

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Racial discrimination typically points out [taxonomic](#) differences between different groups of people, although anyone may be discriminated against on an ethnic or cultural basis, independently of their somatic differences. Although the term racism usually denotes race-based [prejudice](#), [violence](#), [dislike](#), [discrimination](#), or [oppression](#), the term can also have varying and contested definitions. [Racialism](#) is a related term, sometimes intended to avoid these negative meanings. According to the [Oxford English Dictionary](#), racism is a belief or ideology that all members of each racial group possess characteristics or abilities specific to that race, especially to distinguish it as being either superior or inferior to another racial group or racial groups.

The [Merriam-Webster's Dictionary](#) defines racism as a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial difference produce an inherent superiority or inferiority of a particular racial group, and that it is also the prejudice based on such a belief. The *Macquarie Dictionary* defines racism as: "the belief that human races have distinctive characteristics which determine their respective [cultures](#), usually involving the idea that one's own race is superior and has the right to rule or dominate others. "The concept that discrimination can be based on "race" presupposes the existence of "race" itself. However, the US Government's [Human](#)

[Genome Project](#) has announced that the most complete mapping of human DNA to date indicates that there is no distinct [genetic basis to racial types](#). Based on this evidence, "racial characteristics" logically cannot exist either, such as group differences in [eye color](#) or [human hair color](#). According to the Human Genome Project, [skin color](#) *does* exist as a matter of science. So, that which is commonly referred to as "racism" could be more scientifically referred to as "skin color-aroused discrimination". The term "skin color aroused discrimination" has the benefit that it is based on verifiable science, is not based on disproved notions of science, and does not perpetuate a false belief in the disproved concept of biological "race".

Glory Road is an American film directed by Jerry Bruckheimer, released on January 13, 2006. The film is based on a true story dealing with the events leading to the [1966 NCAA Men's Division I Basketball Championship](#), in which the late [Texas Western College](#) (now the University of Texas at El Paso) head coach [Don Haskins](#) led a team with an all-black starting lineup, a first in [NCAA](#) history. The film became a [box office number-one](#) in the US grossing \$17 million on its opening weekend, yet was only released [straight to DVD](#) or just shown on TV in some countries that have no connection to college basketball. As of [February 12, 2006](#), the film grossed a total of \$42,647,449 million in the Us. The film won an [ESPY Award](#) for Best Sports Movie in 2006. It was nominated at the 2007 [Black Reel Awards](#) for Best Screenplay and Best Song ("People Get Ready" by

[Alicia Keys](#) and [Lyfe Jennings](#)) and for a 2006 [Humanitas Prize](#) in the Feature Film category.

Bruckheimer was born in Detroit, Michigan. He attended Mumford High School in Detroit until moving to Arizona for college at age 17. He graduated with a bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of Arizona with an algebra minor. He was a member of the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity. A film buff at an early age with an interest in photography, Bruckheimer would take snapshots when he had the opportunity. After college, Bruckheimer moved to Chicago where he worked in the mail room of an advertising agency. Eventually, Bruckheimer segued into commercial producing when he got wind of an opportunity to produce a motion picture. Subsequently, Bruckheimer moved to Los Angeles. As of 2007, Bruckheimer has produced over 30 feature films, and is regarded in the industry as one of the most successful movie producers of all time. Bruckheimer started producing films in the 1970s, after leaving his job in advertising, with director Dick Richards. They had worked together on the films *The Culpepper Cattle Company*, *Farewell, My Lovely*, and *March or Die*. Bruckheimer then worked with Paul Schrader on two movies, *American Gigolo* and *People*, which began to give him notice in Hollywood.

During the 1980s and 1990s, he was a co-producer with Don Simpson of a string of highly successful Hollywood films for Paramount Pictures. He originally met Don at a screening of (1973's) "The Harder They Come" at Warner Brothers. The two worked together and created

Bruckheimer's first big hit, 1983's *Flashdance*, which brought in \$95 million, an incredible sum for an R-rated movie. He had a number of other hits including the *Beverly Hills Cop* films, *Top Gun*, and *Days of Thunder*. While working with Simpson, Bruckheimer became known as "Mr. Outside" because of his experience with film making, while Simpson became known as "Mr. Inside" because of his film industry contacts. *The Rock* was the last film in which Bruckheimer collaborated with Simpson, due to Simpson's untimely death. Bruckheimer stipulated that *The Rock* be dedicated to the memory of Simpson (this fact is mentioned at the end of the movie). Despite the setback of the untimely death of Simpson in 1996, Bruckheimer has continued to produce a large number of action movies often working with director Michael Bay for several hits including *Armageddon*. His other hit movies produced include *Remember the Titans*, *Black Hawk Down* and the *Pirates of the Caribbean* series. One of his well-known trademarks is that his films often feature a car being flipped over during an action sequence.

Glory Road was inspired by a true story, as described by Texas Western's head coach [Don Haskins](#) in his autobiography of the same title, a national bestseller released in 2005 by [Hyperion Books](#). The book details Haskins' early life as a player (including a one-on-one game against an African American friend that opened his eyes) and women's basketball coach. Like the film it then focuses on the 1966 Texas Western men's basketball team and the aftermath of the championship, which is not in the movie version except for some closing lines on what became of the main

characters. It was reprinted five times in its first four months of release and was selected as an "Editor's Choice" by the New York Times Book Review. Additionally "Glory Road" is the name of a street on the UTEP campus near the [Sun Bowl](#) which was renamed to commemorate the 1966 NCAA championship.

Later asked about his decision to start five black players, Haskins downplayed the significance of his decision. "I really didn't think about starting five black guys. I just wanted to put my five best guys on the court. I just wanted to win the game." Though credited with setting in motion the [desegregation](#) of college basketball teams in the [South](#), he wrote in his book "I certainly did not expect to be some racial pioneer or change the world."

Dunking was banned in the NCAA from 1967 to 1976, not least due to the success of the Texas Western team and a player named Lew Alcindor (better known later as [Kareem Abdul-Jabbar](#)) then entering the league. Next to the [closing credits](#), scenes from interviews with some of the real-life players from the team are shown, including one player from the opposing [University of Kentucky](#) team beaten by Texas Western in the NCAA finals, [NBA](#) head coach [Pat Riley](#). The real life Don Haskins was cast as an extra in the film as a gas station attendant, and David Lattin was cast as an extra as a military bartender.

The players on the 1966 team were [David Lattin](#), [Bobby Joe Hill](#), [Willie Cager](#), [Willie Worsley](#), Jerry Armstrong, [Orsten Artis](#), [Nevil Shed](#), [Harry Flournoy](#), [Togo Railey](#), [Louis Baudoin](#), [Dick Myers](#), and [David](#)

[Palacio](#). The team was nominated in its entirety for the [Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame](#), and was inducted on September 7th, 2007, ten years after coach Don Haskins had already been enshrined.

Newly appointed men's basketball head coach [Don Haskins](#) ([Josh Lucas](#)) from the Texas Western College in El Paso, not having many financial resources to recruit the most coveted high school athletes, decides to find the best players in the country regardless of [race](#) to form a team that can compete for a national championship. Some of the young men he and his assistants recruit, from places as far away as [Indiana](#), [Michigan](#) and [New York](#), possess a lot of talent, but are very raw when it comes to organized college basketball with its greater focus on defense and ball distribution. In the end, his Texas Western Miners team comprised seven black and five white athletes, a balance that raised eyebrows even at his own university. Haskins puts his players through a very tough training program, threatening to cut anyone who doesn't work as hard as he demands, while trying to [integrate](#) his white and black players into a single team with a common goal. Haskins also has to deal with players being distracted by occasional trips over the nearby [Mexican border](#) and one of his star forwards and team leader having a major heart problem that could potentially kill him at any moment.

Haskins starts games with three black and two white players and, after initial victories against mediocre local teams, quickly discovers that he has to give his black players more free roam on the court. Yet the more victories his team achieves with its flamboyant style, including [slam dunks](#)

and creative [passes](#) until this time rarely seen in college basketball, the more the [racial hatred](#) mounts. This culminates in threats to his own family, the beating of a player while on the road and ultimately the ravage of his team's motel rooms by racists while they are at an away game. Increasingly frightened and feeling the burden on their shoulders, the team loses its last shown game of the regular season after the black players stop playing with passion, followed by an intense scene in the locker room. Thus the Texas Western Miners finish the 1965-66 regular season with a 23-1 record, entering the 1966 NCAA tournament ranked third in the nation.

After victories in the first two rounds, the next focus of the film is the Midwest Regional Finals game against the heavily favored [University of Kansas](#), who also features the black [All-American Jo Jo White](#). Initially not looking good in the game with their center [David Lattin](#) ([Schin A.S. Kerr](#)) quickly in foul trouble, they manage to defeat Kansas in double overtime 81–80 after Jerry Armstrong ([Austin Nichols](#)), one of their white players, finally manages to rein in the opposing team's star and forces him to an error in the final seconds of the game.

Going on to the NCAA finals played at [College Park, Maryland](#), they face the top-ranked [University of Kentucky](#) under legendary coach [Adolph Rupp](#) ([Jon Voight](#)). Rupp, with a well-organized and better experienced all-white [Wildcats](#) squad firmly believes that his opponent stands no chance. On the eve of the decisive game, Haskins calls his whole team into the empty arena, telling them that he intends to start an all-black lineup in the game,

and also only using the two other black players in the rotation. The team reacts surprised, but even the best white players accept his decision as the right thing to do.

In the face of seemingly insurmountable odds, Texas Western faces mounting problems with [forward](#) and team captain [Harry Flournoy \(Mehcad Brooks\)](#) leaving the game with a foot injury after just a few minutes of play, and their center in foul trouble. In a close game, the Miners narrowly lead at half time, but finally manage to beat Kentucky 72-65 with some impressive [steals](#), defensive stops and a fast-paced game in the second half. The film ends with the players exiting the plane that brought them back to El Paso to the greeting of a raucous crowd.

In this film, Bruckheimer want to show that beside different between the ethnic there is still one important thing to be considered in finding mate for live, namely optimism, work hard. Indeed, he has been motivation his player for go to the NCAA championship.

The writer is interested to analyze *Glory Road* movie because this movie really interesting. The first reason is *Glory Road* Movie is a historic film which tells the experience of Haskin and their team. By seeing his movie the writer learns how to be strong in facing the life's problem. Every human being has to be optimise in passing her or his life.

The second is this movie has the attractive plot. The conflict of this movie is build from the early moment play the viewer's emotion. It makes the film become interesting to watch. Another reason why the writer

interested to analyze this movie because this film has a good plot structure. The author uses tradition plot structure which consists of explosion, complication, and resolution.

The third reason, *Glory Road* film is suitable to analyze using Marxist Approach. *Glory Road* movie also tells about how the coach try to get support his players for to get the basketball championship. From this part, the writer can learn how to lead a team.

Based on the previous reasons, the writer will observe *Glory Road* movie by using Marxist Approach. So, the writer contracts the title **RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN JERRY BRUCKHMEIR'S GLORY ROAD MOVIE (2006): A MARXIST APPROACH**

B. Literature Review

Siti Mutmainah research is entitle An Analysis of Character and Characterization in *Glory Road* film Directed by Jerry Bruckheimer: Structural Approach. The writer is motivated to choose the film because a few reasons; first, *Glory Road* film directed by Jerry Bruckheimer has relation to the true story. Second, *Glory Road* film is famous literary wok has been made into directed by Jerry Bruckheimer TV version. Third, *Glory road* was published with various languages. The aims of the research are; (1) to describe character and characterization the fellowship of the basketball in *Glory Road* film directed by Jerry Bruckheimer: the fellowship of the ring, and (2) To describe comparison between character and characterization the fellowship of the basketball in *Glory road* film by Jerry Bruckheimer. To

analyze the character and characterization, the researcher employs the structural approach. The subject of this research is *Glory Road* film directed by Jerry Bruckheimer. To fulfill the needed data and information, the researcher employs library research done by reading many bibliographies, critically and comprehensively. After the data are collected, they are analyzed by using the structural approach as the main approach to research the character and characterization the *Glory Road* movie directed by Jerry Bruckheimer. Base on the discussion it can be concluded that; (1) the character and characterization every member in the *Glory Road* film directed by Jerry Bruckheimer, has three characters, emotional, wise and smart.

Eby Mafidianto Nur research is “The Different Between the black and White People for the social as Reflected in Film *Glory Road*.” There some reason why the writer chooses this titles as the subject of the study. First, this paper is written as a response of wrong some consideration toward the meaning of equality between the black and white people. Second, there is the submission of the black people to face their life, caused by t6he wrong perception of life. Third and also the most important reason is there are different treatments between black and white people.

Different from two previous researchers this study focuses on the racial discrimination between American and African in basketball. It is way the writer takes the title “Racial Discrimination in Jerry Bruckheimer’s *Glory Road* Movie (2006); A Marxist Approach.”

C. Problem Statement

The main problem that is analyzed in this study is “How is racism in Jerry Bruckheimer’s *Glory Road* Movie?”

D. Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study is how racial discrimination occurred in Jerry Bruckheimer’s *Glory Road* Movie. Especially viewed by Marxist. The researcher uses Marxist to analyze the novel because this approach is suitable to draw the major condition during the period within the movie.

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To analyze the movie in the term of its structural elements.
2. To analyze the movie based on the Marxist perspective by identifying the racial discrimination between American-African in the film *Glory Road* directed by Bruckheimer.

E. Benefit of the Study

By presenting research paper, the writer hopes that it will give some benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. To give some information which can be used by the other researcher who are interested in analyzing this literary work.
- b. To give a contribution to other literary research especially in the study of movie *Glory Road*.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. For getting deep understanding about Marxist issue in *Glory road* movie.
- b. For getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department.

F. Research Method

1. Types of the Study

These types of research are qualitative in which the researcher does not need statistic to collect, to analyze, and to interpret data.

2. Types of the Data and the Data Source

In this research the writer takes two kinds of data:

a. Primary Data

Primary data is the main obtained from all the words, dialogues, phrases, and sentences occurring in the movie related to the topic.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism and some articles related to the movie.

3. Object of the Study

The object of the research is the movie of Jerry Bruckheimer *Glory Road* Released in the United states on January 13, 2006.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

In this research, the writer uses library research. The data are collected from the books related to the topic. The first step is watching

the movie *Glory Road* many times to identify the problem and find the data. Then it is continued by reading the relevant theory with the subject, finally is collection the supported data.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is descriptive in which the writer uses Marxist approach especially Marx's theory and draws a conclusion.

G. Research Organization

This research consists of six chapters. *Chapter I* is introduction, which consists of background, literary review, research problem, research objective, research limitation, research benefit, research methodology, and the last is research organization. *Chapter II* comprises the underlying Theory, which present notion of Marxist, the structure of personality, and theoretical application. *Chapter III* the Social Historical Background of American society in the late of 20th Century. *Chapter IV* is structural analysis of the movie, which is involves the structural elements of character and characterization, setting, point of view, plot, style, theme sand discussion. *Chapter V* constitutes Marxist analysis of the personality. The last is *Chapter VI* which contains conclusion and suggestion.