

840

HOW TO SAVE THE EARTH
PROGRAMME 4: "HANDLE WITH CARE"

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
00:38	Title	
00:41	Reindeer	<u>Jonathon Porritt</u>
00:49	Rear view herder	For ten thousand years the Sami people of Northern Scandinavia have herded their reindeer on the harsh and fragile Artic Tundra.
00:57	Tents of herders	Their way of life changed little until the last twenty years when the technologies of modern industrial society began to make their mark.
00:59	Reindeer drinking	
01:02	Snow blizzard	
01:06	Herders on bikes	
01:10	Reindeer running	
01:13	Herders on bikes	
01:18	Pan along Industrial estate	By contrast the American town of Niagara Falls has enjoyed the benefits of full-blooded industrialism for many decades, but has also suffered more than its fair share of the costs.
01:28	Estate in day time	It was here in the early eighties that the women in one small community town took on the polluters and the government machine and in the process established a nationwide movement against toxic waste.
01:42	Lois Gibbs demonstrates	
01:54	Jorunn Eikjok	And at exactly the same time, young Sami activists in Norway pledge themselves to a new campaign to protect their culture and their whole way of life.
01:57	Sami woman breaks wood	
02:04	Title	<u>Timebomb</u>
02:09	Planet appears	
02:14	Pan up tree/fade in Porritt	In many parts of the world, tribal people still live in balance with nature, relying on their detailed local knowledge.
02:21	Yanomamo Tribesman	
02:25	Fisherman in canoe	Many fishermen and farmers still harvest nature in a sustainable way, without destroying the wealth on which they depend.
02:32	Chinese woman lifts up kid	But today's excessive pursuit of economic growth at all costs has completely destroyed that balance.
02:39	Timeclock	

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02:43	Black/White of Columbus	Five hundred years ago, Christopher Columbus set out to conquer the new world and we have been conquering it ever since. The Industrial Revolution gave man the tools to set about his conquering all the more effectively. Nature became a bank of raw materials, resources, commodities and recognising nature's limits became entirely irrelevant.	
02:46	Hands emerge/workers/fields		
02:52	Still of Industrial Rev.		
02:56	Pan to forest		
03:05	Timeclock against city		
03:09	Old logging factory		
03:13	Coins drop		
03:19	Stock exchange		
03:22	Pan over cars		
02:27	Pan over city by sea		As human numbers grew, all that mattered was to squeeze as much as possible from nature, to convert as much as possible of this natural wealth into man-made wealth; money. It's money that now defines progress and economic growth has become the only policy goal that politicians of every persuasion can agree on.
03:29	Clock		
03:35	Misty trees		
03:35	Tree/Man walking		
03:55	Hands across image		
03:57	Niagara Falls		
04:14	Close up factory		
04:16	Industrial plant		
04:17	Pylons		
04:19	Images industry		
04:20	Pan from factory/grassland	Our behaviour borders on the insane, for even as we get notionally richer, the earth gets poorer. Yet ultimately, it's on that natural wealth that we still depend and always will.	
04:38	Aerial view of town		
04:43	Close up houses		
04:47	Close up window		
04:48	Broken window		
04:49	Boarded up house		
04:51	Bolt and padlock		
04:52	House/Plant sways in wind		
04:56	<i>Lois Gibbs</i>		Niagara Falls, not just a spectacle for the tourists, but a spectacular natural source of energy. Around these falls has grown up an entire Industrial city, cashing in on nature's bounty. These factories converted that pure energy into man made wealth and man made poisons. This grassland covers up one on the most horrendous toxic dumps in the whole of America. Long ago they built a canal here: Love Canal, but then decided they didn't need it, rather than let it go to waste, they dumped in it more than twenty thousand tonnes of toxic waste, covered it over and built houses on it for the workers who had jobs in the factories that produced the waste in the first place.
05:06	<i>Pan along street/houses</i>		
		One of those who moved into her dream house at Love Canal was Lois Gibbs.	
		<u><i>Lois Gibbs</i></u>	
		<i>When we moved in, we bought the American dream. You know, we had our single family home, we had a station wagon, we had a school two blocks away. You know it was perfect. there was just not a clue that, not a clue that that was a problem.</i>	

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
05:14	Lois	<p><i>I first realised something was wrong, after living there for a while. I moved into Love Canal with my son, Michael who was one years old and perfectly healthy. And then, after living there for a while, Michael started to get sick and sicker and sicker and sicker, and I couldn't figure out what was going on. And then I carried and gave birth to my second child Melissa who seemed to be perfectly normal, but later developed a rare blood disease. And I called the doctor and took her in and he said, Mrs Gibbs, I think your daughter has leukemia, and I don't think she is going to make it.</i></p> <p><u>Jonathon Porritt</u></p> <p>One of Lois Gibbs' neighbours at that time was Pat Brown.</p> <p><u>Pat Brown</u></p> <p><i>My home is now buried behind this green fence. They knocked it down, and have put topsoil over it, but as you can see, they've left me a monument. This is my driveway that went into my garage. If you can imagine the homes, standing side by side and there was homes on the other side of the street. It was a small community with lots of little children off playing. I lost two babies when I lived here. I have only one child. She is twenty five years old now, and was born with birth defects here in this community.</i></p> <p><i>That's what made me become, I guess you could say frightful, and out of that fright I learned to vent my anger at the different agencies that had made those rules on my life.</i></p> <p><u>Jonathan Porritt</u></p> <p>It wasn't the men, the workers in those factories who rose up to defend their children, after all their jobs were on the line. It was the women, housewives like Pat Brown and Lois Gibbs, who unearthed the truths about what those wastes were doing to their own flesh and blood.</p>
05:27	Factory at night	
05:29	Lois	
05:37	Factory	
05:39	Lois	
05:47	Sign-Danger waste area	
05:53	Pat pointing at wasteland	
06:13	Pat close up	
06:17	Fence close up	
06:21	Pat walking	
06:54	"Stop it" sign/Lois when young	
07:04	Stop sign/pan to demo	
07:08	Sign held up "die"	
07:12	Kids demonstrate	
07:18	Microphone -cut to Lois	

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
		<u>Lois Gibbs</u>
07:20	Lois when young	We brought in our data. It was called useless house wife data. We presented them with studies which showed fifty six per cent of our children in Love Canal were born with birth defects. We demanded that everyone at Love Canal who was sick, be allowed to evacuate, that families who had small children be allowed to be evacuated. That more studies are done on both the environmental data, what is in there and health studies to determine what is our future, what is the future of our children. And they just said ...no, no, no that's millions of dollars, billions of dollars, we cannot afford that. It would cost too much to move 900 families out of Love Canal.
07:25	Close up photo Lois	
07:30	Present day Lois in office	
07:57	Pan along residential road	Finally in May of 1980 after organising some June events of 1978, we had all that we could take. We were told at that time, that we should not go in our back doors, our children should not play out doors, both schools in our area were closed because of contamination. Women who had to do laundry should run downstairs in the basement very quickly, throw the laundry in, and come up because it was toxic down there. We were told that we should not get pregnant, and if we were to get pregnant we should be evacuated. And then we were told that our chromozones were broken, and what that meant according to the science experts very simply, was that we had a higher risk of getting cancer, miscarriages and that our children could have genetic damage. That was the last straw.
08:07	Pan along fence	
08:12	Lois	
08:29	Waste on ground/pan houses	<u>Jonathon Porritt</u>
08:39	Lois	
08:58	Clipping-Genetic damage	
09:02	Wasteland	At that stage there was no longer any scientific doubt about the catastrophe at Love Canal, but each government department, passed the buck onto the next. Re-location would be just too expensive.
09:07	Waste	
		<u>Lois Gibbs</u>
09:14	Lois	So, we called the EPA officials to our Love Canal home where we had a volunteer office and an abandoned home, and when they came we decided to hold them hostage, and we told them as long as we stay at Love Canal, it's so safe, then they can live at Love Canal.
09:19	Pan in on office door	
09:22	Lois	
09:25	Demo - hostages	
09:31	Young Lois speaks at demo	Just past the word around, we're not going to do anything violent, we're just going to keep them in the house, nothing more than that, baracade the doors and don't let them out
09:37	Women push hostages in door	

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09:46	Camera/pan to newscaster	<u>Newscaster</u>
		<u>Lois Gibbs</u>
09:59	Young Lois talks to audience	<i>I have called the Whitehouse and this is upon your approval, that we will allow the two EPA representatives to leave. But if we do not have a disaster declaration, Wednesday by noon, then what they have seen here today is just a Sesame Street picnic.....</i>
		<u>Jonathon Porritt</u>
10:31	Champagne opened	In October 1980, the authorities finally backed down. Liability was agreed. And compensation paid.
10:41	Sign/pan to houses	It was a legal breakthrough, a triumph of a sort, though the parents of Love Canal, must still bear their losses.
		<u>Lois Gibbs</u>
10:50	Lois	<i>But something happened throughout Love Canal, to me personally. I just got more and more enraged and I felt more and more responsible. You know, all day at Love Canal people would call me from all over the world, not just in the United States, and say I have a job, or I have the determination... I had a responsibility. Other Lois Gibbs', other Pat Browns. Other people like that are out there, saying 'what do I do', 'how do I go about it?', and there was no organisation to help these folks, there was nobody with that experience that we had.</i>
11:05	Metal fence/close up	
11:06	Tree	
11:08	Lois	
11:24	Campaign poster	
		<u>Jonathon Porritt</u>
11:29	Lois holds up brochure	Instead of just putting it all behind her, Lois Gibbs, set up the Citizen's clearing house for hazardous waste, specifically to help other communities in the endless war against toxic waste.
11:31	Campaigner listens	
11:34	Campaign meeting at office	

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
11:45	<i>Lois</i>	<p><u>Lois Gibbs</u></p> <p><i>In ten years, we have gone so far; we now work with over 7000 communities in the United States, we have organised many communities, we have past federal legislation. People organised locally are making major wins. We're no longer dumping on any people, we're closing down plants.</i></p>
11:55	Sequoyah plant	<p><u>Jonathon Porritt</u></p> <p>Like this plant here in Oklahoma, Sequoyah Fuels, where they manufacture nuclear materials. Some of the waste products from this plant are spread as so called manure on farmland owned by Sequoyah Fuels. When cattle started dying for no apparent reason, local residents backed by the Citizens Clearing house started campaigning to have the plant closed once and for all.</p>
12:07	Tractor spreads manure	
12:11	Dead cow/pan to farmers	
12:23	<i>Close up dead cow</i>	<p><u>Lois Gibbs</u></p> <p><i>That the world is so delicate, the earth is so delicately bound, we didn't know that before, I mean I just didn't know that before. And when you look at Love Canal it's like a cancer; it's spreading beneath the cloud. You look at the Sequoyah Fuel's emission, it's spreading beneath the ground and there are communities that I've coped with, that have been evacuated, who have cancer. And you know, our water is becoming contaminated, our air is becoming contaminated, we have a whole in our ozone, we, we human beings are destroying the very thing that is our survival. I didn't know that in 1978, I now understand that in a very different way.</i></p>
12:31	<i>Fade to Love Canal</i>	
12:38	<i>Sequoyah factory</i>	
12:42	<i>Lois</i>	
13:08	<i>Sign "Love Canal was only a warning"</i>	
13:11	Fade to tree	<p><u>Montage</u></p> <p><u>Jonathon Porritt</u></p> <p>In one country after another, Industry is being forced to get its wastes under control.</p>
13:15	Greenpeace launch/trawler	<p>In the North Sea, Greenpeace has spearheaded a succesful campaign to stop the dumping of toxic waste.</p>

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12:38	Japanese factory	In Japan the shock of Mercury poisoning in Minimata Bay, resulted in a massive clean-up campaign.
13:40	Chimney emissions	Throughout the European Community, directives have imposed far stricter standards on emissions from large power stations and incinerators.
13:52	Factory worker	And in Scandinavia some of the toughest legislation in the world is forcing heavy industry to change their production processes, to eliminate waste at source.
14:04	Fade to tree	
14:08	Reindeer walking	The culture of the Sami people, has always depended on their reindeer, with each individual, men and women, traditionally owning up to five hundred animals. They would move with their semi-domesticated herds through the old ancient forests and pastures, spreading across the north of Norway, Sweden and Finland.
14:11	Long distance view	
14:14	Tent/Woman	
14:17	Axe hits wood	
14:20	Woman chopping wood	
14:22	Cooking on log fire	
14:26	Dogs heads	
14:32	Deer dig in snow for food	One person who has made a life time study of this rich and resilient culture is Jorunn Eikjok.
		<u>Jorunn Eikjok</u>
14:37	Jorunn	<i>I've always carried with me a profound love for my people</i>
		<i>I'm interested in the Sami way of life, knowledge and history</i>
14:52	Pan around snowy village	<i>Especially in my home area, where people have lived for 10,000 years.</i>
		<i>When you arrive in these homes and villages....</i>
		<i>...you feel like a pearl in a long chain of evolution.</i>
		<u>Jonathon Porritt</u>
15:07	Reindeer running	But today, the chain that links Jorunn to ten thousand years of history is in danger of being broken. The impact of the industrial economy is poisoning the Sami culture as devastatingly as the toxic wastes that poisoned Love Canal
15:11	Herders round up reindeer	
15:15	Young boy herding	
15:19	View of all herders	

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION	
15:22	Baby reindeer running	With a few exceptions it is mostly the older generation that hangs on to the old ways. Using everything than can be used in this hostile environment, but never in excess and always with respect.	
15:27	Sami woman cuts wood		
15:30	Turns to push through trees		
15:40	Jorunn in pasture	Today such knowledge is usually dismissed as old fashioned, worthless. Jorunn does not subscribe to such trendy modernism, believing that the traditional wisdom of the Sami is not just of historical interest, but of crucial significance to the future.	
15:43	Sami woman continues cutting		
15:53	Hand scrapes wood	This for instance is waterproofing the hard way. Rubbing the stripped bark of goat willow, deep into the hide of a reindeer. So why doesn't Jorunn just nip down to the nearest supermarket to buy her gloves or boots of the shelf. Partly because they wouldn't do such a good job, and partly because Jorunn, a researcher at the Nordic Sami Institute, long ago realised that no culture can survive if it isn't part of peoples daily lives.	
15:56	Shavings fall on floor		
15:59	Hands rub bark into hide		
16:04	Woman rubbing on floor		
16:08	Sami woman twidles thread		
16:14	Hands thread cotton		
16:21	Sami ties knot		
16:24	Jorunn and Sami chat		
16:26	<i>Needle threading</i>		<u><i>Sami Women</i></u> <i>How did you learn to do this work?</i>
16:29	<i>Stitching glove</i>		<i>My grandmother was very industrious and taught me things</i>
16:38	<i>Close up hand stitching</i>	<i>I wanted to do the things my grandma had showed me</i>	
16:42	<i>Hand punching shoe</i>	<i>She had been a migrant Sami all her life....</i>	
16:51	<i>Close up Jorunn</i>	<i>and talked only about reindeer</i>	
16:52	Holding up fur	<u>Jonathon Porritt</u> In 1979, at exactly the same time that Lois Gibbs was struggling to protect her community and her children from Love Canal's toxic waste, Jorunn Eikjok, became embroiled in a very different campaign to protect the heritage of the Sami people.	
16:58	Jorunn tries on glove		
17:04	Close up reindeer		
17:07	View of reindeer/sledge		

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
		<p><u>Jorunn Eikjok</u></p> <p><i>We were being annihilated as people</i></p> <p><i>Our rights revoked</i></p> <p><i>Our language was practically banned officially</i></p> <p><i>Everything we represented - our knowledge - was regarded as inferior</i></p>
17:17	Jorunn	
17:27	Alta River valley	<p><i>We had no status.</i></p> <p><u>Jonathon Porritt</u></p> <p>Opposition to the damming of the Alta River, the last free flowing river in the north of Norway, energised the whole Sami community.</p>
17:39	Flag blows in breeze/pan to tent	
17:45	Bulldozer	
17:47	Demonstrators	
17:50	Bulldozer	
17:54	Tents of demo	
17:56	Sami activists	
18:07	Activists sitting on ground	
18:12	Singer plays guitar/Jorunn	<p>People from all over the world made their way to Alta to stop the dam, and outside the Norwegian Parliament, a group of young Sami activists including Jorunn Eikjok, pitched camp to try and persuade the government to change its mind.</p> <p>For a while it looked as though it might be successful, but the Norwegian Government stuck to its guns.</p>
18:24	Jorunn	<p><u>Jorunn Eikjok</u></p> <p><i>Many of us felt words were not enough. They wouldn't listen</i></p> <p><i>When they rolled over us at Alta...</i></p> <p><i>...many felt enough was enough</i></p> <p><i>We had to do something</i></p> <p><i>Never having been a warrior nation....</i></p> <p><i>hunger striking was more natural.</i></p> <p><u>Jonathon Porritt</u></p> <p>Seven young Sami went on hunger strike including Jorunn.</p>
18:45	Demonstration tent	

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
		<u>Jorunn Eikjok</u>
18:52	Jorunn lying down	<i>It's hard. I can't walk any more</i>
18:56	Alta River	<i>Leave the river alone!</i>
18:59	Jorunn Close up	<i>We won't give up until the government meets our demands</i>
		<i>Sami rights must be discussed.....</i>
		<i>....before the Alta river is closed.</i>
		<u>Jonathon Porritt</u>
19:13	Dam	
19:19	Close up dam	They lost the battle for the Alta River. But in the process obtained crucial legal and constitutional rights. The fight was no in vain.
19:24	Reindeer running	
19:27	Reindeer close up	Or was it?
19:32	Herders on bikes	
19:40	Rear view of herders	In 1979, the Norwegian Government insisted that the Sami should develop a more commercially viable approach to their reindeer herding. Numbers doubled in just a few years, devastating the grazing pastures and the moss and lichens on which they depend.
19:45	Helicopter takes off	
19:55	Reindeer herded/helicopter	They have also moved over to a rather different way of herding their animals. Interestingly these changes have all but forced the Sami women, out of the business of reindeer herding.
20:02	Reindeer run in circle	
20:02	Single herder on bike	
20:07	Reindeer circle again by bright light	
20:09	Backs of herders round up	Mind you, the old way of staying with the herds in tents summer and winter was a very hard life, and who can blame the younger Sami from using the benefits of modern technology.
20:15	Close up reindeer jumping	But at what point does change start to undermine their very culture?
20:30	Reindeer in market ring	
20:34	Herders	
20:35	Skinning reindeer in factory	The pressure on the Sami herdsman is remorseless. Success is measured by their ability to produce ever higher tonnages of reindeer meat. So, the old ways are being replaced by the same kind of high volume slaughtering system as is used for cattle, pigs or sheep throughout Europe. It looks suitably efficient, clinical even, but the delicate living relationship between the herdsman and their animal is being corrupted by the poison of an economic system, based entirely on money and the pursuit of growth.

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
21:04	Herder drags dead reindeer	<p>Outside the slaughter house pen, some of the older Sami, still insist on the more traditional process. Seeking to make full use of nature's harvest, using every last shred and drop of every animal killed. This reindeer is no less dead than those hung up on the slaughter house hooks. But it's being used differently, in a different spirit. Not so much a commodity, as a life support system.</p> <p><u>Sami Women</u></p> <p><i>Blood!</i></p> <p><i>What are we going to do with the blood?</i></p>
21:14	Women Sami	
21:16	Collecting blood	
21:20	Close up Sami woman	
21:23	Bucket blood poured in urn	<p><i>Knowledge about nature..</i> <i>...used to be very important</i></p>
21:37	Removing fur	<p><i>Before, people didn't receive social benefit or the like</i></p>
21:43	Sami moves entrail	<p><i>Inside here there's also marrow</i></p>
21:53	Sami women talking	<p><i>In the old days, we saved all the hides</i> <i>...legs, bones and heads</i></p> <p><i>We saved all the entrails.</i> <i>Now they're discarded.</i></p>
22:09	Sami holding reindeer foot	<p><i>In here, of course, I've got bone marrow</i></p> <p><i>Aslak and I usually skin these nicely...</i> <i>...and then boil them</i></p>
22:06	Woman chants	<p><i>They're delicious to eat.</i></p>
22:28	Close up woman/pan to flag	<p><u>Jonathon Porritt</u></p> <p>But is this just nostalgia. A forlorn protest from people who can't face the process of change.</p>
22:37	Sami on motorised sledges	
22:46	Reindeer walk along	<p>Jorunn's dilemma and that of the whole Sami people is a cruel one. It's as if they have been given permission to survive, but on terms that are not of their own making. Keep your reindeer, but only to make money. Keep your picturesque costumes and quaint language, but only to entertain the tourists. Cultural survival on sufferance. Dependent on the whims of the footloose global tourist.</p>
22:50	Close up reindeer	
22:54	Sami woman cooking	
22:57	Pancake in frying pan	
23:00	Older Sami woman	
23:01	Coats hanging for sale	
23:04	Market place	

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
23:07	Jorunn walks in snow	But Jorunn's fight is to keep the traditional knowledge of her people alive, and her efforts are slowly bearing fruit.
23:13	Scene of village and snowy landscape	
		<u>Jorunn Eikjok</u>
		<i>We want to use that knowledge to defend our future</i>
23:20	Jorunn	<i>We need that way of thinking</i>
		<i>And there will be an increasing need for it from now on...</i>
		<i>...as we experience ecological disintegration on a global level and a market economy...</i>
		<i>...a growth economy that will bring us all to the edge of the precipice.</i>
		<u>Jonathon Porritt</u>
23:43	Pan round snowy landscape	<u>Montage</u> No longer can the experts simply dismiss that kind of traditional knowledge out of hand.
23:51	Fade to Rendille nomads	In Kenya, Rendille nomads are using the expertise of international science, to build on their own local knowledge of grazing and water management.
24:02	Hand reaches for medicines	In many South East Asian countries traditional medicines play an enormously important role, living cheek by jowl, with modern western medicine.
24:15	Panama women	In Panama, the Kuna Indians have been granted rights to manage their own forests in their own sustainable way.
24:26	Demo against rainforest	And even the World Bank can no longer ride rough shod over people, though constant vigilance is needed to remind them of their obligations.
24:39	Tree/fade to factory at Niagara	
24:47	Lois and colleagues	Industrial societies have been dangerously contaminated by their obsessive pursuit of economic growth at all costs. But the damage done to the earth and to our communities can no longer be swept under the carpet.
24:56	Lois holds up leaflet	

TIME CODE	PICTURE	NARRATION
24:58	Jorunn walking with Sami	You wouldn't know it from the level of the debate today, but re-establishing a proper balance between ourselves and the natural world is the greatest single political challenge we face.
25:05	Jorunn and Sami walk of	
25:12	Fade to leaf/tree	And to succeed, we will need to call on the traditional wisdom of many different cultures, and indeed on our own deep rooted respect for the natural world.
25:26	Last frame/Credits	
26:07	End of Credits	

CREDITS FOR "HOW TO SAVE THE EARTH"

PROGRAMME FOUR - 'HANDLE WITH CARE'

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