



**WOMEN'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT GLORIA'S
LIFE JOURNEY TO UPHOLD WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN
THE GLORIAS (2020) MOVIE**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring American Studies in the English
Department, Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer sincerely declares that this thesis entitled *Women's Struggle Throughout Gloria's Life Journey to Uphold Women's Rights in The Glorias (2020) Movie* is completed all by herself without taking any works from other researchers from any degree of any university. The writer ensures that she does not quote any material from other publications except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 14th November 2022



Putri Azizah Malik

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Problems are not stop signs, they are guidelines.”

— **Robert Schuller**

“I always like to look on the optimistic side of life, but I am realistic enough to know that life is a complex matter.”

— **Walt Disney**

“What’s the use of complaining about something you have no intentions of changing it?”

— **Mario L. Castellanos**

This thesis is dedicated to my parents and all the people

in my life who have taken me this far.

Thank you and I love you all.

APPROVAL

WOMEN'S STRUGGLE THROUGHOUT GLORIA'S LIFE JOURNEY TO UPHOLD WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN *THE GLORIAS* (2020) MOVIE

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Semarang, 14th November 2022



Putri Azizah Malik

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ABSTRACT

Since many centuries ago, women have frequently been treated unfairly in society. However, women are now starting to fight for the rights that they should have received in the past as a simple form of human rights. To learn more about women's struggles, it is important to understand what patriarchal society is in feminism perspective. *The Glorias* (2020) movie teaches a lot about the struggles of women in the United States throughout Gloria Steinem's life. This thesis is analyze using the liberal and multiracial feminism theories. The restlessness they experience throughout their lives raises the spirit of rebellion in a patriarchal society. The result of this study is women's issues mentioned in *The Glorias* (2020) movie from the perspective of Liberal Feminism consisting of Gender Harassment, Unwanted Sexual Attention, Gender Inequality, and Illegal Abortion. Then it is complemented by representations of Liberal Feminism (Gender Justice, Equal Rights, Freedom of Speech, and Reproduction Right) as well as several representations of Multiracial Feminism in *The Glorias* (2020) movie.

Keywords: Liberal Feminism, Multiracial Feminism, Patriarchal Society, *The Glorias* Movie

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Women are often being treated unfairly by their society, and ironically, some of them are unaware that they are under the control of patriarchal culture. Women are often required to perform very typical tasks, such as staying at home, acting as housewives and caregivers, depending on men, not being allowed to make important decisions, being involved in only a limited number of professions, as sexual objects/sex symbols and fetish objects, and much more (Go, 2013). The sense of injustice felt by women in all aspects of life triggered a movement that we know as feminism. The existence of imbalances in the value given by society to the results of women's literary works, encourages this movement to review literary works by relying entirely on women (Cahya, 2009).

In film criticism and theory, placing gender at the center of analysis has required a thorough review of films for, by, and about women. Women's films can be seen as presenting “cultural work” as well as speaking of the real social conflict between women's economic dependence and desire for autonomy, or between maternal ideology and sexual self-definition. Such films are meant to raise awareness and to affect social change (White, 1998).

The Glorias (2020) is an American biographical drama movie directed and produced by Julie Taymor and screenplay by Taymor and Sarah Ruhl. This movie is about the life journey of Gloria Steinem, which describes her life at different ages. During her life, she had many ordeals as a woman. As a child, Gloria was forced to take care of her mother when she fell into a deep depression. Growing up as a young woman, Gloria traveled to India on a scholarship. Returning to America, she looks for work as a journalist and experiences sexism and harassment in her work environment. Moved by other women's stories and knowing that the magazine she works for will not allow her to write the stories she wants, Gloria moves towards activism and befriends Dorothy Pittman Hughes and Florynce Kennedy, two black women who taught her about public speaking and activism. In the early '70s, Gloria and her friends decided to publish their own magazine, *Ms.*, so that they could finally talk about the topics they were interested in.

Gloria, as the main character, generally tells the struggles of her life from a young age until old age in facing many injustices and inequality as a woman. She and many other women try to break the social and law injustices felt by women so they can live their lives to the fullest without any fear of being mistreated by society and the law at that time. Some issues that can be seen in the movie are sexual harassment, gender inequality, violation of reproductive rights, and many more.

The writer is interested in discussing the issues experienced by Gloria Steinem and other women in upholding women's rights as whole human beings who are able to determine their own way of life. The writer chooses this movie

because it contains many feminism elements that can be used as a case study in this research. The writer uses liberal feminism and multiracial feminism to discuss the movie.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the background the writer describes above, the following questions arise in the study:

1. What are the intrinsic elements in *The Glorias* movie?
2. What women's issues are shown in *The Glorias* movie?
3. How do the women in *The Glorias* movie, especially Gloria as the main character, represent liberal and multiracial feminism in upholding women's rights?

1.3. Scope of the Study

The Glorias (2020) is an American biographical drama movie directed and produced by Julie Taymor and screenplay by Julie Taymor and Sarah Ruhl. There are several characters in this movie, including Gloria Steinem as the main character, and many other great female characters in American history contained in this movie. In this study, the object that is *The Glorias* movie by discussing narrative aspects such as intrinsic elements, cinematography, and how women in the movie, especially the main character, represent liberal and multiracial feminism. According to the formulation of the problems above, this research will only focus on the life journey of Gloria Steinem, and some of other women issues that she

encounters along the journey. This research was analyzed using intrinsic theory, cinematographic theory, and liberal and multiracial feminism theory.

1.4. Aims of the Study

Based on the research questions above, this study aims to:

1. To show the intrinsic elements in *The Glorias* movie.
2. To show women's issues that are shown in *The Glorias* movie.
3. To reveal the action that Gloria and other women characters took in representing liberal and multiracial feminism to uphold women's rights in *The Glorias* movie.

1.5. Previous Studies

To analyze this discussion further, the writer needs to conduct a search for studies that are similar with the writer's object of the study which is *The Glorias* movie, or have the same topic that discuss liberal and multiracial feminism. This step is required in order to create comprehensive research. The first study entitled *The Representation of Liberal Feminism in the Character of Hua Mulan in Mulan Movie* by Irene Andini Wishnu Adyatmasani from Sanata Dharma University. This study discusses liberal feminism using the theory of Rosemarie Putnam Tong and uses *Mulan* movie as the object of the study. The data are used to reveal the values of liberal feminism.

The second study entitled *Liberal Feminism as Reflected in the Main Character of Joy Movie* written by Raquael Villy Permata Eidelweis from

Diponegoro University. This study uses Mill's and Tong's concept of liberal feminism and uses *Joy* movie as the object of the study.

The third study entitled *Liberal Feminism seen through the Main Female Character in Educating Rita Movie* by Laudita Kanana Rizki Nareswari from Sanata Dharma University. This study discusses liberal feminism and uses *Rita* movie as the object of the study. Feminism approach is used to find two things, Rita's characteristics and how she portrays liberal feminism.

The fourth study entitled *An Analysis on Liberal Feminism Values of the Main Character in the Film Miss Potter* by Aenun Nahdiyati from State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah. This study discusses liberal feminism theory from Rosmarie Putnam Tong and uses *Miss Potter* movie as the object of the study. The results of this study are liberal feminism values that are reflected by the main character in the movie.

The fifth study is *Perlawanan Tokoh Perempuan Bali sebagai Korban Adat dalam Novel Kasta Karya Witri Prasetyo Aji Sebuah Kajian Feminisme Multikultural* written by Ivon Bella Sukma from Diponegoro University. This study discusses multiracial feminism and uses *Kasta* novel as the object of the study.

The studies above cover the discussion of liberal or multiracial feminism studies in various kinds of films and novels that are relevant to support the writer's research. However, they did not use *The Glorias* as an object of research. The writer uses liberal and multiracial feminism to examine social phenomena in *The Glorias* movie, with the support of many theorists.

1.6. Research Method

1.6.1 Method of Research

Method of research to analyze the problem on Gloria's struggle to uphold women's right is a qualitative research method which means examining the way people interpret their real-life experiences and analyzing these understandings in the sense of a behavioural science such as sociology (studies about human societies). The result of this method is data that are captured in the form of words and pictures taken from the movie. The resulting data is called "narrative" in the form of comments in interviews, statements in written texts, videos, even works of art (Cropley, 2021).

1.6.2 Method of Collecting the Data

In qualitative research methods, researchers do not always have to interact directly with participants, however sometimes they study existing data sources such as autobiographies, diaries, articles, films, etc (Cropley, 2021). In this research, the writer uses close viewing method to obtain data directly by watching *The Glorias* movie so that she gets data in the form of images and dialogues. Close viewing method ensures the writer to fully understand and be critical about the content of the movie. The data are divided into two categories; primary data is *The Glorias* movie, directed and produced by Julie Taymor; secondary data consists of books, e-books, essays, journals, theses, and other internet sources that provide data for this discussion. For the data that already exists, the main focus is not collecting them but analyzing them.

1.6.3 Method of Analyzing the Data

According to Bruner and Ricoeur in *Qualitative Research Methods: A practice-oriented introduction for students of psychology and education*, the study of autobiographical narrative makes us have a better understanding of how people construct the meaning of their lives and develop “narrative identity” (Cropley, 2021). The writer analyzes the data by using autobiographical narratives, which is the story of the personal experience of the the main character in *The Glorias* movie. An autobiographical narrative is not considered a photographic representation of what has been experienced in the past, but rather as a self-focused construction process (Cropley, 2021). The writer tries to understand the events experienced by Gloria and her friends by focusing on Gloria’s “life history”.

1.6.4 Method of Approach

Mario Klarer mentions in his book, *An Introduction to Literary Studies*, although film has its own characteristics and terminology, it is possible to analyze films using the literary criticism method, because film criticism is closely related to the traditional approach of textual studies (Klarer, 1998). The writer uses two kinds of approach. Objective approach is to analyze the intrinsic elements which consist of theme, plot, characters, settings, and conflicts, as stated below by Abrams & Harpams:

Instead it describes the literary product as a self-sufficient and autonomous object, or else as a world-in-itself, which is to be contemplated as its own end and to be analyzed and judged solely by “intrinsic” criteria such as its

complexity, coherence, equilibrium, integrity, and the interrelations of its component elements (Abrams & Harpham, 2015, p. 73)

Feminism approach as the extrinsic elements that are liberal by Rosmarie Tong, Jennifer L. Berdahl, Betty Friedan, and Susan H. Williams. Multiracial feminism by Becky Thompson and Zinn & Dill. Feminist literary criticism acknowledges that prejudices and other cultural presumptions are both reflected in and shaped by literature. Therefore, feminist literary criticism investigates how literary works reflect patriarchal ideas (Napikoski, 2020).

1.7. Writing Organization

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

This chapter has seven sub-chapters in the form of Background of the Study, Research Questions, Scope of the Study, Aims of the Study, Previous Studies, Methodology, and Writing Organization.

CHAPTER 2: THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the writer explains the theory used in analyzing research problems. The theory of liberal and multiracial feminism will be the theory in analyzing problems.

CHAPTER 3: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer will present the results and discussion of research analysis. This chapter will contain an analysis of the intrinsic elements, cinematography, and how Gloria and other women represent liberal and multiracial feminism to uphold women's rights.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION

In this chapter, conclusions are presented which are critical generalizations and the results of data analysis obtained from research.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORKS

2.1 Intrinsic Aspects

In this chapter, the writer uses narrative aspects that consist of intrinsic elements of the movie. Intrinsic elements used to build the story such as characters, settings and conflicts contained in movie. Cinematography theory is used in writing to analyze the elements in the film that adds to the capture of scenes.

2.1.1 Narrative Elements

2.1.1.1 Theme

According to Abrams & Harpham (Abrams & Harpham, 2015), theme is a term used for a general concept or doctrine, either implicitly or explicitly, in which an imaginative work is designed to engage and be persuasive to the reader. The most common understanding of a theme is an idea or point that is at the heart of a story, which can often be summed up in one word like patriotism, betrayal, revenge, etc.

2.1.1.2 Plot

Gustav Freytag says in Abrams & Harpham's book *A Glossary of Literary Term* that there is Freytag's Pyramid to describe the plot. There are 6 parts; Exposition as the introduction of information in the story; Rising Action is when the main character is in crisis and the events leading up to facing the conflict begin to unfold;

Climax is when the most action, drama, change, and excitement occurs here; Crisis is the reversal or “turning point” of the fortunes of the protagonist; Falling Action is when the story begins to slow down and work towards its ending; the last is Denouement (Resolution) as a conclusion that resolves the remaining problems and ends the story.

2.1.1.3 Characters

Characters are people who are represented in a dramatic or narrative work, which are interpreted by readers as having certain moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities with conclusions from what people say and their typical way of saying it (dialogue) and from what they do (action). The basis of the temperament, desires, and moral qualities of the characters for their speech and actions is called their motivation.

Abrams mentions three discussions in this intrinsic element; main characters (determines in the storyline) and additional characters (appear less frequently than the main character), protagonist (admired with ideal norms) and antagonist (causes conflict), flat characters (behaviour flat, monotonous, one particular character) and round characters (various behaviours, maybe even contradictory and difficult to predict) (Abrams & Harpham, 2015).

2.1.1.4 Settings

Abrams mentions that the setting of a narrative or dramatic work includes the general place, the time the history takes place, and the social circumstances in which the action takes place (Abrams & Harpham, 2015). Therefore, the writer will

discuss three main element of settings in the movie which are setting of time, setting of place, and setting of history.

Setting of time is the clear sequence period of time in the story. This explains that time in any kind of form is crucial to discuss in order for further understanding of the movie storyline (Abrams & Harpham, 2015).

The setting of place in a literary work is the specific physical location where it occurs (Abrams & Harpham, 2015). Sometimes the setting is made just light to show the story that happened in specific location.

In addition to the theory of Abrams, there is also an opinion from Wellek in the book *Theory of Literature*, he explain that “there is factual truth, truth in specific detail of time and place-truth of history in the narrow sense.” It can be concluded that in addition to explaining the time and place, the setting also explains some of the history of the movie (Wellek & Warren, 1949).

2.1.1.5 Conflicts

In the book of *Understanding the Elements of Literature: Its Forms, Techniques and Cultural Conventions* by Richard Taylor, he mention that conflicts are formed between heroes and society, or individuals and other individuals, resulting from having conflicting actions and goals.

He also argues that developed characters will always draw our attention to their inner and psychological conflicts, whereas flatter characters will shift our attention away from themselves. It can be interpreted that a character is also able to experience conflict within himself/herself or with his/her own mind (Taylor, 1981).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are two types of conflict; Internal Conflict that only involves a character with himself/herself, experiencing an inner conflict and psychological complexity, and External Conflict that occurs because of differences in actions and goals between an individual and another individual or with a certain group of people and society.

2.1.2 Cinematographic Elements

2.1.2.1 Camera Angle

Based on the book *Film Art* by Bordwell and Thompson, camera angle is when “the frame positions us at some angle looking onto the shot’s mise-en-scene.” (Bordwell & Thompson, 1977). Since the camera can be placed anywhere, the number of angles is not limited. But in practice, we can divide it into three categories, high angle, low angle, and straight angle.

High-angle is a shot where the camera is positioned above the object so that the viewer sees the object below. Then the low angle places the camera below the eye line of the object in the film. This angle makes the object appear larger so that it creates a strong impression on the object. Lastly the straight angle, this angle is very commonly used in filming. The camera is positioned straight parallel to the object in the frame.



Picture 2.1 High Angle from *Se7en*



Picture 2.2 Low Angle from *Babe*



Picture 2.3 Straight Angle in
Chronicle of Anna Magdalena Bach

2.1.2.2 Camera Shot

Camera shots determine how the audience views the visual aspect portrayed, which makes the most significant component in a movie. Camera distance is the distance between the camera and the object being observed. The size of the observed object can be used as a benchmark to determine the distance from the camera (Bordwell & Thompson, 1977).

There are seven kinds of camera shot; Extreme Long Shot, which is framing for landscapes, cityscapes and other landscapes to capture the backdrop of a large place in film; Long Shot, the figures stand out more but the background still dominates; Medium Long Shot, Mid-range shots are when the human figure is

framed from around the knee up. This shot is common because it allows balanced elements of an image and environment; Medium Shot, this shot is framing the body from the waist up. Gestures and expressions become more visible to the audience; Medium Close-up Shot, framing the body from the chest up; Close-up Shot, show only the head, hands, feet, or small objects. It emphasizes facial expressions, significant details of movement or objects; and lastly Extreme Close-up Shot, selects a portion of the face, or isolates and emphasizes an object.



Picture 2.4 Extreme Long Shot
from *The Third Man*



Picture 2.5 Long Shot
from *The Third Man*



Picture 2.6 Medium Long Shot
from *The Third Man*



Picture 2.7 Medium Shot
from *The Third Man*



Picture 2.8 Medium Close-up Shot
from *The Third Man*



Picture 2.9 Close-up Shot
from *The Third Man*



Picture 2.10 Extreme Close-up Shot
from *The Third Man*

2.2 Extrinsic Aspects: Feminism

Before discussing about feminism, we must know what causes it to exist. Walby mentions “patriarchy as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women” (Walby, 1990, p. 20). When a society favors male privilege by being dominated by, identified with, and focused on men, that society is considered patriarchal. It is likewise structured around a preoccupation with control, and one of its main components is the oppression of women. Women are inevitably oppressed, in a variety of ways, as a result of patriarchy. For instance, women have been denied access to important institutions including the church, the

state, universities, and the professions (Johnson, 2014). There are six structures make up level of patriarchy: male aggression, patriarchal relations in sexuality, patriarchal relations in the state, patriarchal relations in paid job, and patriarchal interactions in cultural institutions. (Walby, 1990).

This injustice felt by women triggered the movement called Feminism. This injustice occurs in various aspects such as education, politics, social, to literature. There are three triggering factors behind the formation of feminism in the United States, namely political, religious (evangelical), and social. The political factor started when one of the statements of the US proclamation of independence reads "all men are created equal" without mentioning the gender of women. Since then, the Women's Great Rebellion was born. Then religious factors, especially Christianity and Protestantism in the US are considered to place women in a lower position than men. Even women are considered filthy creatures and representatives of demons. The last factor is the concept of socialism and Marxism because they consider housework to be worthless and to be in the lowest class (Cahya, 2009).

Until now, the values of feminism have become a struggle for many women around the world to get justice and freedom that is equal to men. The patriarchal policy of confining women to the domestic sphere has been overturned by First-Wave feminism. Women had established claims to citizenship rights and privileges as well as access to the public realm. Legally speaking, they were no longer subject to their husbands or fathers. First-wave feminism changed both the type and degree

of patriarchy (Walby, 1990). In Rosemarie Tong's book *Feminist Thought*, she mentions that “feminism is not a monolithic ideology and that all feminists do not think alike.” (Tong, 2009). Feminism has many frameworks and perspectives because it adapts to the form of women's oppression experienced by women in their respective regions. In her book *Feminist Thought*, Tong mentions eight forms of feminism, namely: Liberal Feminism; Radical Feminism; Marxist and Socialist Feminism; Psychoanalytic Feminism; Care-Focused Feminism; Multiracial, Global, and Postcolonial Feminism; Ecofeminism; and Postmodern and Third-Wave Feminism. Here, the writer will only discuss two kinds of feminism which are the Liberal and Multiracial feminism.

2.2.1 Liberal Feminism

Rosemarie Tong mentions in her book, liberals claim that “rights” are very important and must be prioritized. We are also forbidden to seize the "rights" belonging to others (Tong, 2009). These rights include the right to freedom of religion, education, employment, politics, and many more. Thus liberal feminism attaches great importance to freedom and equality to uphold the rights of every human being. Mainstream women’s movements have concentrated on the liberal agenda, whose primary goal has been to allow women to do what men do in the ways that men do it, whether in science, the professions, business, government, or the military (Johnson, p.16).

Classical liberals think that the state should limit itself to protecting civil liberties, whereas welfare liberals think that the state should focus on economic inequality and civil liberties (Tong, 2009). Liberal feminism shares many certain topics, but here the writer will only discuss a few topics such as gender justice, equal rights, freedom of speech and reproduction rights.

2.2.1.1 Gender Justice

Gender justice will not be realized if perpetrators of gender harassment are still rampant in society. Quoted from the journal *Gender Harassment: Boardening Our Understanding of Sex-Based Harassment at Work*, Berdahl explained that sex-based harassment is "behavior that derogates, demeans, or humiliates an individual based on that individual's sex" (Leskinen, Cortina, & Kabat, 2011)

Fitzgerald mentions in *Gender Harassment: Boardening Our Understanding of Sex-Based Harassment at Work*, that gender harassment refers to, "a board range of verbal and nonverbal behaviors not aimed at sexual cooperation but that convey insulting, hostile, and degrading attitudes about women" (Leskinen, Cortina, & Kabat, 2011, p. 2). Examples of this explanation is anti-female jokes, comments that women do not belong in management, and crude terms of address that denigrate women. In contrast, unwanted sexual attention involves the expression of unwanted, unrequited sexual or romantic attraction to the recipient (for example, unwanted touching, pressure to date, or sexual behavior). The third category is sexual coercion such as bribes or threats that make the victim's working conditions

dependent on his or her sexual cooperation (such as offering promotions in exchange for sexual favors, threatening termination of employment unless sexual demands are met) (Leskinen, Cortina, & Kabat, 2011)

Therefore, the three things mentioned above must be eliminated so that men and women can feel the justice and comfort they deserve, both in public and private places. The perpetrators of harassment should also be punished as fairly as possible by state law.

2.2.1.2 Equal Rights

In Betty Friedan's book entitled *The Feminine Mystique*, she explains "the problem that has no name", which was the unhappiness of women in the 1950s and 1960s. She explained "the problem that has no name" refers to women who are always blamed for various problems "not getting the kitchen sink white enough, not pressing the husband's shirt smooth enough, the children's bedwetting, the husband's ulcers, their own lack of orgasm" (Friedan, 2001).

However, there is no name for problems that do not involve husbands, children, home, sex, "fired from a newspaper job for being pregnant, guilt anyway as women were made to feel then for working outside the home, that they were undermining their husband's masculinity and their own femininity and neglected their children" (Friedan, 2001, p. 16). All important jobs such as professors, CEOs, medical experts, etc. are controlled by men. Even women do not have the right to vote, their votes are already represented by their husbands. There are no political candidates who discuss women's issues because women are never taken seriously

and women don't take themselves seriously either. Once the feminine mystique is broken through and says women are also human, nothing more nothing less, and therefore demands the inalienable right to participate in mainstream society, to have equal opportunities to get and be trained and have their own voice in the big decisions of their destiny, that women's problems themselves become visible, and women begin to take their experiences seriously (Friedan, 2001).

2.2.1.3 Freedom of Speech

The theory of truth in the journal *Feminist Theory and Freedom of Speech, Free Speech Theory*, asserts that we must protect free speech because it is a very useful mechanism for finding the truth. Speech is also important for projects generating in-depth criticism because it is an important mechanism for consideration of alternatives to our current point of view (Williams, 2009).

Therefore, women also have the right to speak out about what they are experiencing and worrying about in their current lives. This is so that we can get to know more about the issues experienced by women and enforce justice for them.

2.2.1.4 Reproduction Right

In 1950s and 1960s America, abortion was not a word in the newspapers; it is a shameful and terrible foul crime and often kills women, and those who do it should go to jail. Society must be restructured so that women can make their own decisions about whether or not to have children, and thus not be prevented from participating in society. Women have the right to have a safe pregnancy control and

abortion, the right to maternity leave and child care centres, the right to retraining if a woman chooses to stay at home with the children (Friedan, 2001). “There is also a powerful cultural romanticizing of women in general and mothers in particular, but it is a tightly focused sentimentality (as on Mother’s Day or Secretaries Day) that has little effect on how women are regarded and treated on a day-to-day basis. And, like all sentimentality, it does not have much weight when it comes to actually doing something to support women’s lives by, for example, providing effective and affordable child day care facilities for working mothers or family-leave policies that allow working women to attend to the caring functions for which we supposedly value them so highly, and without compromising their careers” (Johnson, p.7-8)

2.2.2 Multiracial Feminism

Race-feminist literary criticism or ethnic feminist literary criticism in the US considers itself different from white feminists. They not only experience sexual discrimination from white and black men, but also racial discrimination from the white majority group, both men and women (Cahya, 2009). The definition of multiracial feminism, stated by Becky Thompson as, "an attempt to go beyond a mere recognition of diversity and difference among women to examine structures of domination, specifically the importance of race in understanding the social construction of gender" (Thompson, 2002). General speaking, the point is to focus

on the importance of race and the struggle against racial oppression so that we can understand how various forms of domination can harm women (Zinn & Dill, 1996).

In Becky Thompson's *Multiracial Feminism: Recasting the Chronology of Second Wave Feminism*, she explains that in the late 1970s, In second wave feminism, racism is rampant and only focuses on white middle-class women who have the goal of being equal to men. They ignore the suffering of women of color, as if it is not as important. Multiracial feminism is not just another brand of feminism that can be taught along with liberal, radical, and socialist feminism. Multiracial feminism is at the heart of the inclusive struggle for women's liberation. Multiracial feminism demands women to add another level of consciousness. We don't have to be part of a subordinate group to know that injustice is wrong and to fight it (Thompson, 2002).

The rise of multiracial feminism, the liberation movement led by women of color in the United States in the 1970s that was characterized by its global perspective, attention to interlocking oppressions, and support for coalition politics, is illuminated by telling the history of Second Wave Feminism from the perspectives of women of color and white antiracist women (Thompson, 2002, p. 337). Given that multiracial feminism shows that racial meanings offer fresh theoretical vistas for feminist thought, the writer will distinguish multiracial feminism from liberal feminism in this research.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Intrinsic Elements

As mentioned in theoretical framework, intrinsic elements consist of theme, character, setting, plot, conflict, and much more. However, in the discussion of *The Glorias* movie, the writer will only focus on three main intrinsic elements, namely characters, setting, and conflicts. To answer the intrinsic elements, the writer will adjust the topics regarding liberal and multiracial feminism so that the intrinsic elements are related to the narrative and cinematography elements, which designed to elaborate characters, settings, and conflicts.

3.1.1 Characters

1) Gloria Steinem

After conducting in-depth observations, the writer found that Gloria Steinem is a main character who acts as a protagonist and has a round character. In *The Glorias* movie, Gloria is described as characters in various ages, namely Gloria as a child, adolescent, adult, middle age in her 50s, old age as in her 60s and they interact with each other in a "bus out of time." Interestingly, Gloria's story is a story of tremendous personal growth over time.

As seen in **Picture 3.1** with medium long shot and straight angle, shown Gloria in her childhood is far from the confident and outspoken that are known in

her 40 to 60s. Adolescent Gloria, in **Picture 3.2** begins to know what she wants and begins to feel constrained by her mother. Gloria in her adulthood, as seen in **Picture 3.3** started to achieve her dream as a journalist, but she wasn't brave enough to be firm with what she wanted. She obeyed the magazine company's orders even though it was against the theme she wanted to write about, until she eventually decided to quit and search for another company while learning public speaking.

In her middle age as seen in **Picture 3.4**, Gloria has been very decisive and gradually spreads feminism movements so that women get the rights and equality they deserve. Gloria in her old age is no longer as active as when she was in her 40s because she is getting older and her stamina isn't that great anymore. She began to lose many people she loved, but still raises her voice at various events as seen in **Picture 3.5**. The different "Glorias" throughout the story allow women of all stages of life to find themselves, making Glorias Steinem became an ordinary woman who really contained multitudes.



Picture 3.1 Young Gloria
(*The Glorias*, 00.05.32)



Picture 3.2 Teenage Gloria
(*The Glorias*, 00.24.31)



Picture 3.3 Adult Gloria
(*The Glorias*, 00.39.55)



Picture 3.4 Middle Age Gloria
(*The Glorias*, 01.32.54)



Picture 3.5 Old Gloria
(*The Glorias*, 02.18.43)

2) Leo Steinem

Leo Steinem is the father of Gloria Steinem. According to the writer's observations, Leo acts as an additional character, a protagonist character and has a flat behavior. He works by collecting and reselling retail items at a higher price, as seen in **Picture 3.6** which uses medium long shot and straight angle shooting techniques to present the closeness of Gloria and Leo Steinem as well as the setting of a place in an antiques sale. Leo as Glorias's father, is a cheerful and adventurous person, but because of that he was unable to take care of his family, especially his ill wife. Gloria is the one who has to take care of her mother alone. Although Leo is not an

excellent father figure, he taught Gloria that learning can be done anywhere, and the best lesson in the world is by adventure. His adventurous nature goes down to Gloria so that she has an eagerness to become a journalist.



Picture 3.6 Gloria and Leo
(*The Glorias*, 00.09.56)

3) **Ruth**

Ruth is the mother of Gloria Steinem. Based on the writer's observation, she acts as an additional and protagonist character, but uniquely she has round behaviour even though she just slightly appears in the movie when she gets depression and can't control herself. When she was young, Ruth was a writer, but ironically she had to use a male pen name because at that time, no women were writers. Maybe it's Ruth's talent that she passed down to Gloria so she likes to write too. Ruth is a loving person but sometimes a bit harsh towards Gloria because she suffers from post-war depression, as seen in **Picture 3.7** and **Picture 3.8** which capture Ruth's panicked expression and dialogue when Gloria is gone for a moment.



Picture 3.7 Angry Ruth
(*The Glorias*, 00.23.27)



Picture 3.8 Glora and Ruth
(*The Glorias*, 00.23.41)

Ruth : Where were you?

...

Ruth : I saw German soldiers outside and I couldn't find you.

(*The Glorias*, 2020: 00.23.27-00.23.41)

4) **Dorothy Pitman Huges**

Dorothy Pitman Huges is the cofounding editor of Ms. Magazine and a feminist leader, child-welfare advocate, activist, public speaker, and an author. She is also an additional and protagonist character with flat behaviour. Dorothy is portrayed as a woman who often voices her opinion to the public on existing issues, especially those that threaten women's rights. She was also the first person to teach and invite Gloria to keep practicing public speaking, as seen in **Picture 3.9** which uses straight angle and medium long shot techniques to capture Gloria's closeness to Dorothy even though they're new to each other. **Picture 3.10** also shows that Gloria was able to speak fluently with Dorothy in their speech about Women's Liberation, with medium close-up shot and low angle techniques.



Picture 3.9 Gloria and Dorothy
(*The Glorias*, 01.10.39)



Picture 3.10 Gloria and Dorothy
(*The Glorias*, 01.14.09)

5) Florynce Kennedy

Florynce Kennedy or commonly called Flo is a lawyer, civil rights advocate, and a feminist. Based on what the writer analyzed, Flo acts like an additional, protagonist, and also has flat behaviour. She has a strong character, decisive, and outspoken. She is also a character who plays important roles in accompanying and helping Gloria because she has the same vision and mission as Gloria and other women as well. As seen in **Picture 3.11** using low angle shot and long shot technique showing Flo is giving a speech about the welfare of single parent mothers who should be given proper welfare and gender equality in workspaces.



Picture 3.11 Florynce Kennedy
(*The Glorias*, 01.15.31)

6) Bella Abzug

Bella Abzug was a founding member of the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC) or what is known as The Caucus in 1971. In the movie, she acts like an additional, protagonist, and flat character. She also worked with Gloria behind the Ms. magazine. She has a unique nickname, namely Battling Bella because she explains that she is a tough and noisy woman, a prizefighter, and a man-hater. She really cares about women's welfare. As seen in **Picture 3.12** Bella treats Gloria as she's her own child and it shows the proximity of the two of them using high angle and medium shot techniques.



Picture 3.12 Gloria and Bella

(*The Glorias*, 01.41.00)

7) **Wilma Mankiller**

Wilma Mankiller is an activist, community developer, and the first woman to be elected as the principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. As one of the character in the movie, she is an additional, protagonist, and has flat behaviour. She was elected as principal chief of the Cherokee Nation in 1978 and dedicated herself until 1995. She is a strong woman, a rebel, and steadfast in her will. As seen in **Picture 3.13** using straight angle and long shot techniques, the audience can capture the atmosphere where Wilma is giving speech to convince the people that she is, as a

woman, capable of becoming the principal chief of their nation. Wilma and her family experienced many threats of attack because of Willma's action but that only makes her and her family stronger and they won't give up.



Picture 3.13 Wilma Mankiller

(*The Glorias*, 01.53.10)

8) **Dolores Huerta**

Dolores Huerta was a labor and civil rights activist who helped organize the Delano grape strike in 1965. She was also a co-founder of the United Farm Workers group in the 1970s. According to the writer analysis, Dolores is an additional and protagonist character who has flat behaviour. She fights for the welfare of many people, especially women, just like other important characters who fight for the same thing in the *The Glorias* movie. As seen in **Picture 3.14** using low angle and medium close up shot techniques, Dolores looks so enthusiastic in her speech about the boycott.



Picture 3.14 Dolores Huerta
(*The Glorias*, 01.12.51)

9) **Phyllis Schlafly**

Phyllis Schlafly was perhaps the most visible opponent of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA). She is one of the character who plays as an additional and antagonist with flat behaviour in *The Glorias* movie. Her “Stop the ERA” campaign hinged on the belief that the ERA would abolish laws designed to protect women and lead to the defeat of the amendments. As seen in **Picture 3.15** using straight angle and medium close up shot shooting techniques, Phyllis looks very angry and defies what gloria and her colleagues are fighting for.



Picture 3.15 Phyllis Schlafly
(*The Glorias*, 01.44.30)

3.1.2 Settings

3.1.2.1 Setting of Time

After making in-depth observations, the writer did not find any direct information regarding the time or year in *The Glorias* movie. However, the writer concludes that this movie emphasizes 5 different times throughout Gloria's life, starting from childhood, adolescence, adulthood, middle age and old age. Setting of time in this movie can be seen from the biography of Gloria's life. According to the Encyclopaedia of Britannica, Gloria was born in 1943 (Encyclopaedia, 2022).

In Gloria's childhood, it is not explicitly stated when the exact time or year of Gloria's childhood was. However, based on the data mentioned by Britannica, if Gloria was born in 1943, her childhood happened around 1940s. There are other characteristics such as the way people dress. Squared shoulders, narrow hips, and skirts that ended just below the knee were the pinnacle of fashion at that time. Seen in **Picture 3.16** and **Picture 3.17**, with straight angle and medium long shot techniques, where the women wear 1940s typical fashion.



Picture 3.16 Fashion in 1940s
(*The Glorias*, 00.06.39)



Picture 3.17 Dance Party in 1940s
(*The Glorias*, 00.05.36)

Gloria in her adolescence went with her mother to live together and take care of her mother who suffered from severe post-war depression. Then in the scene in

Picture 3.18 after Gloria does Tap Dancing with her friend, in the police car looking out the window, she imagines the Las Vegas atmosphere with professional tap dancer. This shown that this scene took place in the 1950s, “Starting in the 1950s, tap dancers also found new opportunities for appearing onstage in Las Vegas, which had developed into an entertainment resort” (Frank, 2021).



Picture 3.18 Las Vegas Atmosphere

(The Glorias, 00.22.33)

Gloria in her adulthood become journalist for her first time in 1960s. As noted in Britannica, that in the mid-1960s many groups grew increasingly impatient with slow progressing reforms. Many people took over campuses, parks and other public places to organize large anti-war demonstrations. There are also those who made bombs and burn campuses buildings (Editors, 2010). As mentioned above, the 60s were well-known for student activists who became more radical. The infamous bombs experienced by Gloria and her friends when they were about to start a discussion group about abortion, as seen in **Picture 3.19** were also explained that it often happened in the 1960s.



Picture 3.19 Bomb Report in Public Place

(The Glorias, 01.12.21)

- Gloria : He said there's a bomb.
 Dorothy : A bomb? From who?
 Gloria : I don't know. Apparently, they got a call from a Right to Lifer.
 Dorothy : It's just incredible that those maniacs don't even see the irony in threatening the lives of all these people.

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.12.21-01.12.40)

The middle age Gloria in this movie is marked by the establishment of Ms. magazine in early 1971, which means that her adulthood took place in the 70s. It can be seen in **Picture 3.20** that she founded the company with other women. Even though physically she looks old, her typical hairstyle and big glasses are still the same. This scene uses high angle with medium long shot techniques.



Picture 3.20 Establishment of MS. Magazine

(The Glorias, 01.24.36)

Gloria in her old age is set in the late 20th century and early 21th century. The most memorable moment was as seen in **Picture 3.5** when she gave a speech at the Women's March and it became the last story of *The Glorias* movie.

3.1.2.2 Setting of Place

In this *The Glorias* movie, Gloria has visited many cities. Even since childhood she has often moved from town to town because of what's her father's do for a living. As an adult she continues to travel to almost all cities in America to learn many things and enforce justice through her speech, she basically lives on the road (like her book *My Life on the Road*). As a teenager, she went to India on a scholarship to study there. The names of the cities are not directly explained, but it can be concluded that the majority of the places are in the US and also few scenes in India.

Other places in the movie that the writer can see are at Gloria's apartment in **Picture 3.20**, her workspace, bus, train, universities, church as shown in **Picture 3.21** to **Picture 3.25**.



Picture 3.21 Ms. Magazine Workspace
(*The Glorias*, 01.26.40)



Picture 3.22 Glorias in "Bus of Time"
(*The Glorias*, 02.01.31)



Picture 3.23 Wagon for Women in India
(*The Glorias*, 00.15.11)



Picture 3.24 Gloria in Harvard
Library (*The Glorias*, 01.31.13)



Picture 3.25 Gloria in a Church
(*The Glorias*, 01.58.00)

3.1.2.3 Setting of History

In this movie, Gloria experiences many things throughout her life. The writer found some of the most historical events in the movie such as National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC) which was founded by Gloria and her colleagues in 1971, as seen in **Picture 3.26** shows that Gloria participated and discussed lot of topics with other female colleagues. She also presents speech at the Women's March in Washington as worldwide protest in 2017, as seen in **Picture 3.27** using straight angle and long shot shooting technique that makes this scene the perfect closing of *The Glorias* movie.



Picture 3.26

National Women Conference in 1977
(*The Glorias*, 01.50.07)



Picture 3.27 Women's March

(*The Glorias*, 02.17.48)

3.1.3 Conflict

3.1.3.1 Internal Conflicts

The writer found that there are many internal conflicts experienced by Gloria in this movie considering that this is the story of Gloria's life journey from childhood to her old age. Her life journey was not as easy and many trials befell her. Like the inner conflict she felt when she couldn't visit her father who had an accident that killed him. This shows that she is afraid and disappointed with herself, as evidence of the dialogue between herself as an adolescent and her adult self.

Teenage Gloria	: I don't know why I didn't go right away.
Adult Gloria	: Because you're afraid if you went, you'd never come back and end up caring for him, like you did for your mother.
Teenage Gloria	: That's shit and you know it.

(*The Glorias*, 2020: 00.55.17-00.55.44)

Then there is a scene of inner conflict that Gloria experience when she feels that what she does in the future will have a bad impact on her and her surrounding, as evidence of adult Gloria's dialogue trying to stop her "life bus",

Adult Gloria : Stop the bus, this is going to be a disaster. Stop the bus now!

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.41.08-01.41.11)

After Gloria experienced many criticisms from those who opposed legalizing abortion, again Gloria experienced internal conflict regarding her abortion decision, such as the dialogue between Glorias on the bus,

Adult Gloria : Do you regret it? Not having kids?

Middle-age Gloria : People always ask me that and I always feel the pressure to say yes, but I... I don't, and I... I never did.

Adult Gloria : I always assumed I'd have them.

Middle-age Gloria : Well, not everyone with vocal chords is an opera singer, not every woman with a womb is a mother.

Adult Gloria : You'd make a terrible opera singer.

Teenage Gloria : But a great tap dancer.

Child Gloria : Are we there yet?

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.59.25-01.59.57)

The **Picture 3.28** using high angle and medium long shot techniques, shown a scene of Gloria running on the street like a treadmill because Gloria feels herself just running in place and never getting to her destination. She just struggles without seeing any change.



Picture 3.28 Gloria Running on Roads
(*The Glorias*, 02.09.00)

3.1.3.2 External Conflicts

There are several external conflicts that Gloria and other women have to face. One of them was when Betty quipped Gloria and other feminists in the media by saying,

Betty: The disruptors of the women's movement are the ones trying to push lesbianism or hatred of men onto the movement.

(*The Glorias*, 2020: 01.35.55-01.36.01)

Another magazine also satirized feminists using pictures of naked women and four male genitalia beside her with the words "pin the cock on the feminist." As seen in **Picture 3.29** the irony is that the woman has Gloria Steinem's iconic hairstyle and glasses.



Picture 3.29 Magazine (*The Glorias*, 01.39.42)

There is also a fellow woman who does not like Gloria, namely Betty Friedan. As mentioned by Bella, Betty doesn't like the fact that Gloria is like taking/replacing Betty as the face of feminism, like the dialogue between Bella and Gloria below.

Bella : Betty's pissed.

Gloria : Why?

Bella : Because the media is calling you the face of feminism and her the mother of the movement. It makes her feel done. You haven't read what she's been saying about you?

Gloria : No. I haven't read any of it. Why?

Bella : "The disruptors of the women's movement are the ones trying to push lesbianism or hatred of men onto the movement."

Gloria : Okay. Okay. Stop it.

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.35.42-01.36.02)

The next conflict is a confrontation from Phyllis Schlafly and Dornan R, as representatives of many people who strongly oppose the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), lesbianism and reproductive freedom for pro-abortion women.

Phyllis Schlafly : I'm very proud that they excluded me from that convention and I'm here where we're not ashamed and not afraid to ask God's blessing on this crown assembled here today.

Dornan R : I watched young people and the greatest tragedy of all was to see three former first ladies of this nation, excuse me, two former first ladies and the current wife of the president of the United States standing by their very presence alongside of Abzug approving of sexual perversion and the murder of young people in their mother's womb. What a disgrace!

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.44.11-01.45.14)

The last conflict was when Gloria interviewed by CNN and got a question from one of the caller who degraded Gloria as the dialogue below.

The Caller : First of all, I really believe that your movement was a total failure and I believe you could admit that wholeheartedly. You are one of the primary causes of the downfall of our beautiful American family and society today. A couple questions. I'd like to know if you're married.

Gloria : No.

The Caller : If you have children.

Gloria : No.

The Caller : No, you don't. Well, let me tell you. You can't get advertisers because e your magazine blanks. So, you better go out and get a job and don't ever have children, lady. Gloria Steinem should rot in hell.

(*The Glorias*, 2020: 01.58.28-01.59.15)

3.2 Extrinsic Element

3.2.1 Women's Issues in *The Glorias* Movie

To find out what liberal feminism movements are carried out by Gloria and other female colleagues, the writer must know what women's issues they face. Women's issues on this study describe Gloria's experiences of how she gets treated badly by society just because she is a woman. Not only Gloria, the writer also find the same issues experienced by other female characters. The writer categorizes women's issues into 5 sections:

3.2.1.1 Gender Harassment

Although when she first applied to become a journalist at the New York Times, Gloria was barely accepted because she is a woman. As shown in **Picture 3.30**, using straight angle and medium shot techniques, her co-worker looks lewdly at Gloria's bottom just because she is the only female writer among the men. Gloria

does not get recognition as someone who is capable of doing her job; instead, she is treated as a sex object just because she is a woman.



Picture 3.30 Gloria Co-worker's Lewd Expression
(*The Glorias*, 00.41.21)

Not enough for Gloria to get laughed at when she revealed the dark side of the Playboy Club, Gloria gets sexually harassed by her co-workers who tell her to further revealed the facts behind the world of porn, seen in **Picture 3.31** using straight angle and medium close-up shot techniques to show how her co-workers stare at Gloria as she passes by. They show harassment behavior in the form of verbal jokes.



Picture 3.31 Gloria's Co-workers Degrading Her
(*The Glorias*, 00.47.47)

Then in an interview on a TV show, Gloria was asked a very sexist, harassing, and straightforwardly said that Gloria is a “sex object”, as in the dialogue below.

Interviewer : Do you think that there’s a paradox between women’s attitudes toward the fact they don’t wanna be treated as sex objects and the fact that you dress very sexily?

Gloria : Do you think I’m dressing very sexily?

Interviewer : Yes, that’s a pretty sexy outfit, I’d say. I mean, I, umm... I hope you’ll forgive our masculine notion that you are an absolutely stunning sex object.

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.20.11-01.20.40)

“Patriarchy turns women into sex objects who are supposed to organize their lives around men’s needs” (Johnson, 2014, p. 8). Manhood and masculinity, as mentioned by the interviewer, are part of a patriarchal culture. This made Gloria and other women who received the same treatment feel limited in their ability to express themselves through clothing.

There is also another issue, the woman's image in advertisement at that time was very demeaning to women. The **Picture 3.32** shows one of the advertisements which depicts a proudly man stepping on a woman's head in the form of a tiger skin carpet with the sentence "it's nice to have a girl around the house." This advertisement shows how male-centered the magazine is by focusing primarily on men and boys and what they do. The woman in the picture is portrayed as just a source of amusement.



Picture 3.32 Magazine Advertisement

(*The Glorias*, 01.27.10)

3.2.1.2 Unwanted Sexual Attention

Gloria experiences unwanted sexual attention at work by her boss, as shown in the dialogue below.

Boss : Oh, also, Gloria... would you mind... mailing these letters and then... you can meet me at the Hilton, Suite 910.

(*The Glorias*, 2020: 00.42.24-00.42.37)

Her boss behaviour express unwanted sexual interest by inviting Gloria to a room hotel in the middle of worktime and in a workspace. “Past research on *everyday sexism* has found that regular sexist interactions decrease psychological well-being and predict symptoms of psychological trauma” (Leskinen, Cortina, & Kabat, 2011, p. 5). This proves that unwanted sexual attention is a women’s issue that needs to be eradicated.

3.2.1.3 Gender Inequality

When Gloria said she wanted to write about the women's movement, her boss did not agree and used an obscure excuse that if he publishess about men and women

are equal, he should also publish why they are not on the pretext of being objective, but Gloria replied to her boss's words like the dialogue below.

The Boss: Look, I'm sorry. But if I publish an article saying women are equal, I'll have to publish one side by side saying that they're not. It's not my opinion. But in journalism, as you know, you got to be objective.

Gloria : Is that how you covered the civil rights movement?

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.00.50-01.01.53)

According to Johnson, men will naturally be viewed as superior, desirable, and of greater value than women when a society holds up one particular group, like men, as the model for all human beings (Johnson, 2014, p. 9). The preceding dialogue demonstrates how men did not take women's issues seriously.

Even in campuses, including well-known university like Harvard, there are still many gender inequalities. Gloria asked how to become a woman at Harvard Law to one of the student like the dialogue below.

Gloria : Can you tell me a little bit about what it's like to be a woman at Harvard Law?

The Student : Get ready. They said they can't hire a female professor because we create sexual vibrations.

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.31.05-01.31.15)

The dialogue above shows gender inequality in the scope of work. It is true that at that time there were not many women who became professors, but the reasons they gave about "sexual vibration" had nothing to do with one's professionalism in a field of work.

3.2.1.4 Illegal Abortion

Gloria's boss said that she should not follow crazy women who are giving speeches about abortion when Gloria wants to write about the devastating effects of illegal abortion. Gloria was fed up with her boss who never wanted to talk about women's issues, she finally said something like the dialogue below.

Gloria	: I was just at a speak out about illegal abortion. I have to write about it.
The Boss	: Gloria, you've worked so hard to be taken seriously.
Gloria	: You're saying, this isn't a serious issue?
The Boss	: It's not what I said.
Gloria	: If this magazine won't write about it, then I'm just gonna have to speak about it.
The Boss	: You can't associate yourself with those crazy women.
Gloria	: I just realized something.
The Boss	: What?
Gloria	: I am one of those crazy women.

(The Glorias, 2020: 1.08.37-01.08.40)

It is unfortunate that the boss does not really care about women's issues, in this case the terrible impacts of illegal abortion, despite the fact that the magazine firm he runs serves as a platform for public education and communication. More media is needed to inform women about their own bodies.

When Gloria went to church to give a speech, many people demonstrated against Gloria who is pro-abortion. Seen in the **Picture 3.33** there are the words "just a blob of tissue?" with a picture of a baby fetus. She was despised as a murderer, a "baby killer". Many people still do not understand that Gloria just want

to believe that women are the one who have fully control of their own reproduction right. No one should ever force someone to have or not have a baby.



Picture 3.33 Anti-Abortion Demonstration

(*The Glorias*, 01.55.17)

3.2.2 Representation of Liberal Feminism

The analysis of representation of liberal feminism in this study explains what struggles Gloria and her colleagues have done to overcome the issues they experience as women as described in the previous sub-chapter. This analysis is applied using liberal feminism theory. The writer categorizes the representation of liberal feminism into several parts, namely gender justice, equal rights, freedom of speech, and reproduction rights.

3.2.2.1 Gender Justice

As mentioned in the theory of sex-based harassment, it is a behaviour that humiliates individual based on that individual's sex. When Gloria's co-workers sexually harassed her by joking about Gloria's achievement unraveling the dark side of Playboy Club, Gloria gets annoyed and responds with a joke like the dialogue below.

Gloria : You know, you'd look cute as a bunny, Leon. Yeah. The costumes are so tight that they'd give a man cleavage. Then you could look at yourself in the mirror all day instead of staring at the secretaries on your lunch break.

(*The Glorias*, 2020: 00.47.52-00.48.04)

Gloria's response sets an example that liberal women are capable of standing up for themselves and also deserve to have a peaceful work environment. Gloria responded in a slightly sarcastic manner in the hopes that the men would understand how much what they were doing bothered her and the other female coworkers.

There are some scenes which are quite unique when Gloria is being harassed during an interview just because of the way Gloria dresses, where she is seen just wearing a shirt and trousers. The way he tells that Gloria is his sexual object can be categorized as unwanted sexual attention so Gloria answered the interviewer's questions by transforming into various Glorias with different costumes with the aim being sarcastic. As seen in **Picture 3.34** to **Picture 3.36** Gloria tries to tell the viewers that clothes can't be the reason why someone should be harassed.



Picture 3.34 Gloria's First Outfit



Picture 3.35 Gloria's Second Outfit

(*The Glorias*, 01.21.20)

(The Glorias, 01.21.07)



Picture 3.36 Gloria's Third Outfit

(The Glorias, 01.21.49)

3.2.2.2 Equal Rights

Friedan states that women are also human and therefore demands the inalienable right to participate in mainstream society, to have equal opportunities to get and be trained and have their own voice in the big decisions of their destiny, that women's problems themselves become visible, and women begin to take their experiences seriously (Friedan, 2001). Florynce Kennedy, who is a civil rights lawyer, gave a speech about job opportunities that must be open to everyone and regardless of gender, as in the dialogue below.

Florynce : Listen to me, listen to me. There are very few jobs that actually require a penis or a vagina. Every other job should be open to everybody. Everybody!

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.15.48-01.16.04)

Flo's action on the topic of her speech shows the attitude of liberal feminism that neither men nor women deserved to be discriminated in job opportunities. Flo tries to convey that most of the work can be reserved for everyone who is deemed

capable of doing the job. Equality in job opportunity is also a movement to treat women as human beings who have the same aspirations as men.

Then, one of the major movements in liberal feminism carried out by Gloria and other colleagues was the establishment of Ms. Magazine. What makes this magazine special is that it is completely run by women and discuss about women's issues. Ms. Magazine become a place to share their concerns as they are gaining their freedom of speech (Williams, 2009). As seen in **Picture 3.37** and **Picture 3.38** shows the scene of Ms. Magazine company that is very friendly to women, especially pregnant/breastfeeding mothers and those who have kids. This shows that women begin to take their experiences seriously and try to communicate it through magazine.



Picture 3.37 Woman and Her Baby
(*The Glorias*, 01.26.32)



Picture 3.38 Pregnant Woman
(*The Glorias*, 01.26.36)

Thanks to the struggles of Gloria and the other women, the government authorized the nickname "Ms." as a title that women could use regardless of their marital status, as explained in the dialogue below.

TV Presenter : Three forms of address used in English. Mr., Mrs., which used to stand for mistress, and Miss. But as of today, there

are four. Ms., has been added to the US government list of acceptable prefixes. “Ms.,” says the government is quote, “An optional female title without marital designation.”

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.33.53-01.34.13)

This shows that their concern about marital status is being heard by the government. Giving women more choices about their marital status in government is a big step towards taking women's concerns more seriously.

In the scene **Picture 3.39** and **Picture 3.40** there is a really happy moment. They show the women representing thousands of runners from Seneca Falls that officially opened the first government sponsored convention on women's rights. It is fitting for women in America to feel happy about this achievement.



Picture 3.39 Women Runners
(The Glorias, 01.40.07)



Picture 3.40 Women Runners with
America Flags *(The Glorias, 01.40.13)*

In the National Women's Conference in 1977, 26 topics were discussed including the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), reproductive rights, child care funding, sexual orientation, minority, and many more. Barbara Jordan (U.S Representative D-Texas), Dr. Gloria Scott (Head of the Houston Committee), and

Bella Abzug delivered their speeches related to women's liberal and human rights in general, as seen in **Picture 3.26**.

And the last scene is the scene of the Women's March which was held in many countries such as USA, France, UK, Kenya, Australia, Germany, Canada, Italy, Netherlands, and India. Gloria gave a speech about the spirit of democracy, especially for women around the world, such as the dialogue below.

Gloria : ...We are here and around the world for a deep democracy... that says we will not be quiet... we will not be controlled... we will work for a world... in which all countries are connected. God may be in the details but the goddess is in connections. We are linked. We are not ranked. We are the people. We have people power and we will use it.... It is wide in age, it is deep in diversity, and remember, the constitution does not begin with "I the president," it begins with, "We the people."

(The Glorias, 2020: 02.17.22-02.19.02)

Gloria essentially discusses democracy. She makes an attempt to convince us that we must defend the freedom of our own bodies. The marches' main objective is to defend peoples' rights to family life, health care, and safety, especially in regards to women's rights, LGBTQ rights, gender equality, racial equality, and other issues.

3.2.2.3 Freedom of Speech

William says that we must protect free speech because it is a very useful mechanism for finding the truth (Williams, 2009). In this movie Gloria, who has always been forbidden to write about women's issues in her workplace, finally decided to find another way to convey this issue to the public. She decided to give speeches in

public places and certain events. She spoke to the public for the first time and that showing Gloria's strong desire to speak about women's issues in any possible way.

Gloria : I figured if no one lets me write about the women's movement I may have to speak about it. There's only one problem.
 Dorothy : What?
 Gloria : I'm terrified of public speaking.
 Dorothy : Well, that was obvious, but I'm not. We'll get it together. Don't worry about it.

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.1031-01.10.46)

Gloria makes the most of the opportunities she has to advance women's rights. After that, Gloria began to practice speaking in public by leading discussions starting from reproductive rights, social and economic revolution of the farm workers, and many more. In this journey, Gloria found other figures who helped her in learning public speaking and finding other women's issues that deserved to be discussed.

Finally Gloria and other female colleagues founded their own magazine company entitled Ms. This magazine is a medium for Gloria and other women to discuss issues concerning women and human rights. The cover image of Ms. Magazines is a blue woman, which describes a sacred figure of a religion in India, and has many hands for cooking, working, preening, taking care of the house, and also carrying a baby in her stomach. As seen in **Picture 3.41** You could say this is a satire for people who demand too much from women.



Picture 3.41 Ms. Magazine Figure (*The Glorias*, 01.26.22)

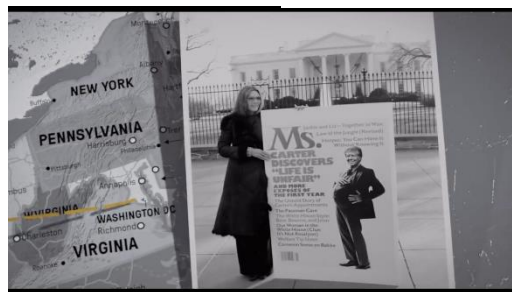
As a journalist, Gloria is not tired of traveling around cities in America to give speeches and spread the spirit of feminism to many people. As seen in **Picture 3.42** to **Picture 3.44** show Gloria traveling around America to spread understanding about feminism and find out the issues that are happening.



Picture 3.42 Gloria in a City
(*The Glorias*, 02.00.17)



Picture 3.43 Gloria's Interview
(*The Glorias*, 02.00.24)



Picture 3.44 Gloria in front of the White House
(*The Glorias*, 02.00.48)

3.2.2.4 Reproduction Right

Abortion was a forbidden word at that time because it was considered shameful, even though women have the right to have a safe pregnancy control and abortion for women's own health safety (Friedan, 2001). Gloria explained to Dolores that none of the women thought abortion was a pleasant thing to do. In the dialogue between Glora and Dolores, Gloria said as follows.

Gloria : Hmm. Dolores, you know... no one in their... in their right mind is... is pro-abortion. Nobody gets up in the morning and says, "Great. I'm gonna have a procedure today." It's... it is the method of the last resort. But reproductive freedom and... and the right to choose belongs to the woman, right? I mean that's... that's what being pro-choice is... is all about.

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.47.54-01.48.21)

It is critical that states grant women complete control over their bodies. Gloria emphasized that reproductive freedom belongs to women because it concerns their bodies. Women should have the ability to choose whether or not to have children. Gloria hopes that the state will ease the conditions for having an abortion so that no more women will have illegal abortions that endanger their lives.

Dolores, who is a true Catholic, was strongly against abortion and she has 10 children herself. However, Dolores realized that while the Church forbade women to have abortions, the Church also did not provide assistance to mothers in terms of child care. It is explained in the dialogue below.

Dolores : We don't wanna go against the church... but we have to think of ourselves first. All this people who have an issue with having an abortion, well, what are they doing for the

children once they are born? Even the church. What's the church doing to help us raise our children? Are they providing infant centers? Are they providing resources for our teenagers...

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.48.33-01.48.54)

Women spend more time on domestic work, such as cleaning, cooking, and even taking care of children, than men. This causes limitations for women in pursuing their dreams and careers. This will affect the mental health of women because they do not have time to become fully human. On the other hand, Dolores complains about how the church prohibits abortion when it also does not provide assistance to women in raising children. This made her realize that, in the end, the only one who would take care of her well-being was herself.

3.2.3 Representation of Multiracial Feminism

Zinn & Dill explain that multiracial feminism is a movement to focus on the importance of race and the struggle against racial oppression to have a better understanding on how various forms of domination can harm women (Zinn & Dill, 1996). At the civil rights march on Washington DC led by many famous black men such as Bayard Rustin, A. Phillip Randolph, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., but great and famous black women at that time were not given the opportunity to speak and instead were given the opportunity just to sing, then one of the black women who was watching, commented that "singing ain't speaking" like the dialogue below.

The Black Woman : Excuse me. Why are there no women speakers?

The Black Man : Oh, Mahalia Jackson and Marian Anderson gonna
be singing in just a minute.
The Black Woman : Singing ain't speaking.

(The Glorias, 2020: 00.58.16-00.58.23)

This shows that “a male center of focus is everywhere. Research makes clear, for example, what most women probably already know; that men dominate conversations by talking more, interrupting more, and controlling content” (Johnson, 2014, p. 11). This also supports the theory of multiracial feminism regarding the issue of colored women who experience discrimination by colored and white men. One of the black ladies, who was a listener, however, noticed the anomaly and understood that women should have the chance to voice their concerns.

On the last day of the ERA conference, many women expressed concerns and demands, there were also multiracial issues that included requests for the government to provide a guarantee for tribal rights, the unrest of Asian-Pacific American women, and many more. As seen in **Picture 3.45** and **Picture 3.46** how people come together to express their concerns and suggestions. Both of the scenes use straight angle and medium shot techniques.



Picture 3.45 A Woman in ERA
Conference (*The Glorias*, 01.49.43)



Picture 3.46 A Woman in ERA
Conference (*The Glorias*, 01.49.47)

The first time Gloria met Wilma, who is an American-Indian, was when Wilma was holding the American Indian Women's Caucus Meeting in the Ladies Lounge. In the gathering, Gloria was present as a journalist to take notes from the discussion they had. The discussion they had was about fighting for their tribal equality as in the dialogue below.

- Wilma Mankiller : We need to make it clear that while other women here gathered are fighting for equality inside the mainstream, we native women are fighting for tribal sovereignty. We're fighting for our entire culture outside the mainstream. So, chime in. Let's draw up a list of our critical issues.
- One of the member : what about the loss of our tribal languages? We're not even allowed to teach it in our schools. Our language is the very heart of who we are as a people. And if that disappears, that's it. It's gone forever.

(*The Glorias*, 2020: 01.46.05-01.46.39)

Tribal cultures and Native identities are fundamentally based on language (Crawford, 1995, Vol. 19, No. 1). Because language is such an important part of a culture's identity, it must be passed down to the next generation in order to prevent its extinction. Wilma and other native Americans have strong urges or issues about

how their tribal language is not allowed to be taught in schools. The writer finds it as a form of discrimination in education.

There is also an "Asian American Caucus" convention held by asian-americans. They discuss resolutions to the problems they often experience, as seen in **Picture 3.47** using straight angle and medium long shot techniques. The writer did not find specific issues that Asian-American women convey in the movie, but Thompson mentions that Asian Sisters, a pioneering organization of Asian American women, concentrated on drug misuse intervention for young women in Los Angeles. Asian American women helped abused women, supported refugees and recent immigrants, organized alongside other women of color, and sponsored events highlighting the diversity of Asian women's politics and culture (Thompson, 2002, p. 339).



Picture 3.47 Asian American Caucus

(*The Glorias*, 01.47.01)

In *The Glorias* movie, Wilma Mankiller plays an important role in representing multiracial feminism and becomes Gloria's best friend until she dies of an old age. She want to run as the first woman for the Cherokee Nation Principal

Chief because there's never been an elected female Cherokee chief before and she felt like she is capable of doing so. However, this decision must be paid with a very hard test for Wilma and her husband, as in the dialogue below.

Wilma's Husband : It's going to be an uphill battle. There's never been an elected female Cherokee chief before.
 Gloria : There will be now.
 Wilma's Husband : Campaign's been tough. We've had our car torched, death threats. Wilma just pushes on. Nothing stops her. No fear.

(The Glorias, 2020: 01.51.42-01.51.59)

Wilma's act represents multiracial feminism at the heart of the inclusive struggle for women's liberation. Although when a woman wants to be a leader, she gets a lot of opposition from many people because she is considered incapable and incompetent compared to men. But eventually, "In 1985, Wilma Mankiller was named the first principal chief of the Cherokee Nation" (Thompson, 2002, p. 345) and became one of the pioneers of the triumph of multiracial feminism.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The Glorias (2020) movie describes the reality of the development of feminism that has occurred in America throughout Gloria Steinem's life. The results of the study found several women's issues that occurred in the movie. Women's issues are more appropriate to be studied using a liberal feminism perspective. The women's issues include Gender Harassment, Unwanted Sexual Attention, Gender Inequality, and Illegal Abortion. Then it is continued with representations of liberal feminism practiced by women in movies, namely Gender Justice, Equal Rights, Freedom of Speech, and Reproduction Rights.

The last result that the writer finds in the movie is the representation of multiracial feminism. Multiracial feminism is distinguished from Liberal Feminism because it has different basic values and goals. Some of the findings of multiracial feminism that the writer found were when there was a civil rights march on Washington DC, Gloria and one of the black women realized that women also had to be given the opportunity to voice their opinions. At the ERA conference many women expressed their concerns and demands, especially for Native American and Asian-Pacific American women. American Indian Women's Caucus Meeting which discussed issues within their tribe and one of them was regarding native languages. Asian American Caucus which discusses abused women, immigrants, organized with other women of color, and highlights Asian women's politics and culture. The

last is the success of Wilma Mankiller as the first principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. The struggle of these great women did not escape the formidable challenges of a society that is still influenced by patriarchal culture.

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