



21ST CENTURY SHOW # 69

SHOW OPEN, GRAPHIC AND MUSIC (24'')

TEASES

Coming up on 21st Century... (2')

[QATAR : ROBOTS WIN]

In the Gulf region, camel racing ...children once strapped in the saddle (*"We had to ride 20-25 camels in a single day. (I could not sit properly on the camel and when the owner saw this, he gave me an electric shock with a big rod)* How an outcry stopped the nightmare and how one man's unique invention saved the sport (27')

[HIV AND AIDS : LOUISIANA STORY]

And In the United States – searching for treatment for HIV and AIDS (*SOT Male: I am trying my best, but seriously doctor: my jaw is swollen up, my headaches)* Why the rural poor are often missing out...(15')

ANCHOR INTRO #1 (")

Hello and welcome to 21st Century, I'm Daljit Dhaliwal.

[INTRO # 1 Qatar : Robots Win]

For decades, it was a lucrative business...and a beloved pastime throughout the Gulf region...camel racing. But for too long, children were on the frontline of the races, their small size helping the camels run faster, and win big. We bring you the story of the fight to save these children and we travel to Qatar to see how one country, and one man, found a very creative way to save this treasured sport. (35')

SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 1 (13'03")

QATAR : ROBOTS WIN

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
CAMELS COMING ACROSS ROADWAY TO RACE TRACK EARLY MORNING SHOT	MUSIC - NATSOT <u>NARRATION:</u> ...It's race day in the Persian Gulf State of Qatar. In the quiet hours of the early morning, these beloved camels -- once known as "Ships of the Desert" -- are led by their trainers, and brought to the starting gate, <u>all</u> under the watchful eyes of their owners. (20')
CAMELS	<i>NATSOT CAMELS – GATE UP/ RUN/SHOW MOSTLY FEET</i>
MORE CAMELS	But there's something <u>unusual</u> here. There are <u>no</u> jockeys. But that wasn't always the case. (8')
1998 VIDEO	As seen in this 1998 film, the saddles were once filled with people...not adult jockeys though...but young children. (9')
ARCHIVE VIDEO CHILD JOCKEYS	Their tiny bodies, light on the camel's back, gripping the reins, and driving their mounts ahead with the whip. (7')
CHILD JOCKEYS	It was a dangerous ride, and a journey... many children <u>never</u> expected to make. (5')
CHILD JOCKEYS	It's a journey this young man knows well. He calls himself Russell and his story actually began

WINNER

RUSSELL IN OLD DHAKA

thousands of miles away from the Gulf, here in Old Dhaka, Bangladesh.(13')

Russell was just seven years old when two men snatched him from a railway station in the old city.(6')

RUSSELL: (In Bangla)

"They took me to a hotel, fed me, cleaned me up and then took me away" (7')

RUSSELL ON CAMERA

NARRATION:

Russell, now nineteen, says he was taken all the way to Qatar's neighbouring country, Dubai, by a couple posing as his parents.(8')

TRAIN/GOOGLE MAP

He was sold to a camel owner for the equivalent of some 350 US dollars.

Scared and alone, Russell was dropped off at a farm.

CHILD JOCKEYS

There he saw many children, some as young as six years old, riding camels.

He had no idea that he too was about to become a child jockey. (24')

RUSSELL: (In Bangla)

"That very first night, they woke me up at 3.00am. I was new to this work. I fell several times. We suffered a lot. But we had to learn" (14')

NARRATION:

Had to learn quickly or he'd pay the consequences he says. (4')

RUSSELL ON-CAMERA

RUSSELL: (In Bangla)

RUSSELL “We had to ride 20-25 camels in a single day. I could not sit properly on the camel and when the owner saw this, he gave me an electric shock.” (15’)

NARRATION:

RUSSELL ON-CAMERA Russell was just one of thousands of young boys stolen from countries as varied as Sudan, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh – and sold to camel owners throughout the Gulf. (13’)

BANGLADESH FOOTAGE Sellers included a network of traffickers and sometimes, even the children’s parents who got a cut of the money the boys would earn. (8.5’)

BANGLADESH STREETS

MORE BANGLADESH In some cases, the boys sent back more than a quarter of what their parents could earn in one year.(6’)

QATAR SCENES Camel racing was first introduced in Qatar by the Emir in the early 1970’s as a way to rekindle interest in the animal once the centre of Bedouin culture –

PEARL HIGH RISES/LUXURY CARS but now no longer considered useful in such a modern society. (16’)

NATSOT – YACHTS/CARS/SHOPPING

AL THANI: (In Arabic)

AL THANI ON-CAMERA “People didn’t care anymore for the camels. They were left loose in the streets” (8’)

CAMELS GOPRO MARKET

OWNERS/CHILD JOCKEYS NARRATION:

GETTING READY FOR RACE Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassim Bin Faisal Al Thani, Head of the nation’s Camel Racing Committee said all that

AL-THANI ON-CAMERA	changed as the sport became increasingly popular and successful. (11')
MORE CAMEL RACING	<p data-bbox="760 260 1073 298"><u>AL THANI:</u> (In Arabic)</p> <p data-bbox="760 312 1479 464">“People became interested in camel racing. They started to take care of the camels again and camel prices went up.” (7')</p>
RACING AND PRIZE GIVING	<p data-bbox="760 533 959 571"><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p data-bbox="760 590 1479 905">Race winning camels began to fetch <u>millions</u> of dollars on the market... and the cash prizes were staggering – as much as <u>350,000</u> US dollars.... That drove some owners to do <u>anything</u> that they could to win – <u>even</u> if it meant using children as jockeys. (21)</p>
CHILD JOCKEYS	
CHILD JOCKEYS RIDING	
BANGLADESH SCENES	<p data-bbox="760 974 959 1012"><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p data-bbox="760 1031 1479 1283">Lighter in weight, children made it easier for the camels to run faster. (5')</p> <p data-bbox="760 1192 1479 1283">But child jockeys like Russell were constantly being injured... many thrown off or trampled. (6')</p>
AUNT	<p data-bbox="760 1360 1479 1669">While he and so many others were enduring this ordeal, back in Bangladesh, Russell’s mother - the only parent he knew –died without <u>ever</u> knowing what had happened to her son. But his relatives, especially his aunt, <u>never</u> gave up searching for him. (18')</p>
AUNT ON-CAMERA	<p data-bbox="760 1745 1024 1782"><u>AUNT:</u> (In Bangla)</p> <p data-bbox="760 1797 1479 1885">“We went to different places looking for him. But we could not find him anywhere.” (5')</p>

UNICEF FOOTAGE	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> Meanwhile stories about the abuse of child jockeys began to spread in the Gulf region, and raised an outcry from human rights groups and the United Nations Children’s Fund, UNICEF. Rima Salah is a Deputy Executive Director at UNICEF. (15’)</p>
INTRO SALAH	
SALAH ON CAMERA	<p><u>SALAH:</u> (In English) “They lost their childhood. They are working like adults and they have no access to services – health services and particularly to education.” (7’)</p>
JOCKEYS	<p><u>NARRATION</u> These groups demanded a <u>total</u> ban on the use of children in camel racing throughout the region. And in 2005, the Qatari government stopped the practice. (11’)</p>
BUS –REPATRIATION FOOTAGE UNICEF /BANGLADESH	<p>In the years that followed, some 2,000 child jockeys, including Russell, were repatriated to their home countries. (8’)</p>
CAMEL RACING	<p>But the question remained, could camel racing – now a sport <u>loved throughout</u> the region - find a way to continue? One man was about to come up with a <u>very</u> innovative answer to that question. (15’)</p>
RASHID ON-CAMERA	<p><u>RASHID ALI:</u> (In Arabic) “...I originally had the idea - why not use a robot instead of endangering children.” (5’)</p>
	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p>

RASHID AT SCIENCE CLUB
THINKING/IN TRUCK

Rashid Ali Ibrahim is one of Qatar's leading scientists and a prolific inventor with more than 50 inventions under his belt. But he found that turning his idea of creating robotic jockeys into a reality presented quite a challenge. No one had ever undertaken such a project.... Undeterred, he set out visiting camel farms to learn what could work. (28')

RASHID ON-CAMERA

RASHID ALI: (In Arabic)

"...camel owners wanted the robot to look like a child because camels are used to children." (7')

ARCHIVE OF FIRST MODEL

NARRATION:

But his first prototype, as seen in this clip, proved too heavy and owners complained about the sophisticated computer system required to operate the robot. They wanted something smaller ... and much more simple. (15')

SECOND MODEL
THIRD DESIGN

Inspired by the challenge, Rashid developed a second prototype...then a third - this one, a dramatically refined and much lighter model. (11')

RASHID ON-CAMERA

RASHID ALI: (In Arabic)

"the first one weighed 23 kilograms, now this one weighs 3 kilos, a difference of 20 kilos." (7')

MOHAMED MAKING ROBOT

NARRATION:

In this design, a battery powered electric drill is fitted into a sturdy metal frame, serving as the "heart" of the robot. The drill spins, controlling a thin whip, attached to the robot. (15')

PUTTING DRILL IN PLACE

NATSOT – PUTTING DRILL IN PLACE

ROBOT IN THE MAKING
REMOTE CONTROL

This contraption is then placed on the camel's back and operated by remote control ...Driving alongside the race, the owner pushes the control button transmitting a signal to the robot's whip. (13')

NATSOT – TESTING REMOTE CONTROL

OWNERS AT TRACK
IN CARS
WHIPPING ROBOTS

Another method to transmit commands – walkie talkies.

One unit sits in the robot's pocket and the other is carried by the owner during the race.

TESTING IN THE FIELD

The sound of the owner's voice triggers the whip again, commanding it to spin...hitting the camel, encouraging it to run faster. (20')

SHOWING USE OF THE WALKIE
TALKIE AS DESCRIBED BY
PREVIOUS CHILD JOCKEY
SHOW WHIRRING WHIP AGAIN
CUT TO OWNER SPEAKING
DRESSED ROBOTS

NATSOT – WHIRRING WHIP

NARRATION:

The robots are so successful that just like the child jockeys they replaced, they even have their own riding outfits. (6')

RASHID ON-CAMERA
OWNERS VISIT SHOP

RASHID ALI: (In Arabic)

"We have clothes to dress the robot. The owners put their own logo and use their own special colors for the races." (6')

BUYING OUTFIT
TESTING WITH REMOTE
AND WALKIE TALKIE

NARRATION:

The price tag for each robot – 250 to 350 US dollars... a small price to pay for saving children's lives says Rashid. (11')

RASHID ON-CAMERA	<p><u>RASHID ALI</u>: (In Arabic) “It was a victory for us. //we protected the lives of children who were exposed to severe dangers in camel racing sport. (7’)</p>
CAMELS/OWNERS/TRAINERS ARRIVING AT TRACK	<p><u>NARRATION</u> Today countries <u>throughout</u> the Gulf are now using his design. (3’)</p>
MORE TREKKING TO TRACK	<p>And back in Qatar, <u>his</u> work is front and centre at the country’s annual international races. It’s the crowning event of the camel racing season and is sponsored by the Emir himself who awards a golden sword to the victor. (16’)</p>
PRIZE GIVING	
FLOOD LGHTS/EARLY MORNING	<p>Beneath massive floodlights, racing camels assemble early for the morning session. They’re dressed for the occasion with robots in tow. Most wait for their race to begin – while others squeeze in one last circuit around the track. (19’)</p>
TRAINERS/ROBOTS	<p>Some of these camel trainers are <u>former</u> child jockeys who chose to stay on and work – their experience now a <u>valuable</u> commodity. But <u>this</u> time the decision to work is a destiny <u>they</u> created for <u>themselves</u>. (16’)</p>
RUSSELL WALKING IN STREETS OF OLD DHAKA AUNT	<p>But for Russell, finding <u>his</u> destiny once he returned to Bangladesh took perseverance ...and a stroke of luck. (7’)</p>
RUSSELL WITH AUNT	<p>Back at home, at 15 years old, he had little</p>

hope...until his aunt, who had been looking for him all these years, made an incredible chance discovery six months after his arrival. (12')

Something that happened while she was watching the news one night and saw a report about child jockeys. (6.5')

AUNT: (In Bangla)

AUNT ON CAMERA

"Then we saw him on television and that's how we knew he was trafficked. He had been missing for 8 years." (10')

NARRATION

WORKING AS A MACHINIST

Russell now lives in Old Dhaka where he is employed as a machinist. While he is glad to be reunited with his relatives, he still remembers the animals that he grew up with in Dubai and had come to love over the years. (16')

RUSSELL: (In Bangla)

RUSSELL ON-CAMERA

"At first I missed the camels. But it's good that now robots are doing the work. Now I think I have a better life here." (12')

ANCHOR INTRO #2 (")

[INTRO :LOUISIANA - THE FACE OF HIV AND AIDS IN AMERICA]

Thirty years on from the outbreak of the epidemic, the face of HIV and AIDS in America has changed. Black American men are now infected at a rate six times higher than white men, while women from ethnic minorities are at increased risk. It's especially difficult in the nation's rural areas where access to treatment is often a challenge. We take you to one of the poorest states in America, Louisiana(31')

SCRIPT – SEGMENT #2 (9’37’)

THE FACE OF AIDS IN AMERICA

VIDEO

FRENCH DISTRICT NEW
ORLEANS

POOR AREAS

ANGUS CARTER

MIMI ALVARADO

PHOTO OF MIMI

AUDIO

NARRATION:

There are two sides to the state of Louisiana in America’s deep south.(pause) There’s world famous New Orleans, jazz and tourism. (14’)

And then there’s crushing poverty and struggling neighbourhoods. Angus Carter has always lived on the wrong side of the tracks – here in Louisiana one of the poorest areas in the United States. A few years ago times were even harder for him, when illness struck. (22’)

ANGUS CARTER (In English)

“I found out that I was HIV positive in prison. ...once I was released from prison, I was released from the department of public safety and correction sick, throwing up... I mean sick. Barely could walk.” (12’)

NARRATION

46-year-old Angus got caught up in petty crime as a young man, and became infected with HIV after shooting heroin and sharing needles. (9’)

Meanwhile, Mimi Alvarado, who moved to Louisiana from Nicaragua in the mid 1970s, was infected with the HIV virus by her male partner 13 years ago - and now lives with the consequences. (15’)

ARCHIVE PHOTOS

Angus and Mimi represent the current face of HIV and AIDS in America. What began 30 years ago as a virus infecting mostly homosexual men on the country's East and West Coasts, is now a disease that disproportionately affects the nation's ethnic minorities, like blacks and Hispanics. Although African Americans represent only 13% of the country's population, they account for 46% of people infected. (33')

GENERIC SHOTS BLACK PEOPLE

Many say the stigma and shame is as prevalent as ever – but that treatment hasn't kept pace with the need. (8')

ANGUST WALKING

ANGUS CARTER (In English)

"This is my walk to get to the bus, to catch the bus, to go and receive treatment from the AIDS counselor at the hospital. And if you got AIDS, it sure ain't a short walk." (10')

ROAD TO CLINIC

NARRATION :

ANGUS ARRIVES AT CLINIC

In the United States, the poorest people like Angus receive free healthcare under a publicly funded programme called Medicaid – but in some regions accessing the actual services is not always easy, especially in low-income rural areas. In fact, Angus's clinic is the only one in the whole of south west Louisiana that will see HIV and AIDS patients under Medicaid. This, in an area half the size of Belgium. (34')

TREATMENT WITH DOCTOR CHAUSINO

DR. CHAUSINO ON CAMERA

DOCTOR CARLOS CHAUSINO

(In English)

“I am the only one physician that does infectious diseases in Southwest Louisiana” (4’)

EXAMINING ANGUS

NARRATION:

Doctor Carlos Chausino is the clinic’s sole physician. And what happens if he has to miss work? (7’)

DR. CHAUSINO ON CAMERA

DOCTOR CARLOS CHAUSINO (In English)

“That happened only one time. I was sick for three days.” (2.5’)

WASHINGTON DC

NARRATION:

A long time for patients like Angus, who depend on Dr Chausino to provide them with life-saving antiretroviral drugs, a proven treatment for HIV infections. (12’)

ANGUS CARTER (In English)

”I am trying my best, but seriously doctor: my jaw is swollen up, my headaches...they there.” (6’)

NARRATION:

Still Angus is one of the lucky ones. One third of people with HIV infections in Louisiana, a state with one of the highest AIDS rates in the country, have had no treatment in the last year. (14’)

In 2010 the government did launch a new strategy to expand healthcare for low income people with HIV and AIDS but Dr Chausino believes that rural areas are still lagging dangerously behind. (15’)

DR. CHAUSINO ON CAMERA	<p><u>DOCTOR CARLOS CHAUSINO</u> (In English) “ The money doesn’t follow the epidemics. When the Federal Government decided to put some money into the care, the money went to the big cities, where the disease was. But the epidemic has moved south.” (11’)</p>
ANGUS WITH WIFE	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> After being released from prison, Angus was able to move on with <u>his</u> life. He married his second wife, Charlotte, in 2004 combining their families. (10’)</p>
CHARLOTTE CARTER	<p><u>CHARLOTTE CARTER</u> (In English) “He was actually here in a halfway house and I was working there, and that’s how we met. We have two grandchildren, 7 and 4.” (9’)</p>
	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> Charlotte is not HIV positive, but she knew Angus was, when they married. (6’)</p>
CHARLOTTE ON CAMERA	<p><u>CHARLOTTE CARTER</u> (In English) “Being married to someone who is positive...is a struggle with his illness. I wanna do more but I can’t, you know. I would like to help him, but I don’t know how.” (9’)</p>
MIMI ON STREET	<p><u>NARRATION:</u> Unlike Charlotte, 53-year-old Mimi Alvarado, didn’t know her partner was infected when she contracted HIV from him. Since the advent of AIDS in America, the risks for women have increased substantially. Now <u>one quarter</u> of all people living with HIV in the</p>

SHOWS MEDICINES

United States. are female - and the rate of HIV infection among Hispanic women like Mimi - is four times higher than the rate for non-Hispanic white women. (34')

MIMI ALVARADO (In English)

"Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday... And here's the meds. This is the HIV meds. Dinner and before I go to bed." (10')

NARRATION

Mimi, like Angus, receives antiretroviral drugs, and her treatment is mostly provided for free under Medicaid. But not all her medications are covered. (11')

NEW ORLEANS

MIMI ALVARADO (In English)

"I used to get this for free. Now I have to pay. My pay check is very little." (5')

DEANN GRUBER IN OFFICE

NARRATION:

In the current economic downturn, the state of Louisiana, like most states in the nation, is facing serious budget shortfalls - and that's affecting healthcare, says DeAnn Gruber, Director of the State HIV program at the Louisiana Department of Health. (17')

ERIC SAWYER IN OFFICE

DEANN GRUBER (In English)

"We did have to make some difficult decisions and reduce some of our contracts with community based organizations and service providers, in order to look at cost containment – compared to trying to provide

everything for everybody.” (14’)

NARRATION:

And providing healthcare to people living with HIV is expensive – the drugs alone cost some 25,000 US dollars a year per patient. (11’)

ERIC SAWYER (In English)

“The math doesn’t work.” (1’3’)

NARRATION:

Eric Sawyer is an Advisor at UN AIDS, the Joint United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS. (6’)

ERIC SAWYER (In English)

“You can’t have a flat budget for HIV medications and an ever increasing number of people living with HIV in the US and an ever increasing price level for those drugs. Those drugs don’t stay flat” (16’)

NARRATION:

SHOWS MAP

In Louisiana this means that hundreds of people are on a waiting list to receive drug treatment for HIV and AIDS. (8’)

ERIC SAWYER (In English)

MIMI AT HOME

“If you see in the South, here especially, all these states in purple are states where people are on a waiting list to get HIV medications.” (8’)

NARRATION:

MIMI TAKES BUS

Mimi did make it past the waiting list, but her life still isn’t easy. Working a few hours a week for a support

LINE OF PEOPLE OUTSIDE
OFFICE

group for women with HIV and AIDS, she lives from paycheck to paycheck, and she constantly struggles to find enough money for all her medicine and food. (18')

This morning, Mimi heard from a friend that a charity on the outskirts of New Orleans is giving out 10 dollar vouchers to those with low incomes. She's ready to spend all day standing in line. But only 15 people will get a voucher. (16')

NAT SOT GUY COUNTING THE PEOPLE IN LINE
Nine ten eleven twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen...

MIMI ON PHONE

MIMI (In English):

"They say they are only getting fifteen people, so it means I am not getting anything and I have been waiting here." (5')

NARRATION:

Mimi's children are now grown up. From time to time, she talks on the phone with a daughter who moved to the nearby state of Mississippi. She's never told her family about her infection. (11')

ANGUS AND MIMI

MIMI: (In English)

"My children and my mum, they don't know about my HIV. Eventually I am going to tell them. But it's one of those things: when is the right time?" (8')

CHILDREN PLAYING

NARRATION:

Both Mimi and Angus have had to face down illness...stigma...and poverty. Both are waiting for

ANGUS ON CAMERA

their access to healthcare to improve. But both remain equally determined not to be defeated by the disease – and to look forward. (19')

ANGUS CARTER (In English)

“Some people can’t handle to be looked at as if they are a disease or a plague. Or something less than human. I know the feeling, I have been there. There are a lot of people who don’t realize that AIDS is not the end of the world. I have been living with it for 19 years and I am still here.” (20')

[CLOSE] (”)

And that’s all for this edition of 21st century. Sharing the world’s stories, I’m Daljit Dhaliwal. We’ll see you next time. Until then, goodbye. (10')

CREDITS #69: (35')

21st Century

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