

SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN *CAMP X-RAY* MOVIE DIRECTED BY PETER SATTLER BASED ON FEMINISM PERSPECTIVE

Dwi Puji Hastuti ^{a, *}, Rizki Mirani Desi Pratama ^b, Endang Handayani ^c

^{a, b, c} Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika
Jl. Kramat Raya No. 98, Kwitang, Jakarta Pusat
*Pos-el: dwi.dsu@bsi.ac.id

Abstrak

Tujuan dari analisis ini adalah menemukan munculnya pelecehan seksual, dampak pelecehan seksual, dan pengaruh feminisme terhadap tokoh utama di film *Camp X-Ray*. Metode dari analisis ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Penulis menggunakan teori pelecehan seksual dari Kirillova, feminisme dari Wicaksono dkk., Hasil dari penelitian ini yaitu munculnya pelecehan seksual, dampak dari pelecehan seksual adalah frustrasi. Feminisme dalam film ini, merupakan salah satu dari teori feminisme yang berfokus pada perjuangan untuk hak perempuan. Hasilnya, Cole sebagai karakter utama, dia berani untuk melawan pelecehan seksual yang dia alami, supaya pelecehan seksual tidak terjadi lagi, karena dengan feminisme, perempuan memiliki kebebasan berbicara, pemikiran, dan juga mendapatkan perlindungan untuk dirinya sendiri di kehidupan sosial dan di tempat lainnya

Kata-Kata Kunci: Pelecehan Seksual, Feminisme, *Camp X-Ray*, Wanita

Abstract

The analysis aims to find how sexual harassment appears, impacts sexual harassment, and feminism influenced the main character in *Camp X-Ray* movie. The method of this analysis is the descriptive qualitative method. The writer uses the sexual harassment theory by Kirillova and the feminism theory by Wicaksono dkk. The data about sexual harassment are taken from *Camp X-Ray* movie directed by Peter Sattler. The result of this analysis is sexual harassment appears, impacts of sexual harassment are frustrating. Feminism in this film focuses on fighting for women's rights. As a result, Cole, as the main character, bravely fights the sexual harassment suffered by that sexual harassment does not occur again because with feminism, women have the freedom of speech, thought and protection for themselves in social life and other places.

Keywords: Sexual harassment, feminism, *Camp X-Ray*, Women.

INTRODUCTION

It is easy to find women in several employment sectors today as employees in the companies, both government and private sectors. Women are usually considered homemakers, but they can also do office work, business, and even the military. Women are considered capable of doing the work assigned to them. Although there are many women in every aspect, some are getting harassment sexually. It could be verbal, non-verbal, or physical. According to the ILO-Gallup study from 2016, 20% of men and 14% of women worldwide still believe it is improper for women to work outside the home (Organization, 2022).

One of the growing threats today is sexual harassment in the workplace, which puts people in uncomfortable social situations and hurts their mental health (Kirillova, 2020). It is a complicated difficulty related to women, their perceptions and behavior, and the

social norms of society, which emerges from gender discriminatory attitudes and is a complicated interaction of gender, strength, and sexuality (Poonia, 2019). Sexual harassment can happen whenever and wherever; although sexual harassment can occur in men and women, primarily women often get sexual harassment. Sexual harassment is unwanted sexual acts, requests for sexual acts, verbal or physical acts of sexual nature, or behavior of a sexual nature that makes someone feel insulted, humiliated, or intimidated. Sexual harassment costs businesses money and is against the law in more than 75 nations. Sexually harassed employees report poorer job satisfaction and various detrimental effects on their mental and physical health (Hersch, 2015). Any inappropriate sexual behavior that upsets, frightens, offends, or degrades a person or is intended to do considered sexual harassment ((RCEW), 2022).

Camp X-Ray movie talks about a soldier woman named Amy Cole, who joined the military. Cole, as she called, she saw hatred of the detainee, and she got harassment by the detainee. Not only that, but she also got sexual harassment from her fellow team. Workplace sexual harassment takes many distinctive forms, such as from a coworker, a supervisor, or a purchaser or client, and levels from unwanted touching, irrelevant feedback or jokes, or a person promising something intended for sexual favors (Advocates, 2022). Beyond gender equality, women's participation in peace processes has important implications. It entails tearing down the structures that support and legitimize violence to usher in a new era of durable international peace and security (UNWomen, 2022).

Feminism is a matter that discusses how women are not respected, which causes women to experience gender injustice and lose their rights as women. Feminism created a movement and struggle for women to get gender equality in terms of politics, sex, work, education, the position of women in society, and women's rights as individual human beings (Wicaksono, et al., 2022). *Feminism* is a movement that primarily grew out of a desire to equalize rights for men and women who felt undervalued when it came to making decisions and taking opportunities in life (Desmawati, 2018). There are 8 branches of feminism (Tong, 2009) as follows:

1. Liberal Feminism wish to free women from oppressive gender roles-that is, from those roles used as excuses or justifications for giving women a lesser place, or no place at all, in the academy, the forum, and the marketplace.
2. Radical Feminism. Empowered by the realization that women's fates were profoundly linked, radical feminists proclaimed that "the personal is political" and that all women are "sisters." They insisted that men's control of both women's sexual and reproductive lives and women's self-identity, self-respect, and self-esteem is the most fundamental of all the oppressions human beings visit on each other.
3. Marxist and socialist feminists claim that social existence determines consciousness. For them, the observation that "women's work is never done" is more than an aphorism; it is a description of the nature of woman's work.

4. Psychoanalytic feminists maintain that the fundamental explanation for women's way of acting is rooted deep in women's psyche, specifically, in women's way of thinking about themselves as women.
5. Care-focused feminists expend considerable energy developing a feminist ethics of care as a complement of, or even a substitute for, a traditional ethics of justice.
6. Multicultural, global, and postcolonial feminists push feminist thought in the direction of both recognizing women's diversity and acknowledging the challenges it presents.
7. Ecofeminists argue there are conceptual, symbolic, and linguistic connections between feminist and ecological issues.
8. Third-wave feminists are more than willing to accommodate diversity and change. They are particularly eager to understand the ways in which gender oppression and other kinds of human oppression co-create and co-maintain each other.

METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative method; data analysis is described by using words. The procedure data is collecting from watching the movie over. Then understood and analyzed content of story. Source data is taken from the film based on real events in *Camp X-Ray*. The problem of this research focus on sexual harassment based on feminism perspective. This research found data in library or credible online resources and all those books are old. The instruments of this paper are movies, books, document from library or online resources to finish this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One of the growing threats today is sexual harassment in the workplace, which puts people in uncomfortable social situations and hurts their mental health (Kirillova, 2020). Sexual harassment aspect becomes causes trouble for women. Many sexual harassments happen all over the world. It can be defined as deviant behavior committed by certain people and was not expected by the affected victims of sexual abuse. As it is known that the soldiers are dominated by men, even all the working majority are men. Cole is a victim of sexual harassment because where she was assigned, most are men.

RESULTS

Randell's Sexual Harassment

Cole discovered a porn magazine belonged to Ransdell; he conducted sexually harassment to Cole by going over her jacket, kissing and touching her breasts.

Ransdell : "Yeah don't move."
Cole : "Stop, okay. Hey, Stop!"
(*Cole pushed Ransdell*)
Ransdell : "Fuck!"
Cole : "I'm sorry."

Ransdell : “*Fuck you, bitch!*”

Cole felt uncomfortable with the situation and told Ransdell to resist stopping, but he did not listen and continued harassment of her. Cole pushed Ransdell Strongly. He did not receive what Cole treated; he was angry and called her a "Bitch". Bitch is a lower rank nickname for women in society. It is not polite to call women like that. Giving impolite statements is prohibited; moreover, touching sensitive areas has become a problem.

Help on the Showers

Cole was talking with one of the detainees named Ali. Seeing them talk, Ransdell also separates Cole. Ransdell asked what was being discussed between Cole and the detainee, but Cole refused to tell him. Ransdell was annoyed by Cole. He is asking Cole to guard the detainee when he takes a shower but Cole refused because a man should do that job.

Ransdell : “*I know you don't want to, but all my extra are dealing with some dickhead in delta pot that decided to cover his entire cell in poop.*”

The detainee was dominated by men, of course, harassment from Ransdell. He also forced Cole to keep doing it even though he knew that Cole did not want to do it; still, Ransdell forced Cole to guard the detainee and shower.

Ransdell : “*I know what S.O.P says. What's the matter? Can't handle it? You want me to get one of my other guys pull him away from doing whatever the hell he's doing, so he can do it for you?*”

Guarding Detainee

Cole is already uncomfortable with what is done by Ransdell. Because Ransdell imposed what he wanted, Cole complied with him to guard the detainee and take a shower. The situation that makes her uncomfortable does not make Ransdell satisfied.

Ransdell : “*Get your fucking shorts off, or I'll call in Irf, and we'll get them to take them off for you. Get them off. You're guarding the fence, or you are guarding him?*”

Cole : “*This is completely out of line.*”

Ransdell : “*Let me ask you something... are you a soldier, or are you a female soldier? Because I don't have these kinds of problems with soldiers. You got to watch him; that's your job. Look at him!*”

When Ransdell ordered to take off all the clothes, including underwear, this treatment included sexual harassment because he made Cole uncomfortable by guarding the detainee and taking a shower, and ordered the detainee to take off all clothes that the detainee was wearing. It makes Cole feel uncomfortable. Cole, who viewed the treatment Ransdell getting annoyed and against Ransdell that this is out of line, that guarding the detainee taking a shower should be done by her male team fellow, and could only receive sexual harassment. Cole knows that the rejection of sexual harassment does make him angry and makes hostility too.

Cole's Report

Cole was making a report on Ransdell for having lied and violating S.O.P, but it will be a big problem for herself. Ransdell already made a report to Drummond, and he rejected Cole's writing. Ransdell also told Drummond that they have a special relationship outside the wire. Thus, Drummond thought that Cole and Ransdell's relationship was over, which led to hostility.

Drummond : "Did he order you, or did he lie to you? 'Cause it seems to me there'd be no point to lie to you if he simply ordered you. And there's nothing going on? You don't have relationship with him, nothing going on outside the wire?"

Talking with Detainee

In Guantanamo Bay, women are objects of harassment forms; Cole got some harassment by one of the detainees. It starts when the detainee makes a dialogue with Cole to take some water, but it is a trick of the detainee to make Cole annoyed because the detainee plans to throw cocktails at her. Not only the harassment, but the detainee also laughs in front of the soldier and makes Cole angry. Throwing some cocktail is an insult to women. It was not the proper way to treat women like that.

Detainee Harassment

Cole offered the detainee to borrow and read books. She delivered one of the detainee's books, but the detainee did not respond; for the second time, Cole offered him books, but the detainee was angry with her.

Cole : "You want a book?"
Detainee : (speaking arabian and spitting on Cole)

From the dialogues, the writer sees that Cole can see hatred from the detainee. Therefore, Cole often got harassment by talking rudely and spitting at the detainee because he did not want Cole to give his book. In this case, Cole still makes the detainee calm down and tries to handle that problem, but it is not working. Finally, her team fellow takes the detainee to create a normal situation.

DISCUSSION

The main character Cole has already got sexual harassment in her workplace, Marine. The impact victim feels uncomfortable in those areas; nobody can understand what she has experienced, and she is lonely. She tried her best to face it when making a report, although it was rejected. The victims of sexual harassment reported after filing a complaint and informing the offenders; the offenders frequently refused to interact with them about work-related concerns or speak to them (Knapp, 2016). Many victims of sexual harassment who filed official complaints were ignored. A survey found that almost 2.8 million workers left their companies due to sexual harassment. The accumulation of stress, diseases, and injuries brought on by it and the presence of the work environment are among its primary causes (Yie & Ping, 2021).

The movie inspired women because this movie talked about Amy Cole, a female soldier who represents feminism. Cole wants her existence to be recognized to show that she can do a

job that men dominate, and she is intensely brave to get her rights. Feminism wants freedom, just as Cole did. She wants to be free of sexual harassment, even though she knows that working in a male-dominated world would be treated differently on her first day working. She was also brave to refuse sexual harassment committed by men. Women need equal rights, the opportunity to do what they want, freedom of speech and thought, and protection for themselves in social life and other places. Feminism asserted the equality of men and women through social and workplace. The focus is on women's ability to show and maintain equality through their actions and choices. It is used the personal interactions between men and women as a place to transform society. Globally, gender equality gaps are closing, yet significant obstacles still exist in every nation. Both individuals and organizations must take steps to improve gender equality (Isaacs, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Women's emancipation is not the only issue; it is an opinion to express what women need and want. Women need gender equality regarding sexual harassment, which already happens in real life. Camp X-Ray movie shows that many sexual harassments occur in women, especially in the military. The aim of feminism is free and have personal control over how women live their lives. Having proper access to everything, being free from moral and patriarchal rules, and not being threatened by injustice.

References

- (RCEW), R. C. (2022, May 01). *Rapecrisis*. Retrieved from Rape Crisis England & Wales (RCEW): <https://rapecrisis.org.uk/get-informed/types-of-sexual-violence/what-is-sexual-harassment/>
- Advocates, E. R. (2022, August 18). *Equal Rights Advocates*. Retrieved from Know Your Rights at Work Sexual Harassment: <https://www.equalrights.org/issue/economic-workplace-equality/sexual-harassment/>
- Organization, I. L. (2022, February 01). *ILO.org*. Retrieved from The gender gap in employment: What's holding women back?: <https://www.ilo.org/infostories/en-GB/Stories/Employment/barriers-women#intro>
- UNWomen. (2022, October 12). *UNWomen*. Retrieved from In focus: Women, peace and security: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/in-focus/2022/10/in-focus-women-peace-and-security>
- Desmawati, E. (2018). ANALYSIS OF FEMINISM IN THE NOVEL OF LITTLE WOMEN BY LOUISA MAY ALCOTT. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 6(2), 91–96. <https://doi.org/10.35760/jll.2018.v6i2.2487>
- Hersch, J. (2015). Sexual harassment in the workplace. *IZA World of Labor*. <https://doi.org/10.15185/izawol.188>
- Isaacs, D. (2019). Feminism, equity and the family-centred workplace. In *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health* (Vol. 55, Issue 5, pp. 497–498). Blackwell Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jpc.14460>

- Kirillova, L. S. (2020). Sexual harassment in the workplace and legal methods to protect employees. *Utopia y Praxis Latinoamericana*, 25(Extra12), 143–149. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4280106>
- Knapp, D. E. (2016). Sexual Harassment and the Real North Country: Revelations of an Expert Witness. In *Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal* (Vol. 28, Issue 1, pp. 1–22). Springer New York LLC. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10672-015-9269-2>
- Poonia, A. (2019). *Sexual Harassment at Workplace*. https://amity.edu/UserFiles/aibs/30672019%20AIJJS_47-57.pdf
- Tong, R. (2009). *Feminist Thought - A More Comprehensive Introduction: Vol. III edition* (Perseus Books Group, Ed.; III). Westview Press.
- Wicaksono, A., Dwi, K., Wati, I., PGRI, R. A., & Lampung, B. (2022). Ketidakadilan Gender terhadap Perempuan dalam Novel Layangan Putus Karya Mommy ASF. In *Journal of Feminism and Gender Studies* (Issue 2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.19184/jfgs.v2i2.31794>
- Yie, C. E., & Ping, N. T. S. (2021). Sexual Harassment in Workplace: A Literature Review. *The International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, 9(8). <https://doi.org/10.24940/theijhss/2021/v9/i8/hs2108-023>

