This course looks at documentary film as both an index and agent of social change—an index in the sense that documentary chronicles many important moments and movements of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and agent in the sense that documentary is often used to bring about social change. For the purposes of this course, the term social change is used in the broadest sense—to encompass social, economic, political, and cultural change.

Since its introduction at the end of the nineteenth century, film has been recognized as an important tool for social movements. Lenin considered cinema the most important of the arts. Governments worldwide were quick to recognize the propaganda value of film, particularly documentary film, and to enlist it to their ends. In World War II, the United States and its allies produced documentaries to mobilize the public and maintain troop morale. Germany and its allies did the same. During the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union used documentary film (as well as radio broadcasts and print media) to compete for the hearts and minds of people in the developing world. Today, activists use documentary to promote or protest a variety of causes from the environment and corporate practices to war, religion, and democracy.

Our study of documentary will focus on the following:

1. The various sociological and economic perspectives that attempt to explain social change;
2. Documentary as a key component of social change worldwide;
3. Persuasive techniques in documentary;
4. Filmmakers at the forefront of social change.
TOPICS

Part I  Historical look at documentary and social change

A.  Theories of social and economic change, the diffusion of new ideas and practices

B.  Soviet film in the 1920s and 1930s—the marriage of film and socialism

C.  British documentary in the 1930s—Griersonian documentary as a means of promoting democracy

D.  German documentary in the 1930s—selling Fascism

E.  U.S. documentary in the 1930s—Pare Lorentz and the New Deal

F.  Documentary in a hot war—softening attitudes toward the Soviets

G.  Documentary in a cold war—hardening attitudes toward the Soviets

Part II  Documentary and contemporary social change

H.  Civil rights—the plight of African Americans

I.  The women’s movement—women in the workplace

J.  Lifestyles—gay and proud

K.  Religion—social and political dimensions

L.  War—and its aftermath

M.  Corporate America—is what’s good for GM really good for the country?

Part III  Documenting social change in China

N.  Change and resistance to change in the world’s most populated country

O.  The case of nearby Burma (Myanmar)

Class Sessions

Most class sessions will consist of lecture and discussion and viewing and critiquing of selected documentary film excerpts. Some sessions will be devoted to the presentation of class assignments.

Basis for Grades
There will be two tests, a mid-term October 21 and a final exam Tuesday, December 10 from 5:30-7:30 p.m. Each test counts as 30 percent of your grade. (Note: I'll give you sample questions prior to the mid-term so that you'll have an idea of what and how to study.)

Another assignment, a critical look at documentary film and social change, will count 30 percent. The paper for this assignment will be 15-20 pages in length, numbered, typed in an appropriate style such as MLA, Turabian, APA, etc., and include accompanying endnotes/references.

OR

This semester, for the first time, you may opt to produce a documentary script in lieu of a paper. The script must be well researched, 30-40 pages in length, and typed in the Celtx format. Guidelines for the script and sample scripts can be found on the Sakai website.

The due date for the paper or script is Wednesday, December 4. The remaining 10 percent of the grade will be based on individual and group assignments.

I strongly suggest you miss as few classes as possible, for viewing of the films is, needless to say, *sine qua non* to understanding documentary.

Grading

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<th>Score</th>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tr>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>A- to A</td>
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<td>80-89</td>
<td>B- to B+</td>
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As you are no doubt aware, grading in a class of this nature is highly subjective. Nevertheless, here are some guidelines I use for grading test questions, papers, and assignments.

1. Tests: Is the response to the test question well written, coherent, and to the point (a bit redundant but you get the idea)? Does the response address the main points in our discussion or in the relevant assigned reading? How does the response compare to the responses of other students?

2. The paper: How original is it? That is, does it offer any new insights into the issue? How thorough is it in terms of the research? Put another way, does it suggest a superficial treatment of the subject or a comprehensive treatment? How narrowly focused is the paper? (Usually, the narrower the focus the better the paper is.) How well written is the paper? Are the pages numbered? Is it replete with typos? Does it follow a style manual?

3. The script: How original is it? Is it a good story? Is it dramatically told? Is it in the proper format? Do you have good characters? Do you know the intended audience?
4. The assignments: How thoroughly was the assignment researched? How insightful was it?

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA HONOR CODE

We, the members of the University of Florida community, pledge to hold ourselves and our peers to the highest standards of honesty and integrity.

On all work submitted for credit by students at the University, the following pledge is either required or implied: "On my honor, I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid in doing this assignment." The University requires all members of its community to be honest in all endeavors. A fundamental principle is that the whole process of learning and pursuit of knowledge is diminished by cheating, plagiarism and other acts of academic dishonesty. In addition, every dishonest act in the academic environment affects other students adversely, from the skewing of the grading curve to giving unfair advantage for honors or for professional or graduate school admission. Therefore, the University will take severe action against dishonest students. Similarly, measures will be taken against faculty, staff and administrators who practice dishonest or demeaning behavior.

Texts


Additional Readings


Viewing Schedule

*Battleship Potemkin* (Sergei Eisenstein, 1925), Soviet film about the 1905 revolution

*October* (Sergei Eisenstein, 1927), a film commemorating the 1917 revolution

*The Fall of the Romanov Dynasty* (Esther Shub, 1927), historical account of the fall of the czar and the triumph of communism.

*Man with the Movie Camera* (Dziga Vertov, 1929), a visual manifesto of socialist society

*Three Songs about Lenin* (Dziga Vertov, 1934), Vertov’s poetic tribute to Lenin

*Grierson* (Roger Blais, 1973), Canadian National Film Board biography of the father of documentary film

*Triumph of the Will* (Leni Riefenstahl, 1935), powerful propaganda film about Adolph Hitler

*The Plow That Broke the Plains* (Pare Lorentz, 1935), the U.S. government and the New Deal

*The River* (Pare Lorentz, 1936), government documentary on the need to create the Tennessee Valley Authority

*Battle of Russia* (Frank Capra, 1943), the “Why We Fight” film showing the Soviets as heroic allies

*Nightmare in Red* (Henry Salomon, 1955), an NBC Project XX documentary showing the Soviet Union as a growing menace

*Red Nightmare* (1962), also called *The Commies Are Coming*, a fictionalized account of the communist takeover of America. Narrated by Jack Webb. 60 minutes.

*A Time for Burning* (1966), William Jersey’s use of the direct cinema approach to reveal the turmoil caused by a minister’s attempt to integrate a Lutheran Church
Negroes With Guns: Rob Williams and Black Power (Sandra Dickson and Churchill Roberts, 2005), forgotten hero of the Civil Rights Movement

The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter (Connie Field, 1980), a film about working women in World War II

Tongues Untied (Marlon Riggs, 1989), classic film about gays blacks and the homophobia and racism they encounter

Before Stonewall (Greta Schiller, 1985), the life of gay and lesbian Americans prior to the famous raid on a gay bar in Greenwich Village in 1969

Jesus Camp (Heidi Ewing and Rachel Grady, 2006), a look at a summer camp for Evangelical Christian kids

Regret to Inform (Barbara Sonneborn’s 1998 film about her journey to Vietnam to try and understand the death of her husband who was killed during the Vietnam War

Sad Song of the Yellow Skin (Michael Rubbo, 1970), National Film Board film about the people of Saigon as seen through the experiences of three young American journalists

The Invisible War (Kirby Dick, 2012), investigative documentary about sexual assault in the military

Capitalism: A Love Story (Michael Moore, 2009), Michael Moore examines the impact of corporate dominance over people’s everyday lives


Wal-Mart: The High Cost of Low Price (Robert Greenwald, 2005), a portrait of Wal-Mart as a greed giant corporation

Food, Inc. (Robert Kenner, 2008), a shocking look at what we eat and how the fast food industry puts value and convenience over nutrition and environmental impact

Forks Over Knives (Lee Fulkerson, 2011), penetrating look at whether degenerative diseases can be controlled and eliminated by rejecting animal-based and processed foods

China from the Inside (Jonathan Lewis, 2006), a four-part series on China focusing on the Communist Party, women, the environment, and freedom and justice

Please Vote for Me (Weijun Chen, 2007), democracy at work—a look at the first open elections of a class officer in a third-grade, public elementary school in Wuhan, China

Last Train Home (Lixin Fan, 2009), the story of some 130 million migrant workers trying to get to their home villages for Chinese New Year’s celebrations
**Ai Weiwei Never Sorry** (Alison Klayman, 2011), the story of a famous Chinese artist and activist

**Burma VJ: Reporting from a Closed Country** (Anders Ostegaard, 2009), dangerous attempts to report on the military-controlled country of Burma (Myanmar)

Weekly Lecture-Discussion Schedule

1. Week 1 (August 21)
   Overview, theory

2. Week 2 (August 26 and 28)
   Theory, Soviet film in the 20s and 30s
   
   Readings: Social Theory and Social Change (complete by August 29); Additional Reading No. 1

**Labor Day holiday, Monday, September 2**

3. Week 3 (September 4)
   British documentary in the 1930s
   
   Readings: John Grierson: Trailblazer of Documentary Film (complete by September 4)

4. Week 4 (September 9 and 11)
   German documentary in the 1930s
   
   Readings: Additional Readings No. 2 and No. 3

5. Week 5 (September 16 and 18)
   U.S. documentary in the 1930s
   
   Readings: Additional Reading No. 4

6. Week 6 (September 23 and 25)
   Documentary in a hot war, documentary in a cold war
   
   Readings: Additional Readings No. 5 and No. 6

7. Week 7 (September 30 and October 2)
Civil Rights Movement

Readings: Additional Reading No. 7

8. Week 8 (October 7 and 9)

The Women’s Movement and Lifestyles and Review for Mid-term Exam

Readings: Additional Readings No. 8 and No. 9

9. Week 9 (October 14 and 16)

Mid-term Exam and Women’s Movement and Lifestyles

10. Week 10 (October 21 and 23)

Religion

11. Week 11 (October 28 and 30)

War and anti-war

12. Week 12 (November 4 and 6)

Corporate America

13. Week 13 (November 13)

Corporate America

14. Week 14 (November 18 and 20)

China

Readings: Additional Readings No. 10 and No. 11

15. Week 15 (November 25)

China

16. Week 16 (December 2 and 4)

China and Burma

Readings: Documentary: A Very Short Introduction (complete by December 3)

17. Week 17 (December 10)
Final exam Tuesday, December 10 from 5:30-7:30 p.m. in 3020