RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AS REFLECTED IN THE SCRIPT OF MALCOLM X BY SPIKE LEE

A PAPER

Submitted to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
For the Degree of Strata 1

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES

SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

JAKARTA

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APPROVAL SHEET

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A paper entitled “Racial Discrimination As Reflected in the Script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee” was examined by the examination board of Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta on February 07th 2007. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for Sarjana Degree.

Jakarta, 12 March 2007

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ABSTRACT


This research is a qualitative description. The writer analyzes racial discrimination in the script of Malcolm X that happened in 1925-1965 in America. The autobiography of Malcolm X as told to Alex Haley that became National Bestseller reflects the script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee. Depicted of racial discrimination in the script of Malcolm X could reflect rights difference between white people and black people in North America. In this script, Spike Lee described Malcolm X as a black person who got intimidation from white people. Those intimidations is not only for him, but for his family too—his mother, his father, his uncles, and his grandmother. All intimidations that felt by Malcolm X is form of slavery remainder and belittle act for all black people.

What Lukacs said was true, a literary work always tell about historical in one period. The script of Malcolm X was literary work that made in America and reflected American society life, especially about racial discrimination. Lukacs used reflection theory to see literary work. Reflection is a theory that reflected about society life perpetuated into a literary work. Later, literary figures made creativity touching for their literary work to enjoy by everyone. By analyzing and depicting the script of Malcolm X, the writer in this paper open racial discrimination problem that acted by white people to black people.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah SWT. The Beneficent, the Merciful

Prise and Gratitude be to Allah the Lord of this universe, blessing and salutation be upon the most honorable prophet and messenger Muhammad SAW, his families, his companions, and his followers.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Discrimination is a part of element that could call negative in every field. It included politics, economy, religion, gender, race field, etc. Dissension and conflict could appear because there is no harmony between majority and minority. Those groups, who stayed in the same community, should take and give each other and create a peace. Since the superior, exist in majority group, often belittled the inferior which exist in minority. If this happen, discrimination and hatred appear. The majority group often presses the minority group, which results in the minority group’s response to fight against the majority group’s oppression in some ways.

Conflict that created by majority to minority caused racial discrimination. America, the country, known as superpower country, created racial discrimination in its society. The majority of America came from white people. While, the minority came from some races, one of them was black people. The whites who discriminated blacks always see slavery history for long times. That slavery always tramples on inferior’s rights. The slaves written in American history are black slaves from Africa.

In note, from 1451 through 1870, an estimated 9,6 million to 11,5 million black Africans reached the Americas as slaves. Of these, a massive black slaves traded to Brazil, British Caribbean, French Caribbean, Spanish Americas, Dutch Caribbean,

Europe and the Atlantic islands, and to the areas that became the United States. After the start of the American Revolution, the antislavery movement gained strength in the colonies and then the new United States. Vermont abolished slavery in 1777. Then Abraham Lincoln proclaimed emancipation in 1863, but the end of slavery came only with Union victory in the Civil War. These things prove that who came from Africa to the United States before Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation came as slaves, rather than as “immigrants”.2

Even though, Abraham Lincoln in America has proclaimed antislavery, but many white people still acted their cruelty to black people. Slavery still existed after 1863. One of evidences about cruelty work to black people bore extreme racist group ‘Ku Klux Klan’ on 1865 in America—second years after Abraham Lincoln proclaimed emancipation. Ku Klux Klan attacked ruder black race cruelly—murder, lynching, and cutting off the right to ask. This group believed that white race was the best race. They established an organization that had purpose to destroy black people in the United States.

It means all of black African slaves were priceless for whites. Those black slaves were evaluated as inferior, flawed, and lower than many animal species. Marriage for slave, who lives under slavery, was meaningless because the “husband” could not protect his “wife” from the sexual demand of other men. Any attempt to protect his “wife” from being ravished by the white master meant stiff punishment. By law the slave has no rights; nor could a free man plead for him. Subject women were the exclusive “property” of the master for whom they performed three major

2 Ibid
functions: labour, satisfying his sexual needs, and breeding slaves. Thus, trading of them and rights has become something normally at that time.

Herrnstein and Murray are essentially saying that blacks should accept subordination and be in some kind of servitude or (even perhaps) slavery to whites who are supposedly superior. According to the brilliant African American psychologist, Brent Staples,

"The idea that some groups are genetically superior to others is the most poisonous notion in the history of civilization. [And] if you doubt that, think again. It was the claim of Aryan superiority that led to the Nazi extermination of six million Jews" (Staples, 1995, p. 113).

Slavery disappeared in America after Union victory in the Civil War. Black people became free men. Antislavery should have made black people’s rights in the same status with white people’s rights. But, in reality, it could not happen. Of course, black people were not slaves, but what white people did to them, were always oppressive. White people acted their cruelty day by day, discriminated black people in the society. The slavery period changed into racial discrimination period. Both of the periods brought up bitterness in black people’s life.

The years after slavery period had made America became a country that had strong racial discrimination. Many white people either reserved racism in their act or mind to black people. That depiction was clear, because according to Bradley’s bold and controversial thesis:

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5 Ibid
"The so-called ‘white race’ is more aggressive, more violent, than other human group. It is also more prone to sexism and racism. This lamentable predilection is due to the ‘iceman inheritance’, i.e., genetic contamination by a race of people whose character was traumatically determined by the merciless condition of the ice age (1978, p. xii).”

Than, In “The Bell Curve” book, Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray tried to prove that blacks were genetically inferior to all other races. The black people were priceless, because talking about them is a waste of time. Black people considered have no a culture. Just before The Bell Curve was published, African American journalist and syndicated radio talk-show host, Tony Brown, wrote that co-authors Herrnstein and Murray believed that:

"Welfare programs, affirmative action, Head Start, and any other efforts to help elevate the lives of the American underclass have been a waste of time because Blacks are genetically flawed. In fact, the unstated implication is that Blacks in general are waste of time. And that, of course, officially marginalized an entire race of people. This makes Blacks candidate for eventual extermination, at least to anyone who has studies the history of genocide or triage (1995, p. 96)."

Racial discrimination colored American social life. The discrimination was described clearly by a black person who got discrimination in his life. He was Malcolm X, who faced unfair treatment since he was young until he became a man. What Malcolm X got in the past gave him strength to fight for his race, black race. When he became The Nation of Islam member, he had a big bravery to against oppression of white people. Malcolm X struggled to vanish racial discrimination in North of America. He was known as famous figure of black race in American politic that talked about white people’s oppression based on slavery period (in the past) and

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6 Ibid
7 Ibid. P: 27
intimidation of white people at that time. Also, Malcolm X talked about racial discrimination in many American Universities, as Harvard University. Because of Malcolm X's movement, one of art workers—Spike Lee rewrote an original script by James Baldwin and Arnold Perl who inspired by Malcolm X's struggle. Lee rolled out his script to the movie that titled "Malcolm X" and it got success and guaranteed Oscar nomination next year, in 1991. Lee's masterpiece could entertain to American society and other countries in the world as a lovely art. The script and the film elaborated the American story life in 1925-1965. It depicted how an atmosphere of lives, separated between two races which different that should take and give each other.

The black race never got chances has high status in many white people's heart and mind. But, some of them tried to open the door and gave sunshine to their race. The script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee told about that spirit. The literary work that became something interesting to publish and it became important document in the history of race.

B. Scope and Limitation

The writer limits the research on focusing on American racial discrimination in 1925-1965 and racial discrimination in the script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee.

C. Statement of Problems

Based on the background of the studies, the writer focuses her analysis on:

1. How did racial discrimination occur between black and white people in America?

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2. How does Spike Lee describe racial discrimination in the script of Malcolm X?

D. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this research can give benefits to reader or the writer herself. Firstly, it can give more knowledge about racial discrimination in America in 1925-1965. Secondly, it can give depict of one of famous American figure in struggling his race (black race) to be the same status with white people in this life. Finally, the writer hopes this research can enrich the knowledge of American history.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of the Research

This research has purpose to find and prove a conflict based on American racial discrimination in 1925-1965, racial discrimination in the script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee, and give literature knowledge from literary works about racial discrimination that happened in America.

2. Research Method

This research is a qualitative description that explains racial discrimination conflict in American racial discrimination in 1925-1965 and the script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee. This research relates and emphasizes the relevant theories.

3. Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis that used for this research is using analysis of qualitative description by set the data and relate with the relevant theories.

4. Research Instrument
Research instrument that used by writer to set the data is by reading, focusing, and giving lines of problem that will discuss in American racial discrimination in 1925-1965 and the script of *Malcolm X* by Spike Lee.

5. Analysis Unit

Analysis unit used in this research are books of American racial discrimination and the script of *Malcolm X* by Spike Lee.

6. Times and Place of the Research

This research is conducted on February 2005 in English Department Literary major, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta and some libraries or bookshops in Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Racism was brought to life from slavery period. The slaves who in America lived under pathetic circumstances and had given dark future. They lived “hellish life”; cruelty like murder, lynching, and cutting off the right to ask always happened in slavery period. Black people lived but could not feel alive.

Many historians say that 1451 as the starting date for the Atlantic slave trade, for that was when substantial numbers of African slaves, perhaps 700 to 800 a year, began to reach Portugal. The Atlantic slave trade therefore is generally seen as running from 1451 to 1870, roughly the effective end of the slave trade to Americas. The first Africans arrived in 1619 at Jamestown, Virginia, consisting of twenty people with the status of “indentured” servants with the growth of slavery, many thousand of Negroes were brought to the colonies.

Black people were under white people power until antislavery appears in American society. Finally, slavery period disappeared—when Lincoln’s Emancipation proclaimed, but the end of slavery came only with Union victory in the Civil War. However, in reality, Negro families were under white people’s shadows. The blacks destined to live through years full of discrimination by white people. Black people got discrimination in education, political, social life, occupation, etc. White as superior in American’s life still did cruelty such as murder and lynching black people like those happened in slavery period. Black society in every field such as preacher,

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politician, labor, literary figures, etc always fights against intimidation did by the white people in America. It became historical evidence. That in real-life superior race always presses inferior race.

A. Discrimination

Discrimination often happens in community. It could happen in small problem or big problem. Discrimination includes some things, it was like politic, economy, gender, religious, social-culture, race, etc. Discrimination is about the superior who has power or authority, and the inferior who get suffer in everyday. Discrimination never brings goodness to anybody but the superior. They were happy, because they had power and authority to press the inferior, and always considered them selves as King who could order everything to his servant or as God who could send the blacks to their death.

According to M. Dahlan Al Barry, in his book Kamus Modern Bahasa Indonesia that discrimination is;

Perbedaan warna kulit; perbedaan perlakuan terhadap sesama warga negara (karena warna kulit). It defines that discrimination is difference of race; difference in treatment in between the civil society (because of the race). Racial discrimination between societies obstacle for friendship, peace, safety, and disadvantage for livelihood between civil societies, who live together. However, any human has same status in God’s consideration and all people were born free with the same rights despite of the racial differences.

In Indonesian’s Legislation Program about Abolition of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination said that racial and ethnic discrimination are:

_Segala bentuk pembedaan pengecualian, pembatasan atau pilihan didasarkan pada ras dan/atau etnis, yang memiliki tujuan dan/atau pengaruh untuk menghilangkan atau merusak pengakuan, keadilan atau pelaksanaan, atas dasar persamaan, hak asasi manusia dan kebebasan yang hakiki di bidang politik, ekonomi, social, dan budaya, atau bidang lain dari kehidupan masyarakat Indonesia._

Discrimination had formed racial differentiation or restriction, that had purpose to omit justice or equality of right and freedom in politic, economy, social, culture, and other fields in society life. They, who got discrimination, could not live like human being; anything that they wanted was like too impossible to be true. The people who have power and authority limited their movements. Discrimination caused dissension in the society. It made some classes, the superior represented by one class and the inferior represented by some classes. It could form the inferior as the second notion in the country.

Racial discrimination could happen in form of; treat the people to be better or to be worse than another people, give exception to the people based on race that can make detriment for civil rights, politic, economy, social, and culture. It means that the people who should have had same status in God’s consideration and born as free people, could not have same right in everything in the world.

**B. Racial Discrimination in America**

The social problem of racism and discrimination in America existed long after the Civil War ended. Extreme racist group that called Ku Klux Klan who lived in
slavery period in 1865—second years after Abraham Lincoln proclaimed emancipation, continued their cruelty to black people after slavery period abolished. For Ku Klux Klan, the black people were notion that should be destroyed from this world. Ku Klux Klan or Klansmen have named themselves as Christians selection, and they argued that they could not live with black people, for them, the black people brought difficulties in life—for the American Negroes or Negroes who still lived in Africa.

Klansmen’s action started by scare the black family, than burned their home. Moreover, in the cruelty level, Klansmen tortured and murdered black people because they hated them and wanted the America for white people only. What Ku Klux Klan did has been known in the world, in the history of America.

![The burning cross is a symbol used by the Klan to create terror](image)

By the hooded, Ku Klux Klan or Klansmen became famous. Their symbol was the burning cross that introduced by William J. Simmons—the founder of the second Ku Klux Klan in 1915. They used the burning cross symbol to create terror. However, Ku Klux Klan’s cruelty could not be ignored, because black people have
tried to struggle to protect themselves. Nevertheless, until this time The United States government never attempt to destroy this dangerous group.

Racial discrimination acted by the white race to the black race was always continues daily in America. Discrimination was seen in different parts of America in the twentieth century. American literary figures created about racism in America clearly, such as Langston Hughes, Claude McKay, and Zora Neale Hurston. They expressed the theme of racism in America throughout their poetry and short stories. They were members of The Harlem Renaissance who often created literary works about racism.

The Harlem Renaissance or New Negro Movement of the 1920's was a culmination of the optimistic spirit among Northern blacks after the turn of the century. The movement was ushered in by Shuffle Along, a musical created by Black authors and performed by blacks; the movement ceased with the onset of the Depression. Its capital was Harlem to which Black artists and intellectuals from all over the world were attracted. More than a literary movement, the Harlem Renaissance exalted the unique culture of African-Americans and redefined African-American expression. African-Americans were encouraged to celebrate their heritage.

Literary figures that joined in The Harlem Renaissance struggled to vanish racial discrimination in America throughout their literary works. Harlem was known as a city that had high discrimination problem in North America—it was proved by the setting of place “Harlem” in the script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee, which described about racial discrimination in 1925-1965. The script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee created based on true story from the The Autobiography of Malcolm X: as told to Alex Haley.

3 http://www.yale.edu/yhltl/curriculum/units/1991/1/91.01.07.x.html September 27, 2006, 9 a.m
6 http://www.fatherryan.org/harlemrenaissance/ The Harlem Renaissance. November 01, 2006. 02 p.m
Literary figures fought racial discrimination in America with their movements and literary works. And, part of American society struggled in their life to abolish intimidation did by people who had power and authority. They wanted to finish discrimination in public places, like: restaurant, bus, market, etc. They wanted to have equal rights for everyone—the white, the black, the Jewish, the Asian, and all nations that lived in America. Those Issues appeared in American society, and this problem discussed in the American government.

Tahun 1964, digunakan oleh Senat Amerika sebagai siasat untuk mencegah diloloskannya Undang Undang Hak Sipil. Rancangan Undang Undang itu bertujuan mengakhiri diskriminasi di tempat-tempat umum, berdasar warna kulit dan jenis kelamin. Banyak warga Amerika frustasi karena Rancangan Undang Undang itu nyangkut di Senat. Sebagian besar orang Amerika ingin agar RUU itu disetujui. Pada waktu itulah muncul istilah baru “filibuster” untuk menyebut siasat yang digunakan dalam Senat untuk merintangi langkah kelompok mayoritas. Filibuster berasal dari kata Belanda-Prancis-Spanyol, yang secara harfiah, artinya adalah pembajak atau perampok. Selama 150 tahun ini, filibuster digunakan dari waktu ke waktu oleh golongan minoritas dalam Senat Amerika untuk menunda atau merintangi Iilosnya Rancangan Undang Undang.\(^7\)

It defines that on 1964, American Senate discussed about Legislation Program that had purpose to finish discrimination in public places, based on race and gender. Much American society got frustrated because Discrimination Legislation Program still on in American Senate. Part of American society wanted that the Senate agreed Discrimination Legislation Program. However, minority in American Senate did not want to allow that the Legislation Program applied in public, because they felt that discrimination should have made happened in America—for the best race that born from Aryan race or white people and for the second races that born from black,
Asian, Jewish, Indian people, etc. The minority in American Senate still thought on orthodox concept.

Since that time, had appeared new concept “Filibuster” that used by minority group in American Senate to block the majority’s way that had purpose to finish racial discrimination that happened in America. “Filibuster” came from Nederland-French-Spanish, which mean hijacker. About these 150 years, “filibuster” used by minority in American Senate to adjourn or block Discrimination Legislation Program to be applied to the public. This way, filibuster was successfully used by minority and made the issue about racial discrimination still occur in America.

It means, in American Government, issue about racial discrimination would be long problem. Part of American Government in Senate agreed racial discrimination should have made occurred in America. This problem affected the American society, which somebody could intimidate anyone based on race and gender. And, it caused many crimes happened in America.

Many cases occurred and caused by this problem, from the extreme racist group that called Ku Klux Klan until cases in many cities in America like Chicago, East Lansing, Alabama, Montgomery, Money-Mississippi, Birmingham, Selma, and Boston.

1. Racial Discrimination Case in Chicago

In Chicago in the 1940’s, African-Americans were not allowed to eat in the same restaurant with white people. They were forced to go to the back door of the restaurant to order their food, and then take it, and eat it at home.

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8 Base doctrine, fanatic, have a strong to hold old belief.
2. Racial Discrimination Case in East Lansing

In East Lansing, there is a regulation, which was excessive for black people—prevail curfew for black people. The black people had a curfew, while the white had not. A regulation in that town only brings some differences between black and white right.

3. Racial Discrimination Case in American Political Court System

In American political court systems, the black man did not have a voice. It made justice became blind, because if the mistake did by the white man—as the black man, they only got light punishment. Procedural fairness in trials of blacks, the inequalities in administration of justice (from arrest to sentencing after trial to post conviction remedies). It happened in crime field, which always for the black people—there was unfair treatment. They always got a hard punishment than white people even thought what they did are the same level with them.

4. Racial Discrimination Case in Alabama

In colonies state, the United States, Alabama was so extreme in seeing racialism; from 30.000 of black people in Alabama that had the voting rights, only 2.000 black people who can vote. Supreme Court of the United States that vanished racial differences in the schools, was not cared by most of white people. The chairs in the bus were separated between white and black people clearly. Taxis as public vehicle were separated also. If there was no empty, seat in the bus, the black people have to give their sit to white people who stand there.
5. Racial Discrimination Case in Montgomery and Rose Park

In Montgomery in the 1940’s, African-Americans were forced to sit at the back of the bus or drink from separately marked water fountains than white people.

Still in Montgomery, a student, Claudette Colvin, was taken outside from the bus with handcuff because she did not want to give her sit to white people. While another black man was threatened by weapon when he got out of a bus, because he did not pay with cash.

The black people movement started in December 1, 1955. At that time, there was a black woman, Ross Parks, who worked as a tailor, went home tired. Parks went into the bus and sat in special chair for black people. But, when the bus was full, she was asked by driver to give her seat to white people. Because rejecting, Ross Parks, was arrested.

This arresting published in Montgomery city. The black people group—who were angry, started to make a plan to avenge by boycotting bus enterprise. They made coordination for this problem. Preachers told this plan in their Sunday preach, to support Rose Parks. Taxi enterprise, which managed by black people, reduced the price until almost the same with bus price. On December 5, 1955, the bus, which passes the black people’s village, was empty, no black people in it. They walked, biked, or went by taxi to reach their office. And, they felt that their soul saved even their feet tired.
6 Racial Discrimination Case in Money-Mississippi

In August 1955, a fourteen-year-old black boy whistled at a white woman in a grocery store in Money, Mississippi. Emmett Till, a teen from Chicago, did not understand that he had broken the unwritten laws of the Jim Crow South until three days later, when two white men dragged him from his bed in the dead of night, beat him brutally and then shot him in the head. Although his killers were arrested and charged with murder, they were both acquitted quickly by an all-white, all-male jury. Shortly afterwards, the defendants sold their story, including a detailed account of how they murdered Till, to a journalist. The murder and the trial horrified the nation and the world. Till’s death was a spark that helped mobilize the civil rights movement. Three months after his body was pulled from the Tallahatchie River, the Montgomery bus boycott began.\footnote{http://www.ncecd.edu/pse/history/hist1302/1302Theme14.htm September 27, 2006, 9 a.m}

7. Racial Discrimination Case in Birmingham

The great demonstration power occurred in 1965 at Birmingham. The black people group from Baptist Church marched and commanded by their preacher to redeem cops line. Eugene Connor commissioner extricates cop dogs to chase students who opposed race difference in public toilet, restaurant, and school. Almost one thousand young people were arrested. City people who were 40% black people made line on the road. They prayed, sang on the road, and did not care if the cop attacked them. They moved toward cop line, and they still sing even when they were flushed by water and pushed into truck. The children still sing and pray even cop dogs beaten them.

8. Racial Discrimination Case in Selma

Another movement appeared in Selma, in one of colonies—Alabama, in Sunday afternoon, in March 1965. Cops force waited for 500 black people who would demonstrate. These black people demonstrated to demand the
voting rights as citizen of a country in the general elections at the United States. The cops forbade and ordered black people to go home, but they insisted to stay on the street. They kneeled and prayed. Cavalries chased the demonstrator, hit them and horses’s feet stepped on their black skin. Old peoples, kids, men-women, all of them chased and many of them sprawled on the ground, died and hurt. Three black people had hard injury in car accident when Selma movement happened. The ambulance called did not want to bring black people victims to hospital. After brought to the hospital by another car, the doctor did not want to help the colored skin. Finally, those three victims brought to special hospital for colored child that have 80 km distances from location. But, those victims were not survived, they died on the trip.

9. Racial Discrimination Case in Boston

That was Sunday morning, in Boston, 1965. There was a black man who was standing in front of the church and wanted to pray, but white Christian preacher snapped at him. The reason was, because he was a black race and that church had white race only. The preacher considered that black people could not join the church—because if he went into the church, that “pure” place will be dirty.

C. Reflection Theory by George Lukacs

A literary work should contain culture aspects, not individual, and product by the author, but the problems that generally told are often society problems. So, literary work can be said as expression of period itself. Moreover, a literary works in represents period features itself. As a society reflection, research by literature is
literary work reflected by the period it is written, a period before it is written, or imaginary of period in the future. When a literary work said as a reflection of a society in one period, than it is said as “society cultural document.”

The script of Malcolm X by Spike Lee described the American social life in 1925-1965. This provided what Marxism said that the literature is reflection of society that tries to reflect the society continually. Like Marxism, but for this term, Plato used “mimesis”, according to him that literary work imitates reality. But, what Plato said got reaction from his student—Aristoteles, according to him that literary work is not only about imitation from real life. Art workers are not extending a real life as it was. But, an art work is artistic reality that created in a creative process. The art workers have to show a new reality that could expand men’s concept about the reality that faced by them from day to day.

The reasons why mimesis approach appears in analyzed literary works are:

1. There is one idea, that there is nothing creating by man that totally irrespective of source.

2. Although the author is an individual, but in creating a literary work he is the member of society and should be pervade values of society culture.

3. Man’s entire product even with drama has purpose to high humanity level.

Mimesis means imitation (from the Greek, it has been pronounced both “mim-e-sis” or “mim-ay-sis”). In terms of the Mimetic Theory, mimesis is best understood as desire passed from one individual to another. We do not simply imitate each other’s actions, attitudes and beliefs but more fundamentally we imitate one another’s desires. On reflection, this may seem obvious, but for the most part, this imitation happens at the unconscious level.10

10 www.preachingpeace.org July 24, 2006. 8 p.m.
In the group of Marxists, there is one famous literary figure, George Lukacs. He was born in Hungary in 1885 and wrote in German. According to Yoseph Tapi Yaum in his book, *Pengantar Teori Sastra* that Lukacs used term “mimesis” as special characteristics in his entire masterpiece. Reflection according to him, means compile a bounce off structure. A literary work did not only reflect individual phenomena closely but more represented “a process which live”. A literature did not reflect reality as a kind of photography, but more as a special form reflecting reality. Thus, a literature could reflect real honesty and objective and could reflect impression of subjective reality.

*Lukacs use of the term “reflection” is characteristic of his work as a whole. Rejecting the “naturalism” of the then recent European novel, he returns to the old realist view that the novel reflect reality, not by rendering its mere surface appearance, but by giving us “a truer, more complete, more vivid, and more dynamic reflection of reality”. To ‘reflect’ is ‘to frame a mental structure’ transposed into words. People ordinarily posses a reflection of reality, a consciousness not merely of objects but of human nature and social relationship. Lukacs would say that a reflection may be more or less concrete. A novel may conduct a reader ‘toward a more concrete insight into reality’, which transcends a merely common-sense apprehension of things. A literary work reflects not individual phenomena in isolation, but ‘the full process of life’. However, the reader always awares that the work is not itself reality but rather ‘a special form of reflecting reality’.11*

Lukacs reviewed about realism work, which is definitely kind of work, that give artistic feeling sourced from the imagination it gave. Those imaginations have intensive totality appropriate with extensive totality of the world. The writer does not give picture of abstract world but imagination abundance and life complexity to be thought to form an ideal structure of society.

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Lukacs’s mean contribution in this period was his research about Realism in 19th century, his chosen essays about new Soviet and Socialist Realism literature, and his efforts in emphasizing the 20th century literature Realist aspects. Realism that Lukacs meant became part of history essentials and life reality became a mean to measure literature quality.

In 1938 Lukacs proved that, the author of Realist had to create a kind of literature that show inclination of progressing social. Furthermore, in the term of Realism, there are two kinds of them; Social Realism and critic Realism. The term of Social Realism marked with “concrete socialist perspective”, this described about human trying to develop the future in social, psychology, and moral to reflect that future. While critic Realism focusing on protest to capitalist system.

Lukacs said that literature aimed to universal truth in “totality”. It also created symbolist imaginations. According to him, originality of literary works comes from “truth attitude, how far the substance were told, and correlation with important problems in the period”.
CHAPTER III
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ANALYSES

Racial discrimination occurred in America became history for its society. Many figures, like historian, with their knowledge told about racial discrimination. Moreover, Spike Lee tried to describe about racial discrimination occurred in 1925-1965 through his literary work, the script of *Malcolm X*. Malcolm X was one of the black people who fought the unfair treatment from the white American. As black people, Malcolm X included into part of the second nation, second race like another race. He experienced discrimination since he was a child until he got freedom from the prison. All of those things happened when white people existed racism in their life.

The events in the script of *Malcolm X* by Spike Lee—from one scene to another scene are reflections of society at that time, when racial discrimination still existed. What Lukacs said was true, a literary work told about historical in one society, in one period. Lukacs used reflection term to explain about his opinion in Realism. Because, the history reflected in literary work must show inclination progressing social and Realism became part of developing history essential.

The script of *Malcolm X* was taken based on true story from Malcolm X historical life. It was made based on the autobiography written by Alex Haley. This book became National Bestseller and Time magazine chose it as one of the 10 most
important nonfiction books of the century. Spike Lee who later writes the script of Malcolm X gave comment to this book in the cover:

"The most important book I'll ever read. It changed the way I thought; it changed the way I acted. It has given me courage that I didn't know I had inside me. I'm one of hundreds of thousands whose life was changed for the better."

A. Oppressing Black African by extreme racialist group "Ku Klux Klan"

Ku Klux Klan is the name of number of past and present fraternal organizations in the United States that have advocated white supremacy, anti-Semitism, racism, anti-Catholicism, homophobia, and nativism. These organizations have often used terrorism, violence and acts of intimidation such as cross burning to oppress African American and others.1

In December 24, 1865, Ku Klux Klan, an extreme racist group in America was established. This group believed that white race was a better race. They established that organization to fight or destroy black nation in the United States. Although Ku Klux Klan group had been published for four years at that time, American government regarded it as an illegal organization, but until 2000 this group still has 3000 of memberships—thay were alive and still active; in murder the black people. Moreover, this group also attacked white people who considered as protector of black people.

In 1915 William Joseph Simmons founded the second Ku Klux Klan. The second Ku Klux Klan was a formal membership organization, with a national and state structure, that paid thousand of men to organize local chapters all over the country. Millions joined and, at its peak in the 1920s, the organization included about 15% of the nation's eligible population. The second Ku Klux Klan typically preached racism, anti-Catholicism, anti-Communism, nativism, and anti-Semitism, and some local groups took part in lynching and other violent activities. Its popularity fell during the Great Depression, and membership fell

1 Cover of The Autobiography of Malcolm X as told to Alex Haley
3 Ibid
further during World War II, due to scandals resulting from prominent member’s crimes and its support of the Nazis.⁴

According to Darwin, human races stayed in different step in evolution, and the number of race evolved and burgeoned faster than another races. In the other hand, some of them almost the same with monkey. He said that “struggle for sustain life” occurred between human races. “Favoured races” appeared as winner in this fight. Those elected races are Europe white people. While Asian and African races were left in struggle for sustain life.

Many white people felt that they were better person in the world. They had rights to press or destroy the other race. White people implanted that opinion and considered that the only race that had culture was only white culture. This statement had a strong tendency of racialism, because in that situation, there was no scientist view played parts as obstacle for annihilation of the inferior races, however they would disappear finally. Therefore, many white people did total destruction or created slavery period to another races incessantly. One of them was black race which taken from Africa.

Ku Klux Klan, which came from white nation, did cruelty and legitimized their action to destroy black race in the United States. They made black race suffer. They did not give any chance for black race to prove that they were able to change or to be better. Of course, their savageness and cruelty still existed in their mind. They did not consider black race like human being.

⁴ Ibid
Furthermore, Ku Klux Klan always considered black people as people to be destroyed in this world. Their actions had depicted an intimidation in America. In the book of *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, Alex Haley described Ku Klux Klan’s cruelty based on historical life of Malcolm X. That book used first person narrator who represented Malcolm X. This term told Little family (Malcolm X’s family) that had to face brutal action of Ku Klux Klan; they (Ku Klux Klan) made chaos on the night by brandishing their shotguns and rifles to Little family’s home. In the end, they shattered the windowpane with their gun butts because Mr. Earl Little who was known as brave preacher of black people, did not stay at that night in Little family’s home. Ku Klux Klan looked for Mr. Earl Little because they hated all black people and wanted to destroy them.

> When my mother was pregnant with me, she told me later, a party of hooded Ku Klux Klan riders galloped up to our home in Omaha, Nebraska, one night. Surrounding the house, brandishing their shotguns and rifles, they shouted for my father to come out. My mother went to the front door and opened it. Standing where they could see her pregnant condition, she told them that she was alone with her three small children, and that my father was away, preaching, in Milwaukee. The Klansmen shouted threats and warnings at her that we had better get out of town because “the good Christian white people” were not going to stand for my father’s “spreading trouble” among the “good” Negroes of Omaha with the “back to Africa” preaching of Marcus Garvey. Still shouting threats, the Klansmen finally spurred their horses and galloped around the house, shattered every windowpane with their gun butts. Then they rode off into the night, their torches flaring, as suddenly as they had come.

Spike Lee as art worker perpetuated the Ku Klux Klan intimidation to Malcolm X’s family on literary work as a script. In his script, Lee made creation to describe what Ku Klux Klan had done to Malcolm X’s family in America. He made his script to be enjoyed by everyone.

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Lee considered that butchering which done by the hooded Ku Klux Klan
to black people caused deep hatred. In the script of Malcolm X, in their party, Ku
Klux Klan or called Klansmen on horseback surrounded Malcolm’s family house
in Omaha. At that time, Malcolm’s mother was expecting Malcolm and she told
about this story when Malcolm had grown up. Klansmen brandished guns and
shouted for Malcolm’s father to come out, but Malcolm’s father was not there.
Mrs. Louise Little (Malcolm’s mother) went to the door where Klansmen could
see her pregnant condition. She was on porch and told Klansmen that her husband
(Malcolm’s father) was in Milwaukee, preaching. However, Klansmen broke all
the windows in the house with their rifle butts before riding off into the night,
their torches flaming. Klansmen said the good white Christians would not stand
for troublemaker man and to get out of town. They told her, because Mrs. Louise
Little was a white woman. All Little children was terrified and look out a broken
window at their mother.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X
When my mother was pregnant me, she told me later, a party of
Klansmen on horseback surrounded our house in Omaha.

10A ANGLE KLAN on horses in front of house.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)
They brandished guns and shouted for my father to come out. My
mother went to the door where they could see her pregnant condition...

ANGLE. A pregnant Louise Little on porch.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)
...and told them my father was in Milwaukee, preaching.

ANGLE. The Klan breaks all the windows in the house then rides off into the
glorious D.W. Griffith_Birth of a Nation_moonlit night.

CLOSE-LOUISE LITTLE
VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)
The hooded Klansmen said the good, white Christians would not stand
for his troublemaking, and get out of town.

ANGLE. The terrified Little children look out a broken window at their
mother.

ANGLE. AN OLD FRAME HOUSE IN OMAHA

VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)
They broke every window with their rifle butts before riding off into
the night, their torches flaming.

ANGLE. FRONT PORCH OF THE LITTLE HOUSE-AN EMPTY ROCKER
ON IT

B. Cruelty of white people to black people in murder and raping.

Murder often happened during slavery period. It still happened when
slavery period disappeared. That period was in racial discrimination time. For
whites, black people was priceless—their body, their right, their soul, their life,
and their future. Black people in America never felt safe day by day; because
white people can do anything to them in unexpected time. Black people was like
waiting for "angel of death."

In slavery period, black Africa—as slave, did not have right to ask for
what they want. They had to grant what their master said. Because, it was like
their life's right was on whites hand, not God—who had all the power of
everything in the world. Most of all black people died by whites.

*The Autobiography of Malcolm X* told about Mr. Earl Little's brothers
who died by killing or lynching. Malcolm X as narrator said;

*He believed, as did Marcus Garvey, that freedom, independence and self-respect could
never be achieved by the Negro in America, and that therefore the Negro should leave
America to the white man and return to his African land of origin. Among the reason my
father had decided to risk and dedicate his life to help disseminate this philosophy among
his people was that he had seen four of his six brothers die by violence, three of them*
killed by white men, including one by lynching. What my father could not know then was that of the remaining three, including himself, only one, my Uncle Jim, would die in bed, of natural causes. Northern white police were later to shoot my Uncle Oscar. And my father was finally himself to die by the white man's hands.\footnote{Ibid. P: 02}

Lee depicted that situation in his script of *Malcolm X*. Lee wrote about Mr. Earl Little through Malcolm X's voice. According to Malcolm X, although many black people frightened to whites, but his father (Mr. Earl Little) was not like them. Mr. Little was tall and pitch-black preacher. He wanted to return to the land of black people origin, Africa, because he had seen four of his six brothers murdered violently—three killed by white men and one lynched. American country was not a good place for black people, but he was never afraid to them. He always fought for himself, his family, and his nation.

One of white people's cruelties was about murder. The script of *Malcolm X* by Spike Lee depicted about this problem. It told about four brothers of Mr. Earl (Malcolm X's father) whom white men killed, because they were black people. And one of his brothers lynched. It was unfair, because all people had right of investigation about their fault. It could become big trouble or small trouble, and the judge could make decision about the punishment—lived in prison or paid the appropriate price for their mistake. If someone did not get proper investigation and law decision immediately, it is definitely an abuse of right in the court of justice.

**VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)**

My father was not a frightened Negro as most were then and as many still are today. He was six feet four and very black...
He looks directly into the camera, wearing a Baptist Minister’s robe.

**VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)**

...and had a glass eye. He believed, as did Marcus Garvey, that freedom, independence and self-respect could never be achieved by the Negro in America...

10C CLOSE-EARL LITTLE

He wears a Garvey hat, ornate with gold braid.

**VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)**

...that, therefore, black men should leave America and return to the land of their origin.

10D ANGLE Earl Little, in a wagon with little Malcolm.

**CLOSE-EARL LITTLE:**

**VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)**

My father dedicated his life to his beliefs because he had seen four of his six brothers die violently...

10E WIDER ANGLE. WE SEE Earl in front of a podium in church. He is preaching.

**VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)**

...three killed by white men and one lynched. There are nine children in our family.

ANGLE. The nine Little children.

Beside murder problem, rape often happened too. Rape in slavery period was not an unusual thing for white men. The white men considered black women as an object to satisfy their sexual needs. They did not care about black women status, whether they were single or married. They just considered them as slaves, because the white men like to intimidate black people in every field. One of their violence was raping black women.

Mrs. Louise Little (Malcolm’s mother) faced this situation as a daughter. The raping happened to her mother (Malcolm’s grandmother). The white man who raped Mrs. Little’s mother considered that she could satisfy his sexual needs.
What he did had cut “the right” one of black woman to become honorable woman.

CLOSE-LOISE LITTLE

She is a pretty, mature woman and white-looking.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)

My mother was an attractive woman, an educated woman, a strong woman.

CLOSE-LOUISE AND EARL

A posed wedding picture, serious but sweet.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X (contd)

She was very light, her mama was raped by a white man. One of the reason she married my father was because he was so black, she dislike her complexion and wanted her children to have some color.

Raping that faced by Mrs. Little’s mother gave influence to Mrs. Little herself, she was glad that she had never seen her father again. According to the Autobiography of Malcolm X as told to Alex Haley, Malcolm X said;

Louise Little, my mother, who was born in Grenada, in the British West Indies, looked like a white woman. Her father was white. She had straight black hair, and her accent did not sound like a Negro. Of this white father of hers, I know nothing except her shame about it. I remember hearing her say she was glad that she had never seen him. It was, of course, because of him that I got my reddish-brown “marin1” color of skin, and my hair of the same color. I was the lightest child in our family.7

Mrs. Louise Little was a white woman who was born in Grenada, in the British West Indies. Her mother was black woman, while her father was white man. Mrs. Louise Little hated herself, who looked liked a white woman. Moreover, she was glad because she never saw her white father again. Because she hated her father so much. Then, in future, she married Mr. Earl
Little, who was pitch-black, to get happiness and satisfaction became one with black nation.

**C. Rejection the insurance of Mr. Little’s death.**

Death insurance was prevailed for everybody who became member of insurance enterprise. After someone died, his or her family could claim the insurance money. But, the insurance could not give the money in suicide case. As told to Alex Haley in *The Autobiography of Malcolm X* that Malcolm X said about his mother and his father;

> I remember waking up to the sound of my mother’s screaming again. When I scrambled out, I saw the police in the living room; they were trying to calm her down. She had snatched on her clothes to go with them. And all of us children who were staring knew without anyone having to say it that something terrible had happened to our father. My mother was taken by the police to the hospital, and to a room where a sheet was over my father in a bed, and she wouldn’t look, she was afraid to look. Probably it was wise that she didn’t. My father’s skull, on one side, was crushed in, I was told later. Negroes in Lansing have always whispered that he was attacked, and then laid germans some tracks for a streetcar to run over him. His body was cut almost in half.

That situation was depicted in the script of *Malcolm X* by Spike Lee in scene 91D. Mr. Earl Little’s body laid on the road like a death man. The motormen (white men) on the trolley tracks had attacked him and run over him later.

91D  **EXT. STREET-LANSING-NIGHT(REMEMBERED TIME)**
It’s raining cats and dogs and it’s foggy. We hear a big thud, then a grunt and Earl Little falls across the trolley tracks, the sound of men running away is heard in the distance

**ANGLE-A STREETCAR APPROACHES**
**ANGLE-EARL ON TRACKS**
He has been beaten to a bloody pulp

**ANGLE-CLOSER SHOT OF STREETCAR APPROACHING CLOSE-EARL**

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8 Ibid. P: 10
He opens his one good eye

CLOSE-STREETCAR MOTORMAN
He sees something a head in the fog and rain

ANGLE-MOTORMAN'S POV
CLOSE-HAND REACHES BRAKE LEVER
CLOSE-STREETCAR WHEELS STOPPING, SPARKS FLY
CLOSE-MOTORMAN

Wincs and then makes the Sign of the Cross

ANGLE-LONG SHOT OF PASSENGERS
Jumping out of the streetcar to attend to Earl.

PASSENGER'S VOICE
Somebody get a doctor

MOTORMAN'S VOICE
No doctor, get him a priest

VOICE OF MALCOLM X

My father’s skull, on one side was crushed, and then laid across some tracks, for a streetcar to run him over. His body was cut almost in half. My father, Earl Little lived two and a half hours in that condition. Negroes were stronger than they are now.

As told to Alex Haley in the *Autobiography of Malcolm X* that Malcolm X depicted difficulties in getting death insurance of Mr. Little:

One policy apparently paid off with out any problem—the smaller one. I don't know the amount of it. I would imagine it was not more than a thousand dollars, and maybe half of that. But after that money came, and my mother had paid out a lot of it for the funeral expenses, she began going into town and returning very upset. The company that had issued the bigger policy was balki at paying off; They were claiming that my father had committed suicide. Visitors came again, and there was bitter talk about white people: how could my father bash himself in the bed, then get down across the streetcar tracks to be run over?

However, Mr. Little was still accused of committing suicide. Because, if someone is accused of committing suicide, he would not get guarantee from insurance company. This situation gave bitterness for Mrs. Little and her children. They could not claim the money.

Lee depicted of processes occurred between Mrs. Little (Malcolm’s mother) and social worker that handled death insurance of Mr. Little in his script.

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9 Ibid. P: 11
Of course, Mrs. Little wanted the insurance of her husband’s death. Nevertheless, a social worker considered what happened with Mr. Little was a suicide case. The insurance company accused Mr. Little killing himself, and refused to think and analyze about his death. However, what the company did was because the racial discrimination. And for black people there was nothing fair. This case was one of evidences of racial discrimination, the insurance did not give the money to Mrs. Little for Mr. Little’s death. Because the social worker still had an opinion that Mr. Little committed suicide and it made Mrs. Little angry—her family was a poor family in American society.

CLOSE EARL LITTLE
Earl Little’s face is in the same exact position as Malcolm’s from the previous scene. His mouth opens in terror as the moving trolley comes closer and closer to the black man lying on the tracks.

27 INT. A HEARING ROOM-DAY
A room, clinically empty; table, chair, and Mr. HOLWAY. He is putting papers into his briefcase; the hearing is concluded.

LOUISE
What you mean took his own life?!

HOLWAY
I’m sorry, ma’am. You heard the verdict. A man bash in the back of his head with a hammer, lay down on the tracks and kill himself! We merely act on the verdict. We don’t make the. He is nearly out the door.

LOUISE
Do you pay or don’t you?

HOLWAY
Read the policy, ma’am. It clearly states.
D. Discussion about the future between Malcolm with his teacher, MR. Ostrowski

According of the book, *The Bell Curve* by Herrnstein and Murray cleared one thing urgently. Staples accorded to their book said that *the book belabor the point that on average Blacks score lower on IQ tests than Whites.* This statement made new point of view for the writer that black people (Negro) must have lower level from white people in everything. Blacks were never in the same level with whites.

For whites, blacks were unable to develop America, to become super power country. They still considered blacks still like their ancestors, as slaves, who had lower IQ than them. Furthermore, the black people get unfair treatment in field of life. They were forbidden staying in high level. White people still exist racism in their mind for black people.

IQ is something related with thought. It could be developed and made someone smarter. All of people have to learn more than before, try to develop their opinion. Of course, one was born to become someone special, who is bright, brilliant, progressive, innovative, and has strategy with one's own. It could happen to everybody, even to black people who were always called by whites as the second people that had no good-life in the world.

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IQ problem could put in racial discrimination. It was quite depicted in the *Autobiography of Malcolm X* that told discussion between Malcolm X child and Mr. Ostrowski who became his English teacher;

Somehow, I happened to be alone in the classroom with Mr. Ostrowski; my English teacher. He was tall, rather reddish white man and he had a thick mustache. I had gotten some of my best marks under him, and he had always made me feel that he liked me. He was, as I have mentioned, a natural-born “advisor,” about what you ought to read, to do, or think—about any and everything. We used to make unkind jokes about him: why was he teaching in Mason instead of somewhere else, getting for himself some of the “success in life” that he kept telling us how to get? I know that he probably meant well in what he happened to advise me that day. I doubt that he meant any harm. It was just in his nature as an American white man. I was one of his top students, one of the school’s top students—but all he could see for me was the kind of future “in your place” that almost all white people see for black people. He told me, “Malcolm, you ought to be thinking about a career. Have you been giving it thought?” The truth is, I hadn’t. I never have figured out why I told him, “Well, yes, sir, I’ve been thinking I’d like to be a lawyer.” Lansing certainly had no Negro lawyers—or doctors either—in those days, to hold up an image I might have aspired to. All I really knew for certain was that a lawyer didn’t wash dishes, as I was doing. Mr. Ostrowski looked surprised, I remember, and leaned back in his chair and clasped his hands behind his head. He kind of half-smiled and said, “Malcolm, one of life’s first needs is for us to be realistic. Don’t misunderstand me, now. We all like you, you know that. But you’ve got to be realistic about being a nigger. A lawyer—that’s no realistic goal for a nigger. You need to think about something you can be. You’re good with your hands—making things. Everybody admires your carpentry shop work. Why don’t you plan on carpentry? People like you as a person—you’d get all kinds of work.”

It was clear, that Mr. Ostrowski did not really want to know whether Malcolm were able to become a lawyer or not, of course everyone could be able to become a lawyer by studying. As a teacher, Mr. Ostrowski should give his student a big spirit or motivation and should not belittle his student because of race or anything that made them feel as inferior in their country.

Lee created this conversation (between Malcolm child and Mr. Ostrowski in the class) in his script. It told that white people did not care about black people IQ. It was like Malcolm X (when he was child)—who had the best grades and became the “class president”, wanted to become a lawyer. It was just in his own

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mind. Mr. Ostrowski as Malcolm’s white teacher suggested him to be realistic. It was because Malcolm was a nigger (a bad calling for black people), and a lawyer was not a realistic goal for a nigger. According to Mr. Ostrowski, a realistic idea was if Malcolm, as nigger, becomes a carpenter, because he said that a carpenter was a good profession for a nigger. It was not only about IQ, white people did not want if black people were more successful than the whites. Even that happened to the teacher, like Mr. Ostrowski who was supposed to give a spirit to his smart student like Malcolm. The teachers had to encourage their pupil to become someone who could develop their country.

This problem was reflected in American society, that all of black people only got chance to become second nation who could not have a beautiful dream, imagination, and hope. They could not become a lawyer, doctor, president, etc even though they were able to do those works. It was just because their ancestors were slaves brought from Africa. The black people’s dream had been cut off from their speech, mind, heart, and action.

35 INT. OSTROWSKI’S CLASSROOM-DAY

OSTROWSKI is talking to Malcolm, it’s after school, the classroom is empty.

OSTROWSKI
The important thing is to be realistic. We all like you. You know that. But you’re a nigger and a lawyer is no realistic goal for a nigger...

MALCOLM
But why, Mr. Ostrowski? I get the best grades. I’m the class president. I want to be a lawyer.

36 INT. THE DRUGSTORE-P.M.

Laura and Malcolm. Neither is talking. She is simply watching him as he sips his coffee and puffs on a cigarette.
...Think about something you can be. You’re good with your hands. People would give you work. I would myself. Why don’t you become a carpenter? That’s a good profession for a nigra. Wasn’t your pa a carpenter? Malcolm is silent.

OSTROWSKI

Jesus was a carpenter.

E. Justice’s decision that gives by judge to white people (Sophia and Peg) and black people (Malcolm and Shorty)

Black slaves did not have any voice in the American political court systems. Perhaps blacks would still be enslaved in some way. Mary Frances Berry and John W. Blassingame have written:

"From the beginning of their history in the United States, blacks raised critical issues concerning the criminal justice system: procedural fairness in trials of blacks, the inequalities in administration of justice (from arrest to sentencing after trial to post conviction remedies), the punishment of whites for mistreatment of blacks, and the sentences blacks and whites received for the same offence. (Berry & Blassingame, 1982, p.228)"

The black people’s feeling was so deeply hurt—whites gave unfair treatment that happened to blacks. It was not only occurred in slavery period, but whites always act their “cruelty” in their life to press blacks also after antislavery proclaimed. If the blacks did some mistakes it was like a big crime. But if the whites did the same mistake like them, it was like nothing happened or become a soft crime.

On 1925-1965, American government often did unfair treatment to black people. For white people in political court system, there was no right for black

12 Ibid P: 30
people. What black people did to get justice in that country almost never been
given. White people often gave bitterness, cruelty, and violently to them. Those
came from white society, cops, or justice decision. Of course, what white people
did was damaging to black people.

Malcolm X told, in the autobiography as told to Alex Haley, about his and
his friends (Shorty, Sophia, Peg, and Rudy) crime of burglary. When they were
arrested there was discrimination between white people and black people even
though they did the same crime as group;

*The girls got low bail. They were still white—burglars or not. Their worst crime was their involvement with Negroes. But Shorty and I had bail set at $10,000 each, which they knew we were nowhere near able to raise. Later, when I had learned the full truth about the white man, I reflected many times that the average burglary sentence for a first offender, as we all were, was about two years. But we weren't going to get the average—not for our crime.*

For this situation, the script of *Malcolm X* by Spike Lee perpetuated this
term in court system scene. It reflected American court system at that time, that
there was unfair treatment between white people and black people to take
responsible their mistake.

There were Malcolm, Shorty, Sophia, and Peg in court justice (without
Rudy who slip away from jail—but how, was unknown). They have acted
burglary together, and they were sentenced guilty. But, the judge gave
punishment to the two white girls (Sophia and Peg) just for burglary crime, he
gave two years in prison punishment. It did happen to Malcolm and Shorty,

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because they did not act for burglary only. They were accused to join white people (Sophia and Peg) in their burglary crime. Thus, the judge gave punishment of ten years in prison.

101 INT. A COURTROOM-DAY

The prisoners face the bench: Peg, Sophia, Shorty, Rudy, and Malcolm.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X

The average first offender gets two years for burglary. We were all first offenders. That's what Sophia and Peg drew—

JUDGE

Two years in the Women's Reformatory at Framingham.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X

But our crime wasn't burglary. It was balling white girls. They gave us the book.

JUDGE

Burglary, count one—8 to 10 years; count two, 8 to 10 years; count three, 8 to 10 years...

He continues giving them 8 to 10 years, behind Malcolm's comment.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X

Fourteen counts 8 to 10 years.

JUDGE

The sentences to run concurrently.

VOICE OF MALCOLM X

Shorty thought he hit us with 114 years till I explained what concurrently meant. It meant a minimum sentence of 10 years hard labor at the Charlestown State Prison. The date was February 1946. I wasn't quite 21. I had not yet begun to shave.

CAMERA HAS GONE IN for a TIGHT CLOSE SHOT of Malcolm's face: a hardener hustler, pimp dope peddler and now jailbird at the ripe old age of 20. FREEZE FRAME.
F. The differences between white and black meaning in the dictionary

For whites, black people were always being inferior race. They counterfeited about anything, it because they wanted to be called as the best race. For example, they wrote bad things about black. They said in the dictionary that black is “destitute of light, devoid of color, enveloped in darkness, soiled with dirt, hostile, outrageously wicked, indicating disgrace, and dishonor” (the script of Malcolm X, scene 110A). Those things depicted that black were in the darkness view. Never be good in this life. White people by their pride named black as race, which will always be associated as bad thing.

110A. CLOSE SHOT-A DICTIONARY

WE CAN READ the fine print of the definition:

DICTIONARY
Black, (blak), adj. Destitute of light, devoid of color, enveloped in darkness. Hence, utterly dismal or gloomy, as “the future looked black.”

MALCOLM'S VOICE
You understand them words?

BEMBRY'S VOICE
Read it.

PULLBACK TO SHOW Bembry and Malcolm in a small PRISON LIBRARY. No one else is in the book-lined room.

MALCOLM
I can’t make out that shit.

BEMBRY
Soiled with dirt, foul; sullen, hostile, forbidding – as a black day. Foully or outrageously wicked, as black cruelty. Indicating disgrace, dishonor or culpability.

DICTIONARY
See also blackmail, blackball, blackguard.

MALCOLM
Hey, they’s some shit, all right.
While for whites, they have a good perspective. "White of the color of pure snow, reflecting all the rays of the spectrum, the opposite of black, hence free from spot or blemish, innocent, pure, without evil intent, harmless, square-dealing, and honorable" (the script of Malcolm X, scene: 110). Those gave definitions that white as race, which always is in good and better field in everything. Never be bad in this life. They were always number one. By their "cruelty", they were named themselves as favorite race. Thus, they could say their race as something pure like a white color.

**BEMBRY**

Now look up "white."

Bembry turns the pages of the dictionary to "w."

**BEMBRY (cont'd)**

Read it.

**CLOSE SHOT-DICTIONARY DEFINITION OF "WHITE"**

**MALCOLM'S VOICE**

White (whit), adj. Of the color of pure snow, reflecting all the rays of the spectrum. The opposite of black, hence free from spot or blemish; innocent, pure, without evil intent, harmless. Honest, square-dealing, honorable.

Malcolm stumbles through the definition as well as he can. Bembry takes over the reading, giving it ironic emphasis.

Malcolm saw those definitions (between black and white) in the dictionary when he stayed in the prison. Bembry was someone who always accompanied him to see those dictionaries. Honesty, Malcolm of course was disappointed after reading this dictionary. He felt hatred more than ever to white, for their action and their thought.
G. Malcolm’s brave to talk about God in the prison chapel.

When Malcolm X was in jail, there was preaching session that discussed about Christian in the prison chapel. One day, when the white preacher (Chaplain Gill) was preaching about Christian, Malcolm X came to that meeting. When Chaplain Gill gave term for question, Malcohn X raised his hand. Based on the *Autobiography of Malcolm X as told to Alex Haley*, Malcolm X said:

Conducting the class was a tall, blond, blue-eyed (a perfect “devil”) Harvard Seminary student. He lectured, and then he started in a question-and-answer session. I don’t know which of us had read the Bible more, he or I, but I had to give him credit; he really was heavy on his religion. I puzzled and puzzled for a way to upset him, and to give those Negroes present something to think and talk about and circulate.14

After raising hand (Malcolm X), the white preacher said something about he and Malcolm. He said that time had become a struggle between good and evil, it because Malcolm was a black man, a Negro. However, Malcolm did not care about it. He just wanted to talk and gave evidence about God of Christians, which God came from Jews. Of course, the skin of God is not white. Because according to Malcolm “that the people of Asia Minor region, from the Tigris-Euphrates valley to the Mediterranean, are dark-skinned people. Malcolm has studied drawing and photographs and seen newsreels” (the script of *Malcolm X*, scene: 127).

He had never seen a native of that area who was not black. In the last speech, he told all the people in the prison chapel that God was black. The white preacher could not say something; he just said that he did not sure for this term. From this condition, Malcolm X gave depiction that black man were able to think,
analyze, and talk about something. That black people have capability like white people. Of course, black people were not always an evil and white people were not always good. Everybody could do either the right thing or the bad thing.

White racist Christians considered they were the best race, because according to them that God had white skin and blue eyes. Then, they considered another race as bad race. They could talk what they want, even though the person who is talking was a preacher. He believed that he came from the best race, so he could say Malcolm as devil, as Satan.

127 INT. PRISON CHAPEL-NIGHT
TITLE-6 YEARS LATER
A GROUP OF PRISIONERS, mostly white, but with a goodly smattering of black convicts, are listening to a lecture by CHAPLAIN GILL.

CHAPLAIN GILL
Are there any question?

ANGLE. Malcolm seated next to a black convict, raises his hand. It's the only hand up. The Chaplain searches for another questioner, but there aren't any.

Pete, sitting next to Malcolm, whispers.

PETE
Watch out, baby, this cat is heavy on religion.

CHAPLAIN GILL
I see this has become a struggle between good and evil. Satan has a question.

There is laughter from the convicts.

MALCOLM
Yes it is, Chaplain Gill. But I wouldn't want to say which one of us is what.

Laughter, especially from the black convicts.

CHAPLAIN GILL
Why don't you just ask your question?

MALCOLM
You've been talking about the disciples. What color were they?
CHAPLAIN GILL
I don’t think we know for certain.
There are reactions from the convicts. Malcolm is sharply challenging a
white man about color.

MALCOLM
They were Hebrew, weren’t they?

CHAPLAIN GILL
That’s right.

MALCOLM
As Jesus was. Jesus was also a Hebrew.

CHAPLAIN GILL
Just what is your question?

MALCOLM
What color were the original Hebrew?

CHAPLAIN GILL
I told you we don’t know for certain.

MALCOLM
Then we don’t know that God was white.
There is a strong reaction to his.

CHAPLAIN GILL
Now just a moment, just a moment—

MALCOLM
But we do know that the people of that region of Asia Minor, from the
Tigris-Euphrates valley to the Mediterranean, are dark-skinned people. I’ve
studied drawing and photographs and seen newsreels. I have never seen a
native of that area who was not black.

CHAPLAIN GILL
Just what are you saying?

MALCOLM
I’m not saying anything preacher. I’m proving to you that God is black.

What Malcolm said\textsuperscript{15} to the white preacher (Chaplain Gill) was because he
had a reason. Bembry broke in Malcolm’s thought that had been contaminated by

\textsuperscript{15}\textit{But we do know that the people of that region of Asia Minor, from the Tigris-Euphrates valley to
the Mediterranean, are dark-skinned people. I’ve studied drawing and photographs and seen newsreels.}
white people speech, that God was white with blue eyes and white skin. Bembry told Malcolm that God come from black people, black race. And Bembry said that Malcolm have to believe that all of white people said was lie. Black people were not a black heathen. White people were not taking black people from darkness to the light. God was not white. And black people were not a curse.

BEMBRY
I’m telling you God’s words, not no hustle. I’m talking the words of Elijah, the black man’s God. I’m telling you, boy, that God is black.

MALCOLM
What? Everybody knows God is White.

BEMBRY
But everything the white man taught you, you learned. He told you were a black heathen and you believed him. He told you how he took you out of darkness and brought you to the light. And you believed him. He taught you to worship a blond, blue-eyes God with white skin – and you believed him. He told you black was a curse, you believed him. Did you ever look up the word black in the dictionary?

MALCOLM
What for?

BEMBRY
Did you ever study anything wasn’t part of some con?

MALCOLM
What the hell for, man?

BEMBRY
Go on, fool; the marble shooters are waiting for you.

MALCOLM
Okay, okay. Show me, man
H. A scuffle that caused a Black Muslim in terrible danger.

One day, there was a case of sheer police brutality to a black person in Harlem. Based on the Autobiography of Malcolm X as told to Alex Haley, Malcolm X said as narrator:

Two white policemen, breaking up a street scuffle between some Negroes, ordered other Negro passers-by to "Move on!" Of these bystanders, two happened to be Muslim brother Johnson Hinton and another brother of Temple Seven. They didn't scatter and ran the way the white cops wanted. Brother Hinton was attacked with nightsticks. His scalp was split open, and a police car came and he was taken to a nearby precinct.

Lee created this situation in one scene. This case was evidence about white people violently. One of black people experienced cruelty and made him in caught in terrible danger. He was Brother Johnson who was one of The Nation of Islam members. He watched a scuffle and the cop attacked him. Brother Johnson was badly beaten. But, the cop did not bring him to the hospital. Brother Johnson was still stay in the police office with his body covered with blood.

SIDNEY
Brother Johnson was attacked by the cops.

A MAN'S VOICE
There was a scuffle. The Brother was watching

EXT. SIDE STREET IN HARLEM-P.M
Malcolm listening as SEVERAL WITNESSES simultaneously describe the attack. A small angry CROWD has gathered. The most animated one is BENJAMIN, a very dark young black teenager, we will soon meet him later.

BENJAMIN
The cop says, "Move on!"

MAN
The Brother didn't scatter fast enough for the ofay

CLOSE-MALCOLM

BENJAMIN
Crack. He bled like a stuck hog.

MAN
Watcha gonna do?

VOICE FROM THE CROWD
(deprecatingly)
He’ll rap a little. He’s a Muslim. And make a speech.

After hearing this news, Malcolm X came to cop’s office to see Brother Johnson, but he faced difficulties to see him until he showed that members of The Notion of Islam stood in front of the office. If Brother Johnson still in custody there, they would not want to go anywhere. Malcolm was in charge. The cop gave their permission for Malcolm to see Brother Johnson. Malcolm was surprised because of what happened with Brother Johnson. Malcolm wanted him to be brought to the hospital. Malcolm would be satisfied when Brother Johnson received proper medical treatment. Finally, Brother Johnson came to the hospital, and the doctor gave him medication.

EXT. THE STREET OUTSIDE - LATE P.M.
Across from the station is a phalanx of some FIFTY MEN of the Fruit of Islam. All are dressed in dark suits with white shirts. They stand in military formation: eyes forward, every face burning. People from the neighborhood have formed a crowd behind and around them. WE MAKE OUT Benjamin among the crowd.

INT. POLICE STATION - NIGHT
PLAINCLOTHES
Who the hell are they?

MALCOLM
Brothers of Brother Johnson.

PLAINCLOTHES
Eddie, let’s see that blotter.

TWO-SHOT-FAVOR MALCOLM
As the cops examine the police blotter.
SERGEANT
Yeah. We got a Muslim. The relief must of put it down.

PLAINCLOTHES
But you can’t see him. You ain’t his lawyer.

SERGEANT
No lawyer, no see.

MALCOLM
Until I’m satisfied Brother Johnson is receiving proper medical attention, no one will move.

Cops eye each other. Plainclothes nods slightly, he has to give in, Malcolm is not playing.

144 INT. A LOCKUP-SAME
The back of Malcolm’s head, as he examines Brother Johnson. As he comes up OUT OF FRAME, WE SEE that Johnson has been badly beaten.

MALCOLM
(shaking)
Only a pig could do a thing like that.

PLAINCLOTHES
Watch your tongue, boy.

MALCOLM
Don’t you call me boy, you pig. Letting a man bleed like that. Sergeant puts a restraining hand on Plainclothes.

MALCOLM
That man belongs in a hospital. Get an ambulance. Now!

American racial discrimination in 1925-1965 has been known by all of people, there were differences between white and black people. Situation at that time always described the differences between the two races. In many cities in America oppressions by white often happened in many ways. However, when oppress done by superior, against could occur from inferior in each corner life. It worked, black people mobilized movement against white’s cruelty and demanded fair justice from American government, even though they faced difficulties.
The script of *Malcolm X* by Spike Lee has depicted racial discrimination in America. It has taken from Malcolm X's life—which was the motivator of black people to fight against discrimination by white people. It told about situation of America at that time. White people had done many unfair treatments to black people—in society environment, education, court system, and dictionary meaning.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Racial discrimination that bloomed in America brought misery to inferior people. Black people, which were considered as second nation in America, always face intimidation from white people by act or just thought. Depiction of racial discrimination had been described in this paper with difference problems. Furthermore, this paper brought the problems in literary work as script, novel, drama, and poem.

Through literary work that reflected by American true story life—Malcolm X life historical, Spike Lee created elaboration about racial discrimination and struggle of black person to against that intimidation into one script. Lee, with his script of *Malcolm X* have analyzed scene by scene in this paper and focused on story of racial discrimination. Moreover, the writer would analyze about racial discrimination in American society, based on real-life from cases that happened in America.

In the script of *Malcolm X*, there were many things described about racial discrimination. The writer found several things: Firstly, there was white people group so-called Klan (Ku Klux Klan) on horseback surrounded Malcolm’s family house in Omaha. They brandished guns and shouted for Malcolm’s father to come out, that was because the Klansmen hated all Negroes family and wanted to destroy them from the world by their cruelty. Secondly, cruelty of white people in their action—murdering and raping to black people. Thirdly, rejection from the insurance company to pay the claim for Mr. Little’s death, so that Mrs. Little could not get the money.
Fourthly, Malcolm's teacher (Mr. Ostrowski) suggested him to become a carpenter instead to become a lawyer; the suggestion was because Malcolm was just black boy, a Nigger. Fifthly, court sentences on burglary crime between white race (Sophia and Peg) and black race (Malcolm and Shorty) was unfair. Sixthly, the meaning of the word white\textsuperscript{1} and black\textsuperscript{2} in dictionary was also discriminative. Seventhly, the white preacher in the prison said something rude to Malcolm before he said statement of God (Christian). Finally, in one event, there was a scuffle that done by cops to a Black Muslim and caused him in terrible danger.

All of racial discrimination cases that occurred in the script of \textit{Malcolm X} by Spike Lee reflected the true story of historical life of Malcolm X himself, based on \textit{The Autobiography of Malcolm X as told to Alex Haley}. Lee tried to depict intimidation that faced by Malcolm X in his life. That depiction represented black people who lived in America in 1925-1965. North America and South America were witnesses of this occurrence and situation, because those states brought out cruelty of white people in every field—education, court system, social life, occupation, etc. White people had cut off the rights of black people everyday. White people like drove black people's steps. However, intimidation to black people that bloomed in America

\textsuperscript{1} \textit{White (whit), adj. Of the color of pure snow, reflecting all the rays of the spectrum. The opposite of black, hence free from spot or blemish; innocent, pure, without evil intent, harmless. Honest, square-dealing, honorable. (The script of Malcolm X in scene 10A CLOSE SHOT-A DICTIONARY)}

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Black, (blak), adj. Destitute of light, devoid of color, enveloped in darkness. Hence, utterly dismal or gloomy, as "the future looked black." Soiled with dirt, foul; sullen, hostile, forbidding — as a black day. Foully or outrageously wicked, as black cruelty. Indicating disgrace, dishonor or culpability. (The script of Malcolm X in scene 10A CLOSE SHOT-A DICTIONARY)}
made and gave them bravery to against superior—white people, who had gave suffering to black people.

Malcolm X was one example of figure that struggle to abolish racial discrimination in Harlem, America. In one scene in the script of *Malcolm X* by Spike Lee, Malcolm X gave an argument about Christian God who came from Hebrew and had brown skin—did not had white skin and blue eyes. Malcolm X depicted that black people were able to think and analyze something like white people done, and disappeared opinion that black people live just as slave, servant, or inferior for white people because they could not live without white people.

In the other scene, Lee depicted Malcolm X’s bravery to fight against the cop who did brutality to black man named Brother Johnson Hinton. Finally, the cop did what Malcolm X wanted, because Malcolm X can be charged for many black people. It gave evidences that black people did not want to belittle in that country. All of people have right to say, to think, and to do something.

Beside Malcolm X’s struggle to fight against white people’s action and thought, the script of *Malcolm X* also told about racial discrimination in past and present. Part of past era depicted through voice of Malcolm X and told about Ku Klux Klan’s cruelty which came one night to look for Mr. Earl Little and broke all the windows of Little family’s house. Raping did by white people to his grandmother. Killing and lynching did by white people to his uncles (Mr. Earl Little’s brothers). Killing did by motorman in the road to his father—the motorman was white people. And rejection of Mr. Little’s death insurance, because according to social worker that
Mr. Earl Little killed himself and it case become a suicide case. Than the company did not want to pay the money for Little family.

Racial discrimination depicted when Malcolm X was still a boy. He and his teacher discussed about what Malcolm X wanted in the future—according to his teacher that Malcolm X should be realistic in life, that black people is not suitable to become a lawyer. Also, racial discrimination depicted in the court system, Malcolm X did crime of burglary with two black boys and two white girls. When punishment was decided, the judge gave the different sentences to them—black people got ten years in jail and white people got two years in jail. Those situations accepted by Malcolm X without belling from himself.

Bravery of Malcolm X started when he read differences about black and white in the dictionary. As black people, Malcolm X felt unfair because according to dictionary that black placed in bad things. While white always have place in good things. All of bravery got by Malcolm X started when he prisoner in jail and frequently visited the library to read many book about many things, especially about black people.

B. Suggestion

This paper focused on racial discrimination that bloomed in America. Those depiction perpetuated into literary work as script “Malcolm X”

In order to get a better understanding of this paper, the reader can focus about racial discrimination problem only in America. By focusing to that thing, wish the reader can enrich the reader’s knowledge about it.
The reader who read this paper can use reflection approach to understand farther and deeper. The reader should know about American society and Malcolm X’s life history when racial discrimination bloomed. Because reflection approach method sees a problem occurred between true story life and imitation story life (as literary work).

By knowing, Malcolm X life history, American society’s life, and focus on one literary works in this paper, wish the reader can broaden the reader’s knowledge about American history. Of course, from this focus, it makes the reader more critical about American history and all of literary works about racial discrimination in America.
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