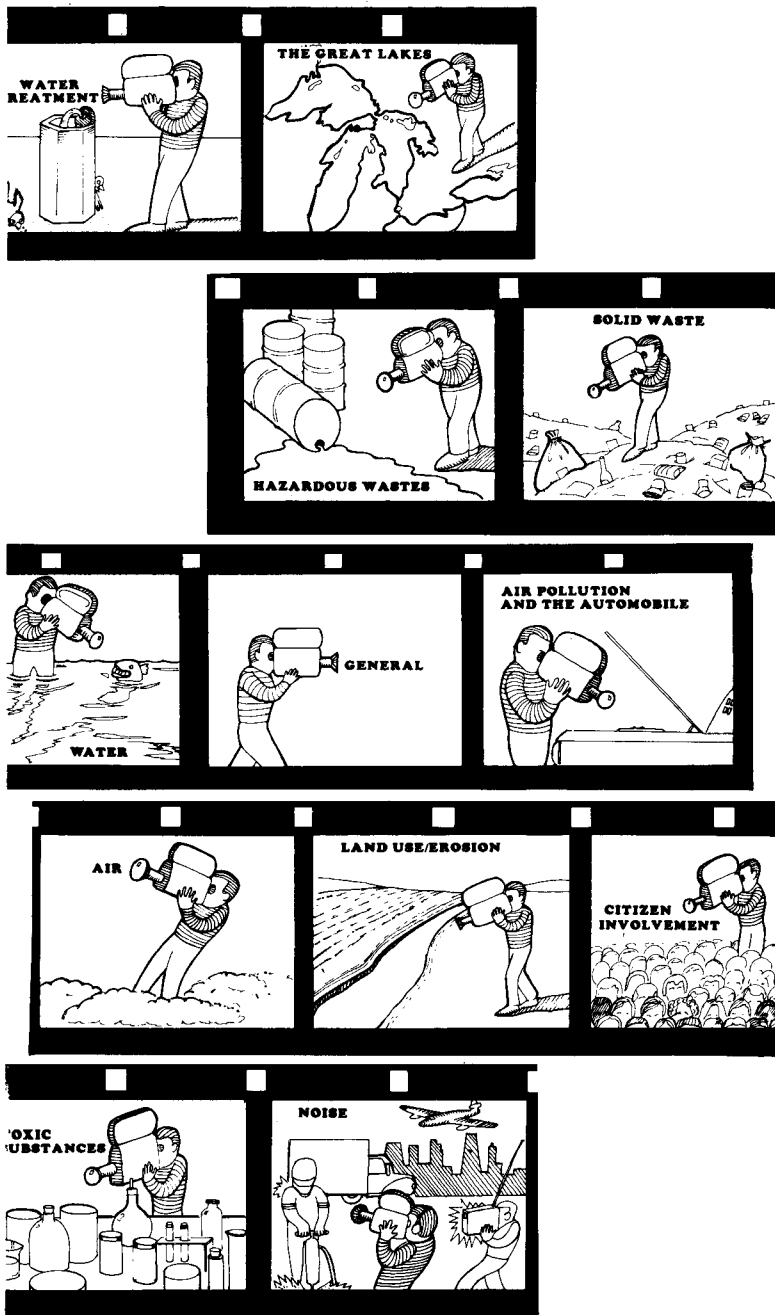




Films from U.S. EPA Region V



Introduction

Protecting human health and the environment from pollution, to the maximum extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress, is the mission of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In cooperation with State and local governments, EPA's regulations enforce Federal laws that govern air and water quality, hazardous and solid waste management, toxic substances and pesticides, drinking water, radiation, and noise.

An important aspect of EPA's work is to inform the public about these responsibilities. To better do this, EPA in its ten years of existence has produced and collected a number of films that explain the environment and its problems and stress the need to protect that environment, today and for future generations.

This film brochure consists of titles and descriptions of films, videocassettes, and slide shows that are available to residents of the six States of EPA's Region V: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Unless otherwise noted, all are 16 mm color films with sound.

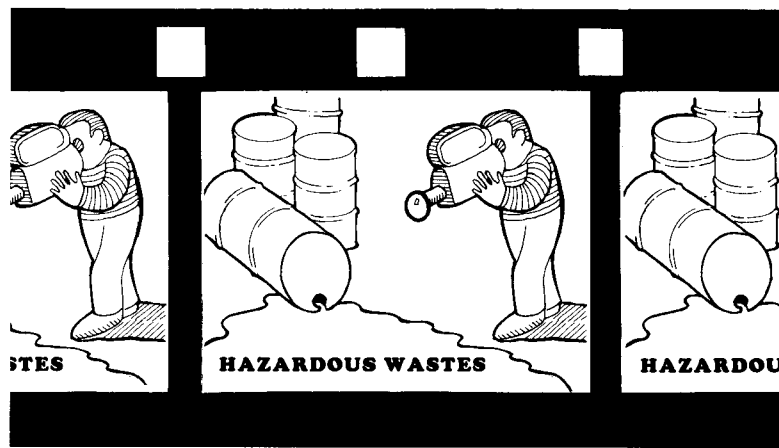
Most of the films are lent without charge. Rentals are clearly identified, with rental price specified. In either case, borrowers are responsible for paying return postage and postal insurance or United Parcel Service costs. Films need to be requested at least three weeks in advance of the date they are to be shown.

It is illegal to broadcast or reproduce a film without permission from the filmmaker. For information on how to contact a film's producer or the status of reproduction or broadcast rights, contact EPA Region V's Office of Public Information, 230 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60604; (312)353-2072.

Please contact the same office if you wish to inquire about brochures or other printed materials that are related in content to the audiovisual aids listed here.

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★ Our Hidden National Product

...is hazardous waste, the toxic chemicals and other dangerous materials that are generated by industrial processes used in making thousands of commonly used items, from medicines and cars to TV sets, pesticides, and fabrics. Although Federal regulations going into effect in 1980 will control management of these wastes from this point forward, the accumulation of some 35 years' worth of hazardous materials remains perhaps the most serious environmental problem in the U.S. This film reminds us of the disastrous effects hazardous wastes can have on human health and the environment when they are carelessly disposed of, as at Love Canal. More than that, the film is about improving hazardous waste management. Facilities around the country are visited where various processes are used to recycle these wastes, to treat them to reduce or eliminate their dangerous properties, and to dispose of them in landfills that are located, designed, and monitored to minimize risks — methods that must increase from this point on. But opposition to more rapid progress in selecting sites for treatment and disposal is considerable, and this film includes coverage of a public hearing in which local citizens are torn between the need for such a site and the fear of what it might mean. General audience.

Produced by Durrin Films, Inc. for the West Michigan Environmental Action Council and U.S. EPA, Region V
1979. 25 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Attack on Hazardous Waste: Challenge of the '80s

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) addresses the problem of hazardous wastes generated by our society. Regulations that allow EPA to enforce RCRA, which are being set in place during 1980, will control these wastes from "cradle to grave." Because understanding how these regulations will work is a matter of extreme importance, EPA in May-June 1980 held briefings for State and local officials across the country. Presented at each was this series of 355 slides, many with text only, which was prepared to explain RCRA and the new regulations that govern the generation, transportation, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste. Available as entire presentation or as 65-slide overview of the regulations, the slide show comes with a printed copy of all text that appears on the slides. (The booklet may be reproduced to distribute to viewers so that they won't need to take copious notes.) Specialized audience.

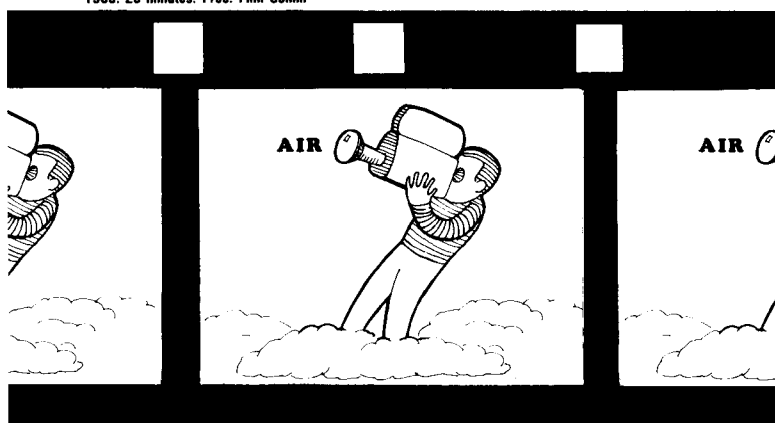
Produced by U.S. EPA

1980. 355-slide set approx. 3 hours; 65-slide overview approx. 30 minutes. Free Film Comm. Complete slide set may be purchased for \$48.50 from National Audiovisual Center, Washington, D.C. 20409. Make check payable to National Archives Trust Fund (NAC); include Order Number: A03106

★ Hazardous Waste Is Everybody's Problem

This 139-slide show with audio cassette emphasizes public involvement in dealing with hazardous waste, the result of manufacturing thousands of vital everyday products. It is valuable for its thorough approach to a situation that will continue to concern us for years to come. The history of hazardous waste disposal practices, Love Canal, the 1979 Congressional Subcommittee report on hazardous waste practices, and a summary of the new RCRA regulations — all are touched upon before viewers are urged to get involved in helping State and Federal agencies to locate and inventory potential abandoned hazardous waste sites. Geared to a general audience, including residents of rural areas.

Produced by the National Association of Conservation Districts for U.S. EPA
1980. 20 minutes. Free. Film Comm



★ Charlie Brown Clears the Air

Charlie, Linus, Snoopy, and pals are forced to take a look at air pollution in this special film created by Charles Schulz for the American Lung Association, with a supportive grant and cooperation from EPA. What the Peanuts characters themselves do — and learn they had better begin to do — is easy enough for members of any viewing audience to identify with. A 32-page storyboard, suitable for coloring with crayons or felt-tips, is available free on request to those who borrow this film.

Produced by the American Lung Association

1979. 6 ½ minutes. NOT CLEARED FOR TV OR COMMERCIAL SHOWINGS. Free. Film Comm

Air Pollution: The Facts

An excellent, general-audience film that examines four pollutants — ozone, carbon monoxide, particulates such as dust and fine ash, and sulfates — and the known harm they cause humans. Twelve leading physicians, scientists, and engineers explain the pollutants and their sources, effects on health, present means of controlling emission of these pollutants, and the need to be concerned about bringing air pollution under control. "It took 40 years for proof of the typhoid bacillus to be believed," says one of the physicians. "Those of us in medical science who feel a clear association exists between air pollution and the number of chronic diseases cannot wait 40 years." Says another scientist, speaking of the costs of air pollution control: "No matter what it costs, it is morally indefensible to make people sick with something we can control."

Produced by the American Lung Association in cooperation with U.S. EPA
1979. 27 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Air Pollution and Plant Life

A very elementary look at the damage a number of air pollutants — sulfur dioxide, fly ash, hydrogen fluorides — cause field crops, a California forest, citrus leaves, tobacco leaves. Examples are shown of crops harmed by sulfur oxides that mix with rain to become what we now call “acid rain,” but the film predates mentioning that phenomenon, as well as as economic effects such pollution causes. Many frames of dead (necrotic) leaves and plants do, however, set the stage for a discussion of acid rain.

Produced by the Department of Health, Education, & Welfare and the U.S. Public Health Service
1969. 19 minutes. Free. Film Comm

*** Acid Rain: The Choice Is Ours**

An excellent, 80-slide/tape presentation about a pollution problem that only recently has come to public attention. This audio-visual package gives thorough explanations of the history of acid rain, its causes, what it does, as well as what people must do if we are to stop the destruction to the Nation’s lakes, crops — and to ourselves.

Produced by Media Associates, Inc. for Friends of the Boundary Waters Wilderness, Inc.
1980. 19 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Those Hazy Days of Summer

Ozone — its nature, formation, effects, and control — is the topic for this five-segment videotape that was made for television weathercasters. (A script is available which can be followed by weathercasters for their own voice-overs.) “Hazy Days” also is available in a 5-minute, single-showing videocassette. Important points made, on location and in interviews, are that ozone is not just a problem of Los Angeles or any other city but can drift for miles; that ozone “plumes” can overlap and thus exceed national air quality; and that ozone has dramatic negative impacts on both human beings and agricultural crops.

Produced by U.S.EPA, Region V
1978. 5 minutes. ¾-inch videotape cassette. (Also available for television stations on 2-inch videotape in original, five-segment format.) Free. Film Comm

Tall Stacks

An evaluation of the effect of tall stacks as a solution to disperse the gaseous emissions from coal-burning power plants, particularly sulfur oxides. Conclusion of this film, which is suited to engineering students as well as concerned members of the general public, is that such towering structures do not solve the problem and indeed create a new one in the form of atmospheric transport of these pollutants. Provides a good background for a discussion about acid rain, which is only hinted at in this film.

Produced by U.S. EPA
16 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Wisconsin's Air

An examination of the way one State approached the task of cleaning its air — of pollutants from power plants, paper mills, foundries, lumber production, and so forth. The film explains the relationship between sulfur dioxide and plant damage (now known as damage caused by acid rain), gives examples of what industries were doing, explains air quality monitoring networks, takes viewers inside a laboratory, and links land use and increased automobile usage to pollution of the air. Valuable even though States' roles in air pollution control have changed since this film was made.

Produced by the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
1974. 30 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Gateway to Clean Air

Another regional example of air pollution control, this film concentrates on the five-year regional air pollution study in the St. Louis area. That study, which began in 1972, integrated investigations of air quality via 25 monitoring stations around St. Louis, meteorologic conditions, and the like and fed them into a computer. Results became the basis for mathematical modeling, of which this film makes a good explanation for science and math students. (EPA's current modeling is done on a nationwide, rather than a regional, basis.)

Produced by U.S. EPA
1976. 10 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Modeling Photochemical Air Pollutants by Computer

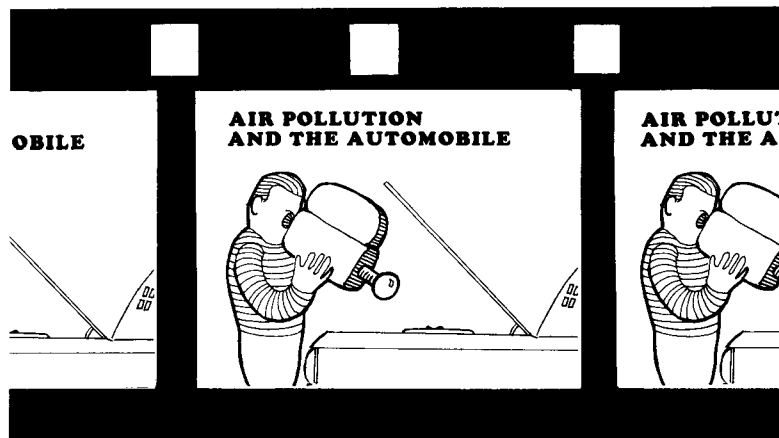
A technical film that can give viewers — engineers, students of urban planning, and such — a foundation in how EPA made decisions to get a handle on pollution in the Los Angeles Basin that was complicated by highways, airports, industries, power plants, and marine inversion of the air. Technical considerations in predicting transport and dispersion of air pollutants are explained; charts and graphs used throughout require a knowledge of chemistry for easy comprehension. (Current EPA publications are available on this subject and should be ordered before showing this film. Document numbers are EPA-450/2-77-021 a, 11/77 and 021b, 2/78. Telephone number for EPA's library in Research Triangle Park, NC is 919-541-2777.)

Produced by U.S. EPA
22 minutes. Free. Film Comm

C.H.E.S.S.

One method EPA followed in determining national air quality standards for known pollutants was an intensive study of effects these pollutants seem to have on human health. This film explains the Community Health and Environmental Surveillance System (C.H.E.S.S.), a series of epidemiological studies in sets of communities with similar climate, socio-economic makeup, terrain, and so forth. Communities in New York, Charlotte, Birmingham, St. Louis, the Salt Lake Basin, and Los Angeles were selected for this study; the film shows EPA and local public health officials, university and private business personnel taking part in the tedious work of defining the relationship between community pollution levels and rates of illness. Although C.H.E.S.S. has been criticized, EPA stands by the study's conclusions and has used those conclusions for setting standards for both sulfur dioxide and particulates. The film is appropriate for students of air pollution and environmental health.

U.S. EPA
17 minutes. Free. Film Comm.



★ On the Road to Clean Air

An excellent film that makes several straightforward points: All of us must be aware of the negative effects of air pollution; because the automobile is a primary source of pollution, nearly everyone's problem becomes everyone's responsibility; mandatory auto inspection/maintenance (I/M) programs are an effective way of lowering levels of certain auto-created pollutants. Ordinary people explain how I/M programs work; the point is made that a 5-minute carburetor adjustment (\$10) can effect a 26 percent decline in carbon dioxide emissions. I/M testing stations in New Jersey and in Tampa are shown; the idea that proper auto maintenance also saves gasoline is mentioned. A good film for anyone who drives a car — or plans to drive one after completing driver education classes. Good, also, for public officials considering an I/M program.

Produced by the American Lung Association for U.S. EPA
1979. 16 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ New Rules of the Road

Another excellent film that zeroes in on automobile pollution, this one takes a more philosophical, even arty approach. Air pollution causes carnations to die and orchids to wither; it can make cattle sick and does destroy paint pigments. What it does to humans is just as dramatic. The narrator proposes that today's fuel shortages and air pollution problems suggest that people rely less on the car and, if they do drive, to drive wisely (no jack-rabbit starts or idling engines) and to keep a car tuned. This film, too, is excellent for any drivers or potential drivers.

Produced by U.S. Office of Education, New Hampshire and Vermont Department of Education, and American Consolidated Industries
10 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ I/M Demonstration

A short videotape cassette prepared by EPA to summarize what inspection/maintenance programs consist of, what they cost as opposed to what they can save individual car owners and society in general, and how the New Jersey mandatory I/M program (in operation since 1974) works in that State. An abbreviated, more technical version of "On the Road to Clean Air."

Produced by U.S. EPA
1980. 8 minutes. Available only as a 3/4-inch videotape cassette. Free. Film Comm

★ **Car-Tune: Bobby Unser's Special on Auto Tune-ups and Clean Air**

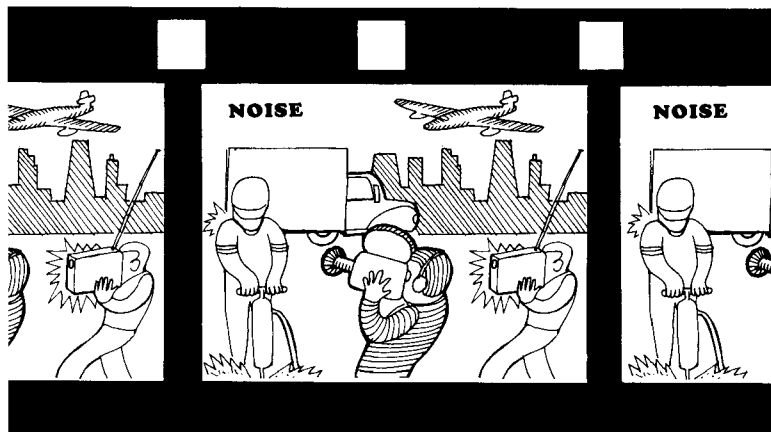
Famed auto racer Bobby Unser, two-time winner of the Indianapolis and the California 500s, shows viewers that keeping cars tuned saves gas and money and, most importantly, cuts down on air pollution. The film follows an automobile through a mobile I/M testing station and pits Unser speaking against fast-track auto racing. "Car-Tune" makes a convincing appeal to viewers who identify with its star.

Produced by U.S. EPA, Region V
1977. 7 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ **Does It Have To Be This Way?**

Television comedian Tim Conway deadpans his way through a grueling drive from home to work that makes a timely point: There's got to be a better way than to depend on the automobile. Banjo music and cacophony accompany him through numerous situations that are familiar to any auto commuter, situations that are both hilarious — and an almost subliminal reminder that clean air and energy are both limited. When he looks longingly at a bus or at a group of people car-pooling, so do most viewers.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1975. 10 minutes. Free. Modern



★ **Jet Roar**

The U.S. has more than 50 major airports. Noise pollution from air traffic has been and continues to be a concern to the people who live near those airports, a number of whom have brought pressures to bear on the air transportation industry. Changes have been made, among them the cutting of late night -early morning flights, modifications to certain aircraft, and modifications by traffic controllers of the taxiing patterns of commercial flights. This film concentrates on how a number of these changes came about; it goes to citizen group leaders and people affected by jet noise as well as to air transportation experts. It also takes a stand for better land-use and construction practices around major air centers. With strong visuals and the intermittent roar of jets, the film makes the point that people can do, and have done, something about this source of noise pollution.

Produced by Richter-McBride for U.S. EPA
15 minutes. Free. Modern

★ A Quieter World

Mime artist Bill George is featured in this short, two-part film that begins with "Noise!" Street sounds, airplane noise, and finally household noise assault him. The second segment, "A Quieter World?", suggests that urban life can be made less nerve-jangling — if all of us work at it.

Produced by U.S. EPA
8 minutes. Free. Film Comm



The Great Cleanup

An outstanding documentary produced by the Canadian National Film Board for corresponding environmental agencies in the two countries that share the world's largest freshwater system. The first half concentrates on the history, magnitude, tremendous offerings, and problems of the Great Lakes; a fisherman, a steelworker, environmentalists, and others appear to explain their positions. The second half goes into more detail of progress being made to clean up the Great Lakes, with clear explanations of the bi-national efforts, specific pollution problems and methods to combat them, and the need for continuing attention to the 300,000-square-mile area that directly depends on the Great Lakes ecosystem. Filmed throughout the Great Lakes Basin.

Produced by the Canadian National Film Board for U.S. EPA and Environment Canada
1976. 51 minutes. Free. Film Comm

"Can We Fish Again?"

(Listed under Toxic Substances)

Project Hypolimnion

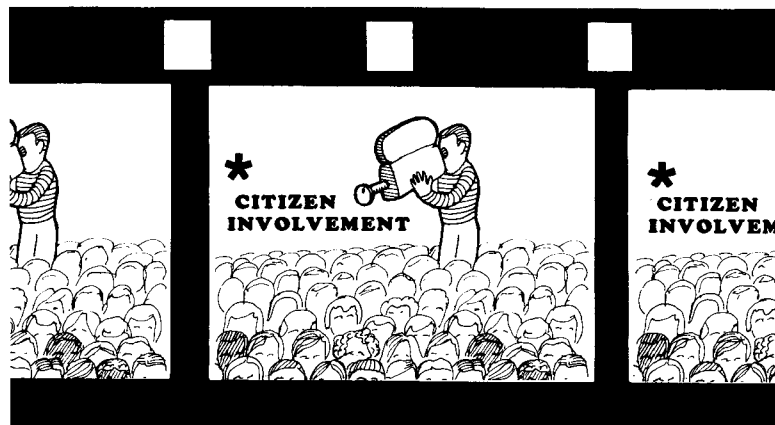
A short, relatively technical film that explains the intensive, U.S.-Canadian research project in 1970 that zeroed in on the oxygen-depleted waters of Lake Erie's central basin. Algae, underwater photographic studies, various monitoring devices and methods are explained. A good film for examining water quality monitoring that is also valuable for its historical content regarding the shallowest and most phosphorus-troubled of the Great Lakes.

U.S. EPA and the Lewis Research Center
1972. 13 minutes. Free. Film Comm

* Promises To Keep

In 1964, realizing that solving the Great Lakes pollution problem was important to citizens of both countries, the Governments of the United States and Canada asked the bi-national International Joint Commission to study the problems and recommend action. This 80-slide presentation with audiotape cassette sets the scene of the Great Lakes and traces the development of the 1972 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, signed by each country's chief executive. It continues from 1977, when the IJC reported to both Governments that more needs to be done, specifically to control toxic chemicals, phosphorus, and pollutants that fall into the Great Lakes from the air. The emphasis of this slide show is on points agreed to in the subsequent Water Quality Agreement of 1978, with specific illustrations. It also advocates getting involved personally in the Great Lakes cleanup and suggests ways of doing this.

Produced by the International Joint Commission
1980. 12 minutes. Free. Film Comm



Meecology

This film, ideal for children between the ages of 4 and 9, enthusiastically invites young viewers to add "me" to "ecology" and thus to get involved in their environments, be they rural, suburban, or inner-city. Youngsters are urged to look for a natural place to help protect, to fight litter, to ride their bikes more instead of expecting someone to chaffeur them, to recycle old toys, even to plant a small garden. The children on film speak out to their audience, inviting viewers to create their own meecology situations—and to consider "weecology," as well. Accompanied by a catchy, original tune.

Produced by Christopher Productions for the McDonald's Corporation and the Dayton Museum of Natural History
26 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Come Learn with Me

The Watershed Heritage Project, in cooperation with Cleveland's Institute for Environmental Education, has developed a learning-by-doing approach to environmental education that stresses student involvement. This film follows several projects: grade school pupils monitoring a stream, high school students monitoring a tributary to Lake Erie and conducting independent research projects that include tapping maple trees (and selling the syrup they learn to make in order to fund their own environmental education programs), and junior high students conducting traffic, housing, and population studies. An excellent film for dedicated teachers, education students, parents' groups, school curriculum directors, and older students. (A wide range of educational materials is available from the Watershed Heritage Project. Write for information c/o Institute for Environmental Education, 8911 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44106.)

Produced by RHO Enterprises, Inc. for U.S. EPA, Region V
1972. 15 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Get Together

This film opens with a montage of turn-of-the-century photographs and quickly introduces a Green Bay fisherman, mending his nets and worrying about pollution. Its theme is that people who get involved in cleaning up the environment do make a difference, and its proof is in the people: the fisherman; citizens who speak about a landfill in Franklin, Ohio and about overdevelopment around Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; the operator of a hog feedlot who controls runoff of wastes; inner-city kids in Chicago on a cleanup campaign; members of a Detroit block club who speak out against air pollution from a nearby cement company; and others. Geared to a general audience.

Produced by Durrin Films for U.S. EPA, Region V
27 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Clean Water Is Kid Stuff

The point of this film is that anyone, from kids on up, can and must become involved if we are to have fishable, swimmable waters by 1983. People in White Clay Lake, Lake Henry, and Sun Prairie, Wisconsin communities explain what they're doing to improve the quality of their water, and so do students in a Madison elementary school.

Produced by Cusack and Carlson Productions for U.S. EPA, Region V, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
1978. 15 minutes. Free. Film Comm

In Order To Change

Produced in Chicago, this two-reel film provides a case study of the steps a community anti-pollution group found it necessary to take in order to awaken public officials to air pollution being caused by a local utility. Footage of Earth Day 1970 is interwoven; the group's efforts are considered to have been important to a strong air pollution ordinance that was passed by the Chicago City Council the week following Earth Day.

Produced by the University of Illinois
1970-71. 75 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Voices

William Conrad narrates this tribute to the Nation's environmental activists. Beginning with Chicagoans fighting against a billion-dollar crosstown expressway, the film visits a California biologist who urges reduced use of pesticides, Cleveland citizens who protest building a jetport in Lake Erie, a Missouri farming community threatened by loss of valuable land to a flood plain and reservoir, and outspoken members of Pittsburgh's GASP (Group Against Smog and Pollution), whose pollution sight-seeing tours might be worth repeating. Folksinger Pete Seeger and singer-composer Don McLean are featured.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1973. 52 minutes (two reels). Free. Film Comm

River of the Onions

The action takes place along the North Branch of the Chicago River (the Indian meaning for Chicago was "river of the onions"), which was badly polluted until the early 1970s. At that time a number of civic groups, including Boy Scout troops, decided to haul out the debris, replant trees, and otherwise restore the place to a condition nearer its original state. This film documents efforts of nearly 8,000 people over a number of years; its how-to approach to community involvement makes it a training film for others with an obvious pollution problem to correct. (This project continues with a different cast of characters.)

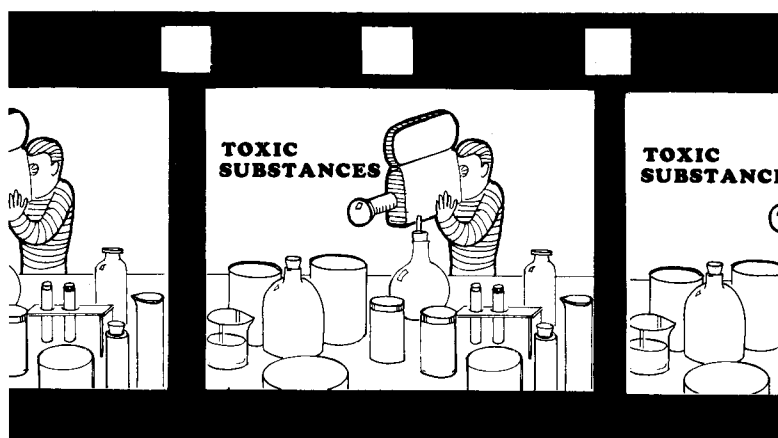
Produced by Film Comm for the Portage District, Chicago Area Council, Boy Scouts of America, and U.S. EPA, Region V
1975. 13 minutes. Free. Film Comm

A Question of Values

Citizens become involved when an oil company proposes to build a modern refinery in Penobscot Bay along Maine's coast: More tankers would mean more on-land jobs, but they also would present risks to lobsterers and fishermen and a radical change in the seascape to people who retreat to Maine from overcrowded cities. Pitched community battles are fairly presented; issues raised are not limited to any part of the country. (Citizens succeeded in opposing the refinery.)

Produced by the New Film Company, Inc.
1972. 28 minutes. Free. Film Comm

*** OTHER FILMS IN THIS BROCHURE THAT ALSO RECOGNIZE THE NEED FOR CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT ARE MARKED WITH THIS ASTERISK (*).**



Serpent Fruits

This film, which has been shown on public television, includes a brief segment on the historical view of toxic substances — the Romans with lead-tainted water, chimney sweeps with a high incidence of cancer, and the like. Its action follows two separate but interwoven paths, documenting the case histories of persons whose lives have been dramatically affected by DES (diethylstilbestrol), dioxin, and PBB (polybrominated biphenyl)... and discussions by environmental scientists as well as industry representatives about the problems and the choices we must make. The conclusion: That all of us need to assess the risks versus the benefits a modern, chemical-based society presents to humans and to human health and the environment.

Produced by Southern Educational Communications Association under a grant from U.S. EPA
1979. 28 minutes. Free. Modern

"Can We Fish Again?"

A child's haunting words to his father, after an outing on the Great Lakes, underscore this sensitive examination of the effects toxic substances like PCBs and PBBs have on the lives of the 44 million people who live in the Great Lakes Basin. A short, powerful film that can be an excellent opening to a discussion or meeting on toxics. Winner of an international Golden CINE award in 1978.

Produced by U.S. EPA, Region V
1977. 15 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Not Just Another Spill

In September 1974 some 200 gallons of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) spilled into the Duwamish waterway in Washington State, which flows through Elliot Bay into the Puget Sound. This film documents the cleanup of that spill, a massive effort that brought EPA, the Coast Guard, and the State department of ecology together for the first time to clean up a hazardous and toxic spill of a then little-understood material. The methods described offer a possible alternative to present-day PCB spill cleanup.

Produced by U.S. EPA, Region X
1974-75. 18 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ What Your School Can Do About Friable Asbestos-Containing Materials

U.S. EPA prohibited the spraying of asbestos for fireproofing and insulation in public buildings in 1973 and for decorating purposes in 1978. The reason: Use of friable (easily crumbled) asbestos has been linked to lung cancer and asbestosis, and exposure to the material over long periods of time increases chances of damage perhaps 20 years later. Schools have been a target of EPA's efforts to rid the environment of this type of asbestos, which was commonly used in construction in the post World War II building boom. This film, directed to school board officials, school principals, or concerned parents, explains how to identify possible asbestos problems and then what to do about them. EPA's Asbestos Materials in Schools manual and related materials are available, as well. For specific information on publications, you may call Region V's toll-free Asbestos Program hotline: Illinois residents call (800)972-3170; residents of Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin call (800)621-3191.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1979. 11 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ Dealing with Toxic Chemicals: A Citizen's Role

A fast-moving, 60-slide presentation with synchronized tape cassette that briefs viewers on the irreversibility of our chemical-based society, certain problems it has created, laws that have been passed to help protect people and the environment — and suggestions for making sure that these laws are being followed. In short, the slide show emphasizes that laws exist, including stipulations in those laws that guarantee citizen participation. "But the Government cannot act alone," the narrator states. "The problems belong to all of us," and well-informed Americans' help is needed to solve them.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1980. 11 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ Playing It Safe

Efren Herrera of the Seattle Seahawks is narrator and featured personality in this 63-slide presentation on the safe use of pesticides. It is directed to farm workers whose work puts them in contact with a full range of chemical pesticides; Herrera speaks of the special clothing he needs for his job (knee pads, helmet, and such) and the need to obey the rules by way of emphasizing the same points for anyone who works among pesticides. Available with synchronized cassette for tape recorder, in either Spanish or English narration.

Produced by U.S. EPA

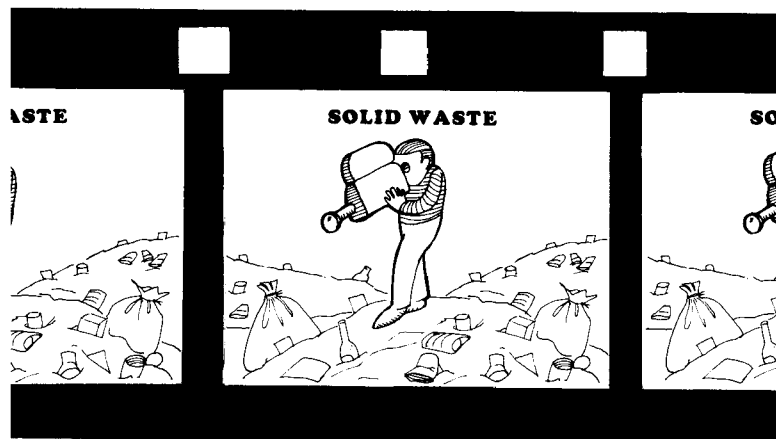
1979. English: 10:45 minutes; Spanish: 12:18 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ Battle of the Bugs

Pesticide safety is the message of this presentation of cartoon panels, available in either filmstrip or slides and coordinated with audio tape cassette. Several points are made clearly enough for children to understand: that pesticides are chemical weapons that control insects and rodents that threaten our food supplies; that pesticides can harm people and pets unless care is taken; that it is often possible to use smaller amounts of pesticides. Included is a basic lesson on the number and tenacity — and thus the problem — of insects.

Produced by U.S. EPA

1976. 10 minutes. Free. Film Comm (specify filmstrip or slides)



Trash to Kilowatts

A short film that offers a clear explanation of the steps that need to be taken in order to turn the refuse garbagemen pick up into fuel that is needed to generate electricity. The trash is compressed, ferrous metals are removed with magnets, remains are pulverized and added to fossil fuels of a generating plant. The facility that this film depicts no longer uses this process — but the concepts explained are valid and other communities have begun to turn solid wastes to energy. A valuable instructional film for citizens' groups, high school students, and elected officials.

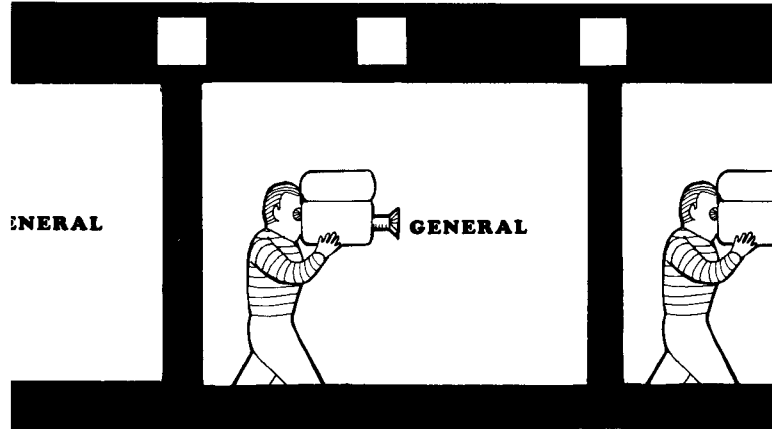
Produced by Louis Sudna Films for the City of St. Louis, Union Electric Company, and U.S. EPA, Region VII

1975. 10 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ The Village Green

This film, set in New York's Greenwich Village, focuses on the challenges, successes, and problems of a citizens' group that turned a vacant lot into a recycling center in 1972. Interviewed are enthusiastic supporters of the project as well as neighbors who don't approve of having such a place in their neighborhood, two predictable reactions. (The supporters "won" until 1980, when the center had to move to make way for a hospital addition, presumably finding new defenders and detractors in a new location.) Geared to citizens' groups, older school groups, churches, and other nonprofit institutions.

Produced by Gordon Glyn for the Environmental Action Coalition of New York City and St. Vincent's Hospital with a grant from U.S. EPA
1974. 17 minutes. Free. Film Comm



★ The Lorax

A faithful adaptation of the 1971 Dr. Seuss book of the same name, this film takes viewers on an animated, narrated journey to the magical land of "truffula" trees, swanny swans, and humming fish. A magical land, that is, until the Once-ler drives along and decides to turn the splendid truffulas into "thneeds," a product the world cannot live without that in turn strips the magical land of all but the Lorax, who speaks for the trees that have no tongues. It is an eloquent statement about what happens when simple things get out of hand — "unless...someone like you cares." Suitable for children and for Dr. Seuss fans of any age.

Produced by CBS Broadcasting Systems, Inc.
1972. 25 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ Links in the Chain

Like "The Lorax," this film looks at what development of land can mean. But in "Links" there are no clearly identifiable good/bad persons. Instead, the viewer is introduced to people who are concerned about changes affecting three areas of the Midwest: in northern Wisconsin about the far-reaching impacts of proposed copper and zinc mines; in southern Illinois, where interstate highways and strip-mining of coal have already brought changes; and in Cadiz, Ohio, where a coal miner and his family talk about the air pollution high-sulfur coal can cause, which in turn leads to a discussion about the Clean Air Act and its provisions regarding jobs. A timely film for older students and general adult audiences.

Produced by RMO Enterprises, Inc. for U.S. EPA, Region V
1978. 28 minutes. Free. Film Comm

The Men in Charge

The 1969 oil slick in Santa Barbara, California is generally credited as the trigger for the environmental movement that began in earnest in 1970. But all the environmental laws on the books need a commitment from industry to make them work. This film visits a major chemical company, a small foundry, an electroplating firm, a copper and brass products company, and a poultry processing plant. In each, a spokesman explains anti-pollution systems that in several cases even saved money for the business. (Companies featured still are using or are updating the systems explained in this film.)

Produced by U.S. EPA, Region V
1973. 28 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ Solar Energy: The Great Adventure

Eddie Albert narrates this film that encourages the viewer to "be a pioneer," even if it's without Government support, in developing alternatives to petroleum. Featured are several subjects that have done just that: a small company that manufactures solar-conversion components; a mobile demonstration unit on a barge in Seattle's harbor that uses both sun and wind for energy; New Hampshire businessmen who have harnessed the wind via vertical-access wind turbines that create electricity; urban homesteaders on New York's Lower East Side who use both wind and sun to save money; a farm in the Ozarks that produces natural gas from wastes; another group in Oregon that converts wastes to energy; an entire public housing project in California that relies on the sun; and Eddie Albert himself, whose greenhouse is hydroponic. A convincing, challenging film.

Produced by Monumental Films for the Department of Energy in cooperation with U.S. EPA and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency
1979. 28 minutes. Free. Film Comm

What Have You Accomplished?

At the beginning of the 1970s, when landmark environmental laws were passed and U.S. EPA was created, it was accepted that the Midwest had borne the brunt of the Nation's industrial and agricultural pollution. This film takes a look at several formerly badly polluted sections of the Midwest, from Gary to Green Bay and Muskegon, and improvements that have begun to be made in them. It includes a spokesman for Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, who explains 3-M's "pollution prevention pays" program for industrial recycling and recovery — and an admonition to viewers both to keep the pressure on Government and to save energy and conserve resources for the future.

Produced by RHO Enterprises, Inc. for U.S. EPA, Region V
1977. 15 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Beyond Environmental Regulation: Industry Takes the Initiative

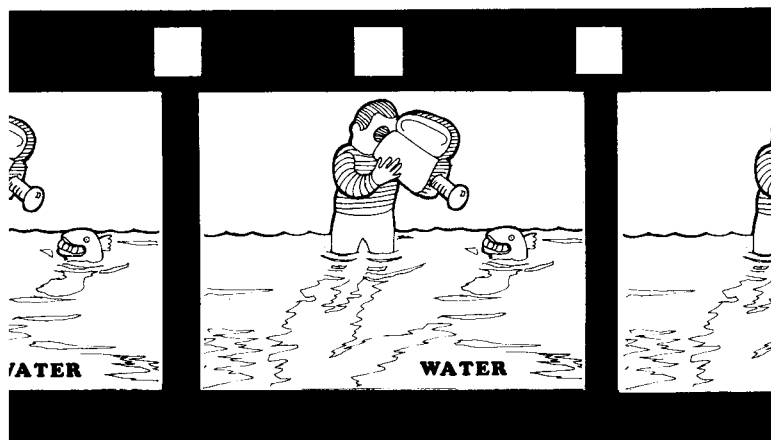
On January 17, 1977 EPA Region V and the U.S. Department of Commerce sponsored a two-day conference that was attended by representatives of more than 300 companies. Highlights from this conference feature speakers from the sponsoring agencies, from 3-M and Dow Chemical Company, from Congress (Rep. James Florio, D-N.J.), and a brief synopsis of questions and answers. Included are considerations of industry's need to be motivated by profit that includes the stance of the Internal Revenue Service toward environmental cleanup. Geared toward the business community and students of business.

Produced by U.S. EPA, Region V, and the Department of Commerce
1977. 60 minutes. Free. Film Comm. ¾-inch videotape only.

★ Five Stories

This 110-slide/tape presentation profiles five women who have taken charge of the environmental concerns that confront them: a Dallas mother whose asthma, and that of her daughter, led her to do battle with air pollution on a personal level; a Washington, D.C. environmentalist who speaks up for "small changes, small victories" in urban pollution; a Chicago-born farmer's wife in Arizona, whose crops are grown with a minimum of pesticides; an Ohio woman who spearheaded a drive to save the Cuyahoga Valley Recreation Area; and a Massachusetts educator who knew drinking water supplies depended on preserving a swamp.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1979. 16 minutes. Free. Film Comm



★ Water Follies

Animated cartoon characters need no words to demonstrate uses and all-too-common abuses of the water we use daily. Leaky faucets, long showers, and many other household uses of water are quickly illustrated in this short, well-paced film that is humorous to children and adults alike for its examples of self-recognition. The point — that we ought not to take water for granted — is stronger for being made so subtly.

Produced by Stan Phillips for U.S. EPA
1976. 7 minutes. Free. Modern

★ Wetlands: A Case for Protection

A new 80-slide or videotape presentation that takes note of a number of aspects of wetland protection: the role wetlands play in flood control, shoreline protection, groundwater replenishment, water purification, food production, and animal habitats; the relative aspects of dredging, filling, and draining wetlands and the roles of EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers as administrators of the 404 Dredge and Fill Permit Program; and the importance of citizen interest in wetlands and participation in protecting them. The impact of construction is also addressed.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1980. 12 minutes. Free. Film Comm (specify 3/4-inch videotape cassette or slides)

Water

An excellent film that dramatically makes the point that water must be conserved and be protected if mankind is to survive. "Through me (water) man has worshipped his deities....I am supplier of food, backbone of commerce....In my end is earth's end," concludes the narrator of this award-winning, dramatic work filmed in India, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, Thailand, and the U.S.

Produced by Dick Young Productions, Ltd. for the United Nations Environment Program
1976. 11 minutes. Rental (\$30). Dick Young Productions, Ltd.

★ A Man and a River

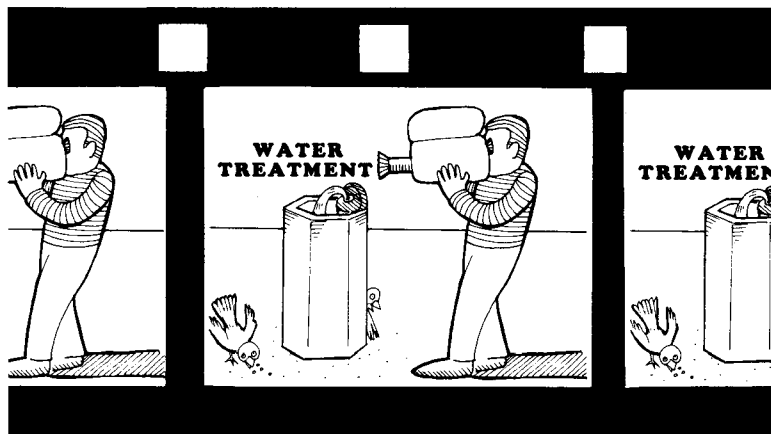
Richard Chamberlain narrates this film that features the late Thomas Hart Benton — great citizen, painter, author, and conservationist — and the river he loved, the clear-running Buffalo in the Ozarks. Benton lived and worked in Europe and New York before returning home to enjoy the countryside and river that inspired him. "Tell 'em this," he says, after canoeing a scenic stretch of the Buffalo. "Clean it up before you go away."

Produced by Crown Studios for U.S. EPA
1973. 14 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Mandate for Clean Water

This film gives viewers a good historic perspective on the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, possibly the most far-reaching law of the 1970s: reasons it was passed; what it requires of Federal, State, and local governments as well as of industries and municipalities; still-effective deadlines for the cleanup of the Nation's water; and provisions for penalties — and for public participation. It is effective to show this film with another film relating to water.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1973. 12 minutes. Free. Film Comm



Water Passages

The water we flush down our toilets and sinks is 99.5 percent pure water. How to cope with the remaining half-percent is a problem that has plagued urban planners for the past half-century. This film deals with that problem by exploring five distinct, far-flung applications of a clean-water technology known as "land treatment" — facilities in Muskegon, MI; Clayton County, GA; Irvine, CA; Walt Disney World in Orlando, FL; and a NASA facility in Mississippi. A crux of the problem is the need to remove wastes from wastewater and recycle the water that remains in order to help avert water shortages. Land treatment can accomplish that. It is a technology that can remove most toxic substances and phosphorus but will not remove heavy metals; it is particularly appropriate for smaller communities' municipal treatment because it can cost less and deliver the benefit of irrigation-land water. This film, geared to the general public, is particularly helpful to anyone who faces decisions about finding better and alternative ways to meet stringent wastewater treatment standards during the 1980s. Narrated by veteran actor Eli Wallach.

Produced by Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service under a grant from U.S. EPA
1980. 30 minutes. Free. Film Comm

*** Is Your Drinking Water Safe?**

There are roughly 50,000 different community water supply systems throughout the U.S. that supply some 25 billion gallons of drinking water a day. Sources of this vast amount of water range from mountain streams, whose water must be kept pure, to river and lake waters that need increasingly sophisticated treatment to remove toxic chemicals. This film visits several places across the country, explaining how and why each treats its drinking water. It also explains the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act, which directed EPA to establish safe standards and the States to enforce these standards, and the 1977 requirement that water suppliers notify customers by mail of higher-than-standard levels of pollutants. Finally, it urges the viewer to become involved in protecting his/her local drinking water and suggests appropriate ways of doing so.

Produced by Bert Shapiro for U.S. EPA
1977. 28 minutes. Free. Film Comm

*** An Investment To Protect**

Hundreds of millions of tax dollars have been spent to build wastewater treatment facilities to clean the Nation's lakes and rivers. The plants themselves are an investment, and protecting them requires that the people who paid for them and operate them are well-informed. This film was produced to generate public awareness of the environmental importance and economic dividends that can result from a well-run facility; it focuses on such a plant in Hinsdale, Illinois, a residential community in the Chicago suburban area. The film includes a section on the history of Hinsdale, an older suburb that, like many others, was affected by the post World War II trend to leave the inner city. It is valuable for wastewater treatment personnel, local officials, and any taxpayers concerned about getting the most for their money.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1977. 13 minutes. Free. Film Comm

The Cleaner the Water: Approaches to Sludge Management

Making sure that water is clean enough to meet certain standards is one thing. What to do with the millions of tons of residue that result from treating that water — sludge — is quite another. It is that that this film concentrates on, using the approach that the Mayor of Anytown, U.S.A. needs to know what other communities do with sludge before committing his/her community to one particular method. The film visits a composting facility in Maryland and examines land-application techniques used in Effingham, IL and Manhattan, KS; landfilling as used by the North Shore Sanitary District in Lake County, IL; and incineration methods used in Cowlitz County, WA. It is directed to city managers, public works officials, and the general public.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1978. 25 minutes. Free. Film Comm

A New Look at an Old Idea

Slide/tape presentation on the pros and cons of land treatment — irrigation, rapid infiltration, and overland flow — as an alternative to wastewater treatment. Includes case histories and methodologies.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1980. 15 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Stormwater Pollution Control: A New Technology

This film opens with a brief history of how sewer systems were built and how combined sewers can pose tremendous health problems. The reason: When it rains hard, these systems can overflow, and filth by the ton can suddenly flood into systems that weren't built to handle the load. When this happens, heavily polluted water bypasses normal treatment and pours into waterways, where it is a hazard to human health and the environment. EPA is spending millions of dollars to resolve this problem; this film gives viewers an idea of the way ten cities are using innovative methods to protect their citizens. Minneapolis-St. Paul, Seattle, Chicago, Chippewa Falls, WI, Boston, New Orleans, Denver, Dallas, Racine and Kenosha, New Providence, NJ, San Francisco, Milwaukee, and Mt. Clemens, MI are visited, and methods are explained that range from swirl concentrators to detention ponds to various filters. Basic concepts such as cleaning city streets and repairing old sewer lines, and the use of remote sensing devices, are offered as possible ways to control this problem. Extremely useful to public officials, citizens groups, and schools.

Produced by U.S. EPA
28 minutes. Free. Film Comm

The Water Plan

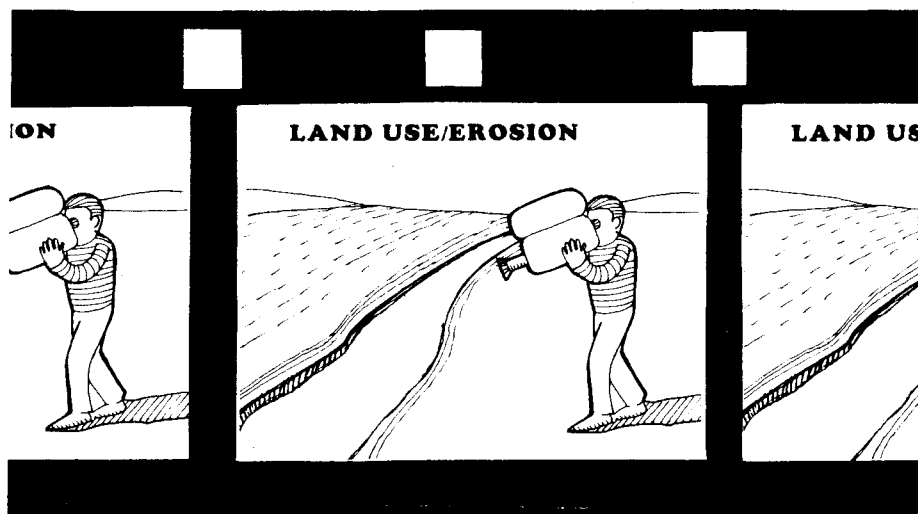
Three communities in San Francisco's Livermore Valley, faced with the growing need to upgrade and expand their facilities to maintain the excellent quality of water from the Sierras, decided to work cooperatively rather than independently to develop a water quality management plan. This film traces their efforts and concentrates on a system that includes recycling of water, treatment of sewage, wastewater disposal that includes an irrigation system, and creation of a reservoir for recreation and a salt marsh suitable for migratory fowl. The film also includes a quick but effective history of the 200-year-old farming area that, like much of the U.S., changed radically during the post World War II migration from cities into open-land areas, creating water shortages and new demands on existing water treatment facilities.

Produced by Production House, Inc. for U.S. EPA
28 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Within Our Reach

The 1972 Clean Water Act Amendments required cleaner water from municipal sewage treatment plants — and provided vast sums of money to help local governments pay for modernizing and building new facilities. This film, which explains the construction grants program and its goal for cleaner water as one that "for the first time in 100 years is within our reach," follows the community of Parsippany-Troy Hills, New Jersey through its decision to upgrade facilities, from hiring a consulting engineer onward. Although costs cited and deadlines specified no longer apply, this film provides good information for mayors, city managers, and city planners on how EPA's construction grants program works.

Produced by U.S. EPA
1976. 15 minutes. Free. Film Comm



★ **Runoff: Land Use and Water Quality**

The way we use the land affects our water quality. That is the tenet of this film, which explains that we've changed the land in this country during the past 200 years and takes viewers to locations that illustrate the point: logging areas, strip mines, farms, construction sites, city streets whose runoff contains pollutants including lead. Ways of managing these situations are suggested, and so is increased involvement by the general public. The film is valuable for citizens' groups or students, city planners and elected officials, and agriculturists.

Produced by the University of Wisconsin-Madison for
U.S. EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office
1978. 21 minutes. Free. Film Comm

★ **Non-Point '83**

Water makes the difference: When it becomes polluted, the quality of our lives is endangered. In order to reach the goal of clean water by 1983, as stipulated in the 1972 Amendments of the Clean Water Act, pollution from diverse, often indirect sources must be controlled. Doing this will require cooperation between conservation specialists and all those who use the land: rangers, farmers, and homeowners. This film emphasizes best management practices for farmers such as chisel plowing, crop rotation, terracing, tile outlets. It explains two highly successful EPA agricultural projects, the Red Clay Project in Wisconsin/Minnesota and the Black Creek Project in Indiana. And, by visiting a dozen locations where such innovative methods are in use, it shows the viewer how to get involved. Valuable for any concerned adult audience.

Produced by the National Association of Conservation Districts and the
University of Wisconsin-Green Bay for U.S. EPA
1977. 28 minutes. Free. Film Comm

*** Hold This Land**

"Some scientists say erosion is the number one environmental problem in the world today," says Robert Redford, the actor-conservationist who narrates this film. "It takes nature 50 years to build up ¼-inch of soil" lost to erosion, and the point of the film is that it is much easier to prevent erosion than to correct for it. "Hold This Land" illustrates agricultural practices that work: plastic drains, cover crops, an irrigation/stream control system that costs less than sprinkler irrigation. Although it was filmed in the West, the same techniques have universal significance, just as the problem of erosion does. "To everything there is a season...and the season to hold onto this land is right now," the film concludes. Agricultural students and farmers seem the logical audience.

Produced for U.S. EPA by Randall Morgan Associates (Idaho)
1976. 23 minutes. Free. Film Comm

Firewood: The Other Energy Crisis

Throughout much of the Third World, people gather wood for heat and for cooking fuel. This deforestation has resulted in incredible losses of topsoil, which in turn results in deserts, losses of food, landslides, floods, changes in water — and a virtual reworking of the entire planet. This short, personalized look at a little-understood problem was filmed in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal. What it says affects citizens of the world.

Produced by Dick Young Productions, Ltd. for the U.N. Environment Program
1977. 10 minutes. Rental (\$30). Dick Young Productions, Ltd.

