

APPENDICES

Problem Formulation 1: The Voting Rights Act

No	Dialogue on Movie	Scene	Type of Data	References	Comments
1	<p>Registrar: “WonderwhatDunnwi llsaywhenItellhimone ofhisgalsoverherestirri ngtrouble?”</p> <p>Annie: “Ain’t stirring trouble. I’m here to vote.”</p>	00:07:13 – 00:07:21	Dialogue	<p>“Voter registration workers found it was very hard to get Negroes registered. They found that most white people didn't want Negroes registered now any more than they had wanted them registered back in Reconstruction.” (Bobbi and Frank 55)</p> <p>“Stereotypes not only reflect beliefs about the traits characterizing typical group</p>	<p>In here, The White Registrar thought that Annie came to stirring trouble. In fact, she is here to vote. He has stereotyped her if the negro always stirring trouble.</p>

				<p>members but also contain information about other qualities such as social roles, the degree to which members of the group share specific qualities and influence emotional reactions to group members.”</p> <p>(Dovidio., et al 7)</p>	
2	<p>Registrar: “How many county judges in Alabama?”</p> <p>Annie Lee Cooper: “Sixty-seven.”</p> <p>Registrar: “Name them.”</p> <p>Annie stares at him. He inks a rubber stamp. He looks down at a form.</p>	00:08:28 – 00:08:33	Dialogue, Narration	<p>The registration test was hard. There were no rules to say who passed and who failed the test. The Registrar just decided. If you were black, you probably wouldn't pass, even if you answered all the questions right.”</p>	<p>Annie is a negro woman, she wants to register to vote in the court and the officer is the white man. He gives her so many question and sarcasm word and then he</p>

	Bang! Denied.			(Cieciorka and Cieciorka 55)	denies her when she can't answer the last question. That was different from the other. There is no question for the white people but for the black people
3	<p>Sheriff Clark: "There's too many of you and you know damn well there is! You're going to have to wait at the rear!"</p> <p>King: "Sheriff Clark, we're trying to gain access to the registration office. Which is our legal right. Segregation is</p>	00:34:17 – 00:35:00	Dialogue, Narration	"Every right of citizens in US especially the right to vote shall not be refused or reduced by the country or other area on account of ethnic group, color, previous situation of servitude." The 15 th Amendments, Section 1. Approved	The Marchers come to the court. Most of them are black people including Dr. King and his partners. There is a sheriff that standing right in front of them, he is the white man, he is the man who denies

	<p>now illegal in this country, sir.”</p> <p>The Marchers: “Give us to vote! Give us to vote!”</p>			<p>February 3rd, 1870. (Brown: Separate is Not Equal 2)</p>	<p>them and not allow the black people to vote.</p>
4	<p>King: “So long as I do not firmly and irrevocably have the right to vote, I don’t possess myself. I cannot live as a full citizen. I can only submit to the will of others. We will not wait any longer! Give us the vote!”</p> <p>Meeting: “Give us the vote!”</p> <p>King: “We are not asking! We’re demanding! Give us the Vote!”</p>	<p>00:54:12 – 00:54:29</p>	<p>Dialogue</p>	<p>“Every right of citizens in US especially the right to vote shall not be refused or reduced by the country or other area on account of ethnic group, color, previous situation of servitude.” The 15th Amendments, Section 1. Approved February 3rd,</p>	<p>On Evening, 06:30pm. Dr. King and the SCLC and several member of the Student Non-Coordinating Committee (SNCC) also present. They have a meeting in Brown Chapel. Talk and Speech about the voting right planning at</p>

	<p>Meeting: “Give us the vote!”</p> <p>King: “Give us the vote!”</p>			<p>1870. (Brown: Separate is Not Equal 2)</p>	<p>the pulpit. There are 700 people, including whites. He provoke them not to give up to get their right no matter what.</p>
5	<p>Johnson: “It’s a simple matter of political priorities. The <i>voting</i> has to wait.”</p> <p>King: “It can’t, Mr. President.”</p> <p>Johnson: “Well, Martin, why not?”</p> <p>King: “Because there’ve been thousands of racially-</p>	<p>00:12:37 – 00:13:08</p>	<p>Dialogue</p>	<p>“They made a group like the Ku Klux Klan and tried to get their old power back by burning, beating and killing. They also began to pass new laws which took away voting rights from Negroes. Also the federal troops and the Union Leagues in South still had guns to defend themselves.”</p>	<p>Johnson said that It is a simple matter of political priorities and the voting has to wait. Dr. King always forces him to legal it soon because if they delay it again, also most of the whites are protected by the white officers</p>

<p>motivated murders in the South, including those four little girls, and –</p> <p>Johnson: “Martin, I know we got a lot more work to do down there-“</p> <p>King: “Not one conviction. Because they're protected by white officials chosen by an all-white electorate. And on the rare occasions they face trial, they're <i>freed</i> by all-white juries. All-white because you can't serve on a jury unless you're</p>			(Bobbi and Frank Cieciora 55)	<p>but not with negroes. The negroes felt unsafe because the president can't serve on a jury unless he registered to vote.</p>
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	registered to vote.”				
6	Dr. King: “They say it is unacceptable that more than 50% of Selma is Negro and less than 2% of Negroes here can vote. They say that the local white leadership use their power to keep us away from the ballot box and keep us voiceless.”	00:27:16 – 00:27:30	Monolog	“In 1906, five years after Alabama designed its exclusionary suffrage proposals, only 2 percent of the black voting-age population remained on the registration books.” (Foley et., al 14)	King says that less than 2% negro can vote, the local people use their power to keep them away from the ballot box and voiceless. It same like what Foley said.
7	William: “Blacks are dead broke, but expected to pay for every year they weren’t legally registered before they can register. What the hell is that?”	00:57:04 – 00:58:08	Dialogue	“Some states such as Alabama required the payment of back poll taxes if an individual had not voted in several previous elections. States also required voters to pay the tax	They are negroes the member of SCLC, they were debating about how they can vote especially about the Poll Tax and

<p>Vivian: “That if you’re Negro, you can only vote if an approved registered voter vouches for you.”</p> <p>Nash: “Where not one single Negro has successfully registered to vote in the 20th century, by the way.”</p> <p>Vivian: “If you live in a place like Lowndes County where no Negroes are registered and you’ve got to have somebody who is registered to vouch for you, who do you</p>			<p>well in advance of the election, before candidates and issues were determined, and required voters to keep their receipts and present them at the ballot box. It did not apply to whites.”</p> <p>(Foley., et al 4)</p> <p>“Malcom says: “If you did pass, your name has published in the paper. You got potency to lose your job or be shot.”</p> <p>(Bobby and Frank 40)</p>	<p>if there is a Negro name in there, he will be found dead tomorrow.</p> <p>Negro should cast a ballot and they limited by the whites.</p>
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	<p>go to? No one you know - not one Black person for tens of miles - is registered. How do you get the voucher... to get you in the courthouse door... to take the literacy test... to pay the poll tax... to get your name published and get yourself dead?"</p>				
8	<p>Johnson: "Well, then why don't you let them vote?"</p> <p>Wallace: "I don't have that power. That belongs to the county registrars."</p> <p>Johnson: "George,</p>	01:46:20 – 01:48:02	Dialogue	<p>"The 15th Amendments Article XV Section 2: The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Approved February 3rd, 1870."</p> <p>(Brown: Separate is</p>	<p>Including Wallace. He's the governor and white people. The reason why he didn't let them to vote because he didn't have a power to do that</p>

	<p>don't shit me as to who runs Alabama.”</p> <p>Wallace: “I don't have any legal power over the county registrars, Mr. President. They have their regulations and they adhere.”</p>			Not Equal 2)	which was actually he could.
9	<p>Johnson: “Why don't you persuade them?”</p> <p>Wallace: “I don't think I could do that.”</p> <p>Johnson: “You and I shouldn't be even thinking about 1965. We should be thinking about 1985.”</p>	01:48:09 – 01:48:52	Dialogue	<p>“Voter registration workers found it was very hard to get Negroes registered. They found that most white people didn't want Negroes registered now any more than they had wanted them registered back in Reconstruction.”</p>	Johnson finally realized about what he did. But Governor Wallace still didn't care about that and still underestimated also didn't care about the negroes even they included

<p>We'll both be dead and gone then. Now you've got a lot of poor people in Alabama. A lot of people needing jobs. You could do a lot for them. In 1985, what do you want left behind. You want them remembering you saying "Wait," and "I can't," and "It's hard?"</p> <p>Wallace: "I don't right care what they think. And you shouldn't neither."</p> <p>Johnson: "I'll be damned if history puts me in the same</p>			(Bobbi and Frank 55)	American citizen.
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	place with the likes of you.”				
10	<p>Johnson: Lee, I need a speech. A good one</p> <p>Johnson: “Many of the issues of civil rights are very complex, very difficult. But about this there can and should be no argument: every American citizen must have an equal right to vote. There is no reason which can excuse the denial of that right. Yet the harsh reality is that in many places in this country men and</p>	01:48:59 – 01:49:50	Dialogue	<p>“The Voting Rights Act of 1965 is “generally considered the most successful piece of civil rights legislation ever adopted by the United States Congress. Congress adopted this act in response to the ongoing obstruction African Americans faced in exercising their right to vote. It is concluded that 1965 voting right is admitted as the successful legislation</p>	<p>In the white house.</p> <p>Johnson asked Lee to give him a good speech about the voting right. Lee was his assistant, he’s white man. After that, he finally announced and signed the voting right for negroes. Many people were happy especially the negroes. Some of them</p>

<p>women are kept from voting simply because they are Negroes. Every device of which human ingenuity is capable, has been used to deny this right. The Constitution says that no person shall be kept from voting because of his race or color. To correct the denial of this fundamental right, this Wednesday, I will send to Congress a law designed to eliminate these illegal barriers.</p>			<p>moving ever in United States. (Foley., et al 9).</p> <p>President Johnson presented a voting rights bill to Congress in a national address on March 15, and he signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965 into law on August 6.” (Gerken 709)</p> <p>“Every right of citizens in US especially the right to vote shall not be refused or reduced by the country or other area on account of ethnic</p>	<p>were listening the radio and watching TV. About the legal voting right, it’s also true because it’s written in 15th Amendments in the 1st section.</p>
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				group, color, previous situation of servitude.” The 15 th Amendments, Section 1. Approved February 3 rd , 1870. (Brown: Separate is Not Equal 2)	
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Problem Formulation 2: Racial Discrimination

No	Dialogue on Movie	Scene	Type of Data	References	Comments
1	'HOTELALBERT-Serving Whites Only Since1855.'	00:14:39 – 00:14:40	Narratio n	“Segregation occurs when people actively exclude members of a disadvantaged racial group from the allocation of resources and from access to institutions.” (Blank., et al 57)	There is a Sign that has meaning if the hotel only serving white people, not for the black. It includes discrimination in Hotel Albert when Dr. King and crew arrived.
2	Earnest White: “Dr. King. May I introduce myself?” Dr. King: “Sure.” The man slams his fist into King, landing a punch to the head and	00:15:36 – 00:15:44	Dialogue	“Physical attacks on racial outgroups have frequently been perpetrated by proponents of segregation and	Earnest White is the young white man that stays in Hotel Albert. He hates Dr. King and does something bad to Dr. King. He

	kick in the groin as King goes down. A well-dressed White Woman smiles on her tiptoes for a better view.			are correlated with other overt forms of discrimination.” (Blank., et al 58)	pretends to be a good man and then slams his fist into King, landing a punch to the head and kick him .A well-dressed white woman smiles on her tip toes for a better view.
3	Clark starts moving along a line of marchers outside the courthouse to get to King, jabbing people with his stick, elbowing and shoving them against the wall. Clark: “Keep the sidewalk clear! Get over there! You! Over against the wall!”	00:35:09 – 00:35:21	Dialogue and Narration	Physical attacks on racial outgroups have frequently been perpetrated by proponents of segregation (Green et al., 1999) and are correlated with other overt forms of discrimination (Schneider., et al	Sheriff Clark walks to the marcher (Black people) with the upset expression. He is jabbing the people by his stick and comes to one of the family. Clark did the physical attack to the black people (the marchers) especially to Cager Lee, he has been kicked by Clark

	<p>Jimmie: “Sheriff, he’s trying to sit. You’re asking him to walk through walls. He can’t do that.”</p> <p>Sheriff Clark: “Then he better learn!”</p> <p>Clark shoves Cager and he falls on Annie Lee Cooper.</p>			2000)	<p>because he cannot sit. Cager is the old man, he’s 84 years old.</p>
4	<p>Clark straddles her, swinging his billy club up to strike her. Then, bringing it down with a loud crack on Annie's skull.</p>	<p>00:35:55 – 00:36:13</p>	<p>Narratio n</p>	<p>“During attempts to register voters in January, Mrs. Cooper and Sheriff Clark got into a fist fight at the county courthouse, when the sheriff pushed her while she</p>	<p>Sheriff Clark revenges Annie after she slapped his head because Annie helped Jimmie. He and other officers pull her down to the ground. Everything is silent and all of the marchers look at her. This incident really occurred on that term.</p>

				<p>stood on line.</p> <p>Despite the strictures of nonviolent protest, Cooper punched him in the face several times.</p> <p>As deputies grabbed her, Clark then whacked Cooper over the head with his club, an image that photographers captured for the national media.”(Foley, et al 37)</p>	
5	Wallace: “We will not	00:36:14	Monolog	“The punishment	Governor George

	<p>tolerate a bunch of nigra agitators attempting to orchestrate a disturbance in this state. Not as long as I'm Governor"</p>	<p>- 00:36:21</p>		<p>for crimes committed by blacks is significantly different from that for similar crimes committed by whites. One reason is lower thresholds for mandatory minimum sanctions for crimes that are more likely to be committed by blacks." (Blank., et al 46)</p> <p>"Disadvantaged racial groups (particularly blacks)are</p>	<p>Wallace talks in front of public after march in the court. his statement clearly explain that "We" will not tolerate an activity of Nigra agitators. It is discrimination, Especially when he said "Nigra" it is also racist.</p>
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				disproportionately represented in the criminal justice system compared with non-Hispanic whites.” (Blank., et al 46)	
6	<p>Jimmie: Hey! Hey!</p> <p>(The Trooper dragged and beat Cager by his stick)</p> <p>Viola: No, get off of him! Just get off of him!”</p> <p>A third trooper clubs Jimmie then hurls him at the wall. The trooper who was battering Viola takes out his gun and calmly shoots Jimmie twice in the</p>	<p>00:48:51</p> <p>–</p> <p>00:49:47</p>	Dialogue	<p>“Extermination or mass killings based on racial or ethnic animus do occur. These are complex phenomena; in addition to the sorts of individual hostility and prejudice described above, they typically encompass histories of</p>	<p>Troopers burst in. One strikes Cager; Viola tries to protect her father. Another turns on her. Jimmie lunges at him. The first trooper was beating Cager, the third trooper fought with Jimmie while pushing and then murders him. There is nothing they can do except screaming and crying while hugging the</p>

	<p>stomach. Jimmie slumps to the floor.</p> <p>Viola: “Stop it! Help me!”</p>			<p>institutionalized prejudice and discrimination.”</p> <p>(Blank., et al 58)</p>	<p>death Jimmie.</p>
7	<p>The Caller: “King, look into your heart. You know you are a complete fraud and a liability to all Negroes. You are evil. You could not believe in God. Like all frauds your end is approaching. You are done. Your degrees and your Nobel Prize, that grim farce, will not save you. The American public will soon know you for what you are - an evil, abnormal beast. There is only one thing left for you to do. Do it</p>	<p>01:01:01 – 01:02:02</p>	<p>Dialogue</p>	<p>“<i>Verbal antagonism</i> includes casual racial slurs and disparaging racial comments, either in or out of the target’s presence. By themselves such comments may not be regarded as serious enough to be unlawful, but they constitute a clear form of hostility.”</p> <p>(Blank., et al 56)</p>	<p>There is a voice in the telephone that come from their enemy who treated them, in the last, the sounds of sex, moans and groans with growing intensity.</p> <p>They defame King with that sound, in fact King doesn’t cheat on his wife. Coretta is upset because this time they tried to get inside her family especially her children and her private life.</p>

	<p>yourself before it's done to you.”</p> <p>Dr. King: That wasn't me. That isn't me Corrie.”</p> <p>Coretta: “I know. I know what you sound like.”</p>				
8	<p>Hoover: “You know we can shut men with power down, permanently and unequivocally”</p> <p>Johnson: “I'm very aware, Mister Director.”</p> <p>Hoover: “We can go with the wife. We know there's tension in the home already. We can weaken the</p>	<p>00:16:43</p> <p>–</p> <p>00:16:50</p>	Dialogue	<p>“Each component is based on behavior or treatment that disadvantages one racial group over another, yet the two components differ on whether the treatment is based on an individual's race or some other factor that results in a differential</p>	<p>Hoover offers the strategy to Mr. President to attack Dr. King in secretly. President Johnson is upset to Dr. King because it can be his weakness if Dr. King still wants to help voting right in Selma, Alabama. Hoover is one of director, he is the white man who works in government and he's in Johnson's</p>

	dynamic. Dismantle the family.			racial outcome.” (Blank., et al 39-41)	side. In here, it can be seen if they have to attack Dr. King’s family. That’s included verbal discrimination. Because they terror his wife by the phone.
9	<p>Lewis: “Major Cloud, may we speak with you?”</p> <p>Cloud: “Troopers! Advance!”</p> <p>V.O: “The troopers rushed forward, their blue uniforms and white helmets blurring into a flying wedge as they moved. The first 10 or 20 Negroes were swept to the ground screaming, arms and legs flying and packs</p>		Dialogue and Narratio n	Physical attacks on tribal out-groups have obligated by supporters of segregation and linked to extra blatant shapes of discrimination. Hate crimes also narrowly connected to the illustration of the clear prejudice & product from	Edmun Pettus Bridge, March 7 th 1965 called as The Bloody Sunday. The Major doesn’t give them, especially Lewis to talk. They suddenly command the troopers to get ready to attack them. They come to here, only for registering to vote their president. The marchers cover their head by their hand

<p>and bags went skittering across the grassy divider. Those still on their feet retreated. The troopers continued pushing, using both the force of their bodies and the prodding of their nightsticks. The mounted possemen spurred their horses and rode at a run into the retreating mass. The Negroes cried out as they crowded together for protection and the whites on the sideline whooped and cheered. Suddenly there was a sharp sound, like a gunshot, "Teargas!" someone yelled. The</p>			<p>alleged extortion toward in-group's monetary standing & prices (Blank., et al 56-58)</p>	<p>because they know the troopers bring the stick also chain.</p>
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	<p>cloud began covering the highway. Fifteen or twenty nightsticks could be seen through the gas flailing at the heads of the marchers.</p>				
10	<p>Roy Reed: “From the hospital came reports of victims suffering fractures of ribs, heads, arms and legs. Negro leader John Lewis was severely injured. His colleague Hosea Williams remarked...”</p>		Monolog	<p>Racial discrimination occurs when a member of one racial group is treated less favorably than a similarly situated member of another racial group and suffers adverse or negative consequences. This definition is used in many</p>	<p>A male voice who reports the terror. He’s Roy Reed, breathlessly reading copy from his stenopad into a pay phone. He’s describing the condition from the hospital where the victims of Bloody Sunday here.</p>

				social science fields. (Blank., et al 40)	
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