

APPENDIX I

SYNOPSIS

The Green Mile by Stephen King was published in six paperback parts separately. It published part by part on March 28th 1996 until August 29th 1996. The story set on 1932 in Cold Mountain jail Penitentiary death row. All of the prisoners on the Mile have to die on the electricity chair named Old Sparky.

The story begins when a Prisoner named John Coffey is entered the jail. He is a huge black man, simple-minded, shy, emphatic and sensitive to the thoughts and feelings of the others around him. He suspected as a murder-rape twin white girls. But the fact, John never did the crime. During his time on the jail, John Coffey interacts with the other prisoners, Eduard "Del" Delacroix, William "Wild Bill" Wharton and a mouse named Mr. Jingles whom belongs to Delacroix. Paul and the other guards are antagonized by Percy Wetmore who likes to irritate the prisoners. Over time, Paul realizes that John have special healing power. John cured Paul's urinary infection and revived Mr. Jingles after Percy stamps on him. One night, Paul and the other guards have a plan to take John Coffey to heal Wal Moores's wife with his supernatural power because Moore's wife has a brain tumor. Before the guards bring John, they put a straitjacket on Percy and lock him in the padded restraint room so that he cannot do anything bad and bother them. After John cured Wal's wife, they return to the jail. After that John passes the disease from Wal's wife into Percy, causing him to go mad and shoot Wild Bill to death before falling into a catatonic state from which he never recovers. Then Percy lost his mind and he is committed to Briar Ridge as a patient. After that accident, Paul realized that John is innocent are proven right when he discovers

that it was actually Wild Bill who raped and murdered the twin girls and John was trying to revive them. Before the execution, Paul offered John to cancel the execution or not but John decided to do the execution because he cannot stand in this cruel world anymore. He said that he is tired with many bad things that happened in this life. Finally, John Coffey died and John's execution is the last one of Paul participates.

APPENDIX II

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

Stephen Edwin King was born in Portland, Maine in 1947, the second son of Donald and Nellie Ruth Pillsbury King. After his parents separated when Stephen was a toddler, he and his older brother, David, were raised by his mother. Parts of his childhood were spent in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his father's family was at the time, and in Stamford, Connecticut. When Stephen was eleven, his mother brought her children back to Durham, Maine, for good. Her parents, Guy and Nellie Pillsbury, had become incapacitated with old age, and Ruth King was persuaded by her sisters to take over the physical care of the elderly couple. Other family members provided a small house in Dunham and financial support. After Stephen's grandparent passed away, Mrs. King found work in the kitchens of Pineland, a nearby residential facility for the mentally challenged.

Stephen attended the grammar school in Dunham and then Lisbon Falls High School, graduating in 1966. From his sophomore year at the University of Maine at Orono, he wrote a weekly column for the school newspaper, THE MAINE CAMPUS. He was also active in student politics, serving as a member of the Student Senate. He came to support the anti-war movement on the Orono campus, arriving at his stance from a conservative view that the war in Vietnam was unconstitutional. He graduated from the University of Maine at Orono in 1970 with B.A. in English and qualified to teach on the high school level. A draft board examination immediately post-graduation found him 4-F on grounds of high blood pressure, limited vision, flat feet and punctured eardrums.

He and Tabitha Spruce married in January of 1971. He met her in the stacks of the Fogler Library at the University of Maine at Orono, where they both worked as students. As Stephen was unable to find placement as a teacher immediately, the Kings lived on his earnings as a laborer at an industrial laundry, and her student loan and savings, with an occasional boost from a short story sale to men's magazines.

Stephen made his first professional short story sale ("The Glass Floor") to *Startling Mystery Stories* in 1967. Throughout the early years of his marriage, he continued to sell stories to men's magazines. Many of these were later gathered into the Night Shift collection or appeared on other anthologies.

In the fall of 1971, Stephen began teaching high school English classes at Hampden Academy, the public high school in Hampden, Maine. Writing in the evenings and on the weekends, he continued to produce short stories and to work on novels.

In the spring of 1973, Doubleday & Co. accepted the novel *Carrie* for publication. On Mother's Day of that year, Stephen learned from his new editor at Doubleday, Bill Thompson, that a major paperback sale would provide him with the means to leave teaching and write full-time. *Carrie* was published in the spring of 1974, that same fall, the Kings left Maine to Boulder, Colorado. They lived there for a little less than a year, during which Stephen wrote *The Shining*.

Stephen and Tabitha now spend winters in Florida and the remainder of the year at their Bangor and center Lovell homes. The Kings have three children: Naomi Rachel, Joe Hill and Owen Phillip, and four grandchildren. Stephen and

Tabitha provide scholarships for local high school students and contribute to many other local and national charities. Stephen is the 2003 recipient of *The National Book Foundation Medal for Distinguished Contribution to American Letters*.