

A Fierce Green Fire: The Battle For a Living Planet, Kitchell Films
110 minutes

TRANSCRIPT WITH TIME-CODE

9/5/12 SCRIPT OF FINAL CUT – AUDIO CORRECT BUT VISUAL DESCRIPTIONS ARE WRONG

Opening

Time Code	Audio	Visual
00:00	<i>Musical opening to the song "Time Has Come Today"</i>	<i>montage of wild nature, environmental destruction and protests, including sync bites.</i> Main Title: A FIERCE GREEN FIRE THE BATTLE FOR A LIVING PLANET A FILM BY MARK KITCHELL

Act 1: Conservation

2:04	<p>Narration 1.01: The environmental movement is about nature versus humanity. It arose at a time when our industrial civilization has grown so powerful it threatens the natural world on which we depend for survival. It has become the battle for a living planet.</p> <p>But at the beginning you could say it started with ladies' hats. The Audubon society was founded by Boston socialites trying to save plume birds.</p>	<p><i>Edward Burtynsky's photographs of environmental destruction.</i></p> <p><i>Close-up of egret; photo of woman wearing hat with white feathers; federal agents with confiscated egret skins.</i></p>
2:38	<p>Stewart Brand: The first Americans to pay attention to nature as something to preserve was hunters. Hunters like Theodore Roosevelt.</p> <p>Indeed in 1948 or so I was giving my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my country – it's air, soil and minerals, its forests, waters and <i>wildlife</i>. And this was from <i>Outdoor Life</i>, which is a hunting and fishing magazine.</p>	<p><i>Archival of Teddy Roosevelt chopping tree at his estate.</i></p> <p>Stewart Brand on-screen, titled: Whole Earth Catalog</p>
3:09	<p>Narration 1.02: For a young forest ranger named Aldo Leopold the awakening was seeing a fierce green fire in the eyes of a wolf he had just shot.</p>	<p><i>A young Aldo Leopold and a horse.</i></p>
3:18	<p>Paul Hawken: The fierce green fire he saw in her eyes was a real turning point for him in terms of understanding that life isn't apart, a piece.</p> <p>And he had a personal realization of what it means to chew away, to take away a part of the web of life. And so if you look at the manifestation of environmentalism in the world, it's because people one by one by one have had that experience.</p>	<p><i>Wolves running.</i></p> <p>Paul Hawken on-screen, titled: "Author, Eco-Entrepreneur"</p> <p><i>Black wolf panting, looking into camera; Aldo Leopold in a forest; bison skulls in pile; zoom out from woman to group of early Sierra Clubbers atop mountain</i></p>
3:56	<p>Narration 1.03: Saving the land, nature wild and pure, was the main thrust of conservation. And the pivotal battles were over dams. The first was Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park. San Francisco proposed to build a reservoir. It turned into the defining struggle of the conservation movement – a clash of two pioneers.</p>	<p><i>Paintings of Hetch Hetchy and Yosemite Valleys (including Bierstadt), followed by photos of John Muir and Gifford Pinchot, each with Teddy Roosevelt.</i></p>
4:18	<p>Tom Turner: John Muir, preservationist, wanted to</p>	<p><i>Photo of John Muir in Yosemite, Yosemite's splendors.</i></p>

	<p>preserve nature understanding that the flow of wildness came from the very beginning of life, that we're part of this great scheme of wilderness.</p> <p>And we should preserve it for its sake – and also for our own sake.</p> <p>Well the other side of this was a fellow named Gifford Pinchot who was made the first head of the Forest Service. Pinchot's philosophy was that conservation meant the wise use of resources for the greatest number of people for the longest time. And that, if you had two Yosemite's, it was okay to use one of them for water supply.</p>	<p>Tom Turner on-screen, titled: "Senior Editor, Earthjustice"</p> <p><i>Zoom in on portrait of Pinchot; Hetch Hetchy Valley, dam construction</i></p>
5:01	<p>Narration 1.04: Muir railed against what he called the temple destroyers and fought on for twelve long years. But in the end, Hetch Hetchy was drowned. Muir died soon after, some say of a broken heart.</p>	<p><i>Cartoon of Muir sweeping back the flood; Muir looking forlornly out a window.</i></p>
5:19	<p>Tom Turner: The Sierra Club was wounded, battered. But they regrouped and they said, "We may have lost but we weren't wrong. And we're gonna keep pushing to preserve wild places, natural places, to oppose dams in the wrong places" -- until the Sierra Club's view of protecting nature and beautiful wild places was the prevalent view.</p>	<p><i>David Brower's home movies of early Sierra Club trips in the Sierra Nevada: backpackers and mules; skittering down a snowbank; swimming in alpine lake; climbing a spire; waving on top.</i></p>
5:47	<p>Narration 1.05: But it was not until the postwar onslaught of development that attitudes began to shift. Prosperity brought with it a desire to save nature before it was all gone. In the West, massive schemes were dreamed up to bring water to burgeoning cities and suburbs. The Colorado River Storage Project proposed 15 dams stair-stepping all the way from Wyoming to Mexico. It meant another dam in another national park: Dinosaur National Monument.</p>	<p><i>'60s photos by Rondal Partridge of billboard, suburbs, streetscape, Yosemite campground.</i></p>
6:28	<p>Tom Turner: The Sierra Club at this point decided this was a chance to go on the offensive. And they said, "No dammit! We're gonna stop them." And they hired David Brower, a guy who crackled with ideas, and made him executive director.</p>	<p><i>Construction of dam, machine dropping soil.</i></p> <p><i>Photos of Brower</i></p>

6:42	Martin Litton: When he asked me to join the Sierra Club I said "I don't see that the Sierra Club's going to do anything. It doesn't do anything. And he said, "well, it's going to do things. I'm in charge now."	
6:54	Narration 1.06: Brower transformed the Sierra Club into a fighting organization. Deployed everything from books and ads to getting people out on the river and testifying in Congress. It took seven years, but they stopped the dams this time.	<i>Film of rafters looking up at Dinosaur.</i>
7:09	Tom Turner: They won – but there was a terrible price. The Sierra Club agreed not to oppose a dam further down the Colorado River system at Glen Canyon.	Tom Turner on-screen
7:25	Tom Turner: Nobody from the Sierra Club had seen Glen Canyon. And once they began looking and seeing what was there, they realized what a terrible, terrible mistake had been made. But it was too late. Glen Canyon was lost. Dave in particular blamed himself.	<i>Eliot Porter photos of Glen Canyon</i>
8:47	David Brower , archival, audio from oral history of the Sierra Club interview: I had heard from people that Glen Canyon was beautiful. But it was not part of the national park system. And I was willing and able at that time to make the horrible mistake of being willing to sacrifice Glen Canyon in order to save Dinosaur at Echo Park, simply because I didn't know what was in Glen Canyon. And that was one of the bitterest lessons I ever had.	<i>Photos of Brower; more Eliot Porter photos of Glen Canyon; Glen Canyon dam;</i>
8:16	Narration 1.07: But Brower's chance at redemption would come soon, and prove to be a turning point.	<i>Brower photographing the dam.</i>
8:24	Narration 1.08: In 1965 the Bureau of Reclamation announced plans to build two power dams and a tunnel to connect them through the heart of the Grand Canyon. It would have killed the river that carved the Canyon -- and it led to the pivotal battle against the dam builders.	<i>Archival, in the Grand Canyon, wide pan to river</i>

8:43	<p>Martin Litton: Here you have a river coming along and the Marble Dam is going to stop it. It's going to divert it through a tunnel; it's gonna go way downstream. They were going to take the water out of the river. All of it! Except for 1,000 cubic feet per second, you know? (laughs) There'd be no water in the river. I was appalled at the idea that there would be development in the Grand Canyon, there would be a dam and it was acceptable. No! My attitude was always, be unreasonable. Let's not be nice. I mean, if you don't have any hatred in your heart, what are you living on?</p>	<p>Martin Litton on-screen, <i>Colorado River superimposed</i></p> <p><i>River; rafters on river</i></p> <p>Martin Litton on-screen</p>
9:25	<p>Doug Scott: The dams in the Grand Canyon: that was going to be a fight to the death. You can't build half a dam. They weren't going to accept a little dam. It was, "We aren't going to allow dams to be built in a national park."</p>	
9:42	<p>Martin Litton: The attitude at that time was: "We can't stop progress. We've got to consider the needs of society." No! We've got to consider the needs of the earth. Let society come second. Or let society drop dead. That was our attitude.</p>	
9:59	<p>Narration 1.09: Brower was a man on fire. Fueled by the bitter lesson of Glen Canyon, he rallied the Sierra Club to fight the dams in the Grand Canyon. However, aligned against him was Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall.</p>	<p><i>Photo montage: Brower leads protest at Grand Canyon; Floyd Dominy shaking hands with LBJ; Stewart Udall giving a speech.</i></p>
10:12	<p>Jerry Mander: The dams had already been passed in Congress. The deal was done. Udall was celebrating a great victory of these dams that were going to go in and everybody on that side of the story was confident they had won the struggle. And Brower was desperate. And he said we need some, we need some, something new; we need something to explode this story. He had decided he wanted to do advertising. We did a headline: "Only You Can Stop the Grand Canyon From Being Flooded... For Profit."</p>	<p>Jerry Mander on-screen, titled: "Ad man, Author, founder of International Forum on Globalization"</p> <p><i>We see the ads in question: headlines; the coupons to send to politicians...</i></p>

10:46	<p>Tom Turner: The ads were so successful and caused such a controversy. They had coupons saying: "Keep Your Hands Off the Grand Canyon!"</p>	<p><i>Continue to pan across ads and coupons</i></p> <p>Tom Turner on-screen</p>
10:56	<p>Jerry Mander: And that first ad got a gigantic response -- eight or ten thousand pieces of mail.</p> <p>Stewart Udall said he had never had a response like that.</p>	<p><i>Closeups of ad text saying "Who Can Save the Grand Canyon? You can – and Secretary Udall can too, if he will."</i></p> <p>Jerry Mander on-screen</p>
11:10	<p>Tom Turner: The day after one of these ads ran, a little grey man in a little grey suit with a little grey briefcase showed up at the door of the Sierra Club with a hand-delivered letter saying "The Internal Revenue Service can no longer guarantee that contributions to the Sierra Club will be deductible from taxes."</p> <p>This was big news in itself. Here the IRS is going after the poor little Sierra Club for trying to protect the Grand Canyon. I mean, how crazy is that?</p>	<p><i>IRS letter to Sierra Club revoking their tax-exempt status. See various close-ups.</i></p> <p>Tom Turner on-screen</p>
11:38	<p>Martin Litton: That was one of the high points of the Sierra Club's existence in terms of credibility and nobility, was that we said, "Go to hell! I mean, we don't want it." And they didn't expect that. That really shook up Washington, you know. "This little outfit is gonna stop our dams!"</p>	<p>Martin Litton on-screen</p>
12:02	<p>Tom Turner: People in the public may not have known what they thought about the Sierra Club; but they sure knew what they thought about the Internal Revenue Service. And the sympathy for the Sierra Club just boiled over. And people joined in droves.</p>	<p><i>Headlines and cartoons about the IRS threatening the Sierra Club</i></p>
12:17	<p>Jerry Mander: We did an ad called "Should We Flood the Sistine Chapel So Tourists Can Get Nearer the Ceiling?"</p> <p>That was in reaction to the statement that the public was going to love these dams because it would bring the people closer to nature's glories.</p>	<p>Jerry Mander on-screen</p> <p><i>The Sistine Chapel ad</i></p>
12:36	<p>Doug Scott: If you drown a wild river under a reservoir, it kills the natural story of that river and its canyon and the life that lives there. It's an</p>	<p><i>Water-skiing on Lake Powell, swimmers and woman fishing in front of Glen Canyon dam over the following voiceover; group standing at the side of</i></p>

	all or nothing.	<i>a river; fast-moving river.</i>
	<i>Philip Glass "Dreamscape No. 3"</i>	<i>Lyrical sequence going down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon</i>
13:20	<p>Narration 1.10: The public rallied to the idea of saving the Grand Canyon. Opposition to the dams grew fast and furious. Pressure grew so strong that it turned the tide. Congress and Secretary Udall were forced to abandon the dams. Finally Congress prohibited dams anywhere in the Grand Canyon and expanded the national park. It was a complete victory for Brower and the Sierra Club.</p>	<i>Pan across an assortment of articles and editorials. Aerial view moving over the edge of the Grand Canyon; aerial of glacier peaks, flying through saddle; aerial of wooded park with mountain in the background.</i>
13:50	<p>Doug Scott: Every now and then some issue arises that is elevated into a sort of stratospheric focus of public attention. It becomes more than the issue itself. It becomes symbolic and the rallying cry for a whole generation of activists.</p>	
14:21	<p>Lady Bird Johnson, archival: I think all of us here are a fellowship of people who love nature, and who revere these great trees. For us this ceremony is the crowning moment of a crusade which has lasted two generations.</p>	<i>Lady Bird Johnson at dedication of Redwood National Park. Walks through forest, choir sings America, Native American dance, unveiling of plaque: Redwood National Park. titled: "Dedication of Redwood National Park 1969"; Johnson signing</i>
14:41	<p>Narration 1.11: The 60s brought the flowering of conservation. New national parks were created. There was a race against loggers to save the last redwoods, and a wilderness wrested from the forest service in the North Cascades. National seashores and recreation areas were established from the coasts to the Great Lakes. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act kept more than a hundred rivers running free. The National Trails Bill added a network of historic and scenic trails. More than a million acres were declared wild by law. Never was so much saved.</p> <p>However, the man who had done more than any other to advance the cause – David Brower – was forced out of the Sierra Club. It was a bitter split between friends, fueled by Brower pushing against the limits of conservation. He no longer wanted just to save beautiful places. He wanted to make the whole earth a national</p>	<i>Dreamy image of Redwood forest, map USA, aerial of redwoods, CU of starfish and seashells under water, kayakers, mountain hikers, coast at sunset, still of Brower, Headline: "Against Coastal Oil Drilling? You'd Better Say So Now!"; Headline: "How You Can Further the Idea of "Earth National Park"</i>

	park.	
15:46	<p>Jerry Mander: When he tried to do the Earth National Park campaign, that, that, that's when he lost his job.</p> <p>That's when they canned him. He really wanted to go after big concepts. He wanted to broaden our understanding.</p> <p>He wanted to speak about the whole earth as an ecological unit. He wanted to be able to talk about the role of human beings on the planet.</p>	<p>Jerry Mander on-screen</p> <p><i>Sierra Club article: "Earth National Park"</i></p> <p>Jerry Mander on-screen</p>
16:10	<p><i>David Brower speaking to a reporter after his forced resignation:</i> I haven't given up the fight, but I've moved out of the Sierra Club. Not out as a member, but into another sphere of activity that I hope will augment what the Sierra Club is doing and will carry on things that the Sierra Club is not willing or able yet to do.</p>	
16:25	<p>Narration 1.12: Dubbed the Archdruid, Brower resurrected himself by founding Friends of the Earth, the first international environmental group. He fought and won a battle against supersonic jets; nearly stopped the Alaska pipeline; pushed through a moratorium on coastal drilling; and turned anti-nuke. He became the most famous environmentalist of his time, just as a new wave was emerging. It was propelled by many things: air and water pollution, sprawl and development, massive fish kills and endangered birds, the Cuyahoga river catching on fire, and oil spills off California and Cornwall. But the real consciousness changer was seeing Earth from space.</p>	<p><i>Cover of John McPhee's Encounters with the Archdruid; close-up of Brower; article: "Congress Shoots Down SST", article: "It's Not Too Late to Stop the Alaska Pipeline – Maybe"; still of Brower; article: "Now his foe is nuclear energy"; still of Brower on beach; polluted NYC skyline, polluted aerial of city; tons of dead fish; dead pelican; still of Cuyahoga river on fire; woman picking up oil covered dead bird off beach; earth from space.</i></p>
17:17	<p>Stewart Brand: And that became a point of reference when in '69 and '70 we started to get real photographs of the Earth from space</p> <p>that completely changed people's</p>	<p><i>Zoom out earth from space.</i></p> <p>Stewart Brand on-screen</p>

	perspective on themselves and their role in the planet.	
17:43	<p>Stewart Brand: They were stunning because you saw a green, blue, cloud-bedecked, living planet in the background with, in the foreground, a dead moon with nothing but craters.</p> <p>And the life/death image all combined in one beautiful and compelling scene was what people I think began to realize that: we could be the moon, we could be as dead as the moon. So, what do we do to keep this green-blue, white, bespectacled thing as alive as it apparently looks?</p>	<p><i>Man walking through oil-covered beach cut with man walking on the moon, famous film of earthrise over the surface of the moon and a beat of music.</i></p> <p>Stewart Brand on-screen</p>
18:22	<p><i>live version of Joni Mitchell singing "Big Yellow Taxi":</i> <i>They paved paradise</i> <i>And put up a parking lot</i> <i>With a pink hotel, a boutique</i> <i>And a swinging hot spot</i> <i>Don't it always seem to go</i> <i>That you don't know what you've got</i> <i>Till it's gone</i> <i>They paved paradise</i> <i>And put up a parking lot</i></p>	<p><i>montage of kids cleaning up litter, cleaning up river, fliers: "Notice, Air pollution hearing"</i></p>
18:51	<p>Philip Shabecoff: All the social and political ferment</p> <p>that was going on in this country was building up and building up and building up. And on Earth Day 1970 it was like water bursting through a dam.</p>	<p>Philip Shabecoff on-screen, titled: "New York Times, Author of <i>A Fierce Green Fire</i>"</p>
19:04	<p><i>Cont. live version of Joni Mitchell singing "Big Yellow Taxi":</i> <i>They took all the trees</i> <i>Put 'em in a tree museum</i> <i>And they charged the people</i> <i>A dollar and a half just to see 'em</i></p> <p><i>Don't it always seem to go</i> <i>You don't know what you've got</i> <i>Till it's gone</i> <i>They paved paradise</i> <i>And put up a parking lot</i></p>	<p><i>Montage of Earth Day, done to a live version of Joni Mitchell singing "Big Yellow Taxi" – includes students marching with ecology flag; carrying an internal combustion engine to be buried; Zero Population Growth march across Golden Gate Bridge; a hearse and flowers on Fifth Avenue; demonstration outside the Department of the Interior; a banner of the earth crying "Help!"; stomping cans and cars; girls with placards in traffic; marching down Fifth Avenue...</i></p>
19:26	<p><i>Senator Gaylord Nelson speaking at Earth Day 1970:</i> But I think you have to start out looking at the big picture. And the big picture is that we live on a finite planet with a limited capacity to sustain life...</p>	<p><i>Titled: "Senator Gaylord Nelson, Founder, Earth Day"</i></p>
19:38	<p><i>James Farmer of CORE speaking at Earth</i></p>	<p><i>Titled: "James Farmer, Civil Rights</i></p>

	<p><i>Day 1970:</i> If we do not save the environment then whatever we do in civil rights or in a war against poverty will be of no meaning, because then we will have the equality of extinction.</p>	activist"
19:50	<p><i>Allen Ginsberg, beat poet, speaking at Earth Day 1970:</i> Earth pollution is mind pollution.</p>	<i>Titled: "Allen Ginsberg, Poet"</i>
19:57	<p>Narration 1.13: 20 million people came out for the first Earth Day, still the largest demonstration ever. It catalyzed the transition from conservation to a new environmental movement and the next big issue: pollution.</p>	<i>Earth Day demonstrators marching toward the Washington monument, marching through East Harlem with banner; enormous crowd in the capital; marching with signs</i>
20:10	<p><i>Reprise chorus of "Big Yellow Taxi" over visuals of Earth Day at the Washington Monument:</i> <i>Don't it always seem to go That you don't know what you've got Till it's gone They paved paradise And put up a parking lot</i></p>	<i>Men attacking car with an ax; view of the moon receding during takeoff</i>

Act 2: Pollution

20:33	<p><i>Liz Ritten of Love Canal speaks at meeting of Niagara County Board of Supervisors in 1979:</i></p> <p>I carried a child for nine months. Our little Julie was stillborn. <i>(pause, chokes up, tears)</i> The loss of our child may be a direct result to the chemicals. Please don't allow this to happen to anyone else before you get them out. Don't let it happen to yourselves.</p>	<i>Opening Title: "Act 2, Pollution"</i>
21:03	<p>Narration 2.01:</p> <p>Pollutants and toxic chemicals grew out of a bright and shiny vision of civilization. It was an age of miracles. The rise of modern chemistry brought new synthetic wonders. But it had a dark side. DDT had saved millions in the fight against malaria. However, it proved lethal to wildlife. The first to sound the alarm was Rachel Carson, whose book <i>Silent Spring</i> set off widespread concern and controversy.</p>	<i>Montage over narration includes Monsanto House at Disneyland; chemists in lab; DDT being sprayed on picnickers and pool; birds and dead fish; Rachel Carson; the book "Silent Spring" coming off the press.</i>
21:40	<p><i>Archival of Dr. Robert White-Stevens:</i></p> <p>Miss Carson maintains that the balance of nature is a major force in the survival of man. Whereas the modern chemist, the modern scientist believes that man is steadily controlling nature.</p>	
21:59	<p><i>Archival of Rachel Carson:</i></p> <p>Now to these people, apparently, the balance of nature was something that was repealed as soon as man came on the scene.</p>	
22:08	<p>John Adams:</p> <p>People were finding, from Rachel Carson and others, about DDT and other poisons that were getting into their food. The chemical industry was unregulated.</p> <p>Raw sewage was going right down the Hudson River. Air pollution was growing just as fast as new automobiles were coming out... You had steel mills belching out whatever it was they belched out. And all of a sudden, people said wait a second, this is not how we have to live.</p>	<p>John Adams on-screen, titled: "Founder, Natural Resources Defense Council"</p> <p><i>EPA's photos from the '70s: sewage and smog in New York City; freeway with cars; steel mill belching smoke; family swimming in polluted water; blacks in Birmingham with smoke.</i></p>
22:14	<p><i>Housewife, archival:</i></p> <p>Why can't we get any decent drinking water in this town anymore?</p>	
22:44	<p><i>song "Pollution" by Tom Lehrer:</i></p> <p><i>If you visit American city You will find it very pretty</i></p>	<i>Montage, First beat is air pollution-smokestacks, truck belching exhaust, aerial spraying.</i>

	<i>Just two things of which you must beware Don't drink the water and don't breathe the air</i>	
22:55	<i>Man talking to kids swimming, archival: Hey you kids, don't you know better than to swim in there? That water's polluted! Now come on out of there before you get sick.</i>	
23:00	<i>song "Pollution" by Tom Lehrer. Pollution, pollution We've got smog and sewage and mud Turn on your tap And get hot and cold running crud</i>	<i>Re-enactment of kids getting out of polluted water. Second beat of montage is water pollution: effluent of every color pouring out of pipes, ending with rainbow oil slick.</i>
23:12	<i>Archival of President Nixon delivering 1970 State of the Union address: The great question of the 70s is: shall we surrender to our surroundings? Or shall we make our peace with nature and begin to make reparations for the damage we have done to our air, to our land, and to our water?</i>	
23:30	Narration 2.02: Earth Day created a tide so strong that it swept up both Republicans and Democrats. It launched the second wave of environmentalism, marked by a series of landmark environmental protection laws: the creation of EPA, strengthening the Clean Air Act, expanding the Clean Water Act, passing the Endangered Species Act, and creating Superfund to control toxic waste. Cleaning up the environment came down to issuing regulations and enforcing them. Rising to the challenge were a new breed of lawyers, equally adept at working with the government or suing them.	<i>Photograph of Natural Resources Defense founders, titled: "Natural Resources Defense founders"</i>
24:11	John Adams: Once these regulations were put in, lawyers were able to become the enforcers of these laws. We helped write the regulations and then we sued the government if they didn't live up to the regulations. And we sued the polluters if they violated those laws.	John Adams on-screen, titled: "Founder, Natural Resources Defense Council"
24:28	Carl Pope: All of a sudden, industrial America realizes that this is a fundamental threat to the way that they do business. And they came back with a very powerful counter attack. We went in to pass a new Clean Air Act. The industrial lobbyists said,	Carl Pope on-screen, titled: "Executive Director, Sierra Club" <i>Industrial montage: smoking factories; blast furnace; red-hot steel; smokestacks pouring smoke,</i>

	<p>"Look, these old factories, we're going to shut them down in a few years. It doesn't make sense to make them clean up. Make the new stuff be clean, and let us just retire the old stuff." The environmental community</p> <p>didn't really want to take that deal, but we took it.</p> <p>And what happened is they didn't build new factories, and they didn't clean up the old ones either. They just kept operating the old ones dirty.</p> <p>My generation of environmentalists made a fundamental strategic error.</p> <p>Most of the really bad new ideas of the last half of the 20th century we were able to stop. What we failed to do was to replace the toxic industrial infrastructure and the toxic industrial processes of the first half of the 20th century.</p>	<p><i>vast clouds of smoke; open-pit coal mine...</i></p> <p>Carl Pope on-screen</p> <p><i>Industrial montage cont.</i></p> <p>Carl Pope on-screen</p> <p><i>Industrial montage cont.</i></p>
25:46	<p>Narration 2.03: The issue of toxic waste began bubbling up at a place called Love Canal. It was neither the first nor the worst toxic waste dump. What made the difference was the people of Love Canal, led by Lois Gibbs.</p>	<p><i>"Love Canal Recipe: 1. Mix 82 chemicals..." Photos of Love Canal protest signs</i></p>
26:02	<p><i>Archival of Lois Gibbs yelling at the supervisors:</i> You are murderers! Each and every one of you in this room are murderers. <i>Audience chanting:</i> We want out, we want out.</p>	
26:10	<p>Lois Gibbs: When Love Canal came it was a new segment of the movement. It wasn't that we don't care about the forest.</p> <p>It was the people focus that set us aside from the other elements that had come before us. And really the focus on, if the fish are dying and if the birds are dying, then we're gonna die.</p>	<p><i>Lois Gibbs being ejected from supervisors meeting by police, over following voiceover.</i></p> <p>Lois Gibbs on-screen, titled: "Love Canal Homeowner's Association"</p>
26:33	<p>Narration 2.04: Buried beneath the neighborhood were 20,000 tons of poisonous chemicals dumped in an old canal by Hooker Chemical Corporation. Reports of trouble began in 1976. But Love Canal did not explode until Michael Brown, a journalist at</p>	<p><i>Montage covering following narration: trucks with barrels going by; fenced dump at Love Canal; closeup of chemicals in water; officials walking at Love Canal, including Congressman La Falce; and newspaper articles...</i></p>

	the Niagara Gazette, wrote articles exposing the problem. They caught the eye of Lois Gibbs.	
26:56	<p>Lois Gibbs: I read a newspaper article, and Love Canal had twenty thousand tons of chemicals buried in it, and that it was leaking into the neighborhood. And so I read this newspaper and I said "Oh those poor people."</p> <p>The next day there was another article. And in that one it talked about the 99th St. elementary school. And I was like,</p> <p>"Oh my goodness, that's where Michael's going to kindergarten. That's why Michael's so sick."</p>	<p>Lois Gibbs on-screen</p> <p><i>article: Photo shows Love Canal chemical burial</i></p> <p>Lois Gibbs on-screen</p>
27:23	<p>Narration 2.05: Lois Gibbs tried to get her son transferred to another school. But the superintendent refused.</p>	<i>One photo, tilt down from 99th St school sign to Lois Gibbs walking with officials</i>
27:29	<p>Lois Gibbs: When I met with Dr. Long, he said, "I am not about to move four hundred and seven children because of one irate hysterical housewife with a sickly kid."</p>	Lois Gibbs on-screen
27:40	<p>Narration 2.06: Instead Lois began to circulate a petition to close the school. She went door to door, discovering the extent of the damage.</p>	<i>Photo of woman signing petition</i>
27:49	<p>Lois Gibbs: I was shocked. I was absolutely shocked. I thought I was the only one with a sickly child. I thought I was the only family that was affected by these leaking chemicals from Love Canal.</p> <p>In their basement you could see where the chemical residue just comes up through the basement floor and just pools there. And it smells, it smells like a chemical factory. It's nasty.</p>	<p>Lois Gibbs on-screen</p> <p><i>Archival film of basements with residue and oily chemicals dripping from sticks...</i></p>
28:17	<p><i>Lois, archival:</i> This hole just popped up and this is what we feel is causing a lot of the birth defects and the miscarriages and health problems in the area.</p>	
28:26	<p><i>Archival film of Marge Bates on her doorstep:</i> In '76, it was before Love Canal broke, I got pregnant. I carried the child for nine months. The baby weighed three pounds</p>	

	and was stillborn birth.	
28:36	<i>Archival film of unknown woman in Love Canal:</i> I've had two miscarriages. I had a miscarriage living in this house and I had a miscarriage when I worked for Hooker Chemical. My god -- and I almost panicked. I couldn't believe it. Both my children were born premature.	
28:51	Narration 2.07: When Lois took her case to the state, officials surprised her with an emergency declaration to evacuate the nearest homes. However, the outer ring of homes surrounding Love Canal – eight hundred families were given nothing.	<i>NY Times article "Health Chief Calls Waste Site a Peril"; map showing inner ring highlighted; Health Commissioner takes stage Aug 3, 1978; protest signs "Lois says: let my people go!" "We want out now!"</i>
29:06	<i>Archival film of angry residents at August 3, 1978 meeting in Love Canal:</i> <i>Woman:</i> Would you please tell me: Do I let my three-year-old stay? She has a birth defect now. <i>Man at same meeting:</i> What are you going to do for my kid? What are you going to do? Nothing. The damage is done, man, the damage is done.	
29:23	Narration 2.08: The state bought the inner ring of houses. Then they put up a fence and began to excavate. Love Canal residents outside the fence felt trapped.	<i>Photos of Governor Carey with officials; man pointing to drawing showing plans to cap Love Canal; workers in hazmat suits removing barrels.</i>
29:40	<i>Archival film of Grace McGoulf in her backyard.</i> <i>Off-screen interviewer:</i> When did the state tell you to stop growing your vegetable garden? <i>Grace:</i> In August of '78. <i>Question:</i> So they weren't willing to move you out, but they were willing to tell you to stop growing vegetables? <i>Grace:</i> Yeah, willing to tell us not to have the kids go barefooted, not to have them go in the basement. Don't plant a garden. But enjoy your house, live there with your family, while we continue doing our tests and use you as guinea pigs.	
30:06	Narration 2.09: The Love Canal residents decided to do their own health study and found an alarming increase in disease and birth defects.	<i>Lois Gibbs in kitchen with her kids, on phone organizing.</i>
30:14	Lois Gibbs: We truly believed if we can prove that there was an increase in disease they,	Lois Gibbs on-screen

	<p>meaning the government, will do the right thing.</p> <p>And we found that 56% of the children in our community were born with birth defects. 56% of our children had 3 ears, double rows of teeth, extra fingers, extra toes, or were mentally retarded.</p> <p>During that study time, there were 22 women who were pregnant. And of those 22 pregnancies, only 4 normal babies were born. And the Health Department literally threw the health study on the floor. I mean, literally took it and just threw it on the floor and said, "It's useless housewife data collected by people who have a vested interest in the outcome."</p>	<p><i>Photos of moms and kids, some kids with signs or T-shirts</i></p> <p>Lois Gibbs on-screen</p>
31:06	<p>Narration 2.10: The New York State Health Department was prodded into doing its own health study and presented their findings to a packed meeting in Love Canal.</p>	<p><i>Citizens of Love Canal packed into a crowded meeting, titled: "August 21, 1979"</i></p>
31:15	<p>Lois Gibbs: The Health Commissioner took the stage and said, "We found that 56% of the children in Love Canal were born with birth defects." And we're secretly, as sick as this sounds, saying, "Yes! Yes! And now you're going to evacuate us, right?" I mean that's what we're hoping for. And then he says, "But -- we don't believe those birth defects are related to Love Canal." And it's just the whole audience, you could hear, goes "HUHH?" I mean it was just like, and he's like, "We believe that those birth defects are related to a random clustering of genetically defective people."</p>	<p>Lois Gibbs on-screen</p>
31:48	<p><i>"Poison in the Well." By Daniel Persson I'm getting tired of them weeping. I'm getting tired of them screaming. I'm getting tired of them all, waking me up in the middle of night. There is poison in the well. Everybody's going to hell. There is poison in the well. Dead man don't tell.</i></p>	<p><i>Protest montage to music "Poison in the Well." Pickets and arrests; march against Hooker Chemical Co.; Patti Grenzy and Lois Gibbs being arrested; die-in at Hooker picnic; kids march</i></p>
32:26	<p>Narration 2.11: For the residents, Love Canal became a two-year struggle to get relocated. Lois Gibbs pushed relentlessly and finally forced the state to bring in the federal government. The Environmental Protection</p>	<p><i>Photos over narration – Love Canal residents speaking at meeting; official speaking with Lois in background; Lois Gibbs at Love Canal Homeowners Association speaking to press; NY Times article</i></p>

	Agency launched a pilot study of chromosome damage. The results of the tests were explosive.	<i>about EPA finding chromosome damage in test.</i>
32:45	Lois Gibbs: Chromosome damage means my two children may be genetically damaged as a result of Love Canal. That was the straw that broke the camel's back.	Lois Gibbs on-screen
32:57	<i>Archival film of EPA press conference at Love Canal to announce results of study and plans. EPA representative:</i> We will then decide whether this evidence, added to the cumulative knowledge that we already have from other health and environmental studies at Love Canal, justifies a recommendation for relocation of the residents or other appropriate actions to assist those in the area.	
33:16	<i>Archival film of angry Love Canal resident at EPA press conference:</i> It seems to me that the federal government has finally, after two years, come up to the high level thinking of housewives that they have constantly put down. We know what's going on. We did research too. And we want out of there. We want our kids out. Not on Wednesday. Today!	
33:35	Narration 2.12: The EPA recommended relocation, but the White House blocked the emergency declaration. The residents of Love Canal demanded an explanation. When EPA officials arrived, they decided to take them hostage.	<i>Newspaper headline about White House blocking pullout; milling Love Canal residents</i>
33:53	<i>Archival film of Lois Gibbs outside LCHA house, speaking to a few supporters:</i> Just pass the word around. Nobody, we're not going to do anything violent, we're just keeping them in the house. Nothing more than that. Body-barricade the doors. OK? (OK, pass the word.) And don't let them out. <i>Half dozen residents close door behind EPA official, then sit down and block door.</i> <i>Woman says:</i> Come on guys, sit!	
34:11	<i>Lois Gibbs archival speaking to crowd from steps of LCHA house:</i> If I was to let the two EPA representatives come out this door does anybody know what would happen to them? <i>A jumble of shouts, "They'd die!"</i>	

	<p><i>Archival of Frank Nepal, EPA official, captive inside the LCHA house:</i> <i>Nepal:</i> I guess I'm here for the duration. <i>interviewer:</i> Meaning what, the duration? <i>Nepal:</i> Well I guess until the White House gives the homeowners some sort of answer.</p>	<p><i>Titled: "Frank Nepal, EPA official"</i></p>
34:32	<p><i>Scenes of protest outside LCHA house, including women chanting "We want out! We want out!"</i></p>	
34:33	<p>Lois Gibbs: So I call up the White House. The lady started giving me this lecture about how Love Canal residents have blown it out of proportion. And lots of people die of cancer, and we should just... I'm like, "You know lady, if I was a crazy, I'd kill these hostages!" And I hung up the phone. I'm thinking, like, I am crazy.</p>	<p>Lois Gibbs on-screen</p>
34:48	<p><i>Television reporter, burning sign, more protest & milling:</i> <i>Reporter:</i> Homeowners association president Lois Gibbs spoke with Congressman John LaFalce in Washington to try to get some answers. LaFalce is said to be with President Carter at this hour at a dinner meeting at the White House. We should have more information tonight...</p>	
35:00	<p>Lois Gibbs: I went out on the front porch and said "Okay guys, the President hears us, he's going to hear from our congressman. Umm, I think we should let them go, and I think we should let them go with a very strong warning."</p>	<p>Lois Gibbs on-screen</p>
35:12	<p><i>Archival film of Lois Gibbs announcement on steps of LCHA house:</i> I have told the White House, 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 in comparison with what we will do... (cheering)</p>	
35:43	<p>Narration 2.13: Two days later, Lois called the White House. Amazingly enough, her ultimatum worked.</p>	<p><i>Mob of reporters surrounding Lois Gibbs at LCHA house the next Wednesday</i></p>
35:49	<p><i>Archival film of Lois Gibbs, outside LCHA house, repeating announcement coming over phone from the White House:</i> ... an emergency to permit the federal</p>	

	government and the state of New York to undertake...	
35:57	Lois Gibbs: And then all of a sudden she said "And we will grant temporary relocation." And I'm like "and they will grant temporary relocation" And then all of a sudden it was just like -- even the birds, I swear, weren't singing... "until we can get permanent relocation money allocated. But permanent relocation is the goal."	Lois Gibbs on-screen
36:15	<i>Archival of celebration outside LCHA. Opening champagne, Debbie Cerillo toasts Lois: "Here's to the homeowners, and all our hard work." Lois takes sip and then pours some on Debbie. laughter</i>	
36:27	Narration 2.14: At last President Carter came to Love Canal to sign the agreement buying out the homeowners.	<i>Titled: "October 1, 1980" Ceremony on October 1, 1980 where President Carter signs agreement buying out Love Canal homeowners. We see Carter on stage chatting with Lois Gibbs, then signing agreement.</i>
36:33	<i>Archival of President Carter speaking:</i> The whole question of the disposal of hazardous waste, especially toxic chemicals, is going to be one of the great environmental challenges of the 1980s. There must never be, in our country, another Love Canal. Thank you very much.	
36:53	Philip Shabecoff: But the forward progress that had started with Earth Day came to a screeching halt.	Philip Shabecoff on-screen, titled: "New York Times, Author of "A Fierce Green Fire""
36:59	<i>Archival of President Reagan:</i> There is environmental extremism. I don't think they'll be happy until the White House looks like a bird's nest.	
37:06	Phil Shabecoff: The real counter-revolution began with the election of Ronald Reagan. Reagan came to office saying he wanted to get government off the backs of the American people. And what it meant in practice was getting the government off the backs of American business and industry. He appointed Ann Gorsuch to the EPA, who didn't want to enforce regulations. And James Watt as Secretary of the Interior, whose idea of conservation was to turn all public lands over to private industry. The American people reacted very strongly. They didn't want the gains that had been made rolled back. So that blunted the	<i>Montage of cartoons for voiceover: Reagan and Watt as vultures at White House; lobbyists for timber and mining interests celebrating; James Watt National Forest, a field of stumps; People holding signs: "Watt's idea of wilderness is a parking lot without lines" "Stop him before he drills again!"</i> <i>Dump Watt rally on steps of US Capitol</i>

	counterrevolution.	
38:06	Narration 2.15: That was when the momentum shifted to the grassroots.	<i>Montage of grassroots protests against pollution</i>
38:09	<i>Man speaking at Calvert City, Kentucky protest against Goodrich Tire polluting Ohio River:</i> And I'm here with you, shoulder to shoulder, til we clean this mess up!	
38:13	Narration 2.16: Hundreds of groups sprang up to fight pollution and poison in their own backyard.	<i>Town meeting</i>
38:18	<i>Mrs. McCarthy yelling at NJ town council:</i> What the hell do you think we're doing paying no attention to... <i>James McCarthy yelling:</i> Government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from this earth.	<i>Aerial of dump, fire at Chemical Control in Elizabeth NJ, fire at night</i> James McCarthy on-screen
38:26	Narration 2.17: Many were inspired by Love Canal. All were battling to save their homes, their lives, their children.	<i>New Bedford protestors crossing bridge, other grassroots protests, pollution</i>
38:35	<i>OCAW union rep speaking at protest meeting in Baton Rouge:</i> We have workers in Geismar right now that's got chemicals in their blood - if they were fish, you would not be allowed to catch 'em and eat 'em.	<i>Cancer Alley billboard</i> OCAW union rep on-screen
38:47	Bob Bullard: 100% of all of Houston's city-owned landfills were located in predominantly black neighborhoods. 100% without deviation! Six out of eight of the city-owned incinerators were located in predominantly black neighborhoods.	Bob Bullard on-screen, titled: "Environmental Justice Advocate, Author of "Dumping in Dixie""
39:02	Philip Shabecoff: African Americans primarily, but also Hispanics and other minorities and recent immigrants, realized that they were bearing the brunt of environmental pollution in America because of their lack of political clout. And they decided they had to do something about it.	Philip Shabecoff on-screen
39:20	Bob Bullard: West Virginia... A lot of people don't even know there are black people in West Virginia. And this company, Union Carbide, found them! The only place in the country that manufactured methylisocyanate, MIC --	<i>Aerial and closer shots of Union Carbide plant in Institute West Virginia, woman and man being taken to ambulances</i> Bob Bullard on-screen <i>Sign, "poison gas 'MIC'"; chemical plant, black woman on a stretcher</i>

	<p>the same chemical that killed all those people in Bhopal India -- was in Institute, West Virginia. And Institute was 95% black, and has always been 95% black.</p> <p>The largest hazardous waste landfill in the country is located in Sumter County, in Emelle, Alabama. 95% black! At the time that landfill was located, was sited, you got a county that's 75% black, but there are no black people on the county commission. You say, "How can that be?" It's called apartheid, American style.</p>	<p><i>being loaded into an ambulance</i></p> <p>Bob Bullard on-screen</p>
40:02	<p><i>African American leader, archival:</i> We will not allow Warren County to become a dumpsite!</p>	<p><i>Titled: "Warren County, North Carolina, 1983"</i> <i>Archival film of 1983 protest against toxic waste dump in Warren County, North Carolina</i></p>
40:08	<p>Bob Bullard: It was not until Warren County, where a toxic waste landfill was placed in the middle of this predominantly black county, that began to galvanize people and to talk about this whole idea of environmental racism.</p>	<p><i>Black protestors sitting in with signs against PCB's block road and are arrested.</i></p>
40:21	<p><i>Archival of Warren County protests:</i> <i>Chanting:</i> We ain't taking no more! We're fired up! <i>Reporter:</i> The protesters were told not to block the trucks. They are now lying in the streets now blocking one truck moving onto the landfill. They're refusing the order to move and they are being arrested one by one. <i>Woman being arrested:</i> I would like to live in peace and I will go to jail in peace.</p>	
40:39	<p>Bob Bullard: This black community being dumped on, being targeted. And people saying "No. We have a right to live in a clean and healthy environment." That's when the whole idea of environmental justice as a national movement came in to effect.</p>	<p><i>Warren County, NC</i> <i>More protestors with placards being pushed back by police.</i></p> <p>Bob Bullard on-screen</p>
40:58	<p><i>Archival of Reverend Conley in Dallas, talking about the lead smelter in their neighborhood:</i> Why didn't they say, "Wait a minute, we can't allow them people to stay there." But they took the white out and allowed us to stay here.</p>	
41:06	<p><i>Archival of Wilfred Greene, retired school</i></p>	

	<p><i>principal fighting rayon plant that wants to take his riverfront property in Louisiana:</i> I'm the one that's gotta breath that stuff at night. I'm the one that's gonna be layin' around here going (imitates rasping, labored breath) I wonder can I get my breath.</p>	
41:14	<p><i>Woman at meeting protesting chemical spill at Union Carbide in Institute, West Virginia:</i> I'm across the street and I don't even hear a damn signal. By the time my family got up the gas was all in our house.</p>	
41:22	<p>Philip Shabecoff: Unfortunately the mainstream environmental movement for too long did not realize how important this was and did not cooperate and partner with the environmental justice movement.</p>	Philip Shabecoff on-screen
41:34	<p>Bob Bullard: It was a point in time when the environmental groups didn't get it and the civil rights groups didn't get it. And it took two decades for those two movements – civil rights movement and environmental movement – to converge.</p> <p>Then we said, "Okay. Environmental justice for all." It's about race and class. And if a community that is poor and is powerless, if they're getting dumped on, then that is an environmental justice issue. Because it's about power, or lack thereof.</p> <p>This is about human rights. The right to breathe clean air, drink clean water, eat food that's safe – and to live in a community that is nourishing and sustaining. These are basic human rights. And that's what we're fighting for.</p>	<p>Bob Bullard on-screen</p> <p><i>Louisiana Toxics March; rally in Kettleman City, CA, where Latinos stopped toxic waste dump; march in Kentucky; putting up posters against lead contamination in Dallas, over voiceover.</i></p> <p>Bob Bullard on-screen</p>

Act 3: Alternatives

42:29	<p><i>"Living More Lightly" by Stuart Liederman: Well I've been going to college now close to four years chasing the American dream when along comes this class on environmental studies tells me it ain't what it seems I've been living too high on the hog, they say And acting not very politely Gotta stop my swerving And start conserving And try to live a little more lightly</i></p>	<p><i>A montage of hippies going back to the land – plowing, building bridge, gardening, building, playing on a soft geodesic dome, fixing machinery, driving tractor, cutting flower, Tipi, truck converted to home, hippies and tomatoes</i></p>
43:04	<p>Paul Hawken: It was just seemed rich. Like, wow, look what we, look what we stumbled on. And, lets play. I mean, lets, let's design. Lets, lets re-imagine what it means to be a human being.</p>	<p>Paul Hawken on-screen, titled: "Author and Eco-Entrepreneur"</p>
43:18	<p>Narration 3.01: Ecology movements grew out of the '60s counter culture. People saw a world out of balance and the need to get back to the land. They wanted to build alternative futures and live the change. Their bible was the Whole Earth catalog</p>	<p><i>Photos of The Farm in Tennessee: plowing, barn-raising, bringing in the first crop, installing solar- powered phone, midwife with pregnant mother. Whole Earth Catalog cover and pages</i></p>
43:35	<p>Stewart Brand: Well, I decided to start helping the communes that I knew they were starting up hither and yon. The Whole Earth Catalog, initially the Whole Earth truck store that was going to go around with tools and books.</p> <p>They were reinventing civilization and did not know how. And I didn't either. But I figured, you know, we might find out.</p>	<p><i>Interior of dome, exterior of dome, footage of life on the communes</i></p> <p>Stewart Brand on-screen, titled: "Whole Earth Catalog"</p>
43:56	<p>Paul Hawken: What is the proper relationship between human and living systems? There was a lot of experimentation and people trying to figure that out.</p> <p>How could you do, in a Buckminster- Fulleresque way, you know, how could you do more with less? More with less, more with less.</p>	<p><i>Hippies building dome from interior and exterior under redwood, greenhouse, windmill</i></p> <p>Paul Hawken on-screen</p>
44:12	<p><i>Archival of Buckminster Fuller, lecturing to a class as he paces:</i> Our resources as we now use them, the way we've designed them, operating at full</p>	<p><i>titled: "Buckminster Fuller, Inventor, futurist"</i></p>

	capacity can only take care of 44% of humanity. 56% of humanity is doomed to early demise, going through great pain and suffering on the way. Therefore the only way we can possibly take care of everybody is through a design revolution: doing more with less.	
44:33	<p>Paul Relis: Bucky Fuller, he used the term "Spaceship Earth". And now we had come to this epic point in history where mankind was going to literally have to assume controls</p> <p>and figure out how to guide this thing. Mankind could attain a high standard of living,</p> <p>with a fraction of the impacts on natural resources.</p>	<p>Paul Relis on-screen, titled: "Santa Barbara Community Environmental Council"</p> <p><i>Bucky Fuller examining a 3 model</i></p> <p>Paul Relis on-screen</p>
45:00	<p>Lee Swenson: We had the Integral Urban House in Berkeley. We bought an old house, and fixed it all up, and put in solar collectors and backyard double-dug French intensive gardening.</p> <p>And this was really around the idea of appropriate technology. What scale of things work for us? You know, how do we have solar energy? How do we have community gardens?</p> <p>What makes for conviviality? What makes for friendship?</p>	<p><i>Illustration of the Integral Urban House book</i> Lee Swenson on-screen, titled: "Farallones Institute"</p> <p><i>Drawings from The Integral Urban House book showing all sorts of techniques</i></p> <p>Lee Swenson on-screen</p>
45:28	<p>Narration 3.02: The greatest synthesis of ecological design and appropriate technology was the work of the New Alchemy Institute. They built a living machine that used aquaculture to clean sewage, grow food, and heat their Ark.</p>	<p><i>Images of The Ark designed & built by New Alchemy Institute. Then footage of Living Machine.</i></p>
45:44	<p><i>Archival of John Todd:</i> As ecological designers what we do is we go out and bring as many organisms from the local environments and put them in and say,</p> <p>"You've been doing this for 3 billion years. You know better how to do it than we do. You sort it out."</p>	<p><i>titled: "New Alchemy Institute"</i></p> <p><i>plants, fish tank</i></p>
46:00	<p>Narration 3.03: But a fierce argument over what level of resource use is sustainable led to the first</p>	<p><i>Oil drilling rig, coal mining, animated graph of "The Limits to Growth" overshoot and collapse</i></p>

	computer modeling of future environmental trends. It was called, "The Limits to Growth". It combined projections of population, resources, food, industrial output and pollution. The standard run led to overshoot and collapse in the first half of the 21 st century. About now.	<i>scenario, sign: "No Gas Bone Dry", cars lined up at gas station during oil crisis of 1973. Title: "Oil crisis, 1973"</i>
46:38	Narration 3.04: Federal research spurred development of wind turbines. A gigantic field of mirrors powering the first solar thermal plant arose in the desert. Prototypes of experimental vehicles were designed and built -- from battery-powered to hybrids. However, renewable energy only got a fraction of federal research dollars. Most went to coal gasification, synthetic fuel, and breeder reactors – the most dangerous of all nuclear technologies.	<i>Building alternative energy; Heliostat test area; wind turbines; big wind farms; field of mirrors; electric vehicle batteries and prototypes; coal gasification and synfuels; breeder reactors.</i>
47:16	Narration 3.05: In 1976, physicist turned activist Amory Lovins posed a soft path of conservation and renewables against the hard path of coal, oil, and nuclear power.	<i>Amory & Hunter Lovins in RMI office, Amory typing then filing paperwork. Graph of US energy consumption, newspaper article "Amory Lovins Presses Radical Alternatives for Fueling the Nation"</i>
47:30	Archival film of Amory Lovins: In general, the cheapest investments are the efficiency improvements, then the soft technologies, then the synthetic fuels, and most expensive by far are the power stations. As a nation, we have been taking those options in reverse order: worst buys first.	<i>Titled: "Amory Lovins, Rocky Mountain Institute"</i>
47:48	Amory Lovins: I realized that people didn't actually want lumps of coal, or barrels of sticky black goo, or raw kilowatt-hours. They wanted services like hot showers and cold beer. So, I started off at the other end of the problem - the end-use end - and asking: How much energy, of what kind, at what scale, from what source will provide each of those services in the cheapest way? This came to be called the "end-use/least cost question" and it really did reframe the energy problem.	<i>Amory Lovins on-screen, titled: "Amory Lovins, Rocky Mountain Institute"</i>
48:19	Archival film of President Jimmy Carter at White House event unveiling solar water heaters on roof. A generation from now this solar heater can either be a curiosity, a museum piece.	<i>Titled: "President Jimmy Carter, 1979"</i>

	Or it can be just a small part of one of the greatest, and most exciting adventures ever undertaken by the American people.	
48:35	Stephanie Mills: Carter had solar collectors on the White House roof. And, and Reagan took 'em off. Carter in his sweater, you know, telling us that we might need to curtail our consumption. It was so, don't bring me down, man! (laughs) Don't bring me down.	Stephanie Mills on-screen, titled: "Author, <i>Whatever Happened to Ecology?</i> "
49:01	Bill McKibben: Ronald Reagan took away all the tax credit and subsidy for the alternative energy industry. Employment went from about 50 thousand to about 5 thousand people. We walked away from that and we ceded control to other people. You want a wind turbine now? Twenty years later? Thirty years later, you go to Denmark. You want a solar panel? The top, biggest factories in the world are in Japan and in Germany and in China. Not here. We're bit players in most of these games. And we're that way because we made a set of political decisions, beginning with the election of Ronald Reagan, to pay no attention to the idea that there might be a need to ever change.	<i>Solar technologies – manufacturing crystals, slicing, making flexible sheets of photovoltaics.</i> Bill McKibben on-screen, titled: "Author and Activist, Founder of 350.org"
49:55	Narration 3.06: But a rag tag band of ecologists brought passion and excitement to the movement. They put their bodies on the line in defense of environmental issues. They got their name at the end of a meeting when Irving Stowe, an elder pacifist, said, "Peace." Someone called out, "Make it a green peace!" The name stuck – and Greenpeace brought together the ecology and anti-war movements for the first time.	<i>Early Greenpeace protest against US warship. Zodiacs protesting whaling; blocking waste pipe; climbing onto ship dumping toxic waste, and Brent Spar offshore oil rig. Portrait of original Greenpeace group that went to Amchitka, standing in front of sail with name and logo. At end, color film of raising sail with name and logo.</i>
50:29	Rex Weyler: We were asking the question, "Okay, the war in Vietnam's over. And what are we gonna do next?" And the answer to that question was, "We're gonna start an ecology movement. And the first thing we're gonna do is we're gonna go save the whales."	Rex Weyler on-screen, titled: "Co-founder, Greenpeace"
50:42	Paul Watson: What we put into effect was a plan that Bob Hunter had come up with from reading a lot of Gandhi.	Paul Watson on-screen, titled: "Co-founder, Greenpeace"

	He felt that we could just put ourselves between the harpoons and the whales, and they wouldn't kill the whales.	<i>Still photo Bob Hunter, titled: "Co-founder, Greenpeace"</i>
50:51	Rex Weyler: It wasn't just a matter of holding up signs saying Stop Killing the Whales. No. Greenpeace wanted to get out there in front of the whaling boats, and stop them.	Rex Weyler on-screen
	<i>Greenpeace song: Oh the Greenpeace is a-sailing, they're crazy as hell, they'll be riding the big ocean in a hollowed-out shell. They'll probably get seasick, or they'll probably go blind, they're probably on drugs or at least out of their minds. What is a whale but a big hunk of flesh, let's poke him and stab him and steal his breath. (Song continues, under narration: Let's shoot him, let's waste him, let's blood up the sea, till there's none of them left in the whole world to see...)</i>	<i>A montage of Phyllis Cormack setting sail and en route to confront Russian whalers, followed by images of whaling and flensing.</i>
51:26	Narration 3.07: In 1975 Greenpeace set off to hunt the whalers. After two months at sea, they came upon the Russian whaling fleet.	
51:35	<i>Archival of Greenpeace finding the Russian whaling fleet. "All hands on deck!" cries lookout. Rex Weyler says, "There's five over there. There's one by the Vostok and there's three over here. There's nine chasers all together."</i>	
51:40	Rex Weyler: We're coming upon a floating slaughterhouse. There's blood in the water. There's huge slabs of blubber being hauled up on these big factory ships. Blood is just pouring out of this pipe, and the stench alone made us all want to throw up.	<i>Photos approaching factory ship Vostok and two chasers, hauling up whales and chasers with whales lashed on. Greenpeace Zodiac coming alongside, slabs of red whale meat hanging.</i>
51:59	Paul Watson: Suddenly Bob and I were in a small boat in front of a Soviet harpoon vessel that was bearing down on us. And in front of us is eight magnificent sperm whales that were fleeing for their life. And every time the harpooner tried to get a shot	<i>Greenpeace Zodiac running before a chaser, with its big harpoon on the bow</i> Paul Watson on-screen

	I was at the helm so I would maneuver the boat to try and block the harpoon.	<i>Archival of harpooner aiming at the whales</i>
52:17	Rex Weyler: Here's the whales, here's us in our zodiacs, and here's the Russian ship. We are right between the Soviet ship and the whales. And the harpooner's not shooting. But eventually somebody from the bridge walks down the catwalk and talks to the harpooner. And the harpooner nods and the guy goes back. And Bob looks in his eyes and he knows, this guy's gonna shoot this harpoon.	Rex Weyler on-screen <i>Archival of zodiac running before harpoon ship bow; harpooner talking to someone</i> Rex Weyler on-screen
52:38	Paul Watson: Then he looked at us and smiled and brought his finger across his neck. And that's when I realized Gandhi wasn't going to pull through for us that day.	Paul Watson on-screen
52:46	Rex Weyler: And at that very moment they fire the harpoon.	<i>famous shot panning from chaser past Zodiac to whales -- then the harpoon flies into the whales. Slow-motion of whale struggling against harpoon in bloodied waters</i>
52:59	Paul Watson: This harpoon flew over our head and slammed into the backside of one of the whales. And she screamed. It was a very human-like scream – like a woman – and it took us completely off guard.	<i>Bloody whale struggling in the water</i> Paul Watson on-screen
53:14	Rex Weyler: The whalers purposefully shoot at a female first because they know that the bull whales will attack them. And then when the bull whales come to attack them – which was exactly what happened...	Rex Weyler on-screen
53:26	Paul Watson: He was waiting for them, and very nonchalantly pulled the trigger and sent a second harpoon into the head of the whale. And he screamed and fell back. And now the water's full of blood everywhere from the two dying whales. And as this whale lay, rolled in agony on the surface of the ocean, I caught his eye -- and he looked straight at me.	Paul Watson on-screen <i>Whale eye</i>
53:51	Rex Weyler: And we're looking into the eye of this huge sperm whale and I have to tell ya. It's sort of beyond emotional. You know when	Rex Weyler on-screen

	there's certain moments that are so emotional, you're just in brand new territory.	<i>Whale eye</i>
54:08	Paul Watson: Why were the Russians killing these whales? You know, they didn't eat sperm whale meat. But they did use the spermacetti oil to make high heat-resistant lubricating oil for machinery. And one of the pieces of machinery that they used it in is the manufacture of intercontinental ballistic missiles. And I said, "Here we are destroying this incredibly beautiful, intelligent, socially complex creature, for the purpose of making a weapon meant for the mass destruction of humanity." And that's when I -- it came to me with a you know, like a flash -- we're insane. We're just totally insane. And from that moment on, I decided that I work for whales, I work for seals, I work for sea turtles and fish and seabirds. I don't work for people.	Paul Watson on-screen
	<i>Instrumental</i>	<i>Shot of swimming whales. Newspaper article: Charles Flowers' "Between the harpoon and the whale" transposed on top of sunset over the ocean</i>
54:58	Rex Weyler: The story just exploded, and I think it was because people were seeing for the first time not just standing up for the dispossessed humans -- standing up for the dispossessed everything else in the world, every other species in the world that has been dispossessed by the industrial civilization of humankind.	<i>Greenpeaceers arriving in Zodiac on beach in Vancouver, mobbed by supporters, press, crowds on dock wishing them well</i> Rex Weyler on-screen
55:18	Narration 3.09: Greenpeace's new style of media-oriented activism launched them into the wildest ride of any environmental group.	<i>Press and crowds greet Greenpeace in SF</i>
55:25	Rex Weyler: We were out there trying to make the whales famous. But in the process we made ourselves famous. We were now able to talk about ecology and we were able to raise money. Now we were able to do a seal campaign and a toxic dumping campaign. Offices were springing up all over the world calling themselves Greenpeace.	<i>Bob Hunter talking to press; next whale campaign; Rainbow Warrior at sea; painting logo; more actions</i>
55:44	Narration 3.10: Their critics claimed that they were better at dramatizing issues than effecting	<i>Montage of Greenpeace activism: blocking ships, hanging off Golden Gate bridge to protest navy ship,</i>

	change. But Greenpeace saw the media as the best means of changing consciousness. They called it dropping mind bombs.	<i>jumping off a tower...</i>
55:58	Bob Hunter, archival: My idea was that if you took an image and you passed it through the media into the mass mind, you could essentially blow the mass mind with new images that would create whole new ways of looking at the world. And the image of small whales up against giant whaling machines was a mind bomb.	<i>Color photo of Bob Hunter in a dory, titled: "Bob Hunter, Co-founder, Greenpeace" archival film of a clean-cut Bob Hunter talking about his theories in front of a lighthouse</i>
56:17	Narration 3.11: In 1976, Greenpeace dreamed up their next campaign: to save baby harp seals in Newfoundland.	<i>Trail of blood on the ice leading to ship. Sealer dragging dead pup. Bow of sealing ship Arctic Endeavor cutting ice.</i>
56:26	Rex Weyler: We used the same tactics that we used with the whaling campaigns: we actually got out on the ice, blockaded the sealing ships.	<i>Pan up to the deck of the Arctic Endeavor</i>
56:33	<i>Archival film, Bob Hunter and Paul Watson blocking the sealing ship.</i> <i>Bob: We're blocking the boat.</i> <i>Paul: It's backed up three times and came forward already. They're trying to bluff us off.</i> <i>Bob: No they might just be lining up for a big one soon.</i>	<i>Titled: "Bob Hunter" and then, "Paul Watson"</i>
56:51	Narration 3.12: The first year they ran into furious opposition, especially over Paul's plan to spray die on the seal pups, rendering the pelts worthless.	<i>Archival film of seal hunter killing pup; Greenpeacers spraying dye on seal pups; mother seal with skinned carcass</i>
57:02	Paul Watson: That's, I think, where I had a first falling out with Bob, really, because they compromised with the Newfoundlanders and said, "Well, we're not going to dye the seals if you don't do this." And I got really, you know, they didn't consult with me on it so I was quite angry on it. I don't believe in compromising.	<i>Paul Watson carrying a pup to safety; Greenpeacers walking away from a bloody pile of carcasses.</i>
57:20	Narration 3.12: Paul was bitter. He came back the next year determined to stop the slaughter.	<i>Sealing ship, aerial</i>
57:26	Paul Watson: On the second seal campaign in 77' you know, I pulled a sealing club out of a sealer's hand, threw it in the water. I handcuffed myself to the pile of pelts to try to shut down their operations.	<i>Paul Watson on-screen, titled: "Co-founder, Greenpeace" <i>handcuffed to pelts, Paul is lifted</i></i>

	<p>They pulled the pelts into the water, and pulled me through the water, and up the side of the boat</p> <p>and dangled me from the air. And then they dropped me back in the water. And then they brought me up on the deck. And then they pulled me along the deck as the sealers were spitting and kicking and punching.</p> <p>The captain came in and started screaming at me about how it was people like me that ended whaling. And now you're trying to take sealing away from us.</p>	<p>Paul Watson on-screen</p> <p><i>Paul dangling in the air, then dropped in the icy water then put on stretcher and lifted to the sealing ship</i></p> <p>Paul Watson on-screen</p>
58:03	<p>Narration 3.13: Soon after the second seal campaign, Paul Watson was thrown out of Greenpeace for breaching their ethic of non-violence. He'd gone too far.</p>	<p><i>Seal mom and pup scrambling across ice; Black & white still of Paul Watson and Bob Hunter in front of the sealing ship.</i></p>
58:18	<p>Narration 3.14: Paul vowed to pursue the whalers without compromise. He set up his own group – the Sea Shepherd Society – and got himself a ship. The first thing he did was hunt down the "Sierra", an illegal pirate whaler. Off the coast of Portugal he found her.</p>	<p><i>Archival film of Paul Watson pacing the bridge of the Sea Shepherd and looking through binoculars; B&W shot of the Sierra's harpoon images of pirate whaling ship Sierra being chased</i></p>
58:40	<p>Paul Watson: I hit the Sierra at the bow, to get its attention and to destroy the harpoon. Then did a 360 degree turn around its stern and slammed into its side at fifteen knots and split it open to the water line.</p> <p>That ship had killed 25,000 whales. What we were able to do in one year was to shut down every single pirate whaling vessel in the Atlantic. At the end of that one-year period, three of them were on the bottom, two of them were going to be sunk by the South African Navy and one of them had been sold.</p>	<p>Paul Watson on-screen</p> <p><i>Over Paul's voiceover, photos of the Sierra damaged and sunk; a Greenpeace article with a photo of Paul Watson and his crew, tilts up to drawing by Ralph Steadman of whale and harpoon, with question "Can You Bear to Look This Whale in the Eye?"</i></p>
59:11	<p>Narration 3.15: Then Sea Shepherd went after whaling nations, scuttling Spanish, Norwegian, and Icelandic whalers.</p>	<p><i>Icelandic whaling ships scuttled in port</i></p>
59:19	<p>Paul Watson: In 1986, when we sank half of Iceland's whaling fleet, John Frizzell from Greenpeace came up to me. He said, "I just wanted to let you know that what you</p>	<p>Paul Watson on-screen</p>

	<p>did in Iceland was despicable, reprehensible, criminal and unforgivable.” And I said “So?” And he said, “Well you should know what people in this movement think about you.” And I says, “I don’t give a damn, John. I didn’t sink those whaling vessels for you or anybody in the movement. We sank those whaling vessels for the whales. Find me one whale that disagreed with what we did and we’ll reconsider but until then I couldn’t give a damn what you people think.”</p>	
59:49	<p>Narration 3.16: It took everyone working together to ban whaling. For ten years, radicals and mainstream, governments and NGOs campaigned to turn the International Whaling Commission from hunting to saving whales.</p>	<p><i>Ads calling to Save The Whales and Boycott Japanese and Russian Goods; film of 70’s anti-whaling march through London.</i></p>
1:00:02	<p><i>Archival film of anti-whaling demonstrations</i> <i>Young boy:</i> Why should we kill them if they’re just... It’s just like killing us- <i>Young girl:</i> But they’re just nice creatures. They’re nice. They wouldn’t harm anyone really. <i>IWC meeting, 1982, a delegate speaks:</i> “What we are proposing is a moratorium.” <i>Protestors outside IWC meeting with banners, chanting:</i> Save save save the whales.</p>	<p><i>Titled: “International Whaling Commission, 1982”</i></p>
1:00:21	<p>Narration 3.17: A moratorium finally passed in 1982 and in time it became a permanent ban on whaling -- one of environmentalism’s biggest successes.</p>	<p><i>Images of IWC meetings, Japanese delegate voting.</i> <i>Campaigners holding a banner saying “Victory – First One to the Whales”</i></p>
1:00:36	<p>Wolfgang Sachs: Extinction rates have gone down tremendously. The battle today</p> <p>has been won numerically. But there is always the danger that the International Whaling Commission goes the other way. It’s a problem for political work. There is never an end.</p>	<p>Wolfgang Sachs on-screen, titled: “Wuppertal Institute, Germany”</p> <p><i>inflatable whale montage: London, Japan, Monument Valley</i></p>
1:00:59	<p>Wolfgang Sachs: Yes, Greenpeace grew as an organization which put their bodies in defense of something, risked something. But it’s of course not the entire story. In fact Greenpeace had to change.</p>	<p><i>Protest montage: trying to stop whaling, genetic modification and climate change ...</i></p>

1:01:19	<p>Narration 3.18: That rag tag band of ecologists grew into an international environmental organization, the biggest of its time. Greenpeace took on a host of new causes, but the biggest was opposition to nuclear weapons and power. Anti-nuke movements led to the rise of environmentalism in Europe.</p>	<i>Demonstrations lead into poster montage</i>
	<p><i>"The Party's Over"</i> <i>Ain't no time for a shoulda, woulda, coulda</i> <i>Stand up and make it better...</i></p>	

Act 4: Going Global

	<p><i>Music, instrumental opening of "Garden of Eden" by New Riders of Purple Sage.</i></p> <p><i>We live in the garden of Eden, yeah Don't know why we want to tear The whole thing down...</i></p>	<p><i>Images of Earth from space, Title: "Act 4, Going Global" Waterfall, treefrog, snake, dragon fly, flying monkey, ants, orangutang, cattle, etc.</i></p>
1:02:50	<p>Tom Lovejoy: When we started off it was all about this endangered species or that endangered species and, pretty quickly you realized that you didn't protect endangered species without protecting their natural habitat.</p> <p>Then you started to worry about you couldn't have protected areas survive unless the local community was engaged in some way. And then you began to realize you needed to worry about forces from outside like acid rain. Then ultimately climate change coming down on top of all of it. That's why my profession today is no longer just conservationist or environmentalist.</p> <p>I'm actually sort of a planet doctor.</p>	<p>Tom Lovejoy on-screen, titled: "Forest Fragments Project, World Wildlife Fund"</p> <p><i>Stills from Forest Fragments Project: Lovejoy holding bird with wing outstretched; group in front of building "projecto dinamica biologica de fragmentos florestais", man on top of a lookout tower, photo of polluted and logged forest, man in yellow hardhat retreating from burning forest, logs piled high, trucks ploughing through a valley, photo of cleared former-forest, aerials of logged forest, bulldozers, Lovejoy looking over burnt forest.</i> Tom Lovejoy on-screen</p>
1:03:49	<p>Narration 4.01: The Amazon was ground zero of global scale resources issues and crises that arose in the '80s. The greatest rainforest on earth was threatened on all sides by mining and logging, massive dams and cattle ranchers. In 1982 Brazil's generals launched a disastrous colonization scheme. Settlers marched into the forest and burned it down, only to find that the soil was too poor to grow crops. The fate of the Amazon turned on a most unlikely environmental hero: a poor rubber tapper and union organizer named Chico Mendes.</p>	<p><i>pan burnt forest still smoking; people in burning forest</i></p> <p><i>Kayapo marching, bulldozer, train, cattle</i></p> <p><i>Archival of Chico Mendes walking thru forest, titled: "Chico Mendes"</i></p>
1:04:37	<p><i>Archival of Chico Mendes walking thru forest, cont. interview by off-camera Adrian Cowell, both speaking Portuguese with subtitles:</i></p> <p>Adrian Cowell: Have you always been a seringueiro?</p> <p>Chico Mendes: Always. My father was a seringueiro. I started at 9 years old and for 20 years I was a full time seringueiro. It</p>	<p><i>Stops to cut rubber tree, positions cup to collect latex.</i></p>

	was only in 1975, when the ranchers arrived that I joined the union and cut less rubber.	
1:05:04	<p>Narration 4.02: The rubber tappers, known as seringueiros, squatted off the old seringals, or plantations, produced rubber and subsisted off the land. They were protected by being in the remote western Amazon where roads had not penetrated.</p> <p>But as ranchers arrived and began clearing the land to claim it for tax breaks, Chico Mendes organized the rubber tappers to defend their territory.</p>	<i>A montage: pouring latex into bowl; smoking the ball of latex over fire; smoking thatched hut; small landholding in clearing; bulldozer pan to ranchers watching</i>
1:05:35	<p><i>Archival of Chico Mendes, an interview outside his house with child in lap:</i> The ranchers' aim was to take all this land. But we won't let them have it. Our struggle is in defense of the rubber and Brazil nut trees. Amazonia was opened up by seringueiros in the 19th century. We'll fight to the end. We won't allow our forests to be destroyed.</p>	<i>chainsaw felling rubber tree.</i>
1:06:05	<p>Narration 4.03: The rubber tappers organized empates, or stand-offs – non-violent protests in the tradition of Gandhi and Martin Luther King – where they surrounded the trees and tried to explain what a disaster cutting down the forest was for everyone.</p>	<i>Rubber tappers walking through the forest singing. Cut to crew clearing the forest</i>
1:06:22	<p><i>Archival of "empate," standoff where rubber tappers talk to crew clearing the forest:</i> <i>Raimundo de Barros:</i> Comrade, come here. Don't be nervous. <i>Crew chief:</i> I'm not frightened. <i>Raimundo:</i> Of course not. You're a worker like us. The ranchers' aim is to get everything. Once they destroy this natural wealth, which belongs to seringueiros, to you and all workers... It's wonderful for them because everywhere will be fenced and full of cattle. Then how will we live? <i>Chico Mendes:</i> You're not ranch gunmen, but workers earning money.</p>	
1:06:52	<p>Barbara Bramble: They actually were able to stop the forest cutting by standing in front of the trees.</p> <p>It's a real heroic story. And it happened often enough that it actually impeded an entire cattle ranching operation so much</p>	<p><i>Raimundo de Barros and foreman shake hands, pat each other's back</i></p> <p>Barbara Bramble on-screen, titled: "National Wildlife Federation"</p>

	that they gave up.	
1:07:12	<i>Archival of Chico Mendes speaking to meeting of rubber tapper families in large thatched hut:</i> There are other landowners. But for the first time we've won a victory against the Bordon group, the most powerful of the region. We succeeded in defending most of a seringueiro's territory.	
1:07:33	Narration 4.04: American environmentalists helped bring Chico Mendes to the United States to campaign against the World Bank, whose loans led to destructive development.	<i>Protesters climbing the wall of the World Bank unfurling a sign: "World Bank Destroys Tropical Rainforests – Rainforest Action Network", Chico walking outside Capitol with two American environmentalist allies.</i>
1:07:43	<i>Archival of Jose Lutzenberger speaking at protest outside World Bank HQ in Washington, DC:</i> The World Bank wants us to believe that they are helping the people in those forests. Now this is a big lie and an infamous lie. The opposite is true. The people living in the forests, they have an interest in their preservation.	<i>Titled: "Jose Lutzenberger, Brazilian Environmentalist"</i>
	<i>Protest marchers chanting "Save the rainforest!"</i>	
1:08:02	<i>Chico Mendes talking to reporter with dubbed translation:</i> I hope that the governments which give money to the IDB, the people of the US, England, Japan, Europe, who contribute their taxes to finance the IDB, will listen to the seringueiro's complaints.	
1:08:16	<i>Archival Senator Robert Kasten:</i> Our subcommittee is going to continue to put pressure on the IDB to withhold funds, to cut off all funds possibly, if they are not more cooperative.	<i>titled: Senator Robert Kasten</i>
1:08:26	<i>Archival of electioneering in Rio Branco, capital of the state of Acre. Car with loudspeaker drives down the street. In Portuguese, subtitled:</i> Chico Mendes, in defense of the Amazon forest, against devastation of the jungle and expulsion of its people, for the creation of extractive reserves.	
1:08:37	Narration 4.05: Chico was coming to understand that saving their way of life meant saving the Amazon. He began to build alliances with other rubber tappers and indigenous groups.	<i>scenes of Chico campaigning. Subtitles: "I'm Chico Mendes, a Worker's Party candidate for State Deputy..." and walking through the streets, waving.</i>

1:08:47	<p>Barbara Bramble: Several leaders and Chico decided to hold a meeting to try to form a National Council of Rubber Tappers. What they all came to the conclusion of was that they needed to have rights to use the land.</p> <p>One of the things that was keeping them from being able to effectively defend the forest against the chainsaw loggers and the cattle ranchers, was not having an actual right to this land. They were seen as squatters.</p>	<p><i>Scenes of first National Council of Rubber Tappers: Chico, rubber tappers, and Jose Lutzenberger in a meeting looking intently; outside discussion with Raimundo de Barros and Jose Lutzenberger</i></p> <p>Barbara Bramble on-screen</p>
1:09:18	<p>Adrian Cowell: The idea was raised that there should be rubber tapper reserves, like Indian reserves. The people wouldn't own the land but it would be theirs for as long as they wanted to work it.</p> <p>It was an idea of the people who actually lived in the forest. That was a huge breakthrough in concept.</p> <p>This is a great movement within Amazonia and that's what Chico started.</p>	<p>Adrian Cowell on-screen</p> <p><i>Chico and pack train walking by rubber tree</i></p> <p>Adrian Cowell on-screen</p>
1:09:43	<p>Narration 4.06: The rubber tappers decided to establish the first reserve at Cachoeira, the old rubber plantation where Chico was born and lived with family and friends. However, the land had been bought by a rancher named Darli Alves. So the seringueiros went to court to claim their squatter rights. It turned into a showdown.</p>	<p><i>two shots of Chico and others walking up to Cachoeira. Titled: "Cachoeira"</i> <i>A shot of cattle in corral with horseman herding.</i></p>
1:10:06	<p><i>Archival interview with Darli Alves (voiceover translation):</i> Xapuri ranchers have always had trouble with seringueiros blocking their deforestation. Every time the ranchers tried to deforest, they were blocked. In Xapuri, it's stalemate.</p>	<p><i>Titled: "Darli Alves da Silva"</i></p>
1:10:20	<p><i>Archival of Chico standing on porch of shack, talking to a small crowd about threats. (voiceover translation):</i> We're in immediate danger. We're seeing people killed and there could be many more. The Parana ranch is terrorizing the whole population of Xapuri to strike at me. At Comercindo. At Haymundabajos. And the whole directorate of our workers' movement.</p>	
1:10:43	<p><i>Archival of Chico, impassioned, pleading at</i></p>	<p><i>Rubber tappers walking through</i></p>

	<p><i>a meeting in a thatched building (subtitled):</i> Even though we want this to be peaceful, it may come to the point where the peaceful side won't work, and we can't be demoralized. We will go to the confrontation knowing someone may lose his life. Will you be with me? <i>Cries of assent.</i></p>	<p><i>forest with guns, cut to archival of Chico speaking</i></p>
1:11:07	<p>Narration 4.07: The rubber tappers won. Cachoeira was declared the first extractive reserve in the world. It was an important victory to the whole of the Amazon. But the rancher Darli Alves had vowed to kill Chico Mendes.</p>	<p><i>Archival film of celebration of new reserve at Cachoeira. Under tree, guitar plays and people sing. Rubber shoes are placed on table.</i></p>
1:11:25	<p><i>Friar Luis Cippi blesses meeting, then speaks, as Chico Mendes watches warily and pensively:</i> This has not been a bloodless journey. Some have already fallen defending extractive reserves. No one likes to die. But if it has to happen then it should be to create more life. Christ was crucified. He gave his last drop of blood. But since that day millions of communities have been born that believe and fight for brotherhood.</p>	<p><i>At end of this scene, freeze frame on a pensive Chico Mendes.</i></p>
1:12:18	<p><i>Bells ringing.</i> <i>Rubber tappers take oath:</i> I promise, before the blood of our companion Chico Mendes to continue his work, to show our enemies that they will never succeed in silencing the voice of the seringueiros. Chico Mendes, wherever you are, don't grieve that they have silenced your voice. Your ideas exist among us.</p>	<p><i>Headline: "Gunmen murder ecologist", Archival of Chico's funeral, Headline: "Fighter for Amazon ecology murdered" "Champion of Brazil forest is murdered." Casket carried in the rain, a procession with a painting of Chico, religious banners and statues. Then a large gathering outside his house, where rubber tappers all raise their right arms and take an oath.</i></p>
1:12:56	<p>Barbara Bramble: There were things that came together after his death that probably couldn't have come together if he was still alive. Because they'd still be fighting over whether the extractive reserves should be established or not. After he was killed there was no question.</p> <p>So now it's quite clear that who saves forests are the people in the forest.</p>	<p>Barbara Bramble on-screen</p> <p><i>Still of Chico and his son.</i></p>
	<p><i>Rally where crowd chants (subtitled):</i> Lula president! Chico Mendes is with us!</p>	<p><i>Rally, followed by marches with banners remembering Chico Mendes.</i></p>

1:13:31	<p>Narration 4.10: Chico Mendes' work proved to be the turning point in the battle to save the Amazon. The Brazilian government recognized the rights of the forest peoples and established an array of parks and protected areas. Fifty-eight million acres were set aside in extractive reserves. 40% of the Brazilian Amazon was formally protected. However, the fate of the forest is still in doubt. Now it is not just cattle ranchers but soy farming on an industrial scale and illegal logging. Due to the partial deforestation and the climate changes it has brought, the Amazon is drying out.</p>	<p><i>Jose Lutzenberger, as new minister of the environment, lead ceremony signing legislation for new extractive reserves. Titled: "Jose Lutzenberger, Minister of the Environment, 1990-1992"</i></p> <p><i>Overflying virgin forests. Map showing reserves over forests. Then Policia Florestal being followed into clearing. Aerial spraying of fields. Overflying logging camp. Man walking next to pile of logs. Lumber being lowered by crane onto a ship, ship sailing.</i></p>
1:14:24	<p>Adrian Cowell: The Amazon is predicted within a hundred years to be not actually desert but semi-desert, thorn scrub. It will have lost all its trees and things like that</p> <p>Because deforestation reduces the rainfall. I mean, that will be an apocalypse and it will be an apocalypse for the whole of mankind across the whole globe unless something is done about it.</p>	<p><i>Amazon drying, Animated graphic of Amazon losing all its forest cover by 2100, over Cowell voiceover</i></p> <p>Adrian Cowell on-screen</p>
1:14:52	<p>Tom Lovejoy: The time is at hand for a great global bargain about the world's forests. It may take a while before everybody can agree to how to do it, but the handwriting is on the wall.</p> <p>We're sooner or later going to have to be managing global carbon, both biologically as well as in other ways. We're going to have to be managing global nitrogen. It's a different time. And who knows? It might even make us get along with each other</p>	<p><i>archival flying over rainforest in clouds, with sunlight – a beauty shot.</i></p> <p>Tom Lovejoy on-screen</p>
1:15:23	<p><i>Crowd protesting: "No more grabbing" Wangari Maathai and others singing, protesting to protect Karuma forest</i></p>	
1:15:29	<p>Narration 4.11: All over the global south, environmental movements arose in the 80s and 90s. They were fighting for many of the same things: to save their forests, to stop dams, against pollution and toxic industry. However, there were new causes: seeds and traditional agriculture, water and soil and restoring the land. Their movements blurred the lines between social justice,</p>	<p><i>Montage of images of protests in different countries: protest against the Narmada dam; for seeds, gardens. More rural protests in developing world</i></p>

	indigenous rights, and environmental issues. In the developing world, they became one.	
1:16:07	<p>Vijaya Nagarajan: The primary theme that runs through all these movements is the loss of the commons and the loss of access rights to the commons.</p> <p>And I think that's what people are really fighting for: is the right of subsistence, and the right of access to clean water, to food, to forests. You know, the right to live.</p>	<p>Vijaya Nagarajan on-screen, titled: "Author and Professor"</p> <p><i>Man digging a channel; man cleaning himself in the river; women farming</i></p>
1:16:34	<p><i>Chipko protestors chanting</i></p> <p>Narration 4.12: The first movement was called Chipko, or the tree-huggers. It unfolded in India's Himalayan foothills in 1974 when the state sold the village's forest for wood to make cricket bats.</p>	<p><i>Chipko protests in India, tossing dummy into the river</i></p>
1:16:50	<p>Vijaya Nagarajan: When the forest contractors came to actually cut the trees, the women decided to make a huge feast.</p> <p>And said, "Oh, you must be hungry. Come and eat with us first. We've just made this festival food." So, they fed all the contractors first. And then</p> <p>the women sneaked off and started hugging the trees. So then, when the contractors went to cut the trees, there were all these women who had fed them.</p> <p>They just threw down their hatchets and (laughs) said, "Oh, no. We can't really kill the women."</p>	<p><i>Dummy floats down the river</i></p> <p>Vijaya Nagarajan on-screen</p> <p><i>photos of the Chipko women surrounding a tree to protect it</i></p> <p>Vijaya Nagarajan on-screen</p>
1:17:20	<p>Narration 4.13: In Kenya, the Greenbelt Movement was about recovery of the commons. The forest had been cut, leading to loss of water and soil and the threat of desertification. <i>(Women singing)</i> Wangari Maathai organized women to plant trees, paid them to make sure the saplings would grow into a forest.</p>	<p><i>Crowd holding up Greenbelt movement sign. Lines of women walking in a valley, titled, "Wangari Maathai founded the Green Belt Movement in 1977." Wangari Maathai, titled, smiles and shakes a hand, people carrying saplings</i></p>
1:17:42	<p>Vijaya Nagarajan: How do you plant trees in common? How do you hold forests in common when every other force around you is trying to get you to privatize property?</p>	<p><i>woman carrying a sapling, women planting trees</i></p>

	I think that's what Wangari opened up and really made that visible.	Vijaya Nagarajan on-screen
1:18:01	<p><i>Wangari Maathai in the midst of a crowd, speaking to workers (subtitled):</i> I'd like you young men to understand, we want to protect the forests because the forests are our lives.</p> <p><i>Argument becomes heated, violence, Wangari shows her bloody back to the camera:</i> We want justice. If we are going to shed blood because of our land, we will. We are used to that. Our forefathers shed blood for our land! We will do so.</p>	
1:18:36	<p>Narration 4:14: North-south equity arguments grew into a debate about sustainable development. Developing countries saw it as an attempt to limit their growth.</p>	<i>Images of over-crowded cities in developing countries, shanty town, children play in garbage</i>
1:18:46	<p>Vijaya Nagarajan: I think it came as we Americans, we the West are here, but you guys can't come there. You're too late. You know, we've already used up most of the resources, you know, we don't have enough resources left for you guys to live the way we live. You're just going to have to live without. And that's the, that's not going down very well. You know? (laughs) People are not going to accept that! You know? Who are you to say to us what you think we should do?</p>	Vijaya Nagarajan on-screen
1:19:13	<p>Narration 4:15: By the '90s crises were unfolding in all the earth's eco-systems. Deforestation, desertification, loss of water and soil, emptying oceans, and the 6th great extinction. An ozone hole opened up over Antarctica that should have been enough to make an environmentalist out of anyone. But the mother of all environmental issues was coming, so big it would overshadow everything else.</p>	<i>Map of the world at night with lights shining, then zoom out.</i>

Act 5: The Political Climate

<p>1:19:51</p>	<p>Stewart Brand: I think the earth system idea that really was transformative was the Gaia hypothesis: the notion that Earth, as a whole, was a self-moderating, self-healing system.</p> <p>What we're finding out is that if Gaia heals itself from our current greenhouse gas emissions by going to 5 degrees Celsius warmer, the way it did 55 million years ago, and stabilizes there, its fine for Gaia, but lousy for us.</p> <p>Because, that's a world in which there's carrying capacity for maybe one and a half billion people, versus 6.8 going on to 7 that we have now. That would be a very tough century.</p>	<p><i>Earth from space, we move in slowly, titled: "Act 5, The Political Climate"</i></p> <p>Stewart Brand on-screen, titled: "Whole Earth Catalog"</p> <p><i>aerial of city at night</i></p>
<p>1:20:38</p>	<p>Jennifer Morgan: Why is it the problem from hell? It's the problem from hell not only because there are so many sources of the problem, you know. So you can't just laser in and solve one specific piece and it's done.</p> <p>You have to go at the cars, and the oil, and the power plants, and the way we farm, and which food we eat. It's everywhere. And associated with those sources are huge political and financial stakes.</p>	<p>Jennifer Morgan on-screen, titled: "Climate Director, World Resources Institute"</p> <p><i>nighttime traffic jam on massive freeway, smoke stack fires, power plant, hundreds of cows on industrial farm, pig being injected with needle, bulldozer picking up dirt, trucks driving into a strip mine.</i></p>
<p>1:21:10</p>	<p><i>Archival of Dr. Frank C. Baxter lecturing:</i> Man may be unwittingly changing the world's climate through the waste products of his civilization.</p> <p>Due to our release through factories and automobiles every year of more than 6 billion tons of carbon dioxide...</p>	<p><i>Titled: "Dr. Frank C. Baxter"</i></p> <p><i>Images of pollution and cars, titled: "from 'Unchained Goddess' 1958"</i></p>
<p>1:21:23</p>	<p>Stephen Schneider: We've been thinking about climate change and its relationship to increasing numbers of people,</p> <p>multiplied times their affluence, multiplied times the kind of technology they use to get rich, like coal and oil burning -- and then we use the atmosphere as a free sewer to dump our tailpipe and smoke</p>	<p><i>cargo ships and chimneys surrounded by black smoke, melting glaciers, animated map of rising sea level around the USA</i></p> <p>Stephen Schneider on-screen, titled: "Pioneering Climate Scientist"</p>

	<p>stack wastes and the things we generate when we deforest and change land. We've known about that since 1900.</p> <p>But we didn't have any idea whether the earth was going to warm up half a degree or three – the difference between, "Well, no big deal" and, "Oh my god!"</p>	<p><i>animated World map of warming temperatures from 1900 until now</i></p>
1:22:02	<p>Bill McKibben: The real key moment of its emergence is summer 1988, the hottest summer the continental U.S. has yet known. There was a congressional hearing called to discuss this question of climate change.</p>	<p>Bill McKibben on-screen: <i>Newspaper headline "Global Warming Has Begun, Expert Tells" over hands examining drought-devastated corn.</i></p>
1:22:17	<p><i>Archival of 1988 congressional testimony by Dr. James Hansen:</i> The evidence that the earth is warming by an amount which is too large to be a chance fluctuation represents a very strong case, in my opinion, that the greenhouse effect has been detected and it is changing our climate now.</p>	<p><i>Titled: "NASA"</i></p>
1:22:30	<p>Bill McKibben: Jim Hansen took the stand and said, "Look, we've got to stop waffling around. We are heating the planet. This is human-caused and it's going to get way, way worse."</p>	<p><i>Camera lingers on James Hansen</i> Bill McKibben on-screen, titled: "Author & Activist, Founder of 350.org"</p>
1:22:43	<p>Narration 5.01: People learned about the greenhouse effect and heat trapping gases. Worse, the rate of emissions was accelerating.</p>	<p><i>Plane flying over congress, smokestacks, animation of heat reaching planet from sun</i></p>
1:22:52	<p>Joe Romm: On our current emissions path, we could easily hit 800 to 1,000 parts per million. And that is a so-called tripling or quadrupling from pre-industrial levels. The consequences are so dire that most scientists haven't even studied them. Because they never believed that humanity would be so stupid as to let it happen.</p>	<p><i>Animation of chart showing rising concentrations of CO2</i> Joe Romm on-screen, titled: "Author & Blogger, Climate Progress"</p>
	<p><i>Instrumental</i></p>	<p><i>tracking through graphic simulations near giant computers, rotating earth surface heating up, weather systems on a computer screen</i> <i>headline: "Washington May Change its Position On Climate"</i></p>
1:23:18	<p>Narration 5.02: In 1992 the world came together at the</p>	<p><i>Montage of newspaper articles & editorials about Rio Earth Summit</i></p>

	Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro to sign a landmark treaty known as the Framework Convention on Climate Change.	<i>and U.S. position changing and treaty being signed</i>
1:23:28	<i>Archival of reporter questioning President Bush (Sr.) on eve of the Earth Summit in 1992</i> <i>Reporter: Mr. President, you are planning on going to Rio for the Earth Summit?</i> <i>President George Bush: We're contemplating that right now, as to what to do. And there's some preliminary work going on...</i> <i>Reporter: Do you want to go?</i> <i>President George Bush: Well, I, I'm...</i>	
1:23:41	Bill McKibben: The world leader who's most reluctant to go is the first President Bush. This is not his thing. I mean, he's an oil guy from way back. He says, "Look, we're going. But the American way of life is not up for negotiation." People heard that loud and clear.	Bill McKibben on-screen <i>Bush campaigning, smiling and waving cameras flash</i> Bill McKibben on-screen
1:24:00	Narration 5.03: At the insistence of the United States, limits on greenhouse gases were purely voluntary. However, the treaty was a start. And when Clinton and Gore were elected that year there were great hopes.	<i>President Bush signing treaty at ceremony, shakes hands; Clinton and Gore at reception at White House, being applauded.</i>
1:24:14	Jennifer Morgan: The U.S. Senate ratified that UN Framework Convention on Climate Change -- quickly, without any controversy, and it seemed like things were going well.	Jennifer Morgan on-screen
1:24:26	Narration 5.04: Clinton and Gore got the policy right. But the politics went wrong from the start.	<i>Clinton speaking, audience listening</i>
	<i>Clinton giving State of the Union address: A BTU tax on the heat content of energy. These measures will...</i>	
1:24:32	Mark Hertsgaard: It is certainly true that the Clinton administration made its share of mistakes. But it is inaccurate to history pretend that that was the most important reason that we didn't get climate change legislation passed. By far the most important reason was the political power of big oil, and big coal.	<i>Slow motion of Clinton continuing State of the Union address</i> Mark Hertsgaard on-screen, titled: "Journalist & Author, <i>Hot</i> "
1:24:53	<i>Archival from coal industry film about</i>	<i>Images of industrial activity</i>

	<p><i>global warming:</i> Now some politicians want to label carbon dioxide a pollutant. Imagine if they succeed. What would our lives be like then? Carbon dioxide -- they call it pollution; we call it life.</p>	<p><i>Little girl blowing on a dandelion</i></p>
1:25:06	<p>Jennifer Morgan: You had the Global Climate Coalition, which was the coalition of industrial actors. Many hundreds, thousands of companies, labor unions, farm organizations, who organized against binding targets to reduce emissions.</p>	<p>Jennifer Morgan on-screen <i>animated video "the greening of planet earth"</i></p>
1:25:25	<p><i>From "The Greening of Planet Earth," four scientists:</i> -- A doubling of the CO2 content of the atmosphere will produce a tremendous greening of planet earth. -- In terms of plant growth, it's nothing but beneficial.</p>	
1:25:34	<p>Carl Pope: I had no concept how deeply the resistance would run. Not because I didn't know the coal industry would fight. Cause I did. And not because I didn't think oil would fight. I knew they would.</p>	<p>Carl Pope on-screen, titled: "Executive Director, Sierra Club"</p>
1:25:54	<p><i>Archival Senator James Inhofe speaking to senate:</i> Global warming is the greatest single hoax perpetrated on the American people. <i>colleagues applaud him</i></p>	<p><i>Senator James Inhofe titled</i></p>
1:25:57	<p>Carl Pope: I didn't understand the degree to which the ideological structures of the American right had become about denying global governance and rejecting collective solutions.</p>	<p>Carl Pope on-screen</p>
1:26:14	<p>Bill McKibben: Global warming is, in a sense, too big an issue for the environmental movement to take on. It took a long time even for environmentalists to really pick up on it. For much of the 1990s it was a second tier issue among environmentalists who were sticking with their old campaigns on</p>	<p><i>Aerial shot of icecaps breaking apart</i> Bill McKibben on-screen</p>

	important subjects, just less important, as it turned out, than the shifting energy balance of the entire planet.	
	<i>Kyoto demonstrators chant, archival: "no nukes, no fossil fuels"</i>	<i>Titled: "Kyoto, Japan, 1997 sign "20% COs reduction by 2005!"</i>
1:26:53	Narration 5.05: Kyoto came in 1997. The first opportunity to negotiate a tougher treaty. The United States resisted mandatory cutbacks, and insisted on impossible conditions. Meanwhile, the Europeans were pushing for aggressive emissions reductions. Kyoto deadlocked.	<i>scenes of arriving at Kyoto; interior of meeting hall; Chinese, American and European delegations...</i>
1:27:12	<i>Archival of European delegates and reporters</i> <i>Question: What are your major points of contention still?</i> <i>Answer: No contentions, got to get agreement.</i> <i>Question: How far have you come along?</i> <i>Answer: We are negotiating and that's all we want to say right now.</i> <i>Question: Do you have common ground now that is acceptable to both the Americans and the Europeans?</i> <i>Answer: No, no. I can't tell you anything, but that we are working hard on finding a solution.</i>	
	<i>Inside the conference, delegate:</i> Bill Clinton promised that the United States would bring to Kyoto a pledge for significant future reductions. Vice President Gore, we await your announcement with bated breath.	
1:27:48	Narration 5.06: At the last minute, Al Gore arrived to save the day.	<i>Vice-President Gore walks to podium</i>
1:27:52	<i>Applause, archival of Vice-President Gore speaking:</i> I am instructing our delegation right now to show increased negotiating flexibility.	
1:28:00	Narration 5.07: The United States agreed to mandatory cutbacks and signed the Kyoto protocol. But they new the treaty was dead on arrival. And never even submitted it for ratification. Then, when Bush was elected, he rejected Kyoto.	<i>Gore in meeting with chairman and others, Gore shakes hands, Gore waving from plane, Bush walking with Cheney on white house lawn</i>
1:28:16	<i>Archival of President George W. Bush speaking on White House lawn:</i> The Kyoto Protocol was fatally flawed in fundamental ways.	
1:28:25	Narration 5.08:	<i>images of disasters, flooding,</i>

	Disasters brought back the issue of climate change. Hurricane Katrina was a wake-up call that revealed the impacts of global warming in ways that had not touched people before. In Europe, a heat wave killed seventy thousand. Drought and fire turned Australia and American southwest into infernos. Artic ice disappearing, coral reefs bleaching; everything was happening faster than scientists predicted.	<i>winds, man being saved form his house, floating body, fires, refugees. Then Parisian ambulance. Images of wildfires. A lone polar bear on ice floe.</i>
1:28:56	Stephen Schneider: I am technologically optimistic that we can prevent a lot of dangerous outcomes -- not all, but many. But I'm kind of politically bleak that we've going to do it until we have enough tangible damage that the symbol is able to tip us over the political tipping point of long term action. And we got close in 88', maybe a little bit in Katrina, and then we faded away each time. So, I don't know, do we have to have a hurricane take out Miami and Shanghai to have everybody wake up? If that happens in 2025, by then it's going to be too late to prevent, you know, melting of Greenland. If it happened next year it might be possible to still do that. But what a hell of a way to run a planet.	Stephen Schneider on-screen
1:29:38	Bill McKibben: All the polling data showing that Americans understood what was going on and what the danger was. But still, nothing happening in Washington. Not a damn thing. You know? Twenty years with out any legislation that would have done anything to deal with the biggest problem that the world's ever faced.	Bill McKibben on-screen
1:29:57	Jennifer Morgan: Our movement was failing miserably to create the movement, the pressure, the awareness in the public to make something happen.	Jennifer Morgan on-screen
1:30:15	Bill McKibben: I started emailing people to say, "We're going to go for a walk." We left from Robert Frost's old cabin because we liked that most clichéd of all poems about the road not taken.	<i>Vermont march organized by Step Up.</i>
	Jennifer Morgan: And that emerged into the Global Campaign on Climate Action, or the "Tck Tck Tck" campaign as it's known.	<i>Images of Tck Tck Tck ad, people moving arms like clock, protests</i>
1:30:32	Bill McKibben:	<i>images of 350.org, different people</i>

	Now we've moved on to do the global version of this: 350.org, in reference to Jim Hansen's number, this red line for the planet.	<i>holding 350 signs</i>
1:30:42	Narration 5.09: Three hundred and fifty refers to parts per million of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The number considered safe by scientists. It was surpassed in 1988, the year Hansen first issued his warning.	<i>350 photo montage continues</i>
1:31:06	Narration 5.10: Copenhagen, the 15 th conference on climate change, was meant to strengthen the Kyoto protocol. It came freighted with hopes that at last the United States and China – the world's biggest emitters of carbon dioxide – would join the rest of the world and take action before it was too late.	<i>"The World Wants a Real Climate Deal" ad continues: "12.18.09, Copenhagen" "3000 vigils" "139 countries" "together we can save ourselves" etc. over pictures of protesting and vigils</i>
	<i>Archival of Bishop Tutu addressing rally in Copenhagen, first in voiceover with marchers, then on-camera:</i> They marched in Berlin and the wall fell. They marched in Cape Town and apartheid fell. They marched in Copenhagen and we are going to get a real deal.	
	Jennifer Morgan: You had, from starting in Australia all around the globe and then in Copenhagen, a march going into that conference center. And in the conference center you had these TV's that showed on one TV the people negotiating and then you saw the people coming. And you heard it. It was amazing. So, you know, this kind of trying to get the outside to the inside.	Jennifer Morgan on-screen
1:31:47	Narration 5.11: However, Copenhagen turned into more of the same top-down political failure. Once again, the US declined to offer significant emissions reductions. Once again, that resulted in deadlock. This time, it was president Obama who tried to save the day. But his last-minute accord sowed discord.	<i>Archival of President Obama on TV screen and people watching. Delegates making their way through the crowd. Nicolas Sarkozy speaking in front of the conference. Delegates sitting around the table.</i>
1:32:12	<i>Obama seen on television in the Bella Center:</i> I believe that the pieces of that accord should now be clear: first, all major economies must put forward decisive national actions that will reduce their emissions...	
1:32:26	<i>Delegates talks to reporters:</i>	

	<p>"I see it as a, as a success. A modest success. I think we could, we should have achieved more..."</p> <p>"Well this is a disaster..."</p> <p>"...obviously we're quite disappointed with the outcome"</p> <p>"...extraordinarily flawed..."</p> <p>"Well. It was a good speech. But what we need now is action."</p>	
	<p><i>Activists hold signs, Climate Shame, and chant "Our future, you decide. Our future, you decide."</i></p>	
1:32:44	<p>Narration 5.12: Obama's accord was a pledge exercise, not a binding treaty. And it became meaningless when climate legislation died in the US Congress. Climate change remains the impossible issue: impossible to deal with, yet impossible to ignore.</p>	<p><i>Activists continue to chant, Obama boards plane, turns around and waves before getting on</i></p>
	<p><i>Activists chant</i> "We are ready! Where are you?"</p>	
1:33:13	<p>Paul Hawken: There's no question in my mind that as people who care deeply about the environment, we keep looking for love in all the wrong places. And that's from our political leaders.</p> <p>if we haven't learned yet, then we should get it now. This is not going to be top-down. It goes right back to the hundreds of millions of people on Earth who are trying to find and craft and create solutions every single day.</p>	<p><i>Activists continue chanting Paul Hawken on-screen, titled: "Author and Eco-Entrepreneur"</i></p> <p><i>protests "there is no planet B", "politicians talk", thousands of protesters marching in Copenhagen</i></p>
1:33:51	<p><i>Archival of Paul Hawken giving speech:</i> The very word movement I think is too small to describe it. No one started this world view, no one is in charge of it. There is no orthodoxy. It is global, classless, unquenchable, and tireless.</p>	
1:34:09	<p>Paul Hawken: Going around the country and to other countries as well, I encountered non-profit organizations that I had never heard of. And that's when I thought, well gee, how many are there? And I started to count, and I got to about thirty thousand, and I thought, "OK, this is big." This is bigger than the Catholic Church, you know? (laughs) There are literally 2 million organizations in the world that are working on these issues of social justice and the environment because they're inseparable.</p>	<p><i>Archival Spanish language rally, chants, march in Ireland, tree planting in Africa, names of thousands of organizations scrolling over images, Indian organization names continue to scroll</i></p> <p><i>more marchers across the world, more organization names and places scrolling, Amazon river, names of organizations speed by the thousands</i></p>

	<p>It's growing, it's growing, it's growing because it's not a movement. It's in a sense, humanity's immune response to the despoliation of the environment, the degradation of living systems. To the corruption we see in economic systems, and the pollution of the industrial system.</p>	<p>Paul Hawken on-screen</p>
1:35:18	<p>Narration 5.13: Over the course of 50 years environmentalism has shifted from saving wild places to saving human society. How we find a path to a sustainable future will involve reinventing not just the way we make and do everything, but reinventing the way we think about our place in the natural world.</p> <p>John Muir's ecological insight that everything is hitched is not just true for nature, but for humans as well.</p>	<p><i>names of organizations speed by the thousands;</i> <i>Jerry Uelsman tree house, several Uelsman photos</i></p>
1:35:59	<p>Robert Bullard: There's no Hispanic air, there's no African-American air. There's air! And if you breath air, and most people I know do breath air, then that makes you part of the environment. And, if you're concerned about that clean air... That air and it being clean, I would consider you an environmentalist. If you drink water, and most people I know drink water, and if you're concerned about what's in the water, I would consider you an environmentalist. And if you eat food, and most people I know eat food, and if you're concerned about what's in the food, I would consider you an environmentalist. If you answered 2 out of 3, I'd say you're an environmentalist, you just may not know it.</p>	<p>Robert Bullard on-screen</p>
	<p><i>protest: "stop blasting our homes! respect our community!"</i></p> <p><i>A Fierce Green Fire theme song... It's not easy being green In a time of red ink rising But a better world is coming And I think it's where I want to be Yes I'm living in the love of a fierce green power Fierce green fire shining in our eyes Fighting for the future of a fierce green planet</i></p>	<p><i>protest sign "I heart my lungs", people being arrested, solar panel assembly, solar lantern outside of a shack, before and after hillside – dead to lush and green, protest at Durban, screen divides into four images of protests, nine, sixteen, thirty-six, sixty-four.</i></p>

	<i>Ripple of hope dancing 'cross the sky While there's still time...</i>	
	<i>Pride of Man</i>	<i>Credits roll</i>