

SEGREGATION BETWEEN THE BLACKS AND THE WHITES

IN *PRIDE* MOVIE

Submitted by:

SHARITA FAUZIAH ANDNUR

NIM: A2B009014

ABSTRAKSI

Film *Pride* adalah sebuah film tentang kisah nyata perjuangan seorang kulit hitam di Amerika untuk mendapatkan kesetaraan ditengah kondisi diskriminasi khususnya pemisahan wilayah. Seorang orang kulit hitam mendapat diskriminasi karena dia tinggal bersama orang kulit putih. Dia adalah seorang atlet renang yang akan bertanding dengan orang kulit putih namun dia mendapat diskriminasi dengan tidak diperbolehkan mengikuti perlombaan. Dan akhirnya dia tinggal bersama orang kulit hitam lainnya karena dia tidak diterima bekerja bersama orang kulit putih . Dia tinggal di tempat yang sangat berbeda dengan orang kulit putih dari segi fasilitas dan kesejahteraan sangat berbeda.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tentang diskriminasi khususnya segregasi dan mengetahui dampak dari pemisahan wilayah antara kulit hitam dan kulit putih.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat segregasi antara orang kulit putih dan kulit hitam terjadi pada tahun 1974. Jim Ellis tidak diterima bekerja dilingkungan orang walaupun dia mempunyai kemampuan yang sama dengan orang kulit putih. Selain pekerjaan, perumahan orang kulit putih dan kulit hitam juga terpisah, hal tersebut berdampak pada pendidikan yang mereka terima orang kulit putih mendapat pendidikan yang terbaik sedangkan kulit hitam tidak. Dalam lingkungan sosial pemisahan wilayah berdampak sangat besar selain itu segregasi juga berdampak pada sosial ekonomi.

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the Study

Discrimination between the whites and the blacks is very strong. However, in the United States, human rights is highly valued. The people also understand about the declaration of independent that involves the destruction of human right, especially about slavery and discrimination. V.D Berghe in his books *Race and Racism* (1967: 77-95) stated that after the civil war ended in America it also ended the North American slavery, but it was later replaced by a system of racial discrimination that aims to upholding the black (white supremacy). Berghe in his books *Race and Racism* (1967: 77-95) also identifies three kinds of policies ever implemented in the United States of uprooting suffrage, segregation, and "lynching". The third policy refers to the habit in the legal channels to transmit a sense of fear in the form of terror against black people for intimidating and practices that is, the mass killings. Those are the reasons for all humans to get happiness, but it is very difficult to achieve. This proves that discrimination still thrives in the country that upholds human right.

Segregation is one of that discrimination. Segregation appeared in America in the 1880s-1970s. It is also marked by the existing of *Jim Crow*

Laws. Jim Crow are governing the separation between blacks and whites. It separated blacks to whites in many ways such as in public facilities, education, housing, public transport services etc. Blacks got openly discrimination from white people (Pilgrim,2000).

segregation is one of discrimination that is made by white people to black people. Interaction done by black people and white people are limited. In addition, the separation makes the living standards of blacks and whites different, and blacks are always lower.

As the minority, black people get discrimination like segregation. And the effect from segregation is the standard of life. This segregation is the topic that the writer will discuss and the effect in standard of life in *Pride* movie.

THE SUMMARY OF THE MOVIE

Pride is a movie based on the real story of struggle of an African American to get equality in segregation condition. It is located in Philadelphia in 1960-1970.

The story begins when Jim Ellis is going to follow a swimming race. Suddenly, he is called by his coach. The coach says that people in the city do not agree if he follows the match because he is a black man, while his opponents are white people. They do not want a black man being in the

same place with the white people. They threatened to dissolve the match if Jim Ellis still joins the competition. At that time, Jim Ellis starts to give up the game and he decides not to join same competition. Unlike Jim Ellis, coach insists Jim stay in the competition. Jim Ellis finally decides to stay abreast of the game with the support of his coach. When he gets into the game, he is mocked by the audiences who are all white people. When the game is started, the tragedy ensues. When the cue is ringing, Jim is the first into the water while the other swimmers yet. Because of that situation, he gets disqualification and otherwise breaking the game. It is intentionally done by the committee which the are whites the committee in order to make Jim Ellis lost. Jim Ellis is very disappointed because he has been practicing very long. Finally, he protests to the committee and it made fights. Because of the quarrel, he is caught by the police.

After 10 years in jail, he eventually returns to his hometown, Philadelphia. There, he tried to find a job, and signs up at the Mine Line Academy a sports school to become a swimming coach. He met Richard Binkawsky, the headmaster. But unfortunately, he is not accepted there because he is black man.

Eventually he enrolls in the government who are all black. Eventually he gets the job of the

Officials Recreation Philadelphia Department of Recreation that is in Marcus Foster Recreation Center. He is really surprised with the place where he works because it was extremely neglected. The recreation areas will be closed. He tried to find the official and met Elston, but unexpectancy, he is not a hospitable person, Jim is not welcome. Elston is in frustration because the place would be demolished by the government. Jim Ellis, himself, tried to clean up the place in order to set a deserve place of recreation.

One day, He meets the kids who play basketball in front of the venue. They are very disappointed because the place where they used to play basketball is closed. Jim Ellis finally offers their swimming. They are interested to be a swimming team and Jim Ellis as them swimming coach. At first, the children are not interested in Jim's solicitation. They underestimate Jim's ability to swim, and then Jim Ellis challenges them. One of them finally respondsds Jim's challenge, Jim is the winner. The children finally recognize Jim's capability and they wanted to be a disciple of Jim Ellis. They begin to practice every day and they are enjoying swimming. The children ask Jim Ellis if they can join the swimming competition and Jim Ellis tells that

they can join the competition. Jim Ellis finally registers them to a swimming competition.

Problems arise when one of them, Hakim, is barred by his sister to join the swimming club. His sister asks him to focus on his school because his sister thinks that black people should have equality in education. Beside that, other children are starting to practice hard for the competition. However, due to the problems, Hakim does not come practice time. Finally, Jim Ellis has initiative to persuade his sister to allow her brother to join the swimming competition. Jim Ellis manages to persuade Hakim's sister with a variety of conditions.

In the swimming team there are still few swimmers, and they are not able to follow the game. They finally start to look for other swimmers. Then, a woman named Willie come and she applies as a swimmer. Jim Ellis immediately accepts her because of her talent. Today, the game has come and they go to the Mine Line Academy. But there, they are in the spotlight because of the color of their skin. And the game started, they did not like the other swimmers. Their existances were very disrespectful at all. They eventually lost due to lack of experience and lack of practice. But it did not make them give up.

On the other place, Elston begin to fight for the existence of the Recreation Center Marcus Foster. He goes to Sue, Hakim's sister, because she was in charge of the place. And finally Marcus Foster Recreation Center can be saved.

PDR, as their swim club's name, starts the training intensively for the next game in their place. Finally, a team of Mine Line comes to the Recreation Center Marcus Foster. When the game is started, suddenly the Mine Line team canceled the game with no apparent reason. The PDR swim team is quite disappointed because they are watched by their families and the citizens of the city. But they still show their skill proudly. They eventually follow the next game and they win. The winning allows them to proceed to the next game. But their happiness is not long because Jim Ellis is in a case with someone who destroys the Marcus Foster Recreation Center. Because of that problem, he temporary has no permission to be a coach. The following game, PDR is not led by Jim Ellis. Then, they have to fight alone. Nevertheless, they are still able to be a winners

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 INTRINSIC ASPECTS

3.1.1 Narrative Aspects

3.1.1.1 Theme

Michael Meyer in his book, *The Bedford Introduction to Literature* (1990:196) states that theme is “the central idea or meaning of a story and provides a unifying point around which the plot, character, setting, point of view, symbol and other elements of a story are organized.”

3.1.1.2 Character

Character is a very important element for literature. Character is an element of the earliest to be created because the character can create plot. As proposed by Potter in *The Elements of Literature* (1967:1), characters are basic elements in much imaginative literature and therefore they merit the considerable attention to them. There are two kinds of character that is major character and minor character.

- a. Major Character
- b. Minor Character

3.1.1.3 Setting

Setting is how the story happens in certain time, place, or social background. As proposed by Michael Meyers in *The Bedford's Introduction To Literature* (1990: 107), setting is the

context in which the action of a story occurs. The major elements of setting are the time, place, and social environment that frame the characters. It has been said before, setting comprises of three kinds, namely setting of place, setting of time, setting of social background.

- a. Setting of Place
- b. Setting of Time
- c. Setting of Social Background

3.1.1.4 Conflict

Conflict is a necessary element of fictional literature. It is defined as the problem in any piece of literature, and it is often classified based on the nature of the protagonist or antagonist. According to Meyer (1990: 45), conflicts are divided into two types; these are internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is psychological issue that must be resolved within protagonist. External conflict is the protagonist's physical struggle with a great opponent.

- a) Individual vs. Self
- b) Character vs. Character
- c) Character vs. Society

3.1.2 Cinematography Aspects

Cinematic aspects operate when all aspects have been prepared and the scene will be taken. There are several aspects that can be studied in the fields. Here, the writer will explain about camera shots and sound.

3.1.2.1 Camera

- 1) Extreme Long Shot
- 2) Long Shot
- 3) Medium Long Shot
- 4) Medium Close-Up
- 5) Close-Up
- 6) Extreme Close-Up

3.1.2.2 Mise-en-Scene

According to Bordwell and Thompson in *Film Art: an Introduction, 8th Ed* (2006), *mise-en-scene* was applied to the practice of directing plays (2006: 112). Some aspects from the *mise-en-scene* are costumes, lighting, camera distances, camera angles, and sound

- 1) Costume

Costume is all of things which are used by the actor, including the accessories. According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008: 119), costume is what the actors wear

to show their status or character.

- 2) Lighting

It is divided into two kinds:

- 1) High Key Lighting
- 2) Low Key Lighting

Dialog is a conversation between people. It can be one person with him/herself, between two persons, or more.

- a. Language of Speak
Accent
- b. Music
 1. Music
 2. Song
 3. Sound Effect

3.2 EXTRINSIC ASPECTS

3.2.1 Segregation

Segregation is one of the forms of discrimination. Discrimination is directly related to the physical separation between the 2 groups. According to Richard T. Scafer in his book *Racial and Ethnic Groups* (2000: 26),

segregation is the physical separation of two groups in residence, workplace, and social function. Segregation is also known as “separate but equal”. This term appears in *Jim Crow law*. *Jim Crow law* is a law that regulates the segregation of Negro. The law has been applied from 1876 until 1965 in South America. According to the definition, there are so many several types of segregation such as residence segregation, workplace segregation and segregation in facility.

The segregation which will be discussed in this thesis. Massey (1990) instated that segregation is as the following.

This article argues that racial segregation is crucial to explaining the emergence of the urban underclass during the 1970s. A strong interaction between rising rates of poverty and high levels of residential segregation explain where, why, and in which groups the underclass arose. This argument is developed with simulation that replicate the economic conditions observed among blacks and whites in metropolitan areas during the 1970s, but assume different conditions of racial and class segregation. These data show how a simple increase in the rate of minority poverty leads to a dramatic rise in the concentration of poverty when it occurs within a racially

segregated with other changes in the socioeconomic area, in turn, associated with other changes in the socioeconomic character of neighborhoods, transforming them into physically deteriorated areas of high crime, poor schools, and excessive mortality where welfare-dependent, feamle-headed families are the norm. Thus, policies to solve the socioeconomic problems of minorities will fail unless they are accompanied by measures for overcoming the disadvantages caused by racial discrimination and prejudice in the housing market (Massey 1990: 329).

The opinion is one of the causes of the poverty among African-Americans is segregation. They argue in book of *American Apartheid* that is:

“Segregation and poverty have created in the racial ghetto a destructive environment totally unknown to most white Americans. What white Americans have fully understood but what the negro can never forget is that white society is deeply implicated in the ghettos. White institutions created it, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones” (1993: 4).

Residential segregation is one that affects the creation of the lower classes among the whites and blacks. This is very detrimental to one of the parties. Massey (1993) said that residential segregation is the principal

organizational feature of American society that is responsible for the creation of the urban underclass (1993:9).

Segregation will also affect the acquired facilities blacks. This happens because there are very limited social interaction. This is the reason of what creates poverty among blacks. They do not get enough education and the number of people unemployed. Massey (1993) also stated that:

Because of racial segregation, a significant share of black America is condemned to experience a social environment where poverty and joblessness are norm, where a majority of children are born out of wedlock, where most families are on welfare, where educational failure prevails and where social and physical deterioration abound (1993: 2).

Pride is a movie that tells us about the segregation that whites do against the colored people, a swimmer who suffers discrimination in the form of segregation of the white people and he had to be where black people are poor and miserable

DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRINSIC ASPECTS

4.1.1 Narrative Aspects

4.1.1.1 Theme

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Discrimination is still common in American society. One of the discrimination that often arises is segregation. In the Pride movie, the segregation appeared is the segregation.

Events experienced by Jim Ellis and the black people are so painful. They get tremendous discrimination from white people. First, when Jim Ellis will follow a swimming race, but he can not continue the game because he was the only black person. It is definitely a form of segregation. In this issue of segregation continues to increase. Second, but he also gets the job segregation. He did not get the job because he is not a white man and in the end, he got a job among blacks. In addition the film also shows how blacks and whites are separated. It is proven when they have to travel long distances. In order to reach the

swimming arena where the race conducted they have to take a bus to get to the place. When they have reached MINE LINE academy, they become the center of attention. Everyone seemed cynical about them. It is the impact of segregation.

Evidently, the separation resulted in differentiation in living standards between blacks and whites. In this film shows that blacks living

standards is lower than whites. Poverty is common among them. The differences can be seen in white residential housing which is very neat, clean and luxurious. On the contrary, the black housing looked shabby, dirty and disorganized. Not only the housing, the public facilities for black people is also inadequate and neglected. They can only accept the situation

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Berghe, V.D. 1967. *Race and Racism: A Comparative Perspective*. Sydney: Wiley.

Bordwell, David and Kristin Thompson. 2008. *Film Art: an introduction, 8th ed.* Canada: McGraw Hill International Companies.

Holman, Tomlinson. 1997. *Sound for Film and Television*. Boston: Focal press

Massey, Douglas S. 1990 "American Apartheid: segregation and the Making of the Underclass" 24 August 2013. Web 2005 <http://www.jstor.org/>

Massey, Douglas S, and Denton, Nancy. 1993. *American Apartheid: segregation and the Making of the Underclass*. Massachusetts: Harvard University

Meyer, Michael. 1990. *The Bedford Introduction to Literature*. Boston: Bedford Books of St. Martin's Press.

Pilgrim, David. "What Was Jim Crow", Ferris State University, 15 Oktober 2013. Web 2000 , <http://www.ferris.edu/jimcrow/what.htm>

Potter, L. James. 1967. *The Elements of Literature*. New York: The Odyssey Press

Scafer, Richard T. 2000. *Racial and Ethnic Groups*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc.

