Scenario of film
THE GIFT OF LIFE.

TITLE:* THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

Presents

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THE GIFT OF LIFE.

SUB: NATURE HAS GIVEN TO EVERY LIVING BEING THE GIFT OF REPRODUCING ITSELF. LIFE COMES ONLY FROM LIFE. WHETHER IN PLANTS, ANIMALS OR HUMAN BEINGS, THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING REPRODUCTION ARE THE SAME.

SUB: ONE OF THE SIMPLEST FORMS OF LIVING BEINGS KNOWN IS CALLED THE AMEBA. IT GROWS USUALLY IN STAGNANT WATER AMONG SUBMERGED STEMS AND LEAVES.

SCENE 1.

Ext. swamp
Boy removes shoes and stockings; wades in and dips out water.

SCENE 2.

Int. laboratory
Technician at desk. Boy enters scene carrying jar of water. Conversation:

CUT IN: Short flash of scene boy at swamp.
Back to scene: Technician making slide preparation of water in jar.

CUT IN: CLOSE-Up technician making hanging drop preparation.
Back to scene: Technician examining specimen under microscope.

CUT IN: Photo-micrograph of ameba.
Back to scene: Boy looks in.

CUT IN: Photo-micrograph of ameba.
Back to scene:

CUT IN: "THE AMEBA CONSISTS OF A SINGLE CELL."

CUT IN: CLOSE-UP of hand drawing ameba.
Back to scene: Technician speaks:

CUT IN: "THIS IS THE NUCLEUS - THE PART WHICH REGULATES THE LIFE AND GROWTH OF THE CELL."

CLOSE-UP hand drawing ameba.
Back to scene:

CUT IN: "THESE ARE FOOD PARTICLES WHICH IT HAS ENCLOSED."

CLOSE-UP of hand drawing.
Back to scene:

CUT IN: "BY MEANS OF THESE PROJECTIONS IT IS ABLE TO MOVE ABOUT IN A SORT OF FLOWING MOTION."

CLOSE-UP hand pointing to drawing.
Back to scene: Operator looking in 'scope.
CLOSE-UP photo-micrograph of amoeba.
Back to scene:

CUT IN: "LIKE ALL LIVING THINGS THE AMEBA HAS THE POWER OF REPRODUCING ITSELF. FIRST THE NUCLEUS LENGTHENS."

CLOSE-UP hand making drawing.
Back to scene:

CUT IN: "A LITTLE LATER THE NUCLEUS DIVIDES INTO TWO AND THE BODY BECOMES LONGER."

CLOSE-UP hand drawing.
Back to scene:

CUT IN: "THE TWO NUCLEI SEPARATE. AT THE SAME TIME THE BODY BEGINS TO DIVIDE."

CLOSE-UP hand drawing.
Back to scene:
CLOSE-UP hand drawing.
Back to scene:

CUT IN: "THE DIVISION IS ALMOST COMPLETE, THE TWO PARTS HELD TOGETHER BY A THREAD."

CLOSE-UP hand drawing.

CUT IN: "FINALLY THE THREAD BREAKS AND WE HAVE TWO COMPLETE AMEBA WHERE WE HAD ONE BEFORE."

CLOSE-UP hand drawing.
Back to scene:

CUT IN: "TWO NEW LIVES - BUT NO FATHER, NO MOTHER, NO FAMILY LIFE."

CLOSE-UP hand drawing.
Back to scene: (Fade out.)

SUB: (Fade in.) "DID YOU KNOW THAT YEAST USED IN BREAD MAKING CONSISTS OF A LARGE NUMBER OF MICROSCOPIC PLANTS?"

SCENE 3.

<u>Int. laboratory</u>
Woman technician at laboratory table making slide preparation of yeast.
She looks into scope.

CLOSE-UP animated diagram yeast cells.
Back to scene.

CUT IN: THE YEAST PLANT REPRODUCES BY BUDDING - A PROCESS SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE AMEBA BUT SOMEWHAT MORE ECONOMICAL SINCE THE PARENT CELL CONTINUES ITS INDIVIDUAL EXISTENCE.

CLOSE-UP animated diagram yeast plant budding and increasing in size.
(Fade out.)

SUB: (Fade in.) ULOTHRIX IS A PLANT OF THE SEAWEED FAMILY WHICH GROWS IN STAGNANT PONDS.

SCENE 4.

Ext. swamp
Man approaches and dips out vegetation from swamp.

SUB: A SINGLE THREAD OF THIS PLANT WHEN ENLARGED LOOKS LIKE THIS:

SCENE 5.

Animated diagrams
Animated diagrams of ulothrix attached to a rock. Loop title: Attachment.
The thread of ulothrix is panoramed downward.

CUT IN: THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS PLANT IS ACCOMPLISHED NOT BY SIMPLE DIVISION, NOR BY BUDDING, BUT BY THE UNION OF TWO OF ITS INDIVIDUAL CELLS.

Back to scene:
Loop title and pointer Compartments containing cells. A number of flagellated cells break out from upper compartment. The same occurs in lower compartment. One each from the upper and lower compartments approach each other and merge. The tails are dissolved out. Pointer to new cell.

CUT IN: THE CELLS OF THIS PLANT SEEM TO HAVE LEARNED THE SECRET THAT IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH. THE NEW AND LARGER CELL IS NOW A "SEED" CAPABLE OF REPRODUCING A NEW PLANT.

(Fade out.)

SUB: (FADE in.) OEDOGONIUM IS ANOTHER FRESH WATER SEAWEED. THE YOUNG PLANT LOOKS LIKE THIS:

SCENE 6.

Animated diagram
Young plant oedogonium.

SUB: A PORTION OF THE MATURE PLANT GREATLY ENLARGED. IT IS LONG AND SLENDER AND CONSISTS OF A SUCCESSION OF COMPARTMENTS.

SCENE 7.

Animated diagram
Mature oedogonium.

CUT IN: WHEN FULL-GROWN ONE OF THE COMPARTMENTS GROWS LARGER THAN THE REST. IT CONTAINS SMALL GRANULES AND A SINGLE LARGE CELL WHICH IS REALLY A "FEMALE SEX CELL" OR OVULE.

Back to scene:
Compartments grow in size. Pointer to cell.

CUT IN: OTHER COMPARTMENTS ON THE SAME PLANT DEVELOP CELLS WHICH HAVE TINY TAILS. THEY ARE REALLY "MALE SEX CELLS" OR SPERMS.

Back to scene:
Pointer to compartments containing sperms.

CUT IN: THE SPERMS BREAK OUT OF THEIR COMPARTMENTS AND MAKE THEIR WAY TOWARD THE OVULE.

Back to scene:
Sperms breaking out and moving toward ovule.

CUT IN: ONE OF THESE SPERMS SUCCEEDS IN BREAKING INTO THE COMPARTMENT. THEN IT MAKES ITS WAY TO THE OVULE AND MERGES WITH IT.

Back to scene:
Sperm penetrates compartments and merges with ovule.

CUT IN: THE NEW CELL IS A SEED. IT BREAKS OUT OF THE COMPARTMENT AND GROWS INTO A NEW PLANT. (HERE IS A HINT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS SERIES OF SEX OR MALE AND FEMALE.)

Back to scene:
Ovule breaks out of compartment. Pointer (fade out.)

REEL II.

SUB: (Fade in.) THE ROCK ROSE, A DAINTY WILDFLOWER.

SCENE 8.

Ext. woods
Mother and son walking along, both picking flowers.
CLOSE-UP rock rose which is turned to profile view.

CUT IN: FOR PURPOSES OF STUDYING THIS FLOWER WE SHALL CUT IT THROUGH FROM ABOVE DOWNWARD.

Back to scene: Few feet.
Animated diagram previous scene. Fade into animated diagram of rock rose.
Then dissolve into cross section.
Loop title and pointer Petals.
Loop title and pointer Sepals.

CUT IN: THE PETALS AND SEPALS ARE REMOVED. WHAT REMAINS ARE THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS. IN THE WILD ROSE BOTH MALE AND FEMALE ARE COMBINED IN A SINGLE FLOWER.

Back to scene:
Dissolve out petals and sepals.
Enlarge scene to close-up.

CUT IN: THE FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS.

Back to scene:
Loop title and pointer Pistil.
Loop title which consists of three parts - Loop title and pointer Stigma.
Loop title and pointer Style.
Loop title and pointer Ovary.

CUT IN: WITHIN THE OVARY ARE CONTAINED A NUMBER OF FEMALE SEX CELLS OR OVULES.

Back to scene:
Pointer to ovules.

CUT IN: THE MALE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS.

Back to scene:
Loop title and pointer Stamens.
Loop title and pointer Anthers.
Loop title and pointer Pollen.

CUT IN: EACH POLLEN GRAIN CONTAINS A MALE SEX CELL OR SPERM. BY MEANS OF THE WIND AND INSECTS POLLEN IS TRANSFERRED TO THE STIGMA.

Back to scene:
Stamens move back and forth gently. Pollen drops on stigma.

CUT IN: AS THE POLLEN TUBE GROWS DOWNWARD IT CARRIES WITH IT LIKE A PASSENGER THE SPERM CELL.

Back to scene:
Pollen growing down stamen.

CLOSE-UP pollen growing down stamen.

Back to long shot of ovary. Pollen continues its growth.

CUT IN: BY SOME STRANGE FORCE OF ATTRACTION THE POLLEN TUBE REACHES AND ENTERS THE OVARY, THEN THE SPERM UNITES WITH THE OVULE.

Back to scene:
Pollen enters ovule.

CUT IN: THE UNION OF TWO CELLS IS KNOWN AS FERTILIZATION. (FERTILIZATION WILL BE STUDIED IN MORE DETAIL LATER IN THE HUMAN.)

CUT IN: THUS THE OVULES BECOME RIPE SEEDS. THE OVARY HAS GROWN LARGER AND THE OTHER PARTS OF THE FLOWER HAVE MEANWHILE WITHERED AND DROPPED AWAY.

Back to scene:
Ovary grows larger.

SUB: THE SEED CONSISTS OF AN IMMATURE PLANT TOGETHER WITH STORED FOOD WHICH WHEN PLANTED GROWS INTO A PLANT LIKE ITS ANCESTORS.

(Fade out.)

SUB: (Fade in.) IN THE PLANT JUST STUDIED A SINGLE FLOWER BEARS BOTH POLLEN AND OVULES. IN CERTAIN OTHERS THE PLANT CARRIES MALE AND FEMALE FLOWERS. INDIAN CORN IS AN EXAMPLE.

SCENE 9.

Ext. corn field
Farmer with small son and city man approach.

CUT IN: THE "TASSEL" IS A GROUP OF MALE FLOWERS BEARING ONLY POLLEN.

Back to scene:
Farmer demonstrates "tassel."

CUT IN: THE EAR IS A GROUP OF FEMALE FLOWERS BEARING ONLY OVULES.

Back to scene:
Farmer demonstrating ear.

CUT IN: EACH IMMATURE GRAIN OF CORN IS AN OVULE AND EACH "THREAD OF SILK" AN ELONGATED PISTIL. POLLEN SHAKEN FROM THE TASSELS FALLS ON THE PISTIL AND GROWS DOWN TO THE OVULE, THUS FERTILIZING IT AS IN THE CASE OF THE ROSE.

SCENE 10.

Animated diagram
Ear of corn. Pointer indicates thread of silk.

SUB: EACH FERTILIZED GRAIN OF CORN IS A SEED CONSISTING OF A MINIATURE PLANT OR EMBRYO AND STORED FOOD THE WHOLE PROTECTED BY A TOUGH COVERING.

SCENE 11.

Animated diagram
CLOSE-UP grain of corn.
Dissolve into cross section.
Loop title and pointer embryo plant.
Loop title and pointer stored food.
Loop title and pointer covering.

SUB: THE EMBRYO PLANT IS NOT DEAD - IT IS SIMPLY ASLEEP AND MAY BE AWAKENED BY NATURE'S MAGIC. LET US CARRY ON A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT.

SCENE 12.

Int. school room near window.
Boy under guidance of teacher placing sand in cigar box. Teacher speaks:

CUT IN: "THESE GRAINS OF CORN HAVE BEEN SOAKED IN WATER OVER NIGHT."

Back to scene:
Teacher gives boy grains of corn. He plants them in the sand and waters them.

~~Backgrounds~~

CUT IN: TWO DAYS HAVE PASSED.

Back to scene:
Teacher and boy approach. Boy digs a single grain out of sand.
CLOSE-UP grain of germinating corn.

SUB: THE EMBRYO HAS BEGUN TO GROW.

SUB: THREE DAYS HAVE PASSED AND ANOTHER GRAIN IS EXAMINED.

CLOSE-UP third day grain of corn.

SUB: FIVE DAYS HAVE PASSED.

CLOSE-UP fifth day grain of corn.

SUB: EIGHT DAYS FROM THE TIME OF PLANTING HAVE ELAPSED.

Back to scene:
Teacher and boy approach box which now contains growing corn plants. He digs one out.
CLOSE-UP hand holding corn plant.

SUB: THE GRAIN OF CORN SEEMS SHRIVELED. INDEED THE STORED FOOD HAS BEEN CONSUMED BY THE EMBRYO BUT THE PLANT IS NOW STRONG ENOUGH TO SECURE ITS NOURISHMENT FROM THE AIR AND THE SOIL.

SUB: ALL SEEDS, EVEN THE TINY ONES BEGIN GROWTH OR GERMINATE IN THE SAME WAY.

(Fade out.)

SUB: (Fade in.) DO YOU REMEMBER THE GRACEFUL WILLOW DOWN BY THE POND?

SCENE 13.

Willow tree on edge of pond.

SUB: THE "PUSSIES" WHICH APPEAR ON THE WILLOW IN THE SPRING ARE REALLY CLUSTERS OF SMALL FLOWERS - MALES BORN ON ONE TREE AND FEMALES ON THE OTHER.

SUB: MALE OR STAMINATE FLOWERS.

CLOSE-UP staminate willow flowers.

SUB: FEMALE OR PISTILLATE FLOWERS.

SCENE 14.

CLOSE-UP pistillate willow flowers.

SUB: A SINGLE STAMINATE FLOWER.

SCENE 15.

Animated diagram
On left half of screen diagram of staminate flower.
Loop title and pointer Stamens.
Loop title and pointer Anthers.
Loop title and pointer Pollen.

CUT IN: A SINGLE PISTILLATE FLOWER.

Back to scene:
On right half of screen diagram of single pistillate flower.
Loop title and pointer Ovary.
Loop title and pointer Style.
Loop title and pointer Stigma.

CUT IN: THE WIND AND FLYING INSECTS TRANSFER THE POLLEN FROM THE MALE TO THE FEMALE FLOWERS.

Back to scene:
Pointer indicates by waving motion progress of pollen from staminate to pistillate flower.
(Fade out.)

SUB: EVIDENTLY THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF REPRODUCTION IN ALL PLANTS ARE ALIKE DIFFERING ONLY IN DETAIL. A STRIKING FEATURE OF PLANT REPRODUCTION IS DEPENDENCE ON SOME FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCE OF NATURE. PLANTS DEPEND ON THE WIND, BIRDS, INSECTS, HUMANS FOR TRANSFERRING POLLEN TO THE OVULES.

(Fade out.)

REEL III.

SUB: THE PACIFIC SALMON.

SUB: SALMON SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME IN THE SEA, BUT IN THE EARLY SPRING THEY SWIM UP THE RIVERS FORCING THEIR WAY THROUGH RAPIDS AND EVEN LEAPING WATERFALLS.

SCENE 16.

Waterfall

SCENE 17.

Rapids

SUB: AT SUCH TIMES THE FISHERMEN MAY CATCH SALMON WITH EASE.

SCENE 18.

River. Two fishermen catching salmon, which is held up for a close-up.

SUB: THE FEMALE SEX CELLS, OR OVA, (COMPARABLE IN PLANTS TO OVULES) ARE PRODUCED IN A PAIR OF ORGANS CALLED OVARIES SITUATED WITHIN THE BODY OF THE FEMALE.

SCENE 19.

Animated diagram
Female salmon. Ovary faded in. Pointer and loop title: Ovary.

SUB: HAVING FOUND QUIET SHALLOW WATERS THE FEMALE SCOOPS A LITTLE NEST IN THE SAND WITH HER TAIL AND DISCHARGES THE OVA.

SCENE 20.

Quiet river.

SUB: IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE MALE POURS OVER THE EGGS THE "MILT" A WITISH FLUID CONTAINING SPERM.

SCENE 21.

Animated diagram
Male salmon. Fade in spermary. Pointer and loop title: Spermary.

SUB: THE SPERM CELLS FIND THEIR WAY TO THE OVA. USUALLY SEVERAL SPERM CELLS BOMBARD A SINGLE OVUM, BUT ONLY ONE PENETRATES WHICH THEN MERGES WITH AND FERTILIZES IT.

SCENE 22.

Animated diagram
Ovum of fish. Pointer and loop title: Nucleus.
Pointer and loop title: Yolk (food).
Pointer and loop title: Covering.
Large number of sperms fade in. Pointer and loop title: Sperms.

Sperms approach ovum, one of them penetrates. Attention is called to it by the pointer. Other sperms fade out. Sperm enters ovum and mingles with nucleus.

SUB: THE FERTILIZED OVA ARE THEN COVERED WITH A PROTECTING LAYER OF SAND AND LEFT TO HATCH BY THE WARMTH OF THE SAND. HERE ARE SALMON EGGS JUST BEFORE HATCHING (GREATLY ENLARGED.)

SCENE 23.

CLOSE-UP of salmon eggs and followed by microscopic view of same.

SUB: BABY SALMON ONE DAY OLD. NOTICE THE SAC ON THE UNDER SIDE OF THE FISH. THIS CONTAINS NOURISHMENT ON WHICH THE SALMON LIVES THE FIRST FEW DAYS.

SCENE 24.

Young salmon one day old.

SUB: A LITTLE LATER THIS NOURISHMENT HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED AND THE YOUNG SALMON SEEK OTHER FOOD.

SCENE 25.

Young salmon at later stage.

SUB: SIX MONTHS OLD.

SCENE 26.

Six months old salmon in acquarium.

SUB: BY-AND-BY THEY WILL BE READY TO JOURNEY TO THE SEA TO LIVE THE LIVES THEIR PARENTS LIVED BEFORE THEM.

(Fade out.)

SUB: (Fade in.) IN THE REPRODUCTION OF BIRDS THE SPERM OF THE MALE IS DEPOSITED DIRECTLY INTO THE BODY OF THE FEMALE WHERE IT REACHES AND FERTILIZES THE OVUM.

SUB: THE HEN'S EGG IS THE SAME IN PRINCIPLE AS THE SEED OF THE FLOWER.

SCENE 27.

Ext. barnyard
CLOSE-UP hen on nest. Man approaches shasing hen away. He picks up one egg and carries it to the camera for a close-up.

SCENE 28.

Animated diagram
Hen's egg. Fade in cross section view. Pointer and loop title: Yolk (nourishment.)

Pointer and loop title: Embryo.

SUB: THE EMBRYO CHICK LIVES AND DEVELOPS ON THE NOURISHMENT IN THE EGG. THE MOTHER HERSELF SUPPLIES THE WARMTH WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR DEVELOPMENT.

SUB: IN ORDER TO STUDY THE CHICK WE SHALL DEVELOP SOME EGGS IN AN INCUBATOR.

SCENE 29.

Int. room
CLOSE-UP of electric incubator.

CUT IN: THIS EGG HAS BEEN INCUBATED FOR TWO DAYS.

Back to scene: Boy and man standing by incubator. A number of eggs are removed, put in dish, and carried out of scene.

SCENE 30.

Int. laboratory
Man (technician) with girl on one side and boy on the other. He picks up an egg and begins opening it.

CUT IN:

CLOSE-UP technician's hands and egg while "window" is being cut out.

Back to long shot: Technician examines specimen with reading glass and demonstrated same to girl and boy.

CUT IN:

VERY CLOSE-UP egg cut open with two day embryo.

Back to scene for a few feet.

SUB: AFTER THREE DAYS INCUBATION.

SCENE 31.

VERY CLOSE-UP egg with three day embryo.

SUB: FOUR DAYS.

SCENE 32.

VERY CLOSE- UP egg four day old embryo.

SUB: FIVE DAYS.

SCENE 33.

VERY CLOSE-UP egg five day embryo.

SUB: NINE DAYS.

SCENE 34.

VERY CLOSE-UP egg nine day embryo.

SUB: TWELVE DAYS.

SCENE ~~35~~ 35.

VERY CLOSE-UP egg twelve day embryo.

SUB: FIFTEEN DAYS.

SCENE 36.

VERY CLOSE-UP egg fifteen day embryo.

SUB: EIGHTEEN DAYS.

SCENE 37.

VERY CLOSE-UP egg eighteen day embryo.

SUB: WHILE IN THE EGG THE EMBRYO CHICK LIVES ON THE YOLK AND WHITE MEANWHILE DEVELOPING MUSCLES, BONES, FEATHERS, AND ALL OTHER ORGANS.

SUB: WHEN THE YOLK HAS BEEN ENTIRELY CONSUMED THE CHICK IS READY TO PECK ITS WAY OUT OF THE SHELL.

SCENE 38.

Int. room
CLOSE-UP incubator. Boy approaches, looks through window of incubator. Is interested and excited. Leaves scene and returns shortly bringing girl with him.
(NOTE-) Same characters as in Scene 30.

CUT IN: CLOSE-UP interior incubator showing a number of eggs.
Back to scene: Boy and girl looking through window.
CLOSE-UP interior incubator. One of the eggs showing the pecking of the chick.

Back to scene: CLOSE-Up interior incubator. Chick emerging from shell.
Back to scene: CLOSE-UP chick out of shell and scrambling about.
Back to scene: CLOSE-UP chick scrambling about.

SUB: (Make title to introduce chick fluffed out.)

CLOSE-UP chick fluffed up and pecking at food.
Back to scene for a few feet.

SUB: MOTHER HEN NOW TAKES CHARGE OF FAMILY AFFAIRS SHOWING NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HER FOSTER CHILDREN. FOR THE FIRST TIME (IN THIS SERIES OF STUDIES) WE NOTE A DISPLAY OF MOTHERLY CARE.

SCENE 39.

Ext. roadway
Hen with flock of chicks.

CUT IN: CLOSE-UP of two chicks.
Back to scene.
(Fade out.)

SUB: (Fade in.) IN MAMMALS, OR THOSE ANIMALS WHICH SUCKLE THEIR YOUNG, THE SPERM IS DEPOSITED DIRECTLY INTO THE BODY OF THE FEMALE WHERE IT FERTILIZES THE OVUM.

SUB: INTRODUCING A STRANGE FRIEND FROM AUSTRALIA.

SCENE 40.

Ext. zoological garden
Kangaroo approaches and hops about.

CUT IN: THE YOUNG OF THE KANGAROO ARE DEVELOPED FROM THE EGG WITHIN THE BODY OF THE KANGAROO.

CUT IN: BUT WHEN THEY ARE DISCHARGED, OR BORN, THEY ARE STILL BLIND, HAIRLESS, AND TOO IMMATURE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES. THEREFORE THE MOTHER PLACES THEM FOR SAFE KEEPING WITHIN A CURIOUS POUCH IN HER ABDOMEN.

Back to scene:
Kangaroo sitting on haunches, then hops out of scene.

CUT IN: HERE THEY ARE PROTECTED AND SECURE NOURISHMENT FROM THE MILK GLANDS. OCCASIONALLY THE MOTHER ALLOWS THEM TO "TAKE THE AIR." WHEN STRONG ENOUGH THEY FEED THEMSELVES.

(Fade out.)

SUB: (Fade in.) THIS FRIEND NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION.

SCENE 41.

Long shot exterior. Rabbit hopping about.

CUT IN: THE OVUM GROWS INTO AN EMBRYO WHICH DEVELOPS IN A HOLLOW MUSCULAR ORGAN CALLED THE UTERUS OR WOMB.

SCENE 42.

Animated diagram
CLOSE-UP of rabbit. Uterus with embryos is faded in. Pointer and loop title: Uterus. Pointer and loop title: Young embryos.

SUB: THE EMBRYO IS NOURISHED, NOT BY STORED FOOD, BUT BY THE BLOOD OF THE MOTHER THROUGH AN ORGAN CALLED THE PLACENTA.

SUB: IN DUE TIME THE YOUNG ARE DISCHARGED FROM THE UTERUS IN THE PROCESS OF BIRTH.

(Fade out.)

SUB: (Fade in.) IN MANY SPECIES OF MAMMALS THERE IS A RUDIMENTARY SEMBLANCE OF FAMILY LIFE.

SCENE 43.

Ext. pasture
Cow and calf.

SCENE 44.

Ext. Zoo
Mother camel and young.

SUB: AND IN SOME, OLD AND YOUNG LIVE TOGETHER IN HERDS RESEMBLING CLANS.

SCENE 45.

Ext. Zoo
Group of deer, old and young.

SUB: REPRODUCTION OF PLANTS, AS WE HAVE SEEN, IS LARGELY A MATTER OF DEPENDENCE ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF NATURE.

(Dissolve into.)

SUB: BUT IN ANIMAL REPRODUCTION INSTINCT IS THE GUIDE. IT IS INSTINCT WHICH CAUSES ANIMALS TO MATE AND REPRODUCE.

SUB: (Fade in.) MAN IS A MAMMAL. REPRODUCTION IN THE HUMAN SPECIES IS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS IN ALL MAMMALS.

SUB: THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS OF WOMAN ARE LOCATED IN THE LOWER PART OF THE ABDOMEN.

SCENE 46.

Animated diagram
Abdomen. Reproductive organs faded in, blocked out, and enlarged to close-up.

Animated diagram
Female reproductive organs. Proximal half is removed from screen leaving cut section.

SCENE 47.

CLOSE-UP coronal section female reproductive organs.

CUT IN: IF CUT THROUGH FROM SIDE TO SIDE THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS WOULD LOOK LIKE THIS:

Back to scene:

CUT IN: THE UTERUS, OR WOMB, IS A HOLLOW ORGAN MADE OF MUSCLE. IN SIZE AND SHAPE IT RESEMBLES SOMEWHAT A PEAR.

Back to scene:
Pointer and loop title: Womb.

CUT IN: ATTACHED TO THE UTERUS ARE THE "TUBES" RIGHT AND LEFT, EACH ENDING IN "FINGERS."

Back to scene:
Pointer runs along tube.

CUT IN: IN THE OVARIES ARE PRODUCED THE FEMALE SEX CELLS, OR OVA.

Back to scene:
Pointer and loop titles: Ovary.

CUT IN: AT CERTAIN PERIODS AN OVUM BREAKS OUT OF THE OVARY.

Back to scene:
Pointer: The ovum breaks out of ovary, is picked up by fingers of tube.

CUT IN: IT PASSES ALONG THE TUBE INTO THE UTERUS AND ---

Back to scene:
Ovum passes along tube and into upper portion of uterus.

CUT IN: --- UNLESS MET BY SPERM CELL IS PASSED OUT THROUGH THE VAGINA.

Back to scene:
Ovum passing out through uterus and vagina.

CUT IN: (SPERM CELLS ARE PRODUCED IN THE TESTICLE OF THE MALE.)

CUT IN: IF, IN ITS PASSAGE, THE OVUM MEETS A SPERM CELL THE TWO UNITE AND THE OVUM IS FERTILIZED.

Back to scene:
Cut section of reproductive organs. Ovum in upper right hand corner of uterus. Fade in a number of sperms.
Pointer and loop title: Spermatozoa.
One of the sperms approaches and joins with ovum.

CUT IN: SINCE THERE IS BUT A MINUTE QUANTITY OF NOURISHMENT IN THE HUMAN OVUM IT QUICKLY ATTACHES ITSELF TO THE WALLS OF THE UTERUS AND OBTAINS ITS NOURISHMENT FROM THE BLOOD OF THE MOTHER.

Back to scene:
Ovum is blocked off and enlarged.
VERY CLOSE-UP ovum with sperm having penetrated. Tail fades out.

CUT IN: THE NUCLEUS OF THE OVUM CARRIES THE HEREDITARY QUALITIES OF THE MOTHER.

Back to VERY CLOSE-UP. Pointer to nucleus of ovum.

CUT IN: THE NUCLEUS OF THE SPERM CARRIES THE HEREDITARY QUALITIES OF THE FATHER.

Back to VERY CLOSE-UP. Pointer to nucleus of sperm.

CUT IN: THE NUCLEUS OF THE SPERM BLENDS WITH THE NUCLEUS OF THE OVUM. (IN THIS DIAGRAM THE NUCLEUS OF THE SPERM IS REPRESENTED BY ROUNDED FIGURES, AND THE NUCLEUS OF THE OVUM BY RECTANGULAR FIGURES.)

Back to VERY CLOSE-UP. By a series of dissolves nuclei take on rounded and rectangular shapes.

CUT IN: THE FERTILIZED OVUM (WHICH IS A SINGLE CELL) DIVIDES INTO TWO, EACH NEW CELL TAKING WITH IT HALF OF THE NUCLEUS.

Back to VERY CLOSE-UP. Nuclei rearranging themselves split into two, and halves separate to opposite poles of cell body, meanwhile elongating and showing beginning division. The rounded and rectangular figures again rearrange themselves into their respective cells, are surrounded by membrane and again take on the typical appearance of nuclei.

CUT IN: BY THIS PROCESS THE CELLS CONTINUE TO DIVIDE AND INCREASE IN NUMBER UNTIL A LARGE CLUSTER HAS BEEN FORMED.

Back to CLOSE-UP. The two cells by a series of dissolves divide into four; then into eight, and so on until a large cluster has been formed.

CUT IN: AS BRICKS ARE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A BUILDING, SO THESE CELLS GRADUALLY ARRANGE THEMSELVES INTO BONES, MUSCLES, AND ALL OTHER ORGANS OF THE BODY.

Back to VERY CLOSE-UP. After a few feet this close-up is dissolved back into previous scene, namely: Coronal section reproductive organs with ovum (now slightly larger) attached to wall of uterus.

CUT IN: PROTECTED BY THE UTERUS, AND NOURISHED BY THE MOTHER'S BLOOD, THE EMBRYO GRADUALLY DEVELOPS.

Back to scene:
Embryo increases in size by several stages.

CUT IN: ORGAN WHEREBY THE EMBRYO IS ATTACHED TO THE UTERUS IS CALLED THE PLACENTA.

Back to scene:
Pointer and loop title: Embryo in sac.
Pointer and loop title: Placenta.

CUT IN: THE BLOOD OF THE EMBRYO CIRCULATES THROUGH THE FINGERS OF THE PLACENTA WHICH DIG INTO THE WALLS OF THE UTERUS LIKE THE ROOTS OF A TREE.

CUT IN: FOOD AND OXYGEN ONLY PASS FROM THE MOTHER'S BLOOD TO THE EMBRYO. THE MOTHER'S BLOOD DOES NOT DIRECTLY ENTER INTO THE BLOOD VESSELS OF THE EMBRYO. NEITHER ARE THERE ANY NERVE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN MOTHER AND EMBRYO.

Back to scene: Pointer and loop title: Head.
Loop title: Eye.
Loop title: Spinal column.

Uterus and embryo increased in size to next stage.
Pointer and loop title: Mouth.
Loop title: Arm.
Loop title: Leg.

Uterus and embryo increased in size to next stage.
Pointer and loop title: Hand.

Uterus and embryo increased in size to next stage.
Pointer and loop title: Ear.
Loop title: Face fairly well developed.

Uterus and embryo increased in size to next stage.

CUT IN: IN NINE MONTHS THE SINGLE FERTILIZED OVUM HAS GROWN AND DEVELOPED INTO A MATURE INFANT. THE UTERUS MEANWHILE HAS GROWN TO ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS.

Back to scene:
In upper right hand corner is dissolved in normal non-pregnant uterus.
Loop title: Original size of womb for comparison.

CUT IN: WHEN THE TIME IS RIPE THE ABDOMINAL MUSCLES CONTRACT. THE UTERUS, TOO, CONTRACTS, TENDING TO PUSH THE INFANT DOWNWARD.

Back to scene:
Pointer indicates lines of direction of force during muscular contraction of uterus.

CUT IN: GRADUALLY THE MOUTH OF THE UTERUS OPENS AND THE INFANT MAKES ITS EXIT USUALLY HEADFIRST.

Back to scene:
Pointer indicates opening of mouth of uterus.

SUB: THERE ARE DISCOMFORTS AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CHILDBIRTH BUT THESE SEEM TRIFLING TO THE HAPPY MOTHER AND VANISH WITH THE JOY WHICH COMES WITH THE PROUDEST MOMENT OF HER LIFE.

SCENE 48.

Int. hospital
Mother in bed, nurse and doctor standing by.

SCENE 49.

Int. lobby of hospital with man sitting in chair very impatient.

Back to scene:
Doctor gives directions and leaves.

CUT IN: Lobby of hospital. Doctor approaches and congratulates man. Doctor exits and man leaves by a door.

Back to scene:
Nurse hears rap on door, opens it and brings in man. After some conversation nurse exits and returns shortly after bringing baby in her arms. Baby is given to mother and as father hovers over both fade out of scene.

SUB: THOUGH THE PHYSICAL PROCESS OF REPRODUCTION IN MAN IS THE SAME AS IN ANIMALS, YET IN THE FORMER THERE IS A NEW FACTOR.

(Dissolve into.)

SUB: WHILE PLANTS ARE DEPENDENT ON THE FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES OF NATURE, WHILE ANIMALS FOLLOW INSTINCT IN MATING, THERE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO MAN A GIFT WHICH LIFTS HIM FAR ABOVE THE HIGHEST OF ANIMALS.

(Dissolve into.)

SUB: IT IS THE GIFT OF CHOICE. CONTROL - DIRECTION OF THIS GIFT OF CHOICE MARKS HIM AS THE MASTER AND MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR HIM TO ENJOY NOW AND LATER THE FINEST THINGS IN LIFE.

HEK/HT
12/11/20
6-c.

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