A PLACE IN TIME
A FILM BY ANGELINA JOLIE
COMPANION STUDY GUIDE AND DISCUSSION QUESTIONS TO A SPECIAL STUDENT SCREENING
APRIL 27, 2007

UNHCR tent filled with colorfully dressed Darfur refugees attending school, Chad
ABOUT A PLACE IN TIME

A Place in Time is an experimental documentary that seeks to capture both the diversity of life around the globe and the similarities of the human spirit by filming in many places in the world at precisely the same moment.

We sent crews to 27 different locations around the world to shoot during a six-day period in January of 2005. In some countries our crews were local professionals; in others they were actors who had traveled halfway around the world to visit a place they had never been; in others they were children who had never held – or even seen – a camera. Among the actors are Sean Astin, Colin Farrell, Ryan Gosling, Anne Hathaway, Djimon Hounsou, Wyclef Jean, Jude Law, Bai Ling, Jonny Lee Miller, Hilary Swank, Nandita Das, and Angelina Jolie, who conceived of and directed the film.

In all locations we recorded the day-to-day existence of people, places and animals. As our crews filmed what they saw around them, they prepared for the simultaneous “moment,” when everyone would turn on their cameras.

So on January 11, 2005 at 12:00 noon Greenwich Mean Time, all 27 crews, spanning the globe from Argentina to Japan, from Iceland to Antarctica, captured what was in front of their cameras for three uninterrupted minutes. The result is the penultimate scene of the film, where the juxtaposition of moments creates a spinning collage of people, colors and sounds, a sample of the broad tapestry of life that makes up any given moment on earth.

Along the way to 12:00 GMT Anne Hathaway visits a center for mentally-ill children in Cambodia. Jonny Lee Miller works with a demining team in Angola; Ryan Gosling learns from children who are survivors of the genocide in the Sudan while at a refugee camp in Chad; Bai Ling visits a warehouse that is home to an entire city of Roma, living in exile within their native Kosovo; Hilary Swank gives children a tour of Museo del Barrio in New York City.

As crews traveled to their destinations, they also interviewed children, asking each of them the exact same slate of questions – “What did you have to eat today?” “What do you want more than anything?” “Who is your God?” Like the “moment” itself, the children’s answers are as revealing in their similarities as in their differences.

A Place in Time is an experiment that we hope will make audiences - in this country in particular - consider themselves part of a larger world. Proceeds from A Place in Time will benefit the humanitarian organizations that helped facilitate its making.

ABOUT THE FILMMAKER:

ANGELINA JOLIE is an Academy Award® winner and three time Golden Globe winner. Recently she starred in The Good Shepherd, directed by Robert de Niro and in the smash hit Mr. & Mrs. Smith, in which she and Brad Pitt played rival assassins who happen to be married to one another. She also recently filmed a role in Robert Zemeckis’ upcoming adaptation of the epic poem Beowulf. Jolie has also starred in Taking Lives, Sky Captain and the World of Tomorrow, Alexande, Lara Croft: Tomb Raider, Lara Croft: Tomb Raider - The Cradle of Life, Original Sin, Girl, Interrupted (for which she won an Academy Award®), The Bone Collector, Pushing Tin, Playing By Heart and Gia—amongst numerous other roles.

Jolie is equally devoted to her humanitarian work. On August 27, 2001, Jolie was named UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador, accepting the responsibility of meeting with and advocating for the protection of refugees on five continents. Jolie has travelled with UNHCR to remote and desolate regions, meeting refugees and field workers in over 20 countries including Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Côte d’Ivoire, Pakistan, Cambodia, Thailand, Ecuador, Kenya, Namibia, Kosovo, Sri Lanka, the Russian Federation, Jordan, Egypt, Chad, Sudan’s Darfur region and Lebanon.

In addition to her field work, Jolie is a dedicated advocate for refugee rights, meeting with senior government officials in many countries. She is also active with schools and promotion of UNHCR’s education materials. In January 2005, Jolie participated in the 2005 World Economic Forum held in Davos, Switzerland. She was on panels leading sessions about corporate action in resolving humanitarian crises. She is also an active participant of World Refugee Day each year.
THINKING ABOUT OUR WORLD:

HOW MANY PEOPLE DO YOU THINK YOU KNOW?

Between your family, friends, teachers and classmates, perhaps you know a couple of hundred people. This is the type of world that most of us think we live in—our very own world comprised of the landscapes, faces and voices that we see and hear every day. But the real world is made up of six and a half BILLION people. On seven continents there are 245 countries and countless towns and cities in which over 6,000 living languages and dialects are spoken. The point is, we all live differently—in different climates; speaking different languages; with or without war, disease, poverty; eating differently; praying to different Gods (or in different ways to the same God, depending on how you see it)—but as humans we all live, love, pray, hope, fear, eat, drink and feel joy and pain.

But no matter how different or similar our lives may be, we all share the same planet and since we are here together for better or worse—it's time to start sharing it well, working together to understand each other and making things better for all of the generations that are to come.

A Place in Time is a film about how connected we all are, and need to become, even though sometimes we live on opposite parts of the globe. As you watch, think about what you see in the people depicted that you recognize from your own life and think about what is completely different and unfamiliar to you. And then think about how all of that doesn't matter. People are people—plain and simple—and we are together here.

A PLACE IN TIME:
WHO WENT WHERE?

Curious about the locations that you will see all the Place in Time crews visit?
Djimon Hounsou: Los Angeles, California
Jude Law: New Orleans, Louisiana
Hilary Swank: New York City, New York
Wyclef Jean: Haiti
Sean Austin: Argentina
Olivier Martinez: Cape Horn
Angelina Jolie: Niger
Ryan Gosling: Chad
Jonny Lee Miller: Angola
Bai Ling: Kosovo
Nandita Das: India
Anne Hathaway: Cambodia
David de Rothschild: Antarctica
Colin Farrell: Italy

COUNTRIES/STATES VISITED:

| WISCONSIN | CHAD | INDONESIA |
| CALIFORNIA | NIGER | EAST TIMOR |
| NEVADA | ANGOLA | CAMBODIA |
| LOUISIANA | KOSOVO | CHINA |
| NEW YORK | ITALY | AUSTRALIA |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | NAMIBIA | GERMANY |
| HAITI | AFGHANISTAN | MEXICO |
| ARGENTINA | JORDAN | NETHERLANDS |
| CAPE HORN | LEBANON | ICELAND |
| ENGLAND | INDIA | ANTARCTICA |

WHAT TIME IS IT?

At, let's say, 2:16 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) on any given Tuesday in early April, a New Yorker might be doing any number of things: students might be attending the last class period of the day, a writer might be sitting at home finishing an article on their computer, a mother could be walking to school to pick up her child, office workers having a meeting or eating a late lunch. Most likely the weather is mild (but probably still coat weather) and since it is April, it might be raining since in New York (and most of the US) the saying goes “April showers bring May flowers.” But what about other regions?

So when it is 2:16 p.m. on April 23 in New York City, 68 degrees Fahrenheit and raining, this is what it might be like in other places:
Kosovo (Priština) – 8:16 p.m., 70°F
Antarctica (South Pole) – 6:16 a.m. (April 24th), -68.3°F
Cambodia (Phnom Phen) – 1:16 a.m. (April 24th), 86°F
Iceland (Reykjavik) – 6:16 p.m., 47°F
Afghanistan (Kabul) – 10:46 p.m., 53°F
Haiti (Port-au-Prince) – 1:16 p.m., 83°F
Australia (Sydney) – 4:16 a.m. (April 24th), 66°F
A PROFILE OF THE WORLD (...AND SOME REASONS TO THINK GLOBALLY)

DID YOU KNOW...

• **Age:** 4.55 billion years old.
• **Total area:** 510.072 million sq km (196.940 million sq mi) ranking the Pacific Ocean largest, Atlantic Ocean second, Indian Ocean third...Russia fifth, Antarctica seventh, US ninth...and Vatican City last.
• **Water:** 70.8% of the world is water, yet 1.2 billion people do not have access to clean drinking water. Every 24 seconds, 100 babies are born around the world and 20 of them will not have access to clean drinking water. About 42% of the world’s population, or 2.6 billion people, live in families with no proper means of sanitation. Lack of water supply and sanitation services kills about 4,500 children a day.
• **Global Warming:** Global warming is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth’s near-surface air and oceans in recent decades and its projected continuation. Studies show that the number of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes has almost doubled in the last 30 years, the flow of ice from glaciers in Greenland has more than doubled over the past decade and that at least 279 species of plants and animals are already responding to global warming, moving closer to the poles.
• **Contribution to Global Warming:** US 30.3%, Europe 27.7%, Canada 2.3%, Africa 2.5%.

PEOPLE

• **Population:** 6,525,170,264 (July 2006 est.), where China leads the world population with 1.3 billion people, and in the past eight years alone, China has built the equivalent of 21 Manhattans and will build new housing for 400 million people in the next 12 years.
• **Growth rate:** From the time when scientists say our species first appeared 160,000 to 190,000 years ago, until the time of Jesus Christ and Julius Caesar, human population had grown to 250 million people; when the baby boom generation was born at the end of WWII, the population crossed 2 billion; it’s now 6.5 billion and projected to reach 9.1 billion by 2050.
• **Life expectancy at birth:** 64.77 years for total population, where Andorra ranks highest with 83.52 years and Angola and Swaziland rank lowest, 37.63 years and 32.23 years, respectively.
• **Literacy (Age 15 and over who can read and write):** Over two-thirds of the world’s 785 million illiterate adults are found in only eight countries (India, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Egypt). 2/3rd’s of all the worlds illiterate adults are women.
• **Religions:** Christians 33.03% (of which Roman Catholics 17.33%, Protestants 5.8%, Orthodox 3.42%, Anglicans 1.23%), Muslims 20.12%, Hindus 13.34%, Buddhists 5.89%, Sikhs 0.39%, Jews 0.23%, other religions 12.61%, non-religious 12.03%, atheists 2.36%
• **Refugees and internally displaced persons:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimated that in December 2005 there was a global population of 8.4 million registered refugees, and as many as 23.7 million internally displaced persons in more than 50 countries; the actual global population of refugees is probably closer to 10 million given the estimated 1.5 million Iraqi refugees displaced throughout the Middle East (2006).
• **Unemployment rate:** Andorra 0%; US 4.8%; East Timor 50%; Liberia 85%.
• **AIDS:** AIDS has killed more than 25 million people since it was first recognized in 1981 making it one of the most destructive epidemics in recorded history. The number of people living with HIV continues to rise in most parts of the world, despite strenuous prevention strategies. Sub-Saharan Africa remains by far the worst-affected region, with 23.8 million to 28.9 million people living with HIV at the end of 2005, 1 million more than in 2003. Sixty-four percent of all people living with HIV are in sub-Saharan Africa, as are more than 77% of all women living with HIV. South & South East Asia are second most affected with 15%.
• **Poverty:** It is estimated that 1 billion of the world’s children live in poverty.
A PROFILE OF SOME OF THE **PLACE IN TIME** COUNTRIES:

### HAITI [CENTRAL AMERICA]

**Population Notes:** Over Half of its 8.5 million people live under $1 per day.  
**Languages:** French and Haitian Creole  
**Monetary Unit:** 1 gourde = 100 centimes  
**Capital:** Port-au-Prince

**NOTES ON HAITI:**
- The world’s first black-led republic and the first Caribbean state to achieve independence, Haiti has been faced with decades of poverty, environmental degradation, violence, instability and dictatorship which have left it as the poorest nation in the Americas.  
- Haiti has been plagued by political violence for most of its history. After an armed bloody rebellion led to the departure of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide in February 2004, an interim government took office to organize new elections under the auspices of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti. In the months following the February coup, the country was engulfed in violence. Haiti finally did inaugurate a democratically elected president and parliament in May of 2006.  
- Haiti remains the least-developed country in the Western Hemisphere and one of the poorest in the world with 80% of the population living under the poverty line 54% in abject poverty.  
- Meanwhile, Haiti’s most serious underlying social problem, the huge wealth gap between the impoverished Creole-speaking black majority and the French-speaking mulattos, 1% of whom own nearly half the country’s wealth, remains unaddressed.  
- The UN has made an appeal for $98 million, for the period 2006-2007, to strengthen Haiti’s government and to help it meet humanitarian needs.  
- Haiti’s location, history and culture is epitomized by voodoo, with its music, drumming and dancing. One of the most successful and well known Haitian artists of this epoch is Wyclef Jean, who is internationally recognized for being one of the first Haitian artists to find commercial success and for giving back to his community, including starting a foundation, Yele Haiti, to benefit the lives of Haitians.

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**“When I was little we used to call Haiti the magical city. We used to be the wealthiest island in the Caribbean and now we’re the poorest in the Western Hemisphere...poorest in the Western Hemisphere. But if you look at the eyes of the Haitian kids, you’ll see the richness of the arts, the culture, the spirit, the soul.”**  
—Wyclef Jean

### CHAD [AFRICA]

**POPULATION NOTES:** Home to more than 230,000 refugees from Sudan, a neighboring country, who have fled widespread violence from their home in Darfur.  
**Languages:** French (official) and Arabic (official), Sara (in south), more than 120 different languages and dialects  
**Monetary Unit:** Franc  
**Capital:** N’Djamena

**NOTES ON CHAD:**
- Africa’s fifth-largest nation, Chad’s economy has long been handicapped by its landlocked position, poor internal communications, high energy costs, scarce water resources and a history of instability. Historically, Chad has relied on foreign assistance and foreign capital for most public and private sector investment projects but after the completion of an oil pipeline in 2003, the countries economic and political fate is in flux.  
- There are more than 200 ethnic groups in Chad. Those in the north and east are generally Muslim; most southerners are animists or Christians, although such a north/south division glosses over the complex and nuanced tribal and religious relationships in Chad.

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**WHAT YOU CAN DO...**
- Visit [www.SaveDarfur.org](http://www.SaveDarfur.org) to send a postcard to Secretary-General Ban urging further action on Darfur, sign up for email action alerts, and download our activist toolkit, a “how-to” manual for further Darfur activism.  
- **Lobby your elected officials:** Write, call, or email your elected officials and ask them to do more for the people of Darfur. Options on how to make your voice heard can be found at [www.savedarfur.org/pages/lobby_congress](http://www.savedarfur.org/pages/lobby_congress). The most important thing is just to let them know you care. To contact the President, call (202) 456-1111, or email comments@whitehouse.gov to contact your Representative and Senators, call the Capitol operator at (202) 224-3121 or go to [www.house.gov](http://www.house.gov) and [www.senate.gov](http://www.senate.gov) to find email information.  
- **Global Activism:** On April 29, 2007, the third Global Day for Darfur will take place. The first and second Global Days for Darfur took place on September 17 and December 10, 2006, drawing together individuals across the world in a unified show of support for Darfur, calling for the immediate deployment of UN peacekeepers. With events in dozens of countries spanning six continents, there can be no question that the issue of Darfur now concerns the entire international community. Visit [www.GlobeForDarfur.org](http://www.GlobeForDarfur.org) to find out more about our international partners and additional ways you can participate overseas.
**Niger [Africa]**

**Population Notes:** Home to an estimated 720,000 Tuareg. Languages: French (official), Hausa, Djerma. **Monetary Unit:** Franc. **Capital:** Niamey.

**Notes on Niger:**
- Niger is the poorest country in the world with over 70% of the population living under the poverty line (equivalent to having $1 a day)—the country has malnutrition rates in line with those seen in conflict situations, with 10 percent of children under 5 suffering from acute malnutrition and 50 percent of children - more than one million - suffering from chronic malnutrition. According to Save the Children, Niger has the world’s highest infant mortality rate.
- 60% of Niger is covered by desert.
- Niger is home to the nomadic tribe, the Tuareg, descendants of ancient Saharan people. They speak Tamashiq and have a little-used but ancient script known as the tifina. They are predominantly Muslim. The most famous Tuareg symbol is the Tagelmust, an often blue indigo colored veil. The men’s facial covering originates from the belief that such action wards off evil spirits, but most probably relates to protection against the harsh desert sands as well.
- For over two millennia, the Tuareg operated the trans-Saharan caravan trade connecting the great cities on the southern edge of the Sahara via five desert trade routes to the northern coast of Africa. Many Tuareg today are either settled agriculturalists or nomadic cattle breeders; though there are also blacksmiths and caravan leaders.
- In 1990 a revolt by Tuareg tribes, who accused the government of failing to deliver on promised economic aid, developed into an armed rebellion, ending only in the mid-1990s. The re-integration of former combatants is still under way.

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**Kosovo [Eastern Europe]**

**Population Notes:** 2 million, predominantly ethnic Albanians, with smaller populations of Serbs, Turks, Bosniaks and other ethnic groups. **Language:** Serbian, Albanian, English. **Capital:** Priština.

**Notes on Kosovo:**
- Kosovo borders Montenegro, Albania and the Republic of Macedonia. This province in Southern Serbia is the subject of a long-running political and territorial dispute between the Serbian (and previously, the Yugoslav) government and Kosovo’s Albanian population.
- The collapse of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s precipitated the worst crisis in Europe since the end of World War II.
- In 1991, Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina declare independence from Yugoslavia, triggering ethnic fighting between Croats, Muslims and Serbs. A year later, all-out war breaks out in Bosnia. In 1992, Kosovo’s Albanian majority votes to secede from Serbia and Yugoslavia, and indicates a desire to merge with Albania.
- During the Kosovo war in 1999, a brutal government-sponsored ethnic cleansing took place—roughly a million ethnic Albanians fled or were forcefully driven from Kosovo, several thousand were killed. An estimated 10,000-12,000 ethnic Albanians and 3,000 Serbs are believed to have been killed during the conflict. (The numbers and the ethnic distribution of the casualties are uncertain and highly disputed.) Some 3,000 people are still missing, of which 2,500 are Albanian, 400 Serbs and 100 Roma.
- The Roma are a distinct ethnic minority whose origins can be traced back to Northwest India. The history of the Roma is one of several migrations, which resulted in their separation over various parts of the world, numbering approximately 12-15 million today.
- A group of Roma sought protection from UNHCR and left their villages to seek refuge in a school and warehouse which lacked suitable facilities. Bai Ling visits one of these Roma warehouses in the film.
CAMBODIA [SOUTHEAST ASIA]

**POPULATION NOTES:** More than 50% of the population is younger than 25.

**Languages:** Khmer (official), French, English

**Monetary Unit:** Riel

**Capital:** Phnom Penh

**NOTES ON CAMBODIA:**

- The fate of Cambodia shocked the world when the radical communist Khmer Rouge, under their leader Pol Pot, seized power in 1975 after years of guerrilla warfare. In pursuit of a rural utopia, the Khmer Rouge abolished money and private property and ordered city dwellers into the countryside to cultivate the fields.
- Over 1.7 million Cambodians perished during the three years following the Khmer Rouge reign—many died from exhaustion or starvation, others were systematically tortured and executed for being “enemies of the state”.
- Cambodia is only now beginning to put the mechanism in place to bring those responsible for the “killing fields” to justice. Cambodia and the UN have agreed to set up a tribunal to try the surviving leaders of the genocide years.
- Due to 30 years of occupation, civil war, land mines, ethnic cleansing and, more recently, high occurrences of HIV/AIDS—Cambodia has a tremendous number of trafficked children living within its borders.
- The “killing fields” outside Phnom Penh is a sight of 8,000 human skulls in a glass shrine, which stuns visitors into silence.
- Angkor Wat is one of the seven wonders of the world. The Temple of Angkor Wat was dedicated to the Hindu god Vishnu by King Suryavarman II, who reigned between AD 1131 and 1150.
- One of the poorest countries in the world, it also is also one rich in culture, beauty and nature. In the film, Anne Hathaway visits children scavenging through city dumps outside Phnom Penh to exploring the ancient temples of Angkor Wat to playing with elephants and learning about illegal wildlife trade with WildAid staff.

**TO LEARN MORE...**

*WildAid* [www.wildaid.org](http://www.wildaid.org)  
(See description under “Ways YOU can change the world” section.)

*Kien Khleang Physical Rehabilitation Center*  
In 1992, The Veterans for America established the Kien Khleang Physical Rehabilitation Center near Phnom Penh. This unique project has evolved from a small workshop in an old wooden building into a modern and fully-equipped workshop that produces more than 140 prostheses and orthoses and 30 wheelchairs each month. In addition, many of its employees are former patients. Kien Khleang, VFA’s largest overseas program, treats more than 240 patients each month and has helped over 10,000 Cambodians to date, 70 percent of whom are landmine victims. It is the largest rehabilitation center in Cambodia.

ANTARCTICA

**POPULATION NOTES:** ~1,000 (non-permanent). The US has the largest presence in Antarctica, under the auspices of the National Science Foundation.

**Language:** None.

**Capital:** As the only uninhabited continent and neutral territory, Antarctica has no government and belongs to no country.

**NOTES ON ANTARCTICA:**

- Antarctica is the fifth largest continent in area following Asia, Africa, North America, and South America.
- The continent accounts for approximately 90% of the world’s ice (which makes up for about 70% of the world’s fresh water). If all of this ice were to melt, sea levels would rise about 200 feet.
- In 1998, NASA satellite data showed that the Antarctic ozone hole was the largest on record, covering 27 million square kilometers. As a result, an international effort joined together to reduce ozone emissions to much success.
- Over the last 50 years, average temperatures in the Antarctic Peninsula have risen by 4.5 degrees Fahrenheit, four times the global average. Scientists say the dramatic disintegration of a Rhode Island-sized ice chunk off the Antarctic Peninsula earlier this year is most likely the result of global warming. Climate change is due to both natural factors and carbon emissions created by humans burning fossil fuels.
- Global climate change is threatening the colony of Emperor penguins, whose numbers have dropped by 70% since the 1960s. Check out the documentary *March of the Penguins* to learn more.
- In the film, we catch a glimpse of adventure explorer and activist David de Rothschild in the midst of his three-month expedition across Antarctica to explore the fragile ecosystem.

**TO LEARN MORE...**

*Adventure Ecology*  
[www.adventureecology.com](http://www.adventureecology.com)  
(See description under “Ways YOU can change the world” section.)
NELSON MANDELA  
SOUTH AFRICA  
(RACIAL EQUALITY)  
Through his 27 years in prison Mandela became the most widely known figure in the struggle against apartheid. Among opponents of apartheid in South Africa and internationally, he became a cultural icon of freedom and equality. Following his release from prison in 1990, his switch to a policy of reconciliation and negotiation helped lead the transition to multi-racial democracy in South Africa. Since the end of apartheid, he has been widely praised, even among white South Africans and former opponents. He became the first president of post-apartheid South Africa and won a Nobel Peace Prize for his work.

MOTHER TERESA  
INDIA  
(VOLUNTEERISM, FIGHTING POVERTY)  
Mother Teresa, a humanitarian and advocate for the poor and helpless, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979. For over forty years, she ministered to the needs of the poor, sick, orphaned and dying of Calcutta, India. By 1996, she was operating 517 missions in more than 100 countries. Over the years, Mother Teresa’s Missionaries of Charity grew from twelve to thousands serving the “poorest of the poor” in 450 centers around the world. The first Missionaries of Charity home in the United States was established in the South Bronx, New York; by 1984 the order operated nineteen establishments throughout the country.

MAHATMA GANDHI  
INDIA  
(HUMAN RIGHTS)  
Gandhi pioneered the resistance of tyranny through mass civil disobedience, firmly founded upon total non-violence, which led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for the alleviation of poverty, for the liberation of women, for brotherhood amongst differing religions and ethnicities, for an end to caste discrimination, and for the economic self-sufficiency of his country, but above all for the independence of India from foreign domination.

JANE GOODALL  
TANZANIA  
(ANIMAL RIGHTS AND CONSERVANCY)  
Jane Goodall is known for her exceptionally detailed and long-term research on the chimpanzees of Gombe Stream National Park in Tanzania. In 1977, Goodall established the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), which supports the Gombe research and is a global leader in the effort to protect chimpanzees and their habitats. The Jane Goodall Institute advances the power of individuals to take informed and compassionate action to improve the environment of all living things. With 19 offices around the world, the Institute is widely recognized for innovative, community-centered conservation and development programs in Africa and a global youth program, Roots & Shoots, which currently has over 8,000 groups in 96 countries.

MUHAMMAD YUNUS  
BANGLADESH  
(ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT)  
In 1976, Muhammad Yunus founded the Grameen Bank to make loans to poor Bangladeshis on the belief that very small loans could make a significant difference in a poor person’s ability to survive. Since then the Grameen Bank has issued more than $5 billion in loans to several million borrowers. These loans are meant to help start small businesses, an idea that has spread to every country of the world and is now even happening in New York.

CÉSAR CHÁVEZ  
UNITED STATES  
(WORKER’S RIGHTS)  
César Chávez was a Mexican American farm worker, labor leader, and civil rights activist who co-founded the National Farm Workers Association, which later became the United Farm Workers. During the 20th century he was a leading voice for migrant farm workers (people who move from place to place in order to find work). His tireless leadership focused national attention on these laborers’ terrible working conditions, which eventually led to improvements. He is hailed as one of the greatest American civil rights leaders after Martin Luther King, Jr.
Here are the humanitarian organizations that were instrumental to the making of the film:

**The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

www.unhcr.org

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established on December 14, 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It strives to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country. In more than five decades, the agency has helped an estimated 50 million people restart their lives. Today, a staff of around 6,689 people in 116 countries continues to help 20.8 million persons. UNHCR staff and camera crews were instrumental in helping coordinate several of the film’s locations, including Chad, Indonesia, East Timor, Lebanon, Kosovo, and Argentina.

**The HALO Trust**

www.halotrust.org

The HALO Trust is a non-political, non-religious NGO, which specializes in the removal of the debris of war. HALO has 7,000 mineclearers in 10 countries, with on-going surveys into new regions. HALO’s operations are grouped under Central Asia, South East Asia, Horn of Africa, Southern Africa and the Caucasus & Balkans. The innovative training of local management and introduction of new equipment allows them to continue expansion as funding becomes available. On 19th June 2002, HALO celebrated clearing its first million landmines, a testament to the dedication of staff, the generosity of donors and the number of lives that have been saved. By early 2006 the total figure had exceeded 5,000,000. In the film, you can see HALO staff with Jonny Lee Miller clearing mines in Angola.

**WildAid**

www.wildaid.org

WildAid uniquely focuses on raising awareness to reduce the demand for threatened and endangered species products and to increase public support for wildlife conservation. You can see Anne Hathaway and the WildAid staff with elephants in Cambodia.

**Yéle Haiti**

www.yele.org

Yéle Haiti is a foundation started by Grammy-Award winning musician, producer and social entrepreneur Wyclef Jean that is changing thousands of lives in this desperately poor but optimistic nation. Through Yéle Haiti, Wyclef uses music, sports and the media to reinforce projects that are making a difference in education, health, environment and community development. Wyclef Jean worked with Yéle during his visit in Haiti.

**Adventurer Ecology**

www.adventureecology.com

Upon his return from Antarctica, David de Rothschild wanted to give children a way to learn about, discuss and act on environmental issues. He founded Adventure Ecology, which combines the seduction of adventure with an interactive Web site that posts live expedition video, blogs and games to create a global community and inspire action.

Here is a list of other local, national and international organizations that you can check out:

**LOCAL (NYC):**

**New York Cares**

www.nycare.org

New York Cares was founded to bring vital volunteer support to more than 850 nonprofit agencies, public schools and other deserving organizations throughout the five boroughs. NY Cares program staff works with organizations to identify their most pressing needs, create projects where volunteers can make a meaningful difference, and then recruit and deploy teams of volunteers to help meet those needs.

**Hetrick-Martin Institute**

www.hmi.org

The Hetrick-Martin Institute (HMI), home of The Harvey Milk High School, believes all young people, regardless

**GLOBAL:**

**Human Rights Watch**

www.hrw.org

Human Rights Watch is dedicated to protecting the human rights of people around the world. HRW stands with victims and activists to prevent discrimination, to uphold political freedom, to protect people from inhumane conduct in wartime, and to bring offenders to justice; investigates and exposes human rights violations and hold abusers accountable; challenges governments and those who hold power to end abusive practices and respect international human rights law and enlists the public and the international community to support the cause of human rights for all.
GLOBAL CONT’D:

Amnesty International www.amnesty.org
Amnesty International (AI) is a worldwide movement of people who campaign for internationally recognized human rights. AI’s vision is of a world in which every person enjoys all of the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards. In pursuit of this vision, AI’s mission is to undertake research and action focused on preventing and ending grave abuses of the rights to physical and mental integrity, freedom of conscience and expression, and freedom from discrimination, within the context of its work to promote all human rights.

Global Youth Action Work www.youthlink.org/gyanv5
Global Youth Action Network (GYAN) is a youth-led organization that unites the efforts of young people working to improve our world. The Network connects many thousands of organizations in over 190 countries and a growing membership is now helping to shape the future direction of GYAN. GYAN believes that critical issues facing the planet demand every generation’s attention and commitment; and that if we are to solve these problems in our life, then we must act, and combine our efforts to guarantee a future of peace, justice and sustainability.

TakingITGlobal.org www.takingitglobal.org
TakingITGlobal.org is an online community that connects youth to find inspiration, access information, get involved, and take action in their local and global communities. It’s the world’s most popular online community for young people interested in making a difference, with hundreds of thousands of unique visitors each month. TIG’s highly interactive website provides a platform for expression, connection to opportunities, and support for action. Join now and connect with thousands of other young people around the world!

Youth Noise www.youthnoise.com
An online community board that promotes and supports the discussion between its young members on the most diverse topics.

Natural Resources Defense Council www.nrdc.org
NRDC is an environmental action organization. NRDC uses the law, science and the support of 1.2 million members and online activists to protect the planet’s wildlife and wild places and to ensure a safe and healthy environment for all living things.

LOCAL (NYC) CONT’D:

Global Kids www.globalkids.org
Global Kids’ programs address the urgent need for young people to possess leadership skills and an understanding of complex global issues to succeed in the 21st century workplace and participate in the democratic process. Global Kids’ programs are led by a team of highly trained professionals with backgrounds in education, a range of international fields, creative arts, and digital media, among others. At more than 20 New York City public middle and high schools and many citywide sites, they engage students in intensive workshops, field trips, guest speakers, and other activities.

Children for Children www.childrenforchildren.org
Children for Children promotes hands-on youth volunteering and giving programs which teach and instill the value of community involvement and civic engagement in children from all backgrounds beginning at a young age, with an emphasis on providing resources to underserved schools.

AND FINALLY, WAYS TO TALK ABOUT OUR WORLD:

• What do you think the purpose of sending film crews around the world to film the same exact moment in time is? What can be learned from an exercise like this?
• Pick three of the countries or cities listed above (except for New York). What do you think is happening in that country right now? Mealtime? Prayer time? What is different about your life here, in this moment, and the life of someone living in one of the countries you’ve picked? What is the same?
• How does the “time difference” (i.e. the fact that it is 6 hours later in Stockholm, Sweden than it is right now in New York City) between places affect our understanding of how people elsewhere live their lives? What does it mean?
• What do you think Globalization means? Have you thought about the term before? If yes, what do you think people mean by it? If no, what do you imagine that it means?
• What are some ways that you think we are currently connected or could all become more connected? Talk about the good ways and the bad ways.
• Are there any issues that someone experiences in another country that are the same in your community?
• What do you think you do or participate in that has a global impact? In what way do your actions affect others, even if they live somewhere far away?