



Peace Child International
empowering young people

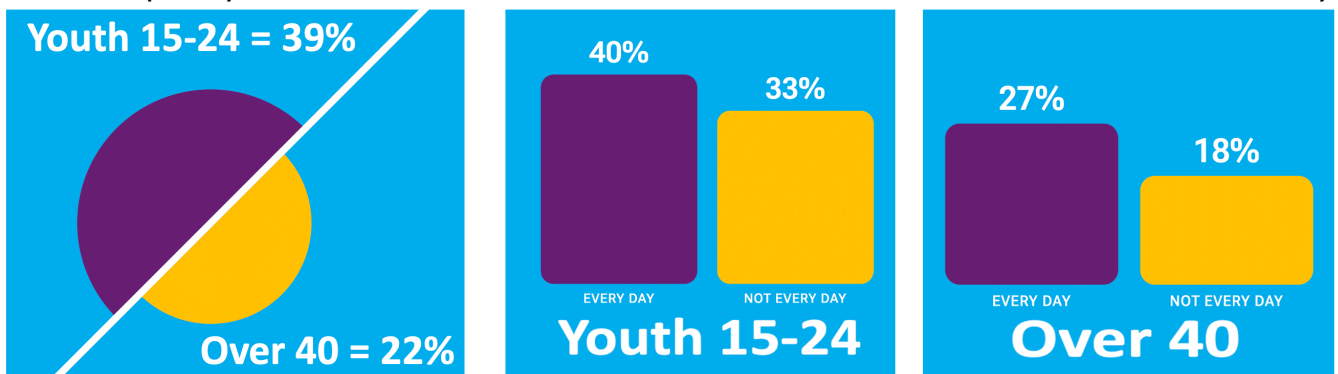
PRESENT



WORLD

**A 3-Part Global Television series
Youth Uniting Nations to Save Life on Earth**

A recent UNICEF study finds young people (15-24) much more likely to identify as global citizens than over 40s, especially those who live in cities rather than rural areas and those who use the internet daily:



Yet – as the number of citizens accessing the internet and living in cities accelerates geometrically, and as it becomes ever clearer that solving challenges like the climate emergency, pollution and pandemics has to be done *globally* rather than *nationally*, global organisations like the United Nations are becoming weaker and more marginalised: only one of the leaders of the veto-wielding P5 nations bothered to turn up to this year's UN General Assembly. This series will give youth from the P5 nations and elsewhere the chance to explore past efforts to unite nations, analyse present realities, and project, in the Context of the UN's Summit of the Future, how they might unite peoples and nations to save life on earth in future.

Part ONE – The Past

Intro-Summary: The great and the good from different nations – the UN Secretary-General, leaders and ex-leaders like Al Gore, Kevin Rudd etc., academics, artists + historic figures like Winston Churchill, Dag Hammarskjold, Martin Luther King etc. – state briefly why it is vital to the survival of life on earth that we all work together to solve the massive, life-threatening challenges we face. As King said, “*We shall either learn to live together as brothers and sisters, or we shall die together as fools.*” Or as the UN’s [Draft Summit for the Future Pact](#) states: “...our’s may be the last generation to have a chance of saving the planet.” A group of 10 x young people (aged 18-25) watch these faces on a big screen: five are from the UN’s P-5 Member States: China, France, Russia, UK & USA and there is one each from Africa, South Asia, Latin America, the MENA region, and an indigenous youth from an Island State. They are worried by these statements: quoting the UNICEF study, they assert their eagerness to cooperate as a global family and do what the UN was set up to do – which was to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war (tens of thousands of young people like us died last year in wars that the UN was incapable of stopping); eradicate poverty (over a billion people will go to bed hungry tonight) – *and* – eliminate the triple threats of climate change, pollution and possible nuclear wars – which international officials talk a good tale on, but have not taken effective action on yet.

They explain how they have worked together for the last 6 months interviewing political and business leaders, academics and opinion formers in their countries to figure out how – IF!!! – we can live together as a collaborative human family? Our conclusion is that WE CAN!! And we MUST!!



Where to begin? Sound of song: “If I ruled the world...” – over images of Greek, Roman and British empires. The young presenters explain the difference between Imperial Global Governance – and governance of “We the Peoples” – driven by Democracy and the Rule of Law. Empires have been around for thousands of years, but Democratic Global Governance can be traced back to the Netherlands & Hugo Grotius, the “Father of International Law.” Sweep into Huis ten Bosch Palace in the Netherlands

Interview King Willem-Alexander and Queen Maxima of the Netherlands – talking about the writings of the Dutch philosopher-lawyer, Grotius. Also, when Tsar Nicholas decided in 1898 to host a Peace Conference, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, offered to host it. That Conference gave birth to what became the Geneva Conventions and the International Court of Justice – which is still housed in the Peace Palace built by Andrew Carnegie in the Dutch Capital, the Hague. King Willem and Queen Maxima talk about how small countries can thus genuinely be a force for Peace in the World.

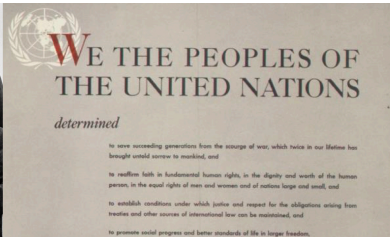
Commentary explains that the Hague Peace Palace opened in May 1913 – but was not able to stop World War I exploding across Europe. **Song:** [WAR!](#) Images of First World War carnage. Out of which arose –

The League of Nations: Interviews with Tom Weiss and others – over visuals of the Palais Des Nations on the shores of Lake Geneva. Youth explain the USA never joined and how from the start, nations randomly joined and left. The League had some successes: preventing the Greek invasion of Bulgaria, arbitrating the Aaland island dispute – but these were overshadowed by its many failures. It failed to stop Italy invading Abyssinia or the USSR invading Finland. The big powers never took it seriously. Germany walked out of its Peace Conference in 1933 and ignored all its instructions thereafter; Britain joined, but never showed up to its meetings; France ignored it and invaded the Ruhr. It was finally wound up in 1946.

The Atlantic Charter: Even before Pearl Harbour, Roosevelt and Churchill were thinking about what would replace the League. They met in August 1941 on the Battleship Augusta in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, and signed the Atlantic Charter, a 1-page outline of the United Nations Charter. It set out their shared war aims: freedom, democracy and the rule of law + the end of Empire. Churchill found this last bit a hard pill to swallow but, without the USA, he would lose the war so he had to agree to it. Expert interviews emphasise the importance of the Atlantic Charter



Roosevelt & Churchill



UN Charter



Attlee at the 1st UN General Assembly



Eleanor Roosevelt

Founding the United Nations: Roosevelt’s dream – interview with the Roosevelt Great-grandchildren – Nick, Phoebe or Amelia; visit the Muir Woods memorial; hear Jan Smuts tribute to Franklin Roosevelt, spoken by an Actor; South African experts talk about the significance of Jan Smuts – the drafter of the UN Charter. Building of the UN HQ building in New York – and agreement to the P-5 Veto to ensure the major powers were all invested in the UN project. Youth point to the opening line of the Charter that asserts that it was set up in the name of “We the peoples....” – whereas in fact, it has always been about “We the Governments....” It is bought and paid for by governments: people are not allowed to pay taxes to it. Governments allow the participation of citizens, but they are not given any power!

The First General Assembly, January 1946: An actor reads from Clement Attlee’s opening speech where he says he is so pleased that the UN is set up in the name of “We the peoples....” He talks about Nuclear Arms Control – a central feature of that first meeting which was held in London a few short months after Hiroshima. But 75 years on, around 12,500 nuclear weapons that could end all life on our planet, still exist. Nine different nations possess them and, currently, there is no global body to regulate their use! “We the Peoples...” have no power in any international body to stop them. YET!!

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR): But the UN has had many successes: under Eleanor Roosevelt’s inspired leadership, its founding principles were captured in a single poster. The UDHR and the UN Charter remain the foundation documents for the UN’s framework for universal values. BUT – 8 x nations (*Byelorussia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Ukraine, and Yugoslavia*) abstained. Only Nelson Mandela when he became President of South Africa has signed it since.

The World Federalist and Citizen Movements: Men like Robert Oppenheimer and Albert Einstein focussed on the threat of nuclear World War III. Einstein felt it was close, so set his Doomsday Clock at 10 minutes to Midnight or “Mutually Assured Destruction.” Meanwhile the World Federalists produced the Montreux Declaration which showed how only a Federal World Government would prevent the world from slipping into a catastrophic nuclear world war. Bertrand Russell and others started citizen movements, like CND, to pressurize governments to disarm. But – to date – they have proved ineffective. Interviews with Philippe Sands and others about the legal impact of NGOs, UN and Intl. Law.

UN Leadership: Quick review of the Secretary-Generals – passing quickly over Trygvie Lie, U Thant, Kurt Waldheim, Perez de Cuellar etc. to focus on the achievements of Dag Hammarskjold, Kofi Annan, Ralph Bunche etc. Experts and historians explain the importance – but impossibility – of UN Leadership

UN Expansion: The UN really is too big to fail: unlike the League of Nations, it has grown consistently from the 51 Founding Member States to 193 Members today. Also, it has pushed Global Governance into many, many new fields – from Copyright Protection(WIPO), Telecommunications(ITU); Health (WHO); Child Protection (UNICEF); Refugees (UNHCR) – a blizzard of acronyms spray across the screen as the young presenters struggle to keep pace with the steep trajectory of the UN’s expansion

Environment and Sustainable Development: Focus on Maurice Strong – and the 1972 Stockholm Human Environment Conference which led to the setting up of UNEP in Nairobi. Explain how this led to the Brundtland Commission and *Our Common Future* – which defined Sustainable Development as “Meeting the needs of today’s generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.” Explain how Sustainable Development (SOME – FOR ALL – FOREVER!) has become the defining purpose of the UN – and how achieving it must always be the main goal of Global Governance;

Conclusion: The UN has had some success in bringing these issues to the forefront of people’s minds – mention the Rio Earth Summit, the COP and IPCC process, the Paris COP breakthrough, the MDGs and SDGs. But for all that success, there is no denying that previous generations have massively compromised the ability of future generations to meet their needs. And – in the next programme – we will learn why the UN, in its present form, is probably not capable of turning the UN around.

Part TWO – The Present

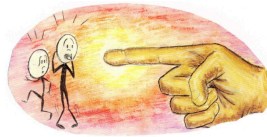
Live picture of the United Nations Headquarters – moves into animation of a Hand holding the Earth as the youth commentator asks: “What is the UN? What does it do? How does it work?”



UN in Our Hand



General Assembly



Security Council



ECOSOC



Intl. Court of Justice



Secretariat

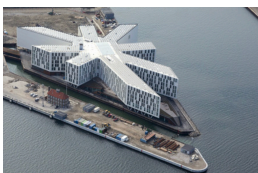
The 'UN in Our Hand' Illustration from Peace Child's UN History Book – A World in Our Hands

The animation shows the 5 x main organs of the UN as the 5 x fingers of the Hand:

- **Thumb:** The General Assembly – still picture visual of the GA Chamber in mid-debate
- **Index Finger:** The Security Council – show visuals of the Security Council in action;
- **Middle Finger:** The Economic & Social Council – show visuals of the ECOSOC Chamber in mid-debate
- **Ring Finger:** The International Court of Justice – still picture visual of the ICJ in the Hague with Judges in robes;
- **Little Finger:** The Secretariat and Agencies – Kaleidoscope of still picture visuals of the UN in New York, the Palais des Nations in Geneva, UN Cities in Vienna, Nairobi, Copenhagen, Bangkok;
- **Palm** = We the People in the Palm of the UN Hand = the UN in Our Hand

The cheerful young commentators stand at the entrance to the UN on 1st Avenue, New York – and invite the audience: “C’mon in – and let’s find out what they do every day!” The camera follows them inside and up the escalator to the General Assembly – where a debate is in session. They talk to a staffer or an interpreter to find out what the debate is about, how long it will take – and what will happen as a result. Slight sense of bewilderment from the young people as they move on to next door: the Security Council. Again, a staffer or an interpreter explains what is happening, who is speaking, why – and what will happen as a result. Sanctions might be imposed. The young people are slightly more impressed. On to the Ecosoc Chamber – the UN’s Engine Room, where a staffer explains how issues are brought up, examined, scheduled for discussion etc. Next Stop – The Netherlands’ Capital: the Hague – where they swoop into the ICJ in full session, with the 12 Judges in their Robes, discuss an important case – with international jurists making a case for and against an issue of global importance.

And then – the Little Finger: which is not little at all. It is a HUGE multi-national corporation! Seven thousand international civil servants and tens of thousands of field officers, programme managers, blue-helmeted soldiers – all implementing the global governance decisions made by the other 3 fingers and thumb. “Let’s do a whistle-stop tour of some of them....” Montage of visits to UN Offices around the world:



UN City, Copenhagen



UNEP HW, Nairobi



UN General Assembly, NY



UN Office in Geneva



UN Headquarters NY



UN Refugee Camp

UNICEF Programme

UN Climate Research

World Food Programme, Africa

UN Peacekeepers

They then move on to –

- A Refugee camp in Jordan – where thousands of refugees are looked after every day
- A UNICEF project in a war zone, giving children health care, education and games to play;
- An environmental research programme in Greenland, measuring the speed at which the ice cap is melting;
- A World Food Programme in the Sahara – where thousands of people are fed every day
- UN Peace-keepers in Blue Helmets on patrol in area where there is very little peace to keep;
- Visit UN Office, Vienna and learn what the Intl. Atomic Energy Commission is doing on the safe use of atomic power;
- Join an ILO meeting in Geneva – and learn about how employers are being encouraged to promote green jobs;
- Observe a meeting of scientists at the IFCCC in Bonn struggling to agree an IPCC report on climate change;

Back to the UN building in New York – and a visit to UNDP: working to end poverty; on to UNTV in the Secretariat Basement – recording speeches of the important people who come speak at the UN every year – look back through their archives: Kennedy, Kruschev, Castro, Putin, Trump, Macron....

The young people are now impressed: *“It’s HUGE! – there’s a lot going on. But who’s the Boss here? Who’s really in charge?”* A UN TV engineer invites them to travel up on the elevator to the 38th Floor: the elevator door opens – and a secretary greets them: *“We’ve been expecting you!”* S/he leads them along the richly carpeted corridor to the Office of the Secretary-General.

The young people exchange pleasantries with the S-G – about the view, the scale and reach of the UN that they never knew about: *“It’s quite an empire you preside over here...!”* The S-G puts them right immediately: *“I am not an Emperor! I am a Secretary – no different to the person who showed you here from the elevator. I am Secretary to 193 bosses: I may recommend actions based on the founding principles of the UN Charter – but I am their employee.”* (or words to that effect.) To which the youth reply, *“But the UN was set up in the name of ‘We the peoples....’ – so shouldn’t you think you have 8 billion bosses?”* They have a discussion about what this Secretary-General Guterres has done to engage with Civil Society and youth in particular.

They get down to their 4 x Main questions about the present state of “World Governance” – which the UN prefers to call: “Effective Multilateralism.” The questions are:

1. How bad is it? – they review UN Data on the state of the planet?
2. Why has the UN not dealt better with the multiple crises we face?
3. What solutions are need to achieve “Effective Multilateralism”?
4. Will the 5 x Topics chosen for the UN Summit of the Future deliver those solutions?
 - Financing for sustainable development
 - A New Agenda for Peace
 - The Digital Compact
 - The Declaration for Future Generations
 - Transforming global governance – to legislate to secure the survival of Life on Earth?

The youth team then visit the P-5 Missions (China, France, Russia, UK and USA) – and ask them the same questions. They ask the same questions of other missions – Brasil, India, Barbados, Nigeria, Kenya, Estonia, Greece, Sweden; then some NGOs – specialist think tanks – Stimson, Brookings, Russian and Chinese academics and, importantly, representatives of first people and the UN Indigenous People’s Congress. From all these conversations, the young people build up a picture of how effective the Governments and ‘We the Peoples....’ believe the UN is today.

Because these interviews may take place after the Summit for the Future(SoTF), the youth team will ask each interviewee to assess which of the SoTF promises will actually be implemented and what they believe the next steps should be?

The Episode closes on the Doomsday Clock clicking closer to midnight, indicating the extreme level of danger we face from 3 x major existential threats: 1) the possibility of Nuclear War; 2) Catastrophic Climate Change – and – 3) the Deceit of fake science and fake news. All combined = **DANGER!!**

Part THREE – The Future

Title: Crimes Against Humanity

One of the young presenters asks: “What is a ‘Crime against humanity?’” They discuss the difference between a crime like robbing a bank or murdering some one – which though criminal and shocking, does not impact large tribes or nations of people. A crime against humanity is a crime against all of us - like tearing down a rainforest, or triggering catastrophic climate change. Something that could end up destroying all Life on Earth. But – where murderers and bank robbers are routinely caught and sent to jail, climate changers, war-mongers and rain-forest destroyers mostly go unpunished. WHY? One points out that many of us in the Industrialised world are complicit – destroying the earth with our long-haul flights, steak dinners and comfortable lifestyles. We need a global body to control us. And yet – right now – the UN's future looks extremely bleak: it is weak and marginalised, barely making payroll some weeks. It has no power, no army, no ability to raise taxes, or even borrow money. Its most powerful member governments can commit appalling crimes and veto any attempt to hold them to account! The presenters say: “Look what they’ve got away with...!” Montage of Government-sponsored Crimes against Humanity:

- The extra-judicial killings and show trials of Beria and Stalin;
- Mao Tse Tung causing the death of millions in his Great Leap Forward & Cultural Revolution;
- Pol Pot’s Cambodia Year Zero massacres
- The USA’s illegal Wars in Vietnam and Iraq;
- Idi Amin’s reign of terror in Uganda
- The Hutu genocide of Tutsis in Rwanda
- The Kim Dynasty’s tyrannical enslavement of millions in North Korea
- China’s Human Rights’ abuses against the Uighurs of Xinjiang and the residents of Hong Kong;
- Lee Raymond and American Petroleum promoting the lie that burning fossil fuels does NOT drive climate change – which Al Gore calls “*The Biggest Crime against Humanity since the 2nd World War!*”
- The Tatmadaw’s military overthrow(s) of democratic elections in Myanmar
- Putin’s illegal invasion of Ukraine and forced displacement of Ukrainian children into Russia;
- Hamas-led Gaza’s massacre of 1400 Israelis and Israel’s response: the ethnic cleansing of Gaza;

The young presenters agree that their generational challenge is to create systems of governance that can prevent such crimes against humanity. But HOW? How to make the future safe for all life on Earth?



Cut to: Montage of different performances of the opening song of the musical, Peace Child which, for 40 years, has challenged young people to answer just that question. To imagine how they will create this safe world in their working lives, the presenters join an international youth cast from Israel & Palestine + representatives of other major regions as they create and rehearse a new version of the Peace Child story. They start by discussing: What would a ‘Safe Future’ look like? In the Rehearsal Room, the other cast members look at the presenters and admit: “We’ve no clue! We’ve never really thought about it...” The presenters explain that they’ve thought about little else since they started making the documentary: they review some of the answers they got to their “4 x Main questions,” which tell that Life on the Planet is not in a good place right now. There is particular interest in that 1st Question: “How Bad is it?” – so the cast visit an imaginary Earth Situation Room in the basement of the UN that monitors, in real time, key indicators of the Health of the Planet. For the year 2025, the indicators are looking dire; rolling forward to 2075, they look brilliant! By then, all the indicators show that a really Safe Future has been created!! The Youth Presenters explain to the rest of the cast what the indicators mean:

- The Doomsday Clock: how close we are to the extinction of all life on earth: very close in 2025; further away than ever in 2075;

- Earth Overshoot day shows the state of our Planetary Overdraft: in 2025, we draw down more resources from the planet than it can re-create; by 2075, consumption & renewal are in balance!
- Peace / War? In 2025, Military expenditures, deaths in wars and the number of nuclear weapons are rocketing upwards: by 2075, all have pretty much sunk to zero;
- In 2025, we're on the brink of catastrophic climate change. In 2075, carbon emissions are well below zero. Fossil fuels are phased out and the climate emergency is over.
- In 2025, the Living Planet Index shows species extinction and biodiversity losses rising fast; by 2075, the LPI is dropping: biodiversity is rising with many species being reintroduced into the wild;
- In 2025, over a billion people suffer extreme poverty. By 2075, poverty is a distant memory: everyone has enough food, shelter, education and healthcare;
- In 2025, global inequality is getting wider: the rich are getting richer, the poor, poorer. By 2075, the gap has narrowed: Personal Carbon Budgets have levelled up global incomes worldwide;

“So – how do we get to that rosey, beautiful world of 2075?” asks a new cast member:

“That’s our generational challenge,,” answers a Presenter. “That’s the story we have to create here today...”

The cast and presenters are faced with 3 x major questions that need answering in their story:

1. How do we create peace between nations and people?
2. How do we prevent Climate Breakdown and sustain the Biosphere to feed, clothe and provide comfortable livelihoods for future generations?
3. How do we create the Institutions of governance to police and deliver those two things?

In discussions, they relate these questions to the indicators they’re looking at, and the crimes against humanity that they see it as their business to prevent and create ways to prosecute.

PEACE? The documentary intercuts between the two processes: a **Diplomatic track** – with the presenters interviewing diplomats and UN + Think Tank officials, and observing diplomatic meetings at the UN and elsewhere; and the **Peace Child track** where the cast brainstorm the issues with writers, directors, choreographers and composers. There is hard physical and mental labour involved in both tracks which the documentary seeks to highlight as it follows both, watching people wrestle with these questions: the diplomats in their meetings, interviews, formal negotiations in the Security Council, General Assembly and UN meeting rooms. The cast in their improvisations, interviews with experts and forum theatre discussions with audiences during performances. All seek to establish what a UN would look like if it could, actually, fulfil its promise to “*save succeeding generations from the scourge of war...*”?

Diplomatic Track: Discuss progress on ceasefire negotiations, nuclear disarmament & UN reform, (*Article 109*); P-5 members use their veto to obstruct progress, frustrating diplomats of other nations;

Peace Child Track: Follows the story of 2 x conscientious objectors – one, a Palestinian girl, the other, an Israeli boy. They meet in an Israeli jail and plot a global youth-led war strike; the UN S-G connects them with his business leaders network who explain that war is terrible for business. The youth object: business that drives climate change and turbo-charges the Military Industrial Complex!! They argue back and forth on this, finally agreeing that, for most businesses, war is a catastrophe. Therefore, business and youth must work together to mount a global strike against conscription and the payment of war taxes.

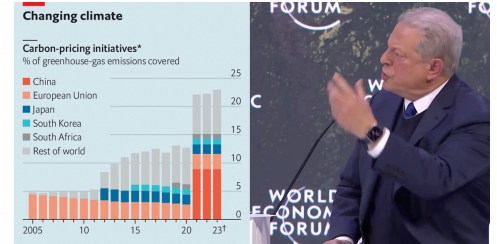
Diplomatic Track: Diplomats discuss the Peace Child ideas – saying that no power on earth can influence the decisions of sovereign governments meeting at the UN Security Council. The abolition of the P-5 Veto is fairy-tale thinking. They urge practicality – baby steps, not big fancy gestures; for nuclear disarmament, the NATO chiefs explain that no way can they eliminate their nuclear weapons while non-NATO Russia and China are expanding their nuclear arsenals. Likewise Israeli diplomats explain that Iran’s nuclear ambitions require them to keep their nuclear options open.(ie. The Dimona facility)

Peace Child Track: A scene shows recruiting officers from different sides in a conflict give call-up papers to the Palestinian and Israeli youth and their friends requiring them to fight on different sides. The youth refuse. They call on the audience to join their global youth strike which will be called when the UN Security Council agrees to negotiate. We see the scene where the audience join the cast on stage in support of their strike – and a map at the back of stage shows all nations joining their strike. “*No one wants your stupid wars! We all want to live!*” They get to present to the Security Council who dismiss their arguments. The youth protest and the diplomats call security to chuck them out. The Youth warn that a click on their mobile phones will bring everyone out on strike again: back to square one. The diplomats concede. The cast cheer, and move quickly on to the next issues on which they need action:

THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY?

Diplomatic Track: Government representatives explain the historic agreement in Dubai to an “orderly and equitable transition away from fossil fuels...” They point to most governments agreeing to reach Net Zero by 2050. The youth question how that will work given that 1.5 degrees of global warming has already been breached. They point at the Keeling Curve rising ever upwards – wild fires, hurricanes, extreme weather events raging out of control already. The diplomats urge patience: “We’re getting there...”

Peace Child Track: In their rehearsals, youth from all countries agree that we’re NOT getting there: 30+ years since the Earth Summit, and we’re not even close to sustainability. AND we have massively compromised “the ability of future generations to meet their needs...” as the Rio Declaration promised. In the Security Council Scene of the Peace Child story – the cast present a laundry list of demands about carbon pricing, emissions trading, personal and institutional carbon budgets – which the cast and presenters argue back and forth in their rehearsals and improvisations. In the Security Council scene, they finally get their way.



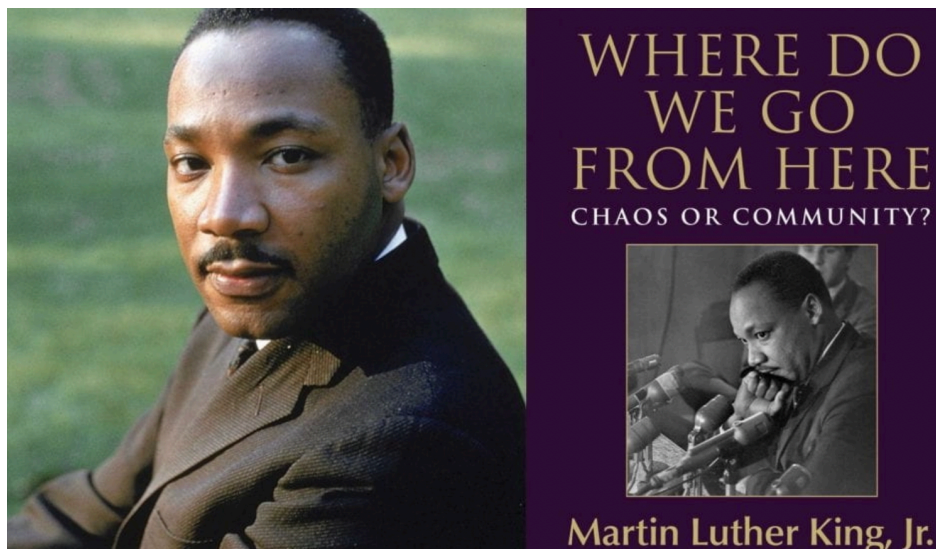
Diplomatic Track: the diplomats review the cast discussion, wondering how on earth they can explain the impossibility of any governments agreeing to such a massive surrender of their sovereignty to global regulation. The European Union members argue that they are pretty close to agreeing collective legislation on all these matters – it is hard, but they are getting there. The diplomats present their own conclusions as to how global institutions will, eventually, be set up to conserve and protect the global commons – the oceans, space, rain forests, water land and biodiversity – for future generations.

Peace Child Track: In the Final Scene, back in 2075, the Story Teller explains how it took ages for the decisions to be finally agreed – but it was only achieved because my generation never gave up: selflessly, we all looked to the needs of future generations – a process that was started by the UN’s Declaration for Future Generations agreed in September 2024.

It worked because young people have two things that elders tend to forget:

- 1) they all share a desire to live to the full the 50 to 70 years of life that lie in front of them – and –
- 2) they all share a desire to be happy – to be friends across borders of race, creed and nationality;

These shared desires are expressed in the joyful musical numbers from the *Peace Child* show: [I want to Live!](#) – and [мы желаем счастья вам](#) (We wish you happiness!)



The final discussion brings the two tracks together and returns to the Martin Luther King statement raised at the start of the series: “We shall either learn to live together as brothers and sisters, or we shall die together as fools.” The young cast relax on bean bags, shooting the breeze, telling jokes, remembering their favourite bits of the experience, laughing with sympathetic diplomats, including, we hope, the UN Secretary-General.

Finally, they get around to asking the question posed by Dr. King in the last chapter of his last book: “Where do we go from here?” King asks: *Who are we?* – which is also the title of a key song in the *Peace Child* musical: “*We – who are we? What is this world? Why are we here?*” In the documentary, a performance of it is intercut with the young people and diplomats pondering the question:

“*Are we the generation who are going to witness the slow decline and death of all life on this planet?*”

– OR –

“*Are we going to be the generation that will build the institutions of a global family that saves and nurtures all Life on Planet Earth, and ensures that all Living things survive and prosper?*”

In every interview, the young presenters propose the 2nd alternative, asking: “*Is that kind of New World of harmony and brotherhood that you can say “**Yes!**” to?*” And hopefully, most of the cast and diplomats will answer: “**Yes!**” So the documentary ends with a montage of faces, young and old, famous and unknown, saying: “**YES!**” – as an image of the United Nations Headquarters Building hovers in the background.



See 2-page outline Script [here](#);

See the Story of the Peace Child Musical [here](#);