DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 116 702 95 IR 002 947

AUTHOR Johnson, Harry A.

TITLE Selected Films and Filmstrips on Four Ethnic American Minorities (Afro, Indian, Oriental, and Spanish-Speaking).

INSTITUTION Stanford Univ., Calif. ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources.

SPONS AGENCY National Inst. of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.

PUB DATE Jan 76

CONTRACT NOTE

AVAILABLE FROM Box E, School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305 ($2.00, check made payable to "BOX E" must accompany order)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.76 HC-$3.32 Plus Postage

DESCRIPTORS African American Studies; American Indians; Annotated Bibliographies; Asian Americans; Black Community; Directories; *Ethnic Studies; *Films; *Filmstrips; Instructional Films; Mexican Americans; Negroes; *Resource Guides; Spanish Americans; Spanish Speaking

ABSTRACT The selected resources annotated in this bibliography concentrate on educational films and filmstrips for teaching about four ethnic American minorities—Afro-American, Native American Indian, Oriental American, and Spanish-Speaking American. Selections were made on the basis of authenticity, suitability for children and youth, and relevance in today's world. Only a few entries predate 1965. No materials were included which were considered condescending or degrading to any ethnic group. Citations are arranged alphabetically by title under each of the four ethnic minority headings. Films are listed first, followed by filmstrips. Title, producer and/or distributor, release date, grade level, and some media characteristics are listed with each annotation. Grade level and producer/distributor are given in code form. A directory of producers/distributors and a list of 16 Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) documents dealing with ethnic minorities and the media are included. (Author/PF)

******************************************************************************
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original.  *
******************************************************************************
SELECTED FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS
ON FOUR ETHNIC AMERICAN MINORITIES
(AFRO, INDIAN, ORIENTAL, AND SPANISH-SPEAKING)

BY

HARRY A. JOHNSON

JANUARY 1976
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .................................................. 1

Key to Symbols for Grade Level ............................. 4

Afro-American .................................................. 5
  Films ......................................................... 5
  Filmstrips .................................................. 12

Native American Indian ..................................... 17
  Films ......................................................... 17
  Filmstrips .................................................. 24

Oriental American .......................................... 27
  Films ......................................................... 27
  Filmstrips .................................................. 32

Spanish-Speaking American ............................... 37
  Films ......................................................... 37
  Filmstrips .................................................. 41

Producers and Distributors ............................... 44

ERIC Abstracts .............................................. 50
  ERIC Ordering Information ............................. 55
INTRODUCTION

The selected resources annotated in this bibliography concentrate on educational films and filmstrips for teaching about four ethnic American minorities—Afro-American, Native American Indian, Oriental American, and Spanish-Speaking American. Some are designed for primary and elementary grades. Others are more suitable for secondary and college curricula. Still others are of a general nature designed to provide information for youth and adults. An effort has been made to focus on multi-cultural materials which assist in teaching an appreciation and understanding of differences in others.

Schools throughout the country are struggling with the task of including in their educational programs curriculum materials of a pluralistic nature, relevant to non-white middle class children and youth. Our great concern is to provide minority children an educational environment with which they can identify, and a safe and comfortable atmosphere in which they can continue to grow and learn—a surrounding in which they value themselves as important human beings who take pride in their own ethnic heritage, whatever the origin.

If one believes that the schools must develop a better understanding of the implications of the social and psychological dynamics of cultural differences and translate this understanding into educational programs, then the teacher must reflect this in curriculum development. Since all children learn better when the content of the curriculum is tuned to their own experience, it seems obvious that a wider and more diverse selection of instructional media of a multi-cultural content is essential.

Information about the films and filmstrips included here was collected during late 1973 and 1974, with the final choices being made in 1975. The author contacted such sources as university film libraries, producers, distributors, television inventories, and the Educational...
Selections were made on the basis of authenticity, suitability for children and youth, and relevance in today's world. Only a few entire pre-date this past decade. No materials were included which were considered condescending or degrading to any ethnic group. Ethnic educators were consulted during both the selection and editing processes.

Inclusion does not mean general endorsement by the author or ERIC at Stanford. It is recommended that readers further evaluate the films and filmstrips for their relevance and use in a given learning situation.

Most of this paper was assembled from a more extensive amount of information which will be published in book form by R.R. Bowker late in 1976. The Bowker book will include position papers, listings of other media (videotapes, transparencies, audiotapes, study prints) and listings of materials for other minorities (Jewish-Americans, migrant Americans, women and youth).

Form of Citation:

Citations are arranged alphabetically by title within each of the four ethnic minority headings. Films are listed first, followed by filmstrips. Title, producer and/or distributor, release date, grade level, and some media characteristics are listed with each annotation. Grade level and producer/distributor are given in code form. The key to the grade level code follows this introduction. The key to the producer/distributors and the complete name and address of each (when available) can be found at the end of this paper.

It is suggested that readers contact the producer and/or distributor for more detailed information about media characteristics, rental and purchase charges, and accompanying teaching materials. Most films are available for both purchase and rental. Most filmstrips are available only for purchase.

ERIC Abstracts

As a supplement to the film and filmstrip listings compiled by the
author, the ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources has included a list of 16 ERIC documents dealing with ethnic minorities and the media.

Harry A. Johnson, author
Maxine K. Sitts, editor
KEY TO SYMBOLS FOR GRADE LEVEL

K. Kindergarten
P. Primary (1-3)
EL. Elementary (4-6)
J. Junior High (7-9)
S. Secondary (10-12)
C. College (12+)
A. Adult
AFRO-AMERICAN FILMS

A satirical underground film modeled after the famous Oh Dem Watermelons. Shows scenes of violence, crime and lust from old Hollywood movies, and scenes of black people being beaten and repeatedly arrested. Some brief nudity.

Studies the life of ancient African civilizations as shown by their arts, their trade, their architecture and monuments, and their religions. Drawings and animated maps locate ancient territories in relation to today's countries and photographic sequences show Ethiopia and Sudan and the ruins of Kush and Aksum.

Award-winning saga of an American heroine. The fictional Miss Pittman's 110 years encompass a segment of our country's history from slavery to the civil rights movement of the early sixties. Her story is partly a portrait of the people and times around her.

Casey, a former football player, is a painter with a growing reputation. The film follows him as he wanders through woods and fields, gathering impressions and images, and then in his studio at work, where he speaks of his feelings about being an artist. Finally, in a setting among the grass and trees which he loves he shows a number of his finished paintings.

Explains that the revolutionary panther, the African-based Stokely Carmichael and the non-violent Jesse Jackson each has his own idea of what black people are. Presents a contrast of two black American leaders and the different approaches they advocate for change.

Presents portraits and action shots of black athletes in football, basketball, baseball, track, boxing, wrestling. Audio tape accompanies film.

Features 50 black artists and their paintings. Shows major styles
in painting today, from the African influence, through the struggle of freedom, to pure abstract art.

Recreates the lives and activities of black people prominent in American history. Audio tape lecture accompanies film.

Traces history of the black's contribution to American music with performances of great black musicians. Louis Armstrong, Mahalia Jackson, B.B. King, Leadbelly, Count Basie, Nina Simone, and the only film ever recorded of the great Bessie Smith show the black's impressive accomplishments. Interspersed with the performance are woodcuts showing the history of the music which is in effect the history of black people in America.

Through the faces and experience of black Americans, shows the beauty, anger and pride of the black communities in the U.S. Music by Leadbelly, Ray Charles, John Coltrane, Memphis Slim, Jimi Hendrix and James Brown is included.

Surveys the history of the black American's participation in the armed forces of the United States, from the Revolutionary War to the War in Vietnam. Bill Cosby narrates using films of wars in this century. Includes some rare silent footage of black Americans in the defense of their country.

A series of 20 four-minute color sequences presenting positions of 20 prominent blacks as they discuss race in America. The contemporary figures are: Ralph Abernathy, Julian Bond, H. Rap Brown, Jim Brown, Shirley Chisholm, Eldridge Cleaver, Coretta King, Sidney Poitier, Jackie Robinson, Bayard Rustin, Harry Belafonte, Edward Brooke, James Brown, Stokely Carmichael, Mohammed Ali, Dick Gregory, Martin Luther King, Adam Clayton Powell, Carl Stokes and Malcolm X.

The story of the friendship between Brian Piccolo and Gayle Sayers when they were teammates for the Chicago Bears. Starts from its beginning at the Bears' training camp in 1965 to its tragic end with Brian's death from cancer in 1970 at the age of 26.
John Kane (Poitier) unexpectedly returns to his hometown in Alabama. The assassination of a black labor leader shortly after Kane's arrival makes him a suspect of engineering the crisis. Made as a full-length feature film, this release is designed for use in educational institutions.

Series of six 30-minute films examines the major problems faced by the black in America today. Presents distinguished figures in the black community including Shirley Chisholm, Ralph Abernathy, Whitney Young and Bayard Rustin. Includes Community Involvement (Parts I and II), Employment, Higher Education, Politics, and Urban Education.

The story of Genesis told simply and poetically in the language of the black culture. One of seven sermons in verse of God's Trombones by James Weldon Johnson, presenting the gentle warmth, humor and depth of feeling within the black culture. The poem is recited by the well known black actor, Raymond St. Jacques, and then re-read with superimposed words on the screen by Margaret O'Brien.

Traces the history of jazz from its roots in 19th century black America. The black American added rhythmic and melodic freedom to the harmony and structure of European music and contributed such techniques as note blending and call and response. Jazz is traced from Dixieland and blues through such styles as swing, bop, cool jazz and free improvisation.

Portrays the life of Frederick Douglass with historical documents, period drawings, photographs and momentos found in the Douglass home in Washington, D.C. Presents Douglass alongside such figures as Abraham Lincoln, John Branch and Susan B. Anthony.

Uses dramatic readings from the works of Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey to trace the history of the American black. Shows that, immediately after the Civil War, blacks and whites went to the same schools and that both blacks and whites sat in Congress. Discusses the influence of Washington, Du Bois and Garvey on the present black situation in the United States.

Uses historic footage of Dr. Carver at work in his laboratory during the early 1930's. Provides a documented account of the achievements of this great black American who was born a slave in 1864, particularly his many important contributions toward agricultural research. Stresses his achievements through experimentation with the peanut plant.


Traces the development of Harlem from a fashionable white suburb in the 1800's to the largest and most squalid slum in the U.S. Describes the new black culture which began in the 1920's and shows its impact on American life.


Describes the first 19 trips Mrs. Tubman, a conductor on the Underground Railroad, made into slave territory between 1850 and 1860. Filmed with a cast that includes Ethel Waters, Ruby Dee, and Ossie Davis. From The Great Adventure series. In two parts.


Traces the black experience in America from the American Revolution (and the first rebel casualty, a black man) forward to the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr., to be "free at last." Scene after scene documents the blacks' intense participation in American life, the vital role they have played in the nation's growth, and their contributions in every area of society.


About Ethan Allen, a black physician who works in the North Philadelphia ghetto. Presents the slum streets and the vicious urban environment, spotlighting the lives of the addicted, the aged, and the angry.


Presents Shirley Chisholm, Martin Kilson, Patricia Harris, and Samuel Proctor, who probe the question of whether there is a different function for black students than there is for other students in higher education and whether black colleges are valid institutions for higher learning. Part of the Conversations in Black series listed earlier.


Uses comments of John Barber, his family, friends, contemporaries and enemies to show his personal ideological struggle for freedom and manhood.
Concerns the captured and traded Africans who came to this country against their wills. The story of the African immigrants—a continuing story as Afro-Americans struggle for their rights. From the Americans A Nation of Immigrants series.

A documentary about Johnson, the first heavyweight champion of the world and an unforgettable individualist. Features his career and the picturesque era in which he lived. Racial relations and the achievements of Johnson in that era provide an excellent contrast to the changed situation of improved racial understanding in the seventies.

The story of a black man dedicated to his people and country whose multifaceted career included music, poetry, and teaching as well as serving as an American consul to Nicaragua and Venezuela. He was a fighter for the black's rights long before it became a popular issue of the day and served as Executive Secretary of the NAACP.

The story of a black alley boy who traded in his violin for boxing gloves and went on to become the world's champion. Highlighted by actual scenes of his memorable battles with Bradock, Baer, Carnera and others.

Outerbridge, a sculptor in metal, is shown at various stages in the formation of a major piece of work. He speaks of his background and its influence on his work; of the efforts of all artists to express their ideas through their art.

Tells the story and legend of John Henry, the "Black Steeldriving Man." Roberta Flack, rhythm and blues singer, adds an emotional dimension. A symbol of laboring Americans who built the railroads.

Documents the life and thought of Malcolm X. Includes his most important speeches. Seminar interviews and dialogues with those who knew him best. Provides his views on non-violence and violence, human rights, Birmingham Sunday School bombings, ballots or bullets, and Black Nationalism.

Written by Rod Serling. A story of the first black President of the United States as appointed through succession, unelected by the people and unknown to them. James Earl Jones plays the black senator who accedes to the Presidency during a crisis period. Shows how he emerges to become a president of strength and determination in spite of the contempt around him and the fierce prejudice of the nation.


Vignettes of the great singer's life, from her early years through her Town Hall recital where she presents a program of favorites, including such traditional spirituals as "What a Beautiful City," "He's Got the Whole World in His Hand," "Crucifixion," and "Deep River."


Traces the career of Dr. King from the first boycotts in Alabama, through the years of the sit-ins, voter registration drives and Freedom Rides, to his assassination in 1968. Describes his role of spokesman for millions of black Americans.


Scenes from life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who first rose to national prominence as a result of his courageous leadership in a struggle against bus segregation in Montgomery, Alabama. Influenced by his example, and often under his active guidance, a mass movement developed to oppose the pervasive system of segregation in the South. Civil rights campaigns in Albany, Georgia, and Birmingham, Alabama, and the massive march in Washington, helped to bring about meaningful civil rights legislation. Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. In Memphis, on April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated.


Presents an interview with Mr. Ralph Ellison during which he discusses his philosophy regarding writers, American novels, the unity of the American spirit, and the genesis of his first novel, *The Invisible Man.* Further insight into the personality of Mr. Ellison is provided by a brief synopsis of his life and views of his home.


An examination of the black American's contribution to sports in America reported on by Harry Reasoner. Harry Edwards, leader of the
Olympic Games boycott, is interviewed along with leading black athletes Tommie Smith, Lee Evans, Charlie Green, Jim Hines, and Ralph Boston.


Black & White, Color.

Soul music is discussed in detail by singer Ray Charles. Charles explains that because of isolation, misery, and humiliation suffered by American blacks, they developed many of their own music and dance forms. Only through rhythm and sound have black persons been able to release some of their frustrations and grief. Singers Mahalia Jackson, Billie Holiday, and Aretha Franklin are presented.


The history of the civil rights movement in America during the last two decades, particularly the works of Martin Luther King and the non-violent efforts to desegregate the South up to the beginning of the Black Panther movement.


Lorraine Hansberry wrote the screenplay for this drama adapted from her own Drama Critics Circle Award winning Broadway production. The principal players are from the original cast. The story is one of humor, turmoil and pathos revolving around a Negro family, the Youngers, living in three crowded, sunless rooms on Chicago's South side.


Shows Roberta Flack, a contemporary black singer and pianist, in appearances at the Newport Jazz Festival and elsewhere. Features her discussing problems of mixed marriage and dual careers. From the Artists in America series.


A cast comprised of Ruby Dee, Al Freeman, Jr., Claudia McNeil, Barbara Barrie, Lauren Jones, Roy Scheider, and Blythe Danner pays tribute to Lorraine Hansberry in this play depicting the life and works of the late black playwright. Much of the script is in Lorraine Hansberry's own words drawn from plays, letters, and diaries written prior to her premature death from cancer at the age of 34.


Reflects the political, economic, and sociological conditions in America during 1890-1950. Depicts the cultural contribution of an outstanding black composer, William Christopher Handy, the "Father of the Blues."
This story of Gordon Parks, Life photographer, shows a constructive way of dealing with the race problem. He voices the hope that his children and grandchildren in their struggle for success will take the path of love, not hatred. In recounting his own struggle, he notes that his mother did not allow him to take refuge in the excuse that he had been born black.

AFRO-AMERICAN FILMSTRIPS

Traces the roots of the modern Afro-American. Colored photographs, illustrations, dramatizations, authentic music and sounds illustrate the heritage that is Africa. From the Eyewitness Afro-American History series.

Narrated by the people involved, these documentary interviews provide insights into the daily lives, occupations, backgrounds and hopes of six black Americans. Gives a candid view of their work, families and society in which they live, and new perspectives on how these black people see themselves and their opportunities. Includes: George Bruno, Hospital Administrator; Betty Belcher, Office Worker; John Claiborne, Butcher; Jonathan Lanier, Student; Gaddis Rathel, Storekeeper; and Shelvin Hall, Minister.

Sees the evolution of the black struggle in the lives and achievements of five major figures. Each illustrates a different approach to the problems confronting black Americans. Included are excerpts from actual speeches. Includes: W.E.B. Du Bois, Marcus Garvey, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X, and Stokely Carmichael.

Contributions of five outstanding black political leaders are examined in respect to civil rights legislation, urban problems, and the need for Black Studies programs. Candid interviews. Titles: Thurgood Marshall, Robert Weaver, Edward Brooke, Shirley Chisholm, and Patricia Harris.

Presents the biographies of ten black leaders of 20th century America in terms of their personal achievements and their contributions to American life. Included are leaders in politics, the arts, science, labor, and education. They are: Carl Stokes, Charles Drew, Edward Brooke, Langston Hughes, Lorraine Hansberry, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Mary M. Bethune, Percy Julian, and A. Philip Randolph.


Traces the development of black American music from its roots in Africa through the rhythm and blues of today, using greats like Louis Armstrong, John Coltrane, and Fletcher Henderson.


Describes recent changes in the economic, social and political life of southern black people. Gives viewpoints of students, a dentist, and a rural Alabama sheriff. Traces the development of the civil rights movement in the south over the fifties and sixties. From the Focus on America: The South series.


An eclectic view of the ancient Africans, including the findings of recent archaeological studies by Dr. Louis Leakey and writing from the histories of Greece, Rome, Egypt and Israel to outline the black Sudanese empires such as Ghana and Songhay. Ends with the 15th century beginnings of the slave trade.


Presents the politics and personalities involved in the abolitionist movement, the underground railroad, the Fugitive Slave Law, John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry, and the election of Abraham Lincoln.


Traces the events and activities which followed the Civil War, including the establishment of the Freedman's Bureau, the battle against illiteracy, the political successes of Robert Elliot and R.B.S. Pinchback, the entrenchment of the "separate but equal" doctrine, Booker T.
Washington's advocacy of vocational education for blacks, and the resultant opposition from white labor unions at the turn of the century.

**A History of Black America (Hope, Disillusionment and Sacrifice).**
Chronicles the advances made against segregation during the 1940's and 1950's, the accomplishments of Negroes in the Korean conflict, the beginnings of nonviolent protest and boycotts, the achievements under the Kennedy administration, the rise of militant groups, and the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

**A History of Black America (New Leadership and the Turning Tide).**
Contrasts the opposing philosophies of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois and discusses the establishment of the NAACP, the national recognition of Negro musicians, the black role in World War I, the beginnings of progress in the civil rights struggle, and Marcus Garvey's failure to provide the leadership so sorely needed for blacks during this crucial period.

**A History of Black America (The Plantation South).**
Examines the plantation system from 1800 to 1830, pointing out its effects on the slave families. The revolts resulting from the slavery system are described, including those led by Gabriel Prosser, Denmark Vesey, and Nat Turner.

**A History of Black America (Progress, Depression and Global War).**
Points out the accomplishments of Negroes such as Louis Armstrong in jazz, Langston Hughes in drama, James Weldon Johnson in poetry, and Oscar DePriest, Thurgood Marshall, and Asa Philip Randolph in politics and civil rights movements. Gives reasons for the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, segregation and discrimination in World War II, and some favorable Supreme Court rulings.

**A History of Black America (Slavery and Freedom in the English Colonies).**
Attributes the colonial acceptance of outright Negro slavery to the establishment of indentured immigrants. Presents conflicting opinions about slavery and its importance to the economy of the colonies which culminated in the large-scale liberation of slaves after the American Revolution. Examines reasons for the resurgence of slavery and the emergence of the plantation system.

Traces the history of black people in the United States from Colonial times to the present. Visuals are presented in paintings, cartoons, photographs, and other forms of illustration contemporary to the times discussed. Narration incorporates quotations from people involved in the events described, excerpts from literature and music. Titles include: The Colonial Period, Reconstruction, Racism and the Kerner Commission Report, The Abolitionists, Harlem Renaissance, Black Protest Movements, The Civil War, and The Black Man in the Depression.


Depicts significant contributions of American Negroes to American culture. Each researched biography relates personal achievements to the growth of our nation. Titles include: Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955), George Washington Carver (1864-1943), Benjamin Banneker (1731-1806), Robert Smalls (1839-1915), and Harriet Tubman (1820-1913).


Revised and taken from Minorities Have Made America Great. Outlines black history in the U.S. with emphasis on individual contributions and the struggles for civil rights. Portrays historical achievements of such famous leaders as Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Du Bois, Ralph Bunche, and George Washington Carver.


This filmstrip describes the evolution of the black revolution since the end of World War II: the legal phase; the non-violent direct action phase for integration; the massive demonstration phase; the insurrection phase; and the black power phase. Shows that during the sixties, black Americans made significant strides, yet discrimination and inequality still exist in America.


A study of the work of black poets from various periods. Includes the works of Paul Lawrence Dunbar, Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, Waring Cuney and Georgia Douglas Johnson.


Portrays the meaning, direction and effects of the struggle for freedom among black people in America. Firsthand accounts of events and conflicts are presented by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., John F. Kennedy, George Wallace, Medgar Evers, Orval Faubus, James Meredith, and others. Titles include: States Against The Nation, Supreme Court Decision 1954, Birth of Direct Action, The Non-Violent Creed, Give Us The Ballot, To Make Things Better, Over The Edge, Will It End? and Black Is Beautiful.

Tapes from Buckley's nationally syndicated television forum. Eight-part program presents debates on black separatism, the Black Panther movement, the ghetto, and black power. Guests include: Milton Henry, Eldridge Cleaver, Dr. Kenneth Clark, and Nat Hentoff.

The American Indian - Before the White Man. Producer/Distributor: HANDEL, 1974. Grade Level: J-S-A. Running Time: 19 mins Color. Presents a comprehensive study of the American Indian. Traces the early Asiatic descendants who migrated from Siberia to Alaska and fanned out into Mexico and the Americas. They developed many civilizations, such as the remarkable Aztec Empire which lasted until the Spanish conquest.


Story of Bryan Beavers, a Maidu Indian living in a log cabin which he built by himself in the wilderness area of Plumas County, California. He is a man who has experienced two distinct cultures which give him a unique personality. As Beavers talks about his past—Indian Spirits, his ancestral history, and his life—the camera follows him about his daily activities such as taking care of his animals, making a snowshoe, and eating.

John Ford's film story of mistreatment of American Indians, with a strong plea for tolerance. Adapted from the novel based on an actual incident. Tells of the valiant efforts of Cheyenne Indians to escape to their Wyoming homeland from the wretched Oklahoma reservation.

Told by Jay Silverheels. Photographed in the remaining wilderness areas of North America. The cultures of many civilizations blend into one today but once the only communities of man were Indian. Each tribe, each nation had its dignified messages of truth which frequently revealed man's deeper relationship with nature. Boniface Bonnie, Navajo singer, sings of the mountains that surround his world. A group of young Indian students perform traditional songs, including a Pawnee dance, a Sioux lullaby and a Zuni sunrise song.

Produced by the Federal government for use in Indian education. The story of the Papago Indians who have lived on the desert for centuries and who find uses for nearly every growing thing. Even in this extremely dry region, they manage to farm and raise cattle. The story was written by the Indians themselves and by the people who have lived and worked with them for years.

Songs and dances of various tribes are performed in authentic costumes, and members of the various tribes explain the social and ceremonial functions of the music. The film ends with a musical composition on a computer.

Presents recent and past history as the late Robert F. Kennedy underlines some contemporary Indian problems which still affect Indian students on reservations today.

Documents the impoverished condition of American Indians—their
minimal food and housing, their inadequate educational facilities, their limited employment opportunities, and the continued exploitation by the white man. Explores the damaging loss of identity and self-respect.

Depicts a brief period in the life of Geronimo Jones, a Papago Indian youth living on a reservation in Arizona. The main focus is on the gift his grandfather, a descendant of the Apache Chief Geronimo, gave to him. Portrays injustices and pain, and a youngster caught between two cultures.

Features Indian students at Brigham Young University, where over 600 full-time Indian students are enrolled. Discusses opportunities, needs, and goals of the American Indian from a Mormon point of view.

Presents a young Haida Indian carrying on a tradition of his people. The Haida Indians have lived for centuries on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the Pacific Coast of Canada. Most of them are fishermen, but this young man is encouraged by his grandfather to perfect the craft of carving miniature totems. Using the legends of his tribe as subjects, he persists in an art which is gradually dying out as more and more Haida Indians leave the islands.

Shows Maria Martinez, an Indian artist of the Southwest, working without a potter's wheel, following the ancient techniques of her people to create the exquisitely beautiful black pottery for which she is renowned. Maria is shown firing her wares in an open kiln.

Story of the Hopis, who have occupied land on three southwestern mesas for 1300 years. Agricultural people organized into self-sustaining communities in Arizona, they have lived in harmony with nature and themselves, shunning most efforts at assimilation into the larger society. The movement of a large coal mining company into the Black Mesa area threatens to upset the fabric of Hopi life. The vast pit mine scars the landscape, fills the air with pollutants, and brings more powerful industrial interests into the Hopi's traditional lands.

Documentary narrated by Henry Fonda. Helps the white man understand American Indians of today, their values, their heritage, their way of life. Indian people from throughout the United States talk about what concerns them.

Points out that the early settlers in America learned to hunt as the Indians did, to plant crops as the Indians planted them, and to follow Indian trails; and that they used Indian names for towns and rivers. Many aspects of Indian heritage continue to the present day in art and music, foods, locations of cities and highways, and language and literature.


The story of Indian people of Canada, who are troubled when they see the old customs being lost. They wonder what will become of the young Indians in the future. A portrayal of the dilemma of the modern Indian torn between the serenity of the reservation and the comforts of the city.


Story of the first Americans who migrated to these continents from Asia over twenty thousand years ago. The first arrivals were probably hunters; but as centuries passed, the Indians developed agriculture and advanced civilizations such as those of the Mayans and the Incas. Examines many of the contributions of the Indian.


A biography of Jim Thorpe, who has been acclaimed by the sportswriters of America as the "greatest athlete of the twentieth century." Burt Lancaster stars as the Oklahoma farm boy whose athletic prowess was developed at the Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania. He becomes a star half-back and gold-medal winner at the 1912 Olympics in Stockholm. But his life is dogged by heartbreak and pathos.


Filmed in South Dakota. Relates many of the legends of the Sioux Indians, using actors and narrators who are members of the Sioux tribe. Shows Indians against the state's most beautiful scenery.


Cultivates an understanding and appreciation of the culture, philosophy, art, and economic condition of the North American Indians, particularly the Pueblo Indians of San Ildefonso, New Mexico. Presents the step-by-step process of forming, polishing, decorating and firing the unique pottery of Maria Martinez and her family.


Shows the Navajo as a herder by nature. For the last 100 years he has roamed the mountains and valleys with his flocks and herds, seeking pasture and water. Illustrates the old life which revolves
around the isolated hogan, and the simple needs met by the Trading Post where the Navajo trades his wool for flour, coffee and cloth. Points out that education is by far the most important thread for the new pattern of Navajo living.

Portrays Navajo daily life and shows native arts and crafts, especially silver work and weaving. Also shows the native habitat, customs, and ceremonials of the Navajo Indians.

Provides a glimpse into a seldom-seen facet of Navajo life as a family goes to a Nine Day Healing Chant. They join in the feasting and see the Arrow, Feather, and Fire Dance rituals.

Deals with customs, history, economics, current problems and future prospects of the Navajo Indians. Specific sequences deal with the clothing, housing, transportation, water shortages, farming, schooling, medical care, coal and lumbering industries, and language problems of today's Navajos; myths regarding the beginning of mankind; the dislocation of the tribe from their land by the U.S. Army in 1864; and the "Long Walk" back to the old homeland. One rare photographic sequence shows the puberty rite of a 14-year-old Navajo girl.

A recounting of Indian stories from three different regions of the United States. Affords opportunity for contrasts and similarities.

The Ozette Indian village at Cape Alava, Washington, has been the home of seafaring hunters for five or six thousand years. Through painstaking detective work, archaeologists and students from Washington State University have reconstructed this abandoned village site on the basis of material evidence they have excavated—a rich variety of artifacts including pieces of baskets, bone and stone tools, combs, traces of houses, and fire hearths. (Also available in 3/4" U-Matic videocassette.)

Shows the highly sophisticated art of the Northwest Indian through materials from six different museums. Movement and dance add meaning to the remarkable doublefaced mechanical masks which were an unusual part of this culture. Demonstrates low-fire pottery methods before the potter's wheel, and high-fire pottery.
The story of a young Indian boy fighting to overcome obstacles, combined with in-depth dialogue by Indians who have either succeeded or failed. Stresses the need for preparation to meet life rather than going forth "with an empty quiver."

Vincent Price adds his narration to the personal commentary of Oscar Howe in this film about the art, philosophy and cultural heritage of the successful artist. Mr. Howe is a full blood Sioux Indian, born on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation in South Dakota. One of America's highly respected artists, he is the winner of 15 grand or first awards in national art competitions.

A revised version of Age of the Buffalo. Through the paintings of Frederic Remington and other artists of the mid-1800's, the film shows how following and hunting the buffalo was a way of life for the nomadic Plains Indians and how the coming of the white man threatened this way of life.

The Pueblo Indians are the oldest known inhabitants of the New World; their art, drama, religion, and democratic form of government, are rooted in a thousand years of American history. Shows the family life, education, work, and play of these early American people. Features their traditional dances. Also of particular interest is the annual Indian festival at Gallup, New Mexico, where many tribes gather to join in a colorful celebration.

Intended for use in Indian education. From legend and history, the Pima Indians of southwestern United States themselves reconstructed their old way of life for this film. Explains how they were once the richest Indian farmers of the Southwest because of their irrigation system, in use for over 400 years.

Visits Yellowstone National Park to explain the story of the American buffalo and its destruction. Shows the Yellowstone herd and explains the methods used by Indians to capture the buffalo. Tells why the white man, after the Civil War, destroyed the buffalo herds. Illustrates with film footage, dioramas, and photographs. From the National Parks series.
A reenactment by Sioux Indians of several of the legends which are closest to their culture and most meaningful to them. Sioux singers relate in Indian chants the same legends which the narrator relates in English. Photographed with authentic museum costumes and artifacts, with respect for the religious attitudes of the Sioux.

A reconstruction through paintings and live action of the decimation of the buffalo and the devastating effects on the culture of the Plains Indians. Opening sequences show large herds of buffalo and an enactment by Indian dancers of the decoy hunt ceremony used to capture game in pre-horse, pre-gun days. The many uses of the buffalo by the Indians are indicated. Progresses with scenes of the coming of horses, mountainmen with guns and whiskey, and railroads with sportsmen. The extermination of the buffalo is revealed as an unwritten policy to exterminate the Indian as well.

A documentary on American Indian culture emphasizing the positive actions of Indians to make a better world.

Johnny Cash, as Chief John Ross, and Jack Palance, as President Andrew Jackson, star in this dramatization of historical events surrounding the exploitation and oppression of the Cherokee Indian Nation in the 1830's. The state of Georgia, in seeking all Cherokee land, nullifies all Cherokee laws and further decrees that Indians are neither entitled to a trial nor may testify in court. The Cherokees appeal to President Jackson because of earlier treaties but Jackson refuses their pleas.

A first-person account of experimental involvement in today's events in the creative arts within their own culture by Indian people of high school and college age. Documentary of two North American Indian High School art students and their classmates. Includes both traditional and contemporary Indian art.
Spans more than 400 centuries to bring a complete study of the American Indian. Covered are: Paleo Indians who first migrated across the Bering Strait from Asia to the New World; exploitation of the Indian; values and traditions of Indian culture; religious traditions and practices; the meaning of Indian art; the struggle of the Navajo from the tragic era of Kit Carson to present efforts to improve their standard of living and still retain their rich heritage. Titles include: The American Indian Before Columbus, The American Indian After Columbus, The American Indian Growing Up, Religions of the American Indian, Art and Culture of the American Indian, and The American Indian Today.

These four authentic Indian myths were chosen from a wide range of Indian cultures: the Passamaquoddy of Maine, the Cherokee of the south-central Atlantic states, the Chippewa of the Great Lakes region, and the Zuni of western New Mexico.

These traditional and authentic legends are drawn from two North American Indian cultures—the Micmac, an Algonkian-speaking tribe of northern Canada, and the Oto of the Great Plains region. Illustrations and a narrative bring to life their folk literature.

The heritage and history of American Indians are revealed in this library of filmstrips. Indian crafts and customs are depicted. The story of the American Indian is told within the framework of the tribe and its special characteristics.

Explores the near west region of America. The history of the Cherokee Indians is described in their present day culture and life styles. From the series Focus on America.

A Reading Story Library selection on Cherokees who have helped shape the course of history. Shows the disappointments, broken promises, and history of the Cherokees.
Depicts the lives of the early nomadic hunters in various regions of the Americas. The program explores the development of early settlements, artistic and cultural achievements, cultural and communal advances, decline of early civilizations, and formation of new ones leading to development of the American Indian tribes. A study of the American Indian as a minority group. From the series Current Affairs.

Depicts the views of three American Indian organizations: The American Indian Movement (AIM), a group spreading from Minneapolis and St. Paul, founded by urban/Indians living in U.S. ghettos; the militant San Francisco-based, Native Americans United, publishers of "The Warpath"; and the Alcatraz Indians, a group attempting to preserve the ecological and environmental land base originally promised and currently being eroded. Well-known Indian personalities express their views of life on and off the reservation.

Depicts three entirely different groups of American Indians: The Taos Leaders, Pueblo Indians from New Mexico who were the first to force the government to give back part of their sacred lands; the Indian League of the Americans, who are young East Coast Indians, mainly Iroquois, attempting to highlight and improve conditions currently facing the American Indian on the East Coast; and a group called the Protectors of Hunting and Fishing Rights, who are from the northwest and midwest.

Examines two contemporary Indian groups, the Havasupai and the Pueblos, who have kept their cultural identity intact. Shows how each tribe lives and how traditional ways have been combined with modern technology to meet modern demands.

Uses the words of four prominent American Indians of the 19th and 20th centuries to show the reaction of the Indians of the Northern Plains to white conquest. Visuals combine contemporary photographs of the mountains and plains with historic photographs showing Indian life, white settlement, and the advance of the American armies. Covers the lives of Sitting Bull, the great Sioux chief who defeated Custer; Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce chief who sought peace; Plenty Coups, the Crow leader who thought to protect his people by cooperating with the Americans; and Pretty Shield, the Crow medicine woman. Reflects Indian attitudes toward nature, the values of the tribes, and the Indian reaction to the behavior of the whites.
Grade Level: J-S-C. Two filmstrips, records, cassettes.
Color.
Analyzes arts, crafts and social life of Indians in North and South America. Reveals the tie between Indians and nature, a tie broken when the delicate natural balance was upset by the European.

Grade Level: K-P. Four filmstrips, records, cassettes.
Documentaries of the life styles and family activities of four tribes: Apache, Navaho, Hopi, and Zuni.

Grade Level: J-S-C-A. Two filmstrips, audiotape. Color.
Studies the life and death of the famous Sioux prophet and chief. Part I examines the structure of the Dakota tribes, the early life and rise of Sitting Bull, and the government's attempt to buy the Black Hills from him. Covering the pursuit of Indian bands by the U.S. Cavalry, Part II deals with Indian battles with Generals Cook and Custer, Sitting Bull's eventual surrender to the Army, events which led to his death and the aftermath of Wounded Knee.

Primary-source graphic documentation and photo-essays, together with current on-location photography, illustrate history as described by major tribal leaders, depict Indian life before contact with whites, and trace the impact of civilization on Indian life. Features excerpts from Black Elk, Tecumseh, Cochise, Standing Bear, Chief Joseph, Satanta, and Big Eagle.
ORIENTAL AMERICAN FILMS

Scenes today of Peking's Forbidden City, a silk plantation, and an artist practicing calligraphy—the ancient art of Chinese writing—help show that China's history and deep-rooted traditions have continued longer than those of other civilizations.

Traces through reenactments and authentic locales the growth of early Oriental civilizations in India, China and Japan. Uses early manuscripts, paintings, sculptures, and architecture to show the heritage and ideas that have shaped Oriental life and thought from ancient times to the present day.

Throw a new light on the Chinese, studying their human traits rather than their political identity. Presents the story of the daily life of the Lung family in Hong Kong. No English is spoken, except for the narration of Anthony Lawrence, Far East correspondent.

Explores the varied regions and life in Burma. The rice fields, rivers which serve as highways, jungles of bamboo and teakwood, and village and city (Rangoon) life are shown.

The story of San Francisco's Chinatown, the largest Chinese settlement outside the Orient. Although older, it deals with a subject that is relevant today. Reveals many of the daily life styles of this Chinese ghetto.

Reviews the history of China since the Revolution of 1911. Shows the conflict between the Communists led by Mao Tse-tung and the Nationalists led by Chiang Kai-shek.

Contrasts the traditions of ancient China with the cultural innovations which are taking place today in language, education, religion, music and art, transportation, health care, recreation, housing and status of women.
Present an insight into the major struggles of China, including the Civil War between the Nationalists and the Communists and the role of the Red Guard in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.


The history of the first Chinese to come to the United States, their role in the gold rush and the building of the transcontinental railroad, their savage persecution, and their eventual unjust exclusion.

Covers the development of San Francisco's Chinatown following the 1906 earthquake, important Chinese personalities, and President Nixon's visit to China. Interviews a Chinese-American student, banker, and judge. Examines the unique position and problems of Chinese-Americans who find themselves on the crossroads of two political systems.

Japan's three major musical instruments—the koto, samisen, and shakuhachi—are played and their history and current uses are explained. Traditional Japanese singing and dancing are depicted in a traditional teahouse setting.

The story of Chinese immigrants in San Francisco during the period 1877-1911. Hundreds of rare historical photographs help relate story of early Chinatown during Bonanza days. Dennis Kearney, who demanded "The Chinese Must Go," and Gong Ching, a Tong chief who was virtually king of Chinatown, are depicted. Also included are San Quentin "mug shots" of the famous hatchet man, Little Pete; and the story of Donalina Cameron, crusading woman who was devoted to the single-handed destruction of the slave trade.
Five identical looking brothers outwit the townspeople and save themselves from a tragic demise. A folktale using original drawings from a children's book.

Focuses on a nineteen-year-old Thai girl who spends her days traveling up and down the river in a small boat selling fruit to natives and tourists. Provides an overall view of the city of Bangkok and its people.

Although Ceylon is a modern country, the mining and processing of the buried treasures of this country—sapphires, rubies, topazes, and Sinhalese moonstones—have remained unchanged for thousands of years and reflect the country's ancient cultural heritage. They are found below vegetable gardens and rice paddies where the water is drained and the sand lifted out and washed. Provides an overview of life in modern Ceylon.

A documentary in which the American conscience looks back at the interment of Japanese-Americans during World War II.

Explores the contrasting life in Hawaii today. Set against the historical past of its discovery by Captain Cook, the reign of Kamehameha and the early missionaries who played an important role in changing the lives of the people.

Gives some of the flavor of the various Asian cultures—Japanese, Korean, Filipino—from which half of Hawaii's present population has sprung. Shows some of the surviving practices and ceremonials, dances, religious rites, home and public ceremonies, and athletic and recreational activities.

Hiram Fong, son of a poor Chinese immigrant, grew up with poverty and a lack of education. Starting to work as a shoeshine boy, Fong vowed he would get an education and advance in the world. That decision and the challenges it presented brought Fong through Harvard School of Law to a successful business and eventually to his election to the United States Senate—the first Oriental to occupy that position.
Shows Ho Chi Minh as the mysteryman of Asia who seems to hold the future to world peace in his hands. Traces the growth in power of this Chinese leader and gives insight into his potential for securing or eliminating world peace.

Presents Japan as a highly industrialized nation against the background of centuries-old cultural traditions. Shows the development of industry from the available resources to modern shipbuilding and manufacturing enterprises. Emphasizes the maximum use the Japanese make of all resources, especially electricity.

Documents the industrial revolution in Japan following the close of World War II to the present date, as a direct result of the change to a democratic form of government and its development of world trade. Shows sequences in several factories and industries to illustrate highly modernized mechanization and the adoption of western methods and customs.

Discusses Japan’s transportation, education, religion, industries, city and farm life. Shows Japan faces a challenge because of climate and growing population. Discusses how the Japanese have adapted to their environment—a land of mountains surrounded by sea.

Traces the Japanese Empire’s 200 years of isolation until Commodore Perry came to Japan. Relates the migration of Japanese to Hawaii and the United States mainland. The anti-Japanese laws passed in Congress, the Pearl Harbor period and the contributions of Japanese Americans to American culture are presented.

Introduces Mao Tse-tung as head of the Chinese Communist Party which joined the Kuomintang government of Sun Yat-sen. Mao joins forces briefly with anti-Communist government leader Chiang Kai-shek to fight against the anti-Communist government. In 1949 Mao Tse-tung’s Communists control all of China and form an uneasy alliance with the Soviet Union.

Emphasizes the social, economic, and religious backgrounds of the
ten million East Asians in this parliamentary democracy. Changes in recent years make this film somewhat outdated, but it is sufficiently accurate in its historical content.


Discusses the massive wave of immigration and restless young Chinese who are beginning to examine their traditional isolation. Presents ways to deal with new problems of a rapidly changing social structure through such solutions as bilingual professional groups to deal with the problems of housing, employment, family counseling and legal assistance.

ORIENTAL AMERICAN FILMSTRIPS

Presents folktales of Asia with morals. Emphasizes the similarities among cultures and introduces the Asian character and culture. Titles include: Kuntijil the Horse Deer - Indonesia, Koolookata - India, The Magic Leaf - Vietnam, The Man Cut the Cinnamon Tree - China, One Inch Fellow - Japan, and The Sandalmaker - Japan.

China's impact on the international scene is not commensurate with its huge population. Is it a helpless giant? Or is it on the way to becoming a superpower? Attempts to explore these questions.

Shows involvement of church people in cultural, political and religious changes along the east rim of East Asia, including Korea, Taiwan, Quemoy, and Hong Kong.

Uses UNICEF art to illustrate customs and cultures of the different peoples of Asia.

Traces history from early dynasties through the 20th century; stresses the central role of the peasant; reviews demography, geography, culture, art, and events leading to Communist rule.
Covers all major aspects of life today on the Chinese mainland with special emphasis on the impact of Mao Tse-tung's leadership. Traces the rise of Communism in China over the past 20 years and contrasts life today with life before Mao's regime. Titles include: The Long March to Unity, The Human Side, Meeting the People's Needs, and Ideas in Action.

Each filmstrip follows a boy, girl or family through one or more days of their lives in modern China and Hong Kong. They are seen at home, work, school, play and in special places dictated by the locale of the filmstrip. Titles include: Peking: The Capital City, Kwangchow: A River Port, Tientsin: A Suburb of the City, Dahli Commune: A Communal Farm and Fish Nursery, Shanghai: An Industrial City, and Hong Kong: The Floating Population.

Includes: Part 1 - China's Yesterdays: A survey of China's four-thousand year history based on photographs of temple carvings, tomb furnishings, archeological finds and precious artifacts; Part 2 - The Revolution: How the People's Republic of China emerged from a war-torn feudal society. The roles played by the Red Army, Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai; Part 3 - China's Communes: The story of the unique collective farms as told firsthand by a young agricultural worker; Part 4 - Transportation and Flood Control: A look at the amazing contrasts in Chinese transportation from square-tailed sampans and water buffalo to jet planes and diesel locomotives. How the Chinese rivers remained untamed for 4,000 years and now are the servants of the new Chinese agriculture; Part 5 - City Life in the People's Republic: How people work and live in the cities. The role of women, the care of children, schools and the new housing projects; and Part 6 - Culture and Sports: How the people spend their leisure time. A survey of the Chinese theater, dance and athletics.

Based upon recent material available through the New York Times, this look at the People's Republic of China offers firsthand appraisals of China today. A total picture of modern China which emphasizes its dynamism, ambition, dedication, and complexity. Titles include: Cultural Heritage; Geographic Diversity; Agricultural Challenges; Peasantry, A Way of Life; City Scenes and Sights; Educational Goals; Years of Revolution, Progress Through Industry; and Life Styles in the cities.

Presents an account of family life in Chinatown, U.S.A. From Five Families series.
Traces the art and culture of China from the most ancient dynasties to today's People's Republic, illustrating how the religions and philosophies of the Chinese are interwoven in the development of artistic creations. Includes: Part One: European discovery of China, early development, religious influence, animal symbolism, and unification of China; Part Two: Han Dynasty, Shang Dynasty, Buddhism, Tai-Ping Rebellion, "Great Period," Communist takeover; and Part Three: Painting styles and techniques, Taoist influence, T'ang and Sung Dynasty painting, synthesis of old and new styles in painting.


Presents a general overview of Japanese homes, family life, etiquette, food and clothing. Discusses customs such as removing one's shoes before entering a home, flower arrangement, the tea ceremony and respect for one's elders.

The new Japan remains in many ways the old Japan of the Buddhist and Shinto rituals, the Emperor and the geisha girl; however, sweeping changes in all areas of Japanese life have permanently altered the traditional face of Japan. An appraisal of its people, cities, social structures and social concerns, economy, religions, and art. Titles include: The Japanese Way of Life; Farmers, Fishermen and Craftsmen of Japan; Japan Becomes a World Power; Young People of Japan; Cities of Japan; and Art and Religion in Everyday Life.

Tells of the lives and struggles of Japanese and Chinese families in America.

Depicts main aspects of life in China today, using photos which portray current conditions. Titles include: Agriculture and Rural Life (Geographic features, agricultural practices, and rural life under commune system); Cities and City Life (Overview of urban life styles, public buildings, housing and slums, products, medicine, arts,
and recreation); Resources, Industries, Transportation, and Communication; and Land of Change and Growth (Ancient and modern China. Structure and functions of Communist government. Aspects of "Cultural Revolution").


Full-color photographs and maps depict countries and peoples of Eastern and Southeastern Asia. Titles include: Modern Formosa and South Korea (Effects of dense populations, environment, government); Modern Japan (What life is like in both city and rural areas; changes in ways of living; effects and problems of increased population); Modern Southeastern Asia (Burma, Thailand, Laos, South Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore. Importance of rivers, industries); and Modern Indonesia and Philippines.


Studies the rise of nationalism in Asian nations which have become world trouble spots. Examines colonialism and subsequent development of New Colonialism by independent Asian states as a form of nationalism. Briefly discusses the commitment of the United States in Asia. From the Secondary Social Studies series.


Studies the most rapidly growing nation in the world—Japan. Uses photography, instructional maps, art and music, and narration to picture Japanese people as they live and work in a highly organized and complex society. Portrays Japan as an industrial, progressive urban society, yet also shows it to be a simple agricultural country which remains deeply committed to tradition. Titles include: Tokyo: World's Largest City, A Traditional Japanese Family, Japan's Life From the Sea, Silk Farming at Takatoya, Nagasaki and Her Shipbuilders, and Okinawa: Keystone of the Pacific.


Grade Level: EL-J. Six filmstrips, records, cassettes. Color.

Provides a timely, in-depth exploration of the enigmatic country that has recently begun to open its doors to Westerners. A multi-disciplinary overview of China's geography, history, politics, economics, and culture. News photos, maps, posters, prints, paintings, and authentic Chinese music supplement the photography. Titles include: The Mysterious Giant, The Ancient Giant, To Feed the Giant, The Giant Looks to the Future, The Giant's Village Girl: Hsu Li-ang, and The Giant's City Boy: Sung Li.


Grade Level: P-EL-J. 58 frames, record. Color.

Shows the major religious faiths of Japan, emphasizing their origin, place in Japanese history, and effects on the daily lives of the Japanese people.
Grade Level: P-EL-J-S. 67 frames, record. Color.
Discusses the levels of Japanese society, its beginnings, and the ways in which Japanese society differs from our own. From a series, Japan, An Anthropological Study In Depth.

Grade Level: P-EL-J-S. Two filmstrips, records, cassettes. Color.
Shows the general characteristics of Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam. Thailand is used to exemplify the climate, industry, and way of life in Southeast Asia. Daily life in typical villages is shown in a context of the background of the area, the industry, the geography, and the cultural influences. The use of rivers and waterways for cultivation, transportation, commerce, and recreation is illustrated. Titles include: Living and Working in Southeast Asia, and The Cultural Background of Southeast Asia.

Two filmstrips, record, cassette. Color.
Describes the people, cultures and life styles of this small island off the mainland of China. Titles include: Taiwan: An Emerging Nation (Taiwan's plan to transform from a predominantly agricultural country to an industrial one. Highlights life in modern-day Taiwan) and Taiwan: Agricultural and Rural Life (Examines farm life and emphasizes the changes brought about by small, individual land ownership, a recent phenomenon. Also views life among the most primitive rural dwellers, the aborigines).

Record, cassette. Color.
The reason the Chinese give their children short names is revealed with true Oriental flavor in a folktale about the difficulty one child has in telling people that his brother has fallen into a well.
SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICAN FILMS

Portrayal of Western Indian tribe custom whereby a young boy undergoes a strong and symbolic spiritual experience before being accepted as a man and warrior. The young man's guardian spirit becomes a strong and personal force upon which much of his future success as a warrior and hunter depends.

Traces the life of a ten year old Mexican-American boy's family of migratory workers, their move to Los Angeles for financial security, and the problems he faces as the family is torn between family customs and fastpaced city life.

Designed both for Spanish-speaking children and for the teaching of Spanish as a second language. Includes an attached list of words used throughout the narration with their meaning in English. Could be used with or without sound in art classes. Children viewing this film will share the experience of making a piñata with the skillful little girls of the film.

Documentary about the Mexican-American farm workers' non-violent struggle for a voice in our society. Includes interviews with Cesar Chavez and Robert F. Kennedy. An outgrowth of the 1965 strike at Delano, a grape growing community in California.

Demonstrates that the music of Latin America is a blend from many cultures, of which the Indian and the Spanish are most dominant. Surveys instruments and dances of the Indians. Includes examples of pre-Columbian instruments. Shows how Spanish conquistadors introduced the stringed instrument into the New World. Presents some of the modern derivatives such as the popular dance rhythms of the tango and rhumba. Concludes with costumed dances from Bolivian fiesta.

Points out the efforts of the Mexican-American minority to obtain more meaningful education for its children through a massive protest.
Shows a young American-Mexican girl helping her uncle learn English so he can pass a driver's test and maintain his dignity as a working member of society.

Documentary close-up study of activities of social worker in Spanish Harlem over five-year period. Skillfully woven, impressionistic views portray slum-dwellers' dilemma. Depicts problems found within single block radius of the "inner city" of mid-Manhattan where 3,000 people, mostly Puerto Ricans, dwell. Useful for urban problems discussion groups.

A contemporary epic poem set to graphic prints of the years of struggle of the Mexican Indian—his heroes and his history.

Narrated by Lalo Delango when he was director of the Colorado Migrant Council. Shows ways illegals (wetbacks, mojados, etc.) cross the Mexican-U.S. border in search for work in the United States. Discloses the tragic suffering caused by brown slavery in the U.S. In a series of interviews, government officials, laborers, businessmen, and social workers put forth the political, economic and social conditions that help perpetuate the exploitation of Mexican and Chicano people.

The problems of a Puerto Rican youngster engaged in two cultures, his family's and the new one he copes with in his neighborhood and school.

Presents border songs on location around Rio Grande City and Brownsville, Texas, and Matamoros, Mexico. Visits homes and saloons to record Mexican folk songs. Guest participant is Dr. Américo Paredes, an authority on folk guitar styles.

Ricardo Montalbán, narrator, brings the story of his own Mexico to this film. In order to trace the contributions of the Spanish, Mexican, and Indian people to the growth of Mexico and the United States, a single melody, "La Adelita," is followed from its Aztec origin, through the Spanish, French, and Revolutionary period, to the settlement of the American West. The film points out the contributions made by those people to our language, music, industry and entertainment world.

Points out that although the Spanish speaking communities of the U.S. differ in origin, they share a common heritage and aims. Traces the conquest of the Indians by Spanish conquistadors and the spread of Spanish dominion in the New World.


Grievances of the Mexican-American community in Los Angeles are discussed by political and religious leaders, the police, and Chicano leaders—both moderate and militant. A violent confrontation between the Brown Berets and the police is included. The success of Cesar Chávez and Rudolfó Gonzales in organizing Chicano workers is seen as a major force in the struggle for economic and social advancement.


Traces the history of the Mexican-American from the time of the Spanish Conquistadores to the present. Illustrates the influence that Mexicans have had on American history in both heritage and culture. Archive drawings, still photographs, and documentary film footage illustrate the lecture.


Story of Roberto who feels culturally deprived and unsure of his identity as a Chicano. Narrator Ricardo Montalbán cuts into Roberto's mood to lead him through his cultural past and present. Covers the ancient and modern Mexican history and presents Mexican-Americans who have achieved outstanding success in their work. Uses Spanish words, Mexican architecture, music and art to illustrate their role in the American culture.


Documents economic poverty of majority of five million Mexican-Americans, most of whom are in the Southwest. Shows how Chicano children fall behind in school. Argues that understanding the Mexican-American struggle requires sympathy for minority aspirations, which include retaining cultural identity.


A fast-moving dance introduces a background of Mexican-American communities and parts of Mexico from where the parents and relatives of the youthful dancers have come. Portrayed are dances dating back
to the early Aztec period up to traditional dances found today in the coastal region of Veracruz.


Based on North from Mexico: The Spanish Speaking People of the United States by Carey McWilliams. Creates a thoughtful portrait of the New Mexican-American and the Southwest. A colorful statement about past contributions, present concerns and future expectations. Highlights the rich and significant contributions of the Chicano to American heritage. Follows the route of Coronado along the Rio Grande and into New Mexico.


A presentation of the historical background and the modern living conditions of the Mexican-American bearing directly on the problems of this important and populous minority group. Portrays Mexican contributions to the life and culture of the United States, including missions, architecture, effect of the language, distinctive food, and the vaquero (cowboy) with his outfit and speech.


Explores the lifestyles of the Puerto Rican people, focusing on independence rallies and protest music, the impact of the tourist economy, and the effects of American enterprises on the island. Follows Puerto Rican emigrants to the U.S. and their activities as laborers. Features United Nations deliberations.


Presents the main historical facts about the island and the monuments of its history. Introduces the age-old industry of harvesting the sugar cane, during which there are five months of hard work and seven months of what is called "dead time." Shows one of the newest factories on Culebra, which produces rats for biological research.


Shows Spanish influence on American dress, language, customs, architecture, and religion by comparing Spanish culture with phases of American culture.


Report on job discrimination from El Barrios of Spanish-speaking America. Follows actor Anthony Quinn as he travels about the country exploring problems encountered by Latin and Chicano communities from New York to Los Angeles. The resulting dialogue, encompassing the most urgent social and cultural issues of the day, is the voice of La Raza, full of anger and self-searching pride.
Rudy, who is from a Mexican-American background, sees how to view his "difference" as an asset.

The Chicano experience—from its roots in Pre-Columbian history to the present—is presented by actors who recreate key events and by interviews with Chicano leaders.  Makes point that Mexican-Americans, who comprise five percent of all Vietnam casualties, have been subject to racism and exploitation throughout their history.

SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICAN FILMSTRIPS

Discusses how the social and economic revolutions in Mexico have affected Mexican arts and crafts.  Considers pottery making, production of lacquer bowls, weaving by looms, cotton hand dyeing, stone carving, and the crafts of the silversmith.  Examines influence of Indian culture on handicrafts.  Shows continuing revolution in art.

Reviews the beginnings of massive emigration to the U.S., the revitalization of folk culture, Mexican-American economic contributions, and the problems of discrimination and adapting to a new language.  Traces the Mexican-American political and social awakening, the "Zoot-Suit" riots, the story of Reies Tijerina, early unionization and strikes, and the farm labor movement under Cesar Chávez.


A hungry "devil" has followed Chiquitin's father home and now eats everything in sight. How to get rid of him? Chiquitin's task becomes a folk-parable on the dangers of greed, and a textured portrait of life among the rural poor of Puerto Rico.


Describes the invasion of the trappers and Texas pioneers, the formation of the Texas Republic, and its effects on the Mexican population. Examines the Mexican-American War, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the California gold rush, and reviews the political and cultural changes brought on by the Mexican Revolution.


On location photographs and narration provide an overview of Cuba's history, economy, politics, education, and culture. Explores the peculiar problems of readjustment that Cubans face when they leave their homeland, bound for Miami. Discusses the handicaps they must overcome as they build a new life for themselves in an unfamiliar society. Two parts: The Island Country, 79 frames; Miami's Cuban Community, 80 frames.


Describes Fidel Castro's rise to power, the role of the United States in Cuba's economic and political history, and life in Cuba before and after Castro. Examines Castro's reform programs and illustrates the country's dependence on the sugar cane industry.


First-person accounts of life in America, with Puerto Ricans from all walks of life. Illustrates problems and possible solutions in areas of health, education, business, politics, law and order, and creative expression. Presents community answers to drug addiction, infant mortality, lead poisoning, control of local health facilities, mental illness, and VD.


The early history of Spain and Mexico, and Mexicans in the United States, ending with the courageous struggle by the Mexican-American grape pickers who participate in "La Huelga." Part II of Minorities Have Made America Great.


Looks into the lives of some of the Cuban refugees who fled their native country to move to Miami shortly after the Cuban Revolution in 1959. Tells about their exodus from Cuba, their early days in Miami, and emphasizes their current experiences in their new home.

Traces the history of the Spanish sub-culture and its growing influence on contemporary America, and looks at the differences, problems, and goals of Spanish-speaking Americans.


First person accounts of the current condition of the Puerto Rican community, language barriers, differences of customs, lack of education, job discrimination, and life in New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and other areas. Portrays the social, psychological, and economic cycle that traps the newest immigrants, the Puerto Ricans. Part II of Minorities Have Made America Great.


Depicts the everyday life and culture of the Puerto Ricans and how these elements influence their lives when they emigrate to the States. Includes who they are, where they come from and why, and the contributions they are making to their newly adopted cities in the U.S.A. In English and Spanish.


Traces the Puerto Rican government from the time of Columbus' discovery in 1492 to its freedom from Spanish rule in 1898, when the country became a U.S. territory. The second part points out the influence religious tradition has had on the people and their way of life. In English and Spanish.


Explores the living conditions of Puerto Ricans who emigrate to New York's "Spanish Harlem" in search of a better life. Gives authentic details of their experiences, frustrations, language difficulties, and aspirations.
PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

ABC
American Broadcasting Company
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York 10020

ABFI
Audio-Brandon Films
34 MacQueston Parkway South
Mount Vernon, New York 10550

ACI
ACI Productions
16 W. 46th Street
New York, New York 10036

ADF
Audio-Digest Foundation

ADL
Anti-Defamation League
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

AIMS
AIMS Instructional Media Services, Inc.
Box 1010
Hollywood, California 90028

AMDOC
American Documentary Films, Inc.
336 W. 84th Street
New York, New York 10024

ASAHint
(See ICF)

ATLAP
Atlantis Productions, Inc.
1252 La Grande Drive
Thousand Oaks, California 91360

AUDIOS
Audio Film Center
2138 E. 75th Street
Mount Vernon, New York 10550

AVED
AV-ED Films
49 N. Main Street
Homer, New York 13077

BCB
British Columbia Broadcasting
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10020

BEE
BEE Cross Media, Inc.
36 Dogwood Glen
Rochester, New York 14625

BFA
Bailey Film Associates
2211 Milk Avenue
Santa Monica, California 90404

BYU
Brigham Young University
Dept. 9 A-V-Comm.
Provo, Utah 84601

CAED
Caedman Records, Inc.
Division Houghton Mifflin Co.
110 Tremont Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02107

CAPM
Cathedral Film, Inc.
2921 W. Alameda Avenue
Burbank, California 91905

CAROUF
Carousel Films, Inc.
1501 Broadway
New York, New York 10036

CBS
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scholastic Magazines, Inc.</td>
<td>50 W. 44th Street  New York, New York 10036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott</td>
<td>Scott Education Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Paper Co. Production Center</td>
<td>20 First Street  Chicopee, Massachusetts 01020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schott Education Division</td>
<td>104 Lower Westfield Road  Holyoke, Massachusetts 01040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterling Educational Film</td>
<td>241 E. 34th Street  New York, New York 10016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoshoni Productions, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoken Arts</td>
<td>310 North Avenue  New Rochelle, New York 10801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Studies School Service</td>
<td>10,000 Culver Blvd.  Culver City, California 90230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanton Films</td>
<td>7934 Santa Monica Blvd.  Los Angeles, California 90046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Oil of California</td>
<td>Public Relations Dept.  225 Bush Street  San Francisco, California 94120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society for Visual Education, Inc.</td>
<td>1345 Diversey Parkway  Chicago, Illinois 60614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture Films, Inc.</td>
<td>Room 200  1600 Broadway  New York, New York 10019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Life, Inc.</td>
<td>Time &amp; Life Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troll Associates</td>
<td>320 TRE, 17'  Mahwah, New Jersey 07430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Kansas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Michigan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Media Materials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above lists various companies and their addresses.
ERIC ABSTRACTS

The following materials were selected from ERIC as sources of general information concerning ethnic minorities and media. Limited to a small number, they were chosen for their value to classroom teachers. Those interested in information about specific ethnic groups are encouraged to explore ERIC materials further.

TEACHING AIDS


Minority groups should be accurately presented in educational materials for all school children. Materials should avoid giving the minority child a negative self-image. Life should be portrayed as it is, including harsh realities. Factual material must reflect authoritative, comprehensive, and current research. Minority achievements should be noted. These guidelines were to be implemented throughout the state of Maryland.


These supplementary primary grade social studies units have been developed in order to guide the child in the decision-making areas of citizenship, values, and human relations and to develop a better understanding of the immediate environment and the world. They are to be used as stepping stones towards developing a new awareness of the multi-racial and multi-ethnic groups including: Blacks, American Chinese, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, and Eskimos. Photographs, exhibits, assemblies, field trips, art, films and filmstrips are integral parts of the learning activities. A list of books and filmstrips for students and teachers is included.


The specific objectives of this unit for grade two are:
1) to discover differences and similarities found in people through understanding of their basic needs, desires, and problems
2) to become aware of the differences and similarities found in the community; 3) to understand the cause and need of change within a community; 4) to recognize the fact that many people from minority groups have contributed much toward education, music, science, and modern day politics; 5) to become aware of and understand the customs, life styles (food, clothing, shelter), and background of the Blacks, American Chinese, American Indians, Puerto Ricans, Eskimos; and 6) to recognize the advantages of the various types of communication available today. Student evaluation tips and a list of books, films, filmstrips, and recordings are included.

The objectives of this unit for grade three are: 1) to show that ethnic differences are superficial, and that differences are a part of the American heritage; 2) to explore the various meanings of Black Power; 3) to understand the background and achievements of the people of the past, present, and future; 4) to enhance the awareness of the customs, life styles, and backgrounds of the various ethnic groups; and 5) to develop within each child a feeling of patriotism and democracy based on a knowledge of American heritage. Each section on Blacks, Puerto Ricans, American Chinese, and American Indians contains:
1) background on their native country including history, geography, culture and life styles, economy, and government;
2) American heritage or background;
3) current views and problems;
4) contributions of the group and specific individuals in politics, exploration, education, athletics, entertainment, humanities, business, and science and technology;
5) suggested activities;
6) student evaluation tips;
7) student and teacher references; and
8) audiovisual aids such as filmstrips, music, films, and recordings.

The contents of this handbook for teachers of inner-city children are organized in six sections: Part one, "Who is the inner-city child?"; Part two, "Working in the classroom"; Part three, "Working outside the classroom"; Part four, "Working with parents, paraprofessionals, and community residents"; Part five, "Using resources"; and Part six, a Bibliography which lists books for elementary grade pupils, junior and senior high school students, and teachers, as well as films, filmstrips, photograph, records and tapes. Lists of selected Puerto Rican, Afro-American, Native American and Mexican-American references constitute this bibliography.

This study, by a group of teachers as part of a course in social
foundations, arose out of their concerns about the difficulties in assessing the materials (especially reading materials) that teachers are expected to use.


This teaching guide for the study of minority groups in America is intended to help secondary school students (1) improve their self-image through an appreciation of their heritage, (2) recognize the contributions of the diverse groups that make up American society, (3) realize that interdependence is a part of American life, and (4) develop skills in interpersonal relationships. Background information on the culture, history, and aspirations of nine American minority groups is provided. Activities and materials—including books, articles, films, filmstrips, recordings, and pictures—are suggested.


This book is designed to help contemporary and future teachers attain the content, strategies, concepts, and resources needed to teach comparative ethnic studies and to integrate ethnic content into the regular curriculum. The book is divided into two major parts. Part one presents a rationale for teaching comparative ethnic studies, goals, key concepts for ethnic studies programs, and practical ways to organize lessons and units. Part two consists of chapters on the major American ethnic groups. The appendices include a chronology of key events in the history of ethnic groups, a list of films and filmstrips, a selected list of ethnic periodicals, and criteria for evaluating textbooks and other learning materials.


This report summarizes an informal survey to determine how extensively inter-ethnic materials were being used in suburban school districts in the Kansas City Metropolitan Area. Data was obtained from 100 teachers and administrators from 20 districts. In no school or district did a percentage of minority students constitute an appreciable proportion of the student body. Information was sought concerning: 1) representation, inclusion, and characteristics of minority groups in textual materials; 2) written policies on the use of inter-ethnic materials; 3) procedures for the selection of inter-ethnic materials; 4) availability of films, filmstrips, tapes, records, and pictures.
magazines, and other kinds of aids with inter-ethnic content; and 5) procedures to distribute inter-ethnic materials. Some conclusions are: 1) the situation is very uneven; 2) more systematic efforts are needed to make high quality materials available and to help teachers use them effectively; 3) few districts have procedures to ensure adequate selection of a quantity of resources. In conclusion six policies are outlined to devise definite practices for encouraging the use of good inter-ethnic materials.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Annotated Bibliography of Multi-Ethnic Curriculum Materials. Nebraska State Department of Education, Lincoln. Division of Instructional Services. 1975. 81p. ED 103 513. This annotated bibliography of multi-ethnic curriculum materials is distributed by the Title IV Equal Opportunity Project and funded under the Civil Rights Act of 1964. All materials listed are available from the Nebraska Title IV Equal Educational Opportunity Project. Also included is a microfiche listing which emphasizes multicultural education.

Ethnic Studies and Audiovisual Media: A Listing and Discussion. An Occasional Paper from ERIC at Stanford. Harold A. Layer. 1969. 12p. ED 031 091. Ethnic studies curricula may legitimately explore not only the historical, sociological, and cultural background of mixed ethnic groups, but may also examine alternative means of eliminating inequities and injustices—means by which the powerless can obtain power. This media list offers titles and sources of 16mm films, audiotapes, filmstrips, filmstrips and records, videotapes, records, and transparencies which deal with the history and present reality of non-white minorities of this country. Most are geared for senior high school or college level audiences. This older exploration of the subject was published by the former ERIC Clearinghouse on Media and Technology.

A Listing of Exhibit Items for the Materials Fair, August 12-15, 1975. Atlanta Teacher Corps Consortium, Ga. 1975. 21p. ED 110 432. This list of materials from a Teacher Corps Materials Fair is basically intended for use by teacher educators. The first section is an annotated list of books, booklets, pamphlets, and papers published since 1968 covering the following topics: Inservice education, internships, open classrooms, futures of education, competency based teacher education, staff training and development, and racism, desegregation, and minority groups. The second section contains protocol and training materials which basically concern improving teaching skills. Section three is a list of films and filmstrips which cover a wide variety of topics in education. The last section contains an annotated list of kits, programs, and training systems which cover character education, human relations training, staff development, and reading.

The selected multi-cultural resources annotated in this bibliography concentrate on educational materials for teaching young children an appreciation and understanding of differences in others. Included are films, filmstrips, recordings, audiotapes, photographs and study prints, multi-media kits, and some fifty selected books.


This annotated bibliography has been compiled to assist in the selection of multiethnic media for schools. The bibliography includes sections entitled "Asian Americans," "Jewish Americans," "Mexican Americans," "Native Americans," "Puerto Rican Americans," "Other Hyphenated Americans," and "All Americans (Multiethnic)." The entries are listed under the following basic headings: Heritage; In America; Art, Literature, Music, Customs; Biography, Fiction, Sources, and Resources.


This selection of nearly 600 paperback books, art reproductions, films, filmstrips, and records is intended for classroom, reference, and general reading purposes. The materials cover: Art and music; African history, government, and culture; Afro-American history and culture; other minorities—American Indians, Orientals, Spanish-speaking peoples; social sciences—sociology, anthropology, psychology, urban studies, the ghetto, housing, poverty, welfare, and employment; religion, the Church and racism, and Judaism and anti-Semitism; education, integration, and youth; bibliographies, booklists, and reference works; literature—biography (individual and collective), poetry, drama, adult fiction, young adult fiction, and juvenile fiction; and a selected list of bibliographies. A directory of publishers of these works is also included.


Also available from Council of Planning Librarians, P.O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856 ($1.50).

Black, native, and Spanish-speaking Americans are the three main minorities in this bibliography, along with women. The overall tenor is one of a humanistic approach to the practice of public administration. A subsection of films, filmstrips, tapes, records, games and other media is provided as a resource to practicing public administrators in minority settings. These multi-media supports have proven their usefulness, time and time again in multiple settings.
ERIC ORDERING INFORMATION

Documents with ED numbers are available from: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. Because prices are being revised, please check a recent issue of Resources in Education or write to the above address for correct charges. These documents are NOT available from the ERIC Clearinghouse at Stanford University.