selfless actions. It is because of my strong belief that deep inside every human being there is a lot of good and I always look for that good. “ (18.50”)

**[SHOW CLOSE]** (7.40”)

That’s all for this edition of 21st CENTURY. I’m Daljit Dhaliwal. We’ll see you next time. Until then, goodbye.

**CREDITS #43 (32.47”):**

**21<sup>st</sup> Century**

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## **Iraq: Living and Dying for Journalism**

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### **Videographer**

Hadi Mahood

### **Editor**

Francis Mead

### **Narrator**

Francis Mead

### **Music**

Moby

### **Special Thanks**

UNAMI

UNESCO

IREX

## **Kiribati: Protecting the Children**

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### **Videographer**

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### **Special Thanks**

UNICEF Pacific

## **From Child Soldier, to International Prosecutor**

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