



**SOCIAL RESISTANCE FOR A MATURE DEMOCRACY
IN *BLOOD DIAMOND* MOVIE**

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by
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SOCIAL RESISTANCE FOR A MATURE DEMOCRACY IN EDWARD ZWICK'S *BLOOD DIAMOND*

yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri yang saya hasilkan setelah melalui penelitian, pembimbingan, diskusi, dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan, baik yang langsung maupun tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan, maupun sumber lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana yang lazim dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan *final project* ini membubuhkan tanda tangan sebagai tanda keabsahannya, seluruh karya ilmiah ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika kemudian hari ditemukan pelanggaran terhadap konvensi tata tulis ilmiah yang berlaku, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya.

Demikianlah, harap pernyataan ini dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

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MOTTOS AND DEDICATIONS

Mottos:

- Victory lies with the truth
- Honesty is the first chapter in the book of wisdom.(Thomas Jefferson)



This final project is dedicated to:

- ❖ My beloved parents, Mom and Dad, and also my sisters.

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ABSTRACT

Surya, Romadhona Ghaniy. 2011. *Social Resistance for a Mature Democracy in Edward Zwick's Blood Diamond*. Final Project, English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. First advisor: Rini Susanti Wulandari, S.S, M. Hum.. Second advisor: Henrikus Joko Yulianto, S.S, M. Hum.

This final project talks about *Social resistance for a mature democracy in Edward Zwick's Blood Diamond*. The aims of the study are to explain how the resistance is portrayed in the film, to discuss the reasons of the resistance, and to find out how the attitude of resistance makes a mature democracy.

This research is descriptive qualitative. The data of the study are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and dialogues. I collected the data in the forms of utterances, sentences, scene by watching the movie, reading the script, identifying, marking, classifying, simplifying, selecting and then reporting the data. To analyze all problems, all selected data were used.

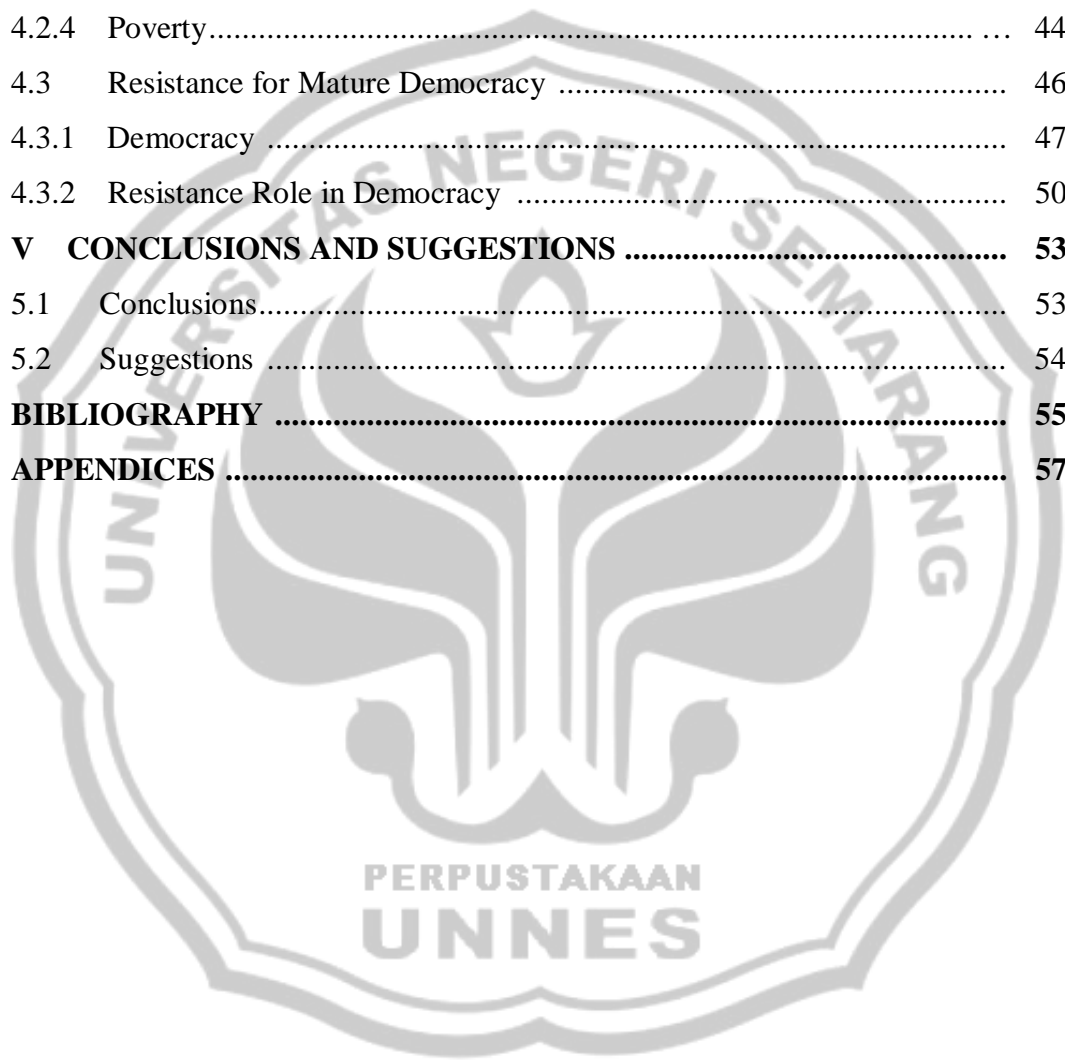
From the data analysis, this research concludes that 1) In the film the resistance movement does some efforts that oppose the government. It attempts to intimidate pro-government people, confront or have a direct contact with the government, and also make statements or provocations in order to overthrow government and influence people to follow the resistance movement; 2) there are four factors that trigger the movement; they are white people domination, corrupt government, worthy natural resources and poverty; 3) In order to make and maintain mature democracy, democracy needs resistance or opposition for the reason that the opposition is one of the pillars in supporting democracy along with government and other parts of society.

From the conclusions, it is suggested that we have to learn something from Sierra Leone. It is how our attitude toward our nation problems is. The behaviour of being a good citizen in democracy is the most important thing for us to realize.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the study, which consists of general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study and outline of the study. The descriptions of each subchapter are presented as follows.

1.1 Background of the Study

A lot of politicians speak as if people were obliged to admire and follow their government. However, there are still some dangerous things that every citizen must be aware of. The notion from government to boundless obedience from people under its power is not completely good. Throughout history, governments have infrequently overstepped the bounds of their lawful authority. People have to protect themselves from the tyranny of government. For that reason sometimes people need to defend themselves from the oppression of the government.

When government cannot satisfy all the citizens or if there are groups disagreeing with the government, sometimes the resistance may rise. The history has shown us that resistance has already existed since long time ago. Furthermore, the government can not always be one hundred percent correct. The struggle for

freedom from oppression and misery is probably as old as humanity itself (Nowak, 2005:3)

Every single human has rights about freedom and decide about their own life and destiny. In line with that, The Charter of Human Right of Freedoms in (<http://www.udhr.org/udhr/default.htm>), states:

WHEREAS every human being possesses intrinsic rights and freedoms designed to ensure his protection and development; Whereas all human beings are equal in worth and dignity, and are entitled to equal protection of the law; Whereas respect for the dignity of human beings, equality of women and men, and recognition of their rights and freedoms constitute the foundation of justice, liberty and peace; Whereas the rights and freedoms of the human person are inseparable from the rights and freedoms of others and from the common well-being; Whereas it is expedient to solemnly declare the fundamental human rights and freedoms in a Charter, so that they may be guaranteed by the collective will and better protected against any violation.

There were lots of forms of state government in the past. Afterwards, people in the past started to learn about democracy. They think it is a good way to bring people's dream into reality, assuring of everyone's human rights and freedom compared to other forms of government. The democracy is becoming more and more popular. The power of the democratic idea has prevailed through a long and turbulent history, and democratic government, despite continuing challenges, continues to evolve and flourish throughout the world (Howard Cincotta, 2008:1). The data from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy> shows that Democracy is the biggest one compared to others' ideology. From the data we can see there are 123 countries that are democratic.

Blood Diamond is one of the films that describes the situation of Sierra Leone between 1996 until 1999 when the country suffered crisis. This country has used democracy since it gained independence and it is still facing many problems. For example there are RUF that stands for Revolutionary United Front. Based on (<http://www.solidarity-us.org>) stated that:

What began in 1991 as a popular resistance to Sierra Leone's corrupt leadership, escalated by the mid-1990s into a bloodbath that nearly destroyed the country. Disaffected boys and young men, as well as some girls and women, provided ready recruits into the Revolutionary United Front, a violent militia that waged a campaign of terror across the country in its bid for power”

Actually resistance

movement in Sierra Leone is just one of many resistance forms. Resistance toward democracy in common happens in various ways. For example we can see it from the composition of democratic government. There are some political parties that are called loyal opposition. The opposition continues to participate in public life with the knowledge that its role is essential in any democracy. It is loyal not to the specific policies of the government, but the democratic process itself (Cincotta, 2008:24). Common citizens can also oppose to the government democratically and obey the legal rule. Citizens may demonstrate to show or represent their aspiration. However, some groups choose opposition or resistance with a more extreme way. Some of them use violence and even sometimes this effort is close to separatist rebellion.

Based on the information above I chose Resistance toward democracy as the topic of my study. This film has been nominated for five Oscars and others

fourteen nomination. This film also won five category awards. Therefore, it is one of the qualified films that is worth analyzing.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are some reasons why Edward Zwick's film *Blood Diamond* is chosen as the subject of this analysis. First, it is because democracy is the form of government system that has been applied by a lot of countries in the world. Furthermore, the idea of resistance or opposition in the democracy is a vital one. It means, in essence, that all sides in a democracy share a common commitment to its basic values. Both opposition or incumbent do not necessarily have to like each other, but they must tolerate one to another and acknowledge that each has a legitimate and important role to play. Another reason is as one of literary works, film is the most effective way of presenting values and ideas toward its viewer. Film can reflect events happening in real life. Film can also influence the way of thinking and responding certain phenomenon in the world. This film has been nominated for five Oscars and others fourteen nomination.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

The problems of this study are:

1. How is the resistance portrayed in the film?
2. What are the reasons of the resistance?
3. How does the attitude of resistance toward mature democracy?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems that will be discussed in this final project, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the resistance portrayed in the film.
2. To find out what causes the resistance.
3. To analyze how resistance makes a more mature democracy.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to be able to give the following benefits:

1. The study would be able to facilitate the readers in understanding the movie.
2. The study is expected to give additional knowledge about the democracy.
3. The result of this study is hopefully useful to the other students of English Department to do any further research.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This paper is systematically organized as follows:

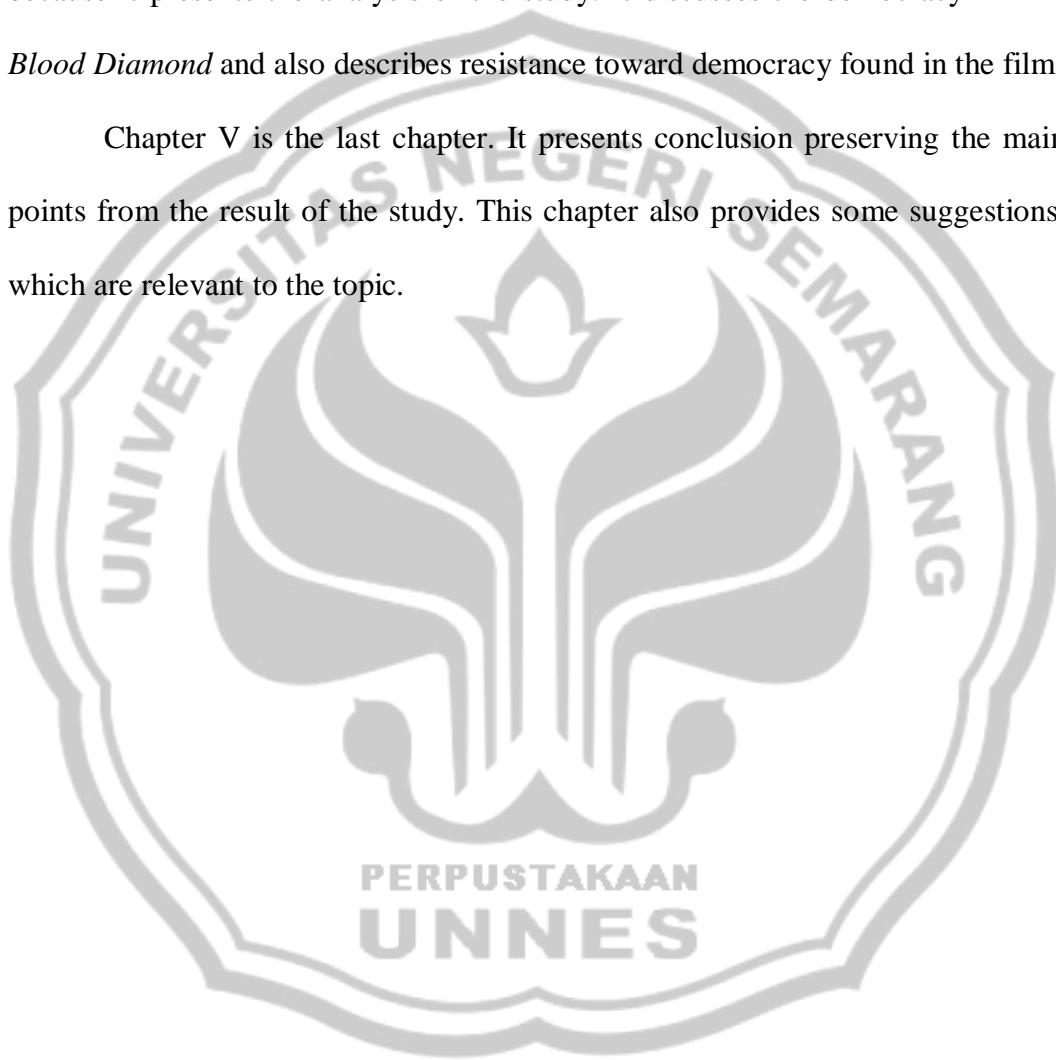
Chapter I provides introduction which consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and the outline of the study.

Chapter II is about review of related literature that can support the writing of the final project. It discusses theory of resistance, democracy, principal of democracy.

Chapter III presents the method of investigation. It deals with the object of the study, types of data, role of the researcher, procedure of data collection, procedure of data analysis, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is the analysis of study. It is the main part of the final project because it presents the analysis of the study. It discusses the democracy in film *Blood Diamond* and also describes resistance toward democracy found in the film.

Chapter V is the last chapter. It presents conclusion preserving the main points from the result of the study. This chapter also provides some suggestions, which are relevant to the topic.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides the review of related literature that supports the topic being discussed. It explores about film, resistance and democracy.

2.1 Film

As quoted from *wikipedia.org/wiki/*, Film is a term that encompasses individual motion pictures, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry. The origin of the name 'film' comes from the fact that photographic film has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. It is sometimes made based on cultural and historical experiences in some societies. Films are cultural artefacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and powerful method for educating citizens.

Film is a media that makes the audiences understand and familiar with the information inside the film. Film can easily deliver its message or story because film use moving picture and sound so the audiences do not need to imagine about the story or information. Everyone who goes to see a film accepts the screen world as being true to nature. This is due to the phenomenon of partial illusion (Arnheim,1957:15). A film can reveal a clear description about the situation

around the world. Kinds of situation or event are often made into film such as culture, social event, political issue, personal life, war and so.

Based on the definition above film is a literary work which consists of series or story, play, history, incident, recorded as a set of moving picture and shown in the television or cinema as a screen

2.2 Resistance

Resistance is a response when there's something wrong. For example when an animal feels pressure, the animal will defend based on instincts in order to survive and the same thing also occurs to human. Therefore it shows us that rebellion or resistance is not just a struggle without purpose. In political philosophy, the right of revolution (or right of rebellion) is the right or duty, variously stated throughout history, of the subjects of a nation to overthrow a government that acts against their common interests (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Right_of_revolution).

An article on <http://www.answers.com/topic/theory-of-resistance> explains about theory of resistance. It is said that in the sixteenth century, the theory of resistance developed into a complex theory. Moreover, the theory was based on the political, philosophical and legal arguments by French authors. These arguments based on three earlier theories such as Roman, church, and medieval law. In medieval law it covers about: the right to defend oneself and one's property, the contractual relationship between the ruler and the people, and the just war theory. Then the authors took the earlier justification of an individual's right to use violence in self-defense, added just war theory, and turned them into a

justification for using violence to resist the ruler's authority when he violated the contractual relationship on which he based his power.

Meanwhile, the article on <http://www.answers.com/topic/theory-of-resistance> also explains about the Roman Law *maxim vim repellere licit* shaped the root of the concept of justified defense against violence or that force may repel force. This laws enabled people to use violence to defend himself because it was generally believed that both natural law (*ius naturale*) and human law (*ius gentium*) approved individual right to defense. People could not use violence carelessly because both Roman law and medieval law limited this violence by requiring that the defense was immediate and the force used was reasonable. Then the Medieval scholars developed immediacy and moderation concepts from simple self defense into the area of defending one's property, including one's right. Then the popular sovereignty idea had become common with the medieval revival of Roman law. In the sixteenth century coronation ceremonies in many countries supported the interpretation that the emperor's or king's authority at first came from the people. This happened because at that time the interpretation included consent of people (*consensus populi*). Then this interpretation was applied by proponents of the resistance theory. Then the theory of resistance has developed continually. A lot of writers discussed this theory from many points of view. It remains a significant part of modern popular revolutions and arguments for just war.

Nowadays, there are resistances in government, usually people call it as opposition. Steve Leach (2006) stated that the opposition regularly presents in

council. In the past, there was a special body that moves as the opposition for example English. Since 1937, by the Ministers of the crown Act, the leader of the Opposition receives an annual salary of £3,000 from the state to enable him to carry on his vitally important functions without having to worry about earning his living by other activities (Finer, 1962:149).

The resistance starts in order to protect oneself or group. Furthermore, it becomes natural behavior for all individuals. From the previous evidence and theory of resistance we can see that a lot of resistance movements happened because the people considered that the authority is misgoverned. The same thing also happened in *Blood Diamond* movie, the resistance is struggle against the government.

2.3 Democracy

Democracy which derives from the Greek word "demos" or "people" is defined, basically, as government in which the supreme power is vested in the people (Cincotta, 2008:1). There are also a famous memorable phrase from Abraham Lincoln, "Democracy is government of people, by people, and for people". According to Peck (1998) at first sight, it would seem that democracy should in theory be the perfect form of governance for providing the kind of technical justice that is needed to make sure that all groups have some control in decision making that affects their lives. However, according to Gay (2004), a country cannot build a mature democracy in one night. They go through a rather dangerous transition period.

According to Cincotta (2008) democracy is more than just a set of specific government institutions. Furthermore, Democracy rests upon a well understood group of values, attitudes and practices. Democracy may take different forms and expression among cultures and societies around the world. Democracies rest upon fundamental principles, not uniform practices.

There are some core democratic characteristics according to Cincotta (2008:4)

“Democracy is government in which power and civic responsibility are exercised by all adult citizens, directly, or through their freely elected representatives. Democracy rests upon the principles of majority rule and individual rights. Democracies guard against all-powerful central governments and decentralize government to regional and local levels, understanding that all levels of government must be as accessible and responsive to the people as possible.

Democracies understand that one of their prime functions is to protect such basic human rights as freedom of speech and religion; the right to equal protection under law; and the opportunity to organize and participate fully in the political, economic, and cultural life of society.

Democracies conduct regular free and fair elections open to citizens of voting age.

Citizens in a democracy have not only rights, but also the responsibility to participate in the political system that, in turn, protects their rights and freedoms.

Democratic societies are committed to the values of tolerance, cooperation, and compromise. In the words of Mahatma Gandhi, “Intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true democratic spirit.”

From the quotation above, the power of democracy comes from people through the government. Government is elected by people choices through general election to represent them in democracy process .Therefore the government must be accessible by the people because it is government’s duty to protect and serve citizens, that is the main reason why the government exists in democracy.

However, citizens also have duty to participate in democracy. It becomes their rights and also becomes their responsibility. Citizens may have different opinion or attitude in democracy because societies in democracy are identical to the values of tolerance, cooperation and compromise.

There are two forms of democracy. First is direct democracy and second is indirect democracy. In direct democracy, people can directly participate in making public decision without using elected or appointed officials. Usually this form of democracy is used in small numbers of people. On the other hand, indirect democracy is a system of democracy in which citizens use their right by electing officials to make decision in the government.

2.3.1 Principles in Democracy

Democratic principles are a body of tested and recognized laws for organizing and conducting human governments (Gillet,1868:4). People have recognized the vital principles, which must exist so as to have a democratic government. The principles that move the democracies from transition to consolidation are the same principles that move democracies from consolidation to maturity and maintain that maturity (Hood,2004:130). These principles over and over again turn out to be a part of the constitution or bill of rights in a democratic society. Although no two democratic countries are precisely similar, populace in democracies support many of the same basic principles and wish the same benefits from their government. The following are examples of the principles referred to as signposts of democracy.

First is *citizen participation*. The presence of an active opposition, a free press and an involved citizenry make an emerging democracy better able to learn from its mistakes than an authoritarian regime (Peck 1998:52). Citizen participation is one of the most basic signposts of a democracy. Participation is the key role of citizens in democracy process. It becomes citizens right and duty. Participation of citizen may take many forms. Political participation includes all the ways in which people directly express their political opinions. Voting, campaigning and running for office are the more obvious forms of political behaviour, but violence and riots (racial, labour, civil strife) are also forms of political behaviour (Irish, Prothro and Richardson,1981:130).

Second is *equality*. The declaration of independence states that “All men are created equal”. Societies in democracy give emphasis to the principle that all people are equal. Equality means that all persons are valued similarly. Each person have the same opportunities. People may not be discriminated because of their race, religion, ethnic group, gender or sexual orientation. In a democracy, individuals and groups still maintain their right to have different cultures, personalities, languages and beliefs. Like the liberties we have considered to this point, the right to equal protection of the laws is guaranteed in the constitution (Irish, Prothro and Richardson,1981:434)

Third is *political tolerance*. Societies in democracy are politically tolerant. For example while the majority of the people rule in a democracy, the rights of the minority must be protected. Citizens who are not in power must be allowed to organize and speak out. Minorities are every so often referred to as the

opposition for the reason that they may have ideas which are dissimilar from the majority. Therefore, democracy is a government system which allows public expression of opinion and accommodation of divergent views. Democracy should ensure that grievances can be expressed and addressed through participation in the system (Peck 1998:52). Individual citizens must also learn to be tolerant of each other. Restriction based on religion, property ownership, tax payments, race and sex have been eliminated over the years (Irish, Prothro and Richardson,1981:253). A democratic society is often composed of citizens from different cultures, racial, religious and ethnic groups who have viewpoints different from the majority of the population. A democratic society is enriched by multiplicity. If the majority deny rights to and wipe out their opposition, then they also destroy democracy. One purpose of democracy is to build the best possible decision for the society. To realize this, respect for all citizens and their points of view is required. Decisions are more likely to be accepted, even by those who oppose them, if all citizens have been allowed to discuss, debate and question them.

Fourth is *accountability*. A good constitution limits the power of the people's representatives in government to prevent them from abusing individuals' rights to liberty, and it empowers the government to limit licentious expressions of liberty in order to prevent rampant disorder that could destroy democracy (Patrick, 2006: 10). Elected and appointed officials have to be accountable to the public in a democracy system. They are responsible for their actions. Officials must construct decisions and do their duties according to the will and wishes of the people, not for themselves.

Then the **fifth** is *transparency*. The citizens must be aware of what is happening in the country in order to prove that the government is accountable. This is referred to as transparency in government. A transparent government holds public meetings also allows general public to be present at public meetings. The press and the people are able to get information about what decisions are being made, by whom and why In a democracy. The mass media have come to be as significant as parties and pressure groups in the political system (by deciding what will or will not be publicized); they are “loyal opposition” to the administration, and they screen candidates (Irish, Prothro and Richardson, 1981:213).

Sixth is *regular, Free and Fair Elections*. Elections should be free and fair, and periodic. Voters should be free to support or oppose the Government, and form opinions independently. Elections must be held by secret ballot, ensuring that the will of the electors is expressed freely (Nowak, 2005:134). by electing officials to represent society in government is one way of the citizens to express their will. Democracy insists that these elected officials are chosen and peacefully removed from office in a free and fair manner. Terrorization, discrimination, corruption and pressure to citizens during or before an election are in opposition to the principles of democracy. Elections are held frequently every so many years in a democracy. Participation in elections should not be based on a citizen's wealth. For free and fair elections to take place, most mature citizens should have the right to stand for government office. In addition, obstacles should not be present which make it complicated for people to vote. Free and fair elections let populace living in a representative democracy to find out the political makeup and

upcoming policy direction of their nation's government. Free and fair elections raise the possibility of a peaceful transfer of power. They assist to make sure that losing candidates will allow the validity of the election's results and give up power to the new government.

Seventh is *economic freedom*. In a democracy people must have some form of economic freedom. One right that Locke argued in favour of was the right to personal property. He believed that people should be able to acquire property and wealth and that one of the main functions of the government was to protect property (Lansford,2007:32). This means that the government gives permission some private ownership of property and businesses. Furthermore, the people are allowed to prefer their own work and labour union. The role of the government should take part in the economy is open to discuss. However, it is in general accepted that free markets should stay alive in a democracy and the state should not completely organize the economy. Some argue that the state should contribute a stronger role in countries where huge inequality of wealth exists because of past discrimination or other unfair practices.

Eighth is *control of the abuse of power*. Democratic societies attempt to avoid any elected official or group of people from misusing or abusing their power. One of the most familiar abuses of power is corruption. Corruption occurs when government officials use public finances intended for their own advantage or use power in an illegal way. Different schemes have been used in different countries to defend against these abuses. The government is repeatedly structured to limit the powers of the branches of government. Separation of powers

combined with check and balances was a barricade against the supposed dangers of majority rule (Irish, Prothro and Richardson,1981:76). Montesquieu also believed that the separation of power was an important safeguard to prevent tyranny. for instance is to have independent courts and agencies with power to take action in opposition to any illegal action by an elected official or branch of government. Another example is to permit for citizen participation and elections and to test out for police abuse of power.

Ninth is *accepting the results of elections*. There are winners and losers in democratic election. There are two criteria of Liberty: (1) ruling and being ruled in turn, and (2) living as one chooses (Held,2006:16). Frequently the losers in an election believe so strongly that their party or candidate is the best one, that they reject to believe the outcome of the election. This is in opposition to democratic principles. The cost of not accepting the result of an election possibly a government that is ineffective and cannot create decisions. It may even effect in violence which is also in opposition to democracy.

Tenth is *human rights*. Democracy is no longer considered as a mere set of procedural rules for the constitution and exercise of political power, but also, along with human rights, as a way of preserving and promoting the dignity of person (Nowak, 2005:8). All democracies make every effort to respect and guard the human rights of people. Human rights mean those principles that reflect respect for human life and human dignity. Democracy put emphasis on the value of every individual. Model of human rights include freedom of expression,

freedom of association, freedom of assembly, the right to equality and the right to education.

The entire individual are born with absolute rights. Human rights are the most fundamental rights of human beings (Manfred Nowak, 2005:12). These human rights give power to citizens to pursue lives of dignity as a result no government can bestow them but all governments should care for them. Freedom, built on a foundation of justice, tolerance, dignity, and respect apart from ethnicity, religion, political association, or social standing and allows people to pursue these fundamental rights. While dictatorships deny human rights.

Human rights are indivisible and interdependent. Because each human right entails and depends on other human rights, violating one such rights affects the exercise of other human rights (Nowak, 2005:4). They cover numerous facets of human life including social, political, and economic issues. To continue human rights, people in any free society have to be alert. Citizen responsibility ensures that government remains accountable to the people through a variety of participatory activities. The family of free nations is committed to work toward protection of human rights. They make their commitment through a number of international treaties and covenants on human rights.

Eleventh is *multi-party systems*. Democracy is impossible without political parties, for they alone permit majority rule (or choice of leaders) and minority rights (organized opposition to those in power) (Irish, Prothro and Richardson, 1981:130). With the purpose of have a multi-party system, more than one political party must take part in elections and play a role in government. This

helps give the government with different viewpoints on issues. In addition, a multi-party system provides voters with a alternative of candidates, parties and policies to vote for. In olden times, when a country only had one party, the result had been a dictatorship.

A democratic citizens must work collectively to shape the government of their choosing to preserve and protect individual rights and freedoms. Furthermore, the principal way of doing that is through political parties. In the broadest terms, then, political parties are needed for the public choice of leaders and the open and organized expression of public interest (Irish, Prothro and Richardson,1981:138). Political parties are organizations that connect the citizens and their government. Parties recruit candidates and campaign to vote for them to public office, and they mobilize citizens to take part in selecting government leaders.

Like any democracy, members of various political parties reflect the diversity of the cultures wherein they arise. Our political system is part of our culture-the way our society thinks, feels, and behaves (Iris Marian Doris,1981:51). Some are small and made around a set of political beliefs. Others are organized around economic interests, or shared history. Still others are loose associations of different people who may only come as one at election time.

The theory of the loyal opposition is essential to any democracy. It means that the entire sides in political debate share the basic democratic values of freedom of speech and faith, and equal protection under law. Parties that lose elections step into the role of opposition and are sure that the political system will

continue to protect their right to organize and speak out. Eventually, their party will have a chance to campaign again for its thoughts, and the votes of the citizens. The struggle between political parties in a democracy is not a fight for survival, but a competition to serve the people (Cincotta, 2008:24).

Twelfth is *the rule of law*. Rule of law means that no individual, whether president or private citizens, stands above the law (Cincotta, 2008:26). It means that everybody must follow the law. Democracy also persist that the law be equally, fairly and always enforced. This is every so often referred to as "due process of law."

Thirteenth is *bill of rights*. Any addition to the constitution are known as amendments; and these particular one called bill of rights, were made to protect the rights of people (Liebman and Gertrude,1966:178). Many democratic countries also choose to have a bill of rights to protect people against abuse of power. A bill of rights is a list of rights and freedoms guaranteed to all people in the country. When a bill of rights becomes part of a country's constitution, the courts have the power to enforce these rights. A bill of rights limits the power of government and may also impose duties on individuals and organization.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Object of the Study

The object of this study is the film entitled *Blood Diamond* directed by Edward Zwick. It is starring by Leonardo Dicaprio as Danny Archer, Djimon Hounsou as Solomon Vandy and Jennifer Connelly as Maddy Bowen

3.1.1 Synopsis

The story is about the adventure of Danny Archer, an ex-mercenary from Zimbabwe, and Solomon Vandy, a fisherman. It is situated during Sierra Leone Civil War in 1996-1999. Danny Archer and Solomon Vandy meet and their fates grow to be connected in a quest to pick up an extraordinary pink diamond, the type of stone that can change life.

Solomon, who has been taken from his family and forced to work in the diamond fields, finds the extraordinary gem and hides it at great risk, knowing if he is discovered, he will be killed at once. But he also realises that the diamond could save his family.

On the other hand, Danny Archer is a white mercenary born in Rhodesia . Nowadays people call it Zimbabwe. He is jailed after being caught smuggling the diamonds into bordering Liberia, and the diamonds are seized. He had been transporting the diamonds to an Afrikaner mercenary named Colonel Coetzee. Colonel Coetzee is Archer's earlier commander in 32 Battalion, the South African

border war unit, made up of Angolan and Rhodesian soldiers and white South African officers. He is employed by South African diamond company executive Van de Kaap and his deputy Simmons. Archer is worried for a way to pay back Colonel Coetzee for the diamonds taken from him when he was in prison. At the same time as in prison, he overhears Captain Poison being angry with Solomon about the discovery of the big diamond and makes a decision to hunt down the stone because he knows the diamond like this is precious enough to be his ticket out of Africa and away from the cycle of violence and corruption in which he has been a willing player. Then he arranges for Solomon's release from jail and offers to help him discover his family in trade for the big diamond.

Then Archer meets unexpectedly Maddy Bowen, an American journalist who is in Sierra Leone to expose the fact behind the diamonds conflict, revealing the complicity of diamond industry leaders who have chosen income over principles. Maddy seeks out Archer as a source for her article. Bowen shortly learns that Archer is using Solomon to locate his diamond and have a plan to steal it for himself, to go away from Africa forever. Bowen says no to help Archer except he can inform her about the diamond market to bring to an end the flow of blood diamonds out of Africa, cutting off financial support for Civil War and ending a mass revolution. Archer gives Bowen the information that she needs and get way in to use the press convoy to pass through to Kono to locate the diamond.

The convoy is assaulted while Archer, Solomon and Bowen escape and find their way to the South African mercenary force under Colonel Coetzee. After stealing many provisions for their journey, then Archer and Vandy run off the

camp on foot. On the other hand, Bowen boards a plane transport foreigners out of the conflict region. While hiking through the tropical forest to escape from Coetzee's forces, Solomon judge that he meets his son. He nearly gets himself and Danny killed after he calls out to get Dia's attention. They flee and arrive at the mining camp in a river valley where Solomon discovered and buried the large diamond. However, the area is still under RUF control. Here, Solomon is trying to meet his son but Dia refuses to recognize him as his father because Dia has been brain washed by the revolutionaries. Solomon meets with Captain Poison. Then captain Poison orders him to discover the diamond. The South African mercenary forces also after the diamond and sends out the RUF rebels in a massive air strike. A lot of the RUF rebels and some of the miners are killed. In the middle of the chaotic condition Solomon murders Poison with a spade. Colonel Coetzee forces Solomon to take back the stone. Archer then attacks Coetzee and the other two soldiers. Archer realizes that he has been shot in the side of his chest.

Danny contacts the pilot to pick them up. Little by little and with difficulty the group walk away from the valley towards an airstrip atop a nearby ridge. Solomon carries him a little way before Archer asks Solomon to put him down because of being unable to climb. After realizing that he is nearly dying, he says to Solomon to get Dia home and returns the diamond to Solomon. While Solomon and Dia flee, Archer holds off the mercenaries, chasing them with his rifle. In his final moment before he dies, Archer makes a final phone call to Bowen.

With the help from Bowen, Solomon goes to London. He deals the diamond to Simmons for £2,000,000 and his family. Secretly Bowen takes the picture of the deal. Later Bowen publishes a news revealing the deals.

3.2 Type of Data

The type of data in this research is qualitative. The data were in the forms of dialogues and scenes of the film that revealed hidden meanings.

3.3 Source of Data

There are two types of data source in my study. This first source is called primary source. It is the source from which the main data of the analyzing were taken. They are taken from the object of the study that is Edward Zwick's film *Blood Diamond*. The second source is called secondary source. It is the source from which the supporting data were taken. It involves theory of literary, theory of democracy, and resistance. Those data were taken from books, dictionary, and websites.

3.4 Role of the Researcher

The writer in this research collected and analyzed the data from the film. It means that the writer takes part as:

1. Data collector, collects the data from the film
2. Data analyzer, analyzes the data that has been taken from the film

3.5 Procedure of Collecting Data

The procedure of collecting data in this study is divided into several steps:

a. Watching

The first step is watching. The film was watched several times carefully in order to understand the whole content and find out the hidden meanings of the story especially the related essence to the topic.

b. Identifying

While watching and pausing the movie the I write, one by one, the dialogues, explains the scenes that relate to the topic in the piece of paper.

c. Classifying

After the data identified, they are classified into groups according to the problems of the study. The classified data are dedicated to solve the problems. The example of the classification is given below.

No.	The Datum (Dialogue/Situation)	Location (Time)	Number of Problem to answer

d. Selecting

In this step, I selected the most relevant data related to the problems.

Only relevant data are used to answer the problems. Then, the relevant

data are being analyzed deeply, in order to facilitate the study to determine the indicator.

3.6 Techniques of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, I used the descriptive method by means of describing, explaining and comparing the data with the theories employed. Since this study is a qualitative study, there are several steps used to answer the problems.

The first step in analyzing the first problem is exposing the data. The second step is explaining the data. The third step is interpreting the data to answer the question.

The second problem also involved several steps. The first step is exposing the data. The second step is explaining the data. The third is interpreting the data to answer the question.

The third problem also involved several steps. The first step is exposing the data. The second step is explaining the data. The third is interpreting the data to answer the question.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter is divided into three parts. The first part is about resistance that is portrayed in this film. The second part is about the causes of the resistance movement. And the last is about the role of resistance for mature democracy.

4.1 Resistance Movement

Actually what is resistance and what is their role in democracy. As described in the previous chapter the attitude to self defense is the basic principle or nature behavior of all living thing. Resistance in medieval law is actually an attitude to self-defense. However what is exactly the meaning of resistance for democracy. Before discussing the resistance role for mature democracy, firstly, this part is about the resistance in this film. The theory of resistance in democracy is actually also belonging to democracy process itself because in the sixteenth century the theory of resistance developed into a complex theory. Furthermore, the theory is based on political, philosophical and legal arguments. Resistance is an option of someone's reaction toward the government who role in democracy. In other words, according to the previous chapter we can say that the Resistance or opposition is an attitude in democracy that someone chose. In democracy, opposition or resistance frequently have different point of view with the government.

In this film the resistance movement opposes the government. They try to intimidate pro-government people, confront or have a direct contact with the government, and also make statements or provocations in order to overthrow government and influence people to follow the resistance movement. The following are the detailed description of resistance movement found in the movie.

4.1.1 Intimidating Pro Government People

Resistance in this movie tries to overthrow the government. They often intimidate pro-government people. In this movie there are a lot of scenes about intimidating people. In this movie we can see scenes about the Resistance movement intimidating the people in order to make them scared and not to trust the government anymore, as seen in the following quotation:

Captain Poison	: Bring forward the next one. Bastard. Bring forward the next one.
RUF member	: Long sleeve or short sleeve?
Young man	: No.
Captain Poison	: Young man. You must understand. The government wants you to vote okay? They gonna tell you say, "The future is in your hands." We now the future. So we take your hands.
Young man	: No.
Captain Posion	: No more hands, no more voting.
Captain Poison	: Chop him. Spread the word. The Revolutionary United Front is coming.

(05:19-05:44)

The dialogue above takes place when the RUF come to the village. Then they capture almost all villagers. The RUF do this in order to make the people not to trust the government anymore, especially when captain poison says:

“Young man. You must understand. The government wants you to vote okay? They gonna tell you say, "The future is in your hands." We now the future. So we take your hands.”

The RUF often intimidate the pro-government people and force them to follow the resistance movement. If the civilian people do not agree with the resistance they will intimidate them, especially based on the expression “No more hands, no more voting. Chop him. Spread the word. The Revolutionary United Front is coming.” The RUF do this to people in order to intimidate their mind through their campaigns of mutilation and murder. Those who suffered from intimidation are still carrying the scars of the intimidation either on their bodies or in their hearts and minds. This intimidation causes violations of human rights.

The RUF do not only attack the local people by intimidating them, in fact they also attack ambulance and journalist. It occurs when the TV reporter reports about the incident in the Liberian border, as they expressed in the following quotation:

TV Reporter: We've just happened upon the sight of an ambush.....fifteen kilometers from the Liberian border. near the Moa River. As you can see behind me, just a few minutes ago an ambulance has..... at this site. Dozens of Many are injured
(01:05:39 - 01:06:00)

From the quotation above we can see that the RUF have attacked the ambulance. The ambulance is damaged and a lot of people are injured on the road. Ambulances and ambulance staff are only there to relieve suffering and save life; ambulance should not be a target for physical attack. According to http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geneva_Conventions, Under the Geneva Conventions, medical personnel searching, collecting, transporting or treating the wounded should be protected and respected in all circumstances. Common Article 3 of the Conventions says that the wounded should be collected and cared for,

including combatants. These provisions of international law have not been respected during the conflict in Sierra Leone. Ambulance comes under fire from RUF forces while they were carrying out their duties. After the incident, the RUF attack the journalist convoy.

Editors and journalist are being physically assaulted, several journalists have been killed and others have escaped murder attempts. All the benefits of journalistic works will be hampered and even stuck if journalists and media professionals are haunted by terror and intimidation. When journalists have to run in order to escape attacks from guerrillas, from extreme nationalists groups, and from criminals, the media is in danger.

The terror and intimidation toward journalists and media is poisoning the professional standards (<http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php>). It does not matter whether the threat comes from local or national authorities, from criminals or from guerrillas and terrorists. In general, it is accepted that the existence of a free and independent press is essential. It is a requirement for the establishment of durable democracy. Good governance will be difficult to develop without the presence of a strong, critical and free press. Therefore, all forms of terror and intimidation against journalists and media professionals is basically a terror and intimidation against the public.

4.1.2 Confronting the Government

The main target of the resistance is the government. The resistance movement does not only intimidate the local people but also attack the government and its army.

The situation is when an ex mercenaries named Danny Archer who trades arms for diamonds get out from the aero plane. He wants to meet one of the RUF commanders to negotiate about weapon trading but before Danny Archer meet the RUF commander, he meets Captain Rambo, one of RUF member who guards the runway. It is reflected in the following dialogue:

Danny Archer : Listen. You take off as soon as I'm out the door. You don't land until I raise you on the sat phone.
 Pilot : You be careful, Danny.
 Danny Archer : Don't worry. They want these guns too much to do anything stupid.
 Danny Archer : Where is Commander Zero?
 Captain Rambo : I am Captain Rambo.
 Danny Archer : Right. Right, I've seen your films, huh? I'm looking for Commander Zero, huh?
 Captain Rambo : He's inside. You talk to me. You are here to help us in our struggle against the government.
 Danny Archer : I'm here to do business with Commander Zero, all right?
 (09:21-10:14)

From the dialogue above Captain Rambo assumes that Danny Archer comes to help RUF's struggle by supplying them with weapons. It is obviously a statement of RUF member who fights against the government and need these weapons to confront the government.

After dealing with the RUF, Danny Archer tries to get out of Sierra Leone. But on the border of Sierra Leone, Danny Archer is arrested for smuggling diamonds. After getting out from prison for smuggling diamonds from the RUF trading results, he flies to South Africa to meet with Colonel Coetzee. Coetzee is Archer's former commander in 32 Battalion, the most decorated unit of the South African Border War, made up of Angolan and Rhodesian soldiers and white South

African officers. This is the dialogue when Danny Archer meets with Colonel Coetzee in Cape Town South Africa:

Colonel Coetzee : Hello, Danny.
 Danny Archer : Colonel.
 Colonel Coetzee : You look well.
 Danny Archer : Clean living and a pure heart, I suppose, huh?
 Colonel Coetzee : Walk with me. It seems the rebels have taken back the diamond fields, Danny. The government of Sierra Leone has contracted us to go in there and take the rebels down.

(31:41-32:00)

In the sentence “The government of Sierra Leone has contracted us to go in there and take the rebels down.” describes that the RUF is serious threat for the government. There are battles between RUF and the government. They fight over territory. Even the government hire mercenaries because the government is overwhelmed with rebels.

In doing their resistance movement, RUF use and exploit children to help them against the government. One of the evidences is as seen below:

Benjamin Margai :Many of these children were taken by the RUF. We have taken them back. Some of them have been made to do horrible things. We are trying to bring them back to life.

(01:14:11,190 - 01:14:22,758)

The utterance occurs when a local civilian named Benjamin Margai explains to Danny Archer about child soldiering. From the quotation we can see that the RUF is trying to use children as their weapon to face the governments troops. We can see in the film that the child soldiers often attack the villagers and government troops. They are cheap and effective soldiers. Children are often less

demanding soldiers than adults. They are cheaper to keep as they eat less and are easier to manipulate.

Based on the explanation above, the RUF's movement not only confront the government but also people. In this movie the resistance is portrayed to use a lot of violence against the government. Below is an evidence that supports the above opinion. It is when the BBC announce about the situation of Freetown the capital of Sierra Leone.

BBC reporter : You are listening to BBC World Service. In Sierra Leone, Revolutionary United Front forces have been sighted within 10 kilometers of the capital city of Freetown. The minister of the interior has expressed confidence that the government troops can repel the attack. All foreign nationals are being advised to leave the country. There are also unconfirmed reports that atrocities are being committed by both sides in the rapidly worsening situation. The United Nations has described the refugee situation as critical.

(41:24-41:27)

That is the BBC report in the movie that describes the situation of Freetown before the massive attack from the RUF that beat the government soldier. The RUF do not really care about the civilians who are trapped in the middle of the battle. Occupation of Freetown is characterized by violation of human rights abuses toward the civilian population. Civilians are gunned down, rounded up and massacred on the streets, and burned. During the occupation of Freetown, the RUF committed serious violations of humanitarian law. The murders by the RUF violate Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, which applies to armed conflict not of an international character. Common Article 3 specifically prohibits parties in a conflict from inflicting violence to the life of a

person, including mutilation, cruel treatment, torture and outrages upon personal dignity, taking of hostages, and summary executions.

4.1.3 Provoking People

Having different opinion or point of view with the government is the characteristic of resistance or opposition. In fact they often question and oppose the government. They often disagree with the government plan and activity. RUF do not only use violence to make people agree with them. They also use statements or speeches even songs to provoke people and make them believe in RUF. In the quotation below, we can see how the captain Poison tries to influence the people in mining area.

Captain Poison : The Freetown government and their white masters have raped your land to feed their greed.RUF have freed you. No more slave and master here.
(07:38-07:50)

One of RUF members, Captain Poison is trying to provoke the mining workers. He says the government and foreigners are bad and the RUF is good. In addition, the RUF had freed them from something bad. From the quotation above, it shows us, that they do not have the same viewpoint with the government. They think that the government only enrich themselves and do not really care with the people. Captain Poison uses this statements in order to make people have the same views. There is another example of Captain Poison statements

Captain Poison : Why should the diamond go to the foreign devils? We will use it to make the country strong. RUF is fighting for the people! RUF is fighting for Sierra Leone!
(01:46:19- 01:46:34)

In his statement, he says that the foreigners are devils. They are bad and it is no use to give them the diamonds. It is better to give the diamond to RUF because RUF is good and pro-people.

They also use songs to influence and provoke people. The RUF members sing their song in the film. The song is written below:

RUF/SL Anthem

RUF is fighting to save Sierra Leone
 RUF is fighting to save our people
 RUF is fighting to save our country
 RUF is fighting to save Sierra Leone
*Chorus: Go and tell the President, Sierra Leone is my home
 Go and tell my parents, they may see me no more
 When fighting in the battlefield I'm fighting forever
 Every Sierra Leonean is fighting for his land*
 Where are our diamonds, Mr. President?
 Where is our gold, NPRC?
 RUF is hungry to know where they are
 RUF is fighting to save Sierra Leone
*Chorus: Go and tell the President, Sierra Leone is my home
 Go and tell my parents, they may see me no more
 When fighting in the battlefield I'm fighting forever
 Every Sierra Leonean is fighting for his land*
 Our people are suffering without means of survival
 All our minerals have gone to foreign lands
 RUF is hungry to know where they are
 RUF is fighting to save Sierra Leone
*Chorus: Go and tell the President, Sierra Leone is my home
 Go and tell my parents, they may see me no more
 When fighting in the battlefield I'm fighting forever
 Every Sierra Leonean is fighting for his land*
 Sierra Leone is ready to utilise her own
 All our minerals will be accounted for
 The people will enjoy in their land
 RUF is the saviour we need right now
*Chorus: Go and tell the President, Sierra Leone is my home
 Go and tell my parents, they may see me no more
 When fighting in the battlefield I'm fighting forever
 Every Sierra Leonean is fighting for his land*
 RUF is fighting to save Sierra Leone
 RUF is fighting to save our people
 RUF is fighting to save our country

Through this song, RUF want to express their aspirations. For example in the lyrics “RUF is fighting to save Sierra Leone” they are trying to say to the world that they are fighting for people and for the country.

From the detailed descriptions above, there are mistakes of the resistance movement by the RUF. Because many of the RUF movements in Sierra Leone violate human rights. Violence is not the best way. It would be much better if the RUF choose a more democratic way. In addition, they also use a persuasive way, as they use songs and words.

Furthermore, local people who are victims of this war, only innocent civilians and not become part of the military and government. Therefore, they need to be protected from war conflict. Because each person has human rights. RUF have the right to express thoughts and ideas, but the RUF rights must not violate human rights of other parties who are not guilty. The next discussion will be about the factors that cause resistance.

4.1.4 Types of Resistance Movement in Re Story

From the detailed description above, there are some types of RUF resistance movement. Furthermore, I want to explain about kinds of resistance in the movie.

RUF uses two types of resistance. First is the resistance movement through intimidation and violence. The examples are in chapter 4 that covers about intimidating pro government people and confronting the government (see chapter 4 page 28). Based on theory of resistance, there is a possibility of force may repel force (see chapter 2 page 8). Therefore, violence and intimidation often occurs in

conflict zone. RUF uses violence and intimidation to press the government and defend itself. Violence and intimidation sometimes lead to new conflicts, because violence and intimidation may cause a new problem of human right

Second is resistance by using a more democratic way. RUF often makes a statement in the film. The examples of this resistance is in chapter 4 that covers about provoking people (see chapter 4 page 34). RUF uses words to campaign aspirations of RUF members to the world. RUF also uses songs, it is an innovative way to let the world know about RUF's vision. Furthermore, this type of resistance is not contrary to the democracy and human right.

RUF members use persuasive ways in democratic resistance, such as songs and speeches. However, it would be better if they no longer use violence and intimidation. There are mistakes of the resistance movement on the movement that using violence and intimidation by the RUF, since movement that uses violence and intimidation may violate human rights.

Furthermore, local people who are victims of this war, only innocent civilians and not become part of the military and government. Therefore, they need to be protected from war conflict. Because each person has human rights. RUF have the right to express thoughts and ideas, but the RUF rights must not violate human rights of other parties who are not guilty. The next discussion will be about the factors that cause resistance.

4.2 Factors of Resistance

According to my analysis, there are four factors that trigger the movement; they are white people domination, corrupt government, worth natural resources and poverty as explained below:

4.2.1 Colonization and Oppresion

The people in Sierra Leone has a bad history about slavery and white people domination. According to Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sierra_Leone), numerous Sierra Leonean are former slaves. The earliest slaves in North America were transported from Sierra Leone to the Sea Islands off the coast of the southern United States in 1652. throughout the 1700s there was a lot of traffic bringing slaves from Sierra Leone to the plantations of South Carolina and Georgia.

In 1787 the British facilitated 400 freed slaves from the United States, Nova Scotia, and Great Britain go back to Sierra Leone to stay in Freetown, at that time they called it the "Province of Freedom." Disease and unfriendliness from the local people almost eliminated the first former slave group. This settlement was joined by other former slave groups.

In 1792, Freetown became one of Britain's first colonies in West Africa. Thousands of slaves came back to or liberated in Freetown. Nearly all decided to stay in Sierra Leone. They joined the previous settlers and together became known as Creole or Krio people. Krio were from all areas of Africa. Cut off from their homes and traditions by the experience of slavery, they assimilated some aspects of British styles of life and built a flourishing trade on the West African coast.

Freetown served as the residence of the British governor who also ruled Ghana and the Gambia settlements in the early 20th century. Sierra Leone also served as the educational centre of British West Africa. For the period of Sierra Leone's colonial history, local people rise numerous unsuccessful revolts in opposition to British rule. The most famous was the Hut Tax war of 1898. The defeat of the natives in the Hut Tax war ruined large scale organized resistance to colonialism; however resistance continued throughout the colonial period in the form of irregular rioting and chaotic labor disturbances. Riots in 1955 and 1956 involved countless natives in the state. That is why a lot of people dislike white people. They still remember about the bad history and relationship with the white people in the past. Like we can see in this quotation. The following is a statement of the RUF members trying to influence the children:

RUF member : Foreigners are the cause of the problems. Poppy Sankoh say, "Overthrow those who would exploit you."
(01:08:10-01:08:16)

On the subtitles of the film they refer to "Foday Sankoh" as "*Poppy Sankoh*". Foday Saybana Sankoh was the leader and founder of Revolutionary United Front. This statement shows the RUF leaders Foday Sankoh considers that the foreigners cause the problems to Sierra Leone, we can assume that what they mean foreigners are white people. White people are considered to be as the trouble maker for Sierra Leone. Furthermore, the RUF members consider that the white people rob their land and take the worth natural resources away.

Moreover, the white people in Sierra Leone is more powerful, they can do anything that black people can not do. This is where Danny Archer trying to convince Solomon Vandy that he can help Solomon Vandy.

Danny Archer : There are other ways, bru.
 Solomon Vandy : Liar.
 Danny Archer : Look at me. I know people, huh? White people. Without me, you're just another black man in Africa, all right?
 (42:51-43:00)

The dialogue above proves that the privilege of white people, have makes them able to do things that black people can not do. This condition creates gap between the white people and black people.

The conversation is in the middle of the rain. That night Solomon Vandy and Danny Archer take a rest and try to keep warm

Solomon Vandy: My grandfather told many stories of war. How the Mende fought the Temne. Or how two tribes would fight when somebody had stolen a woman. I understand white people want our diamonds, yes? But how can my own people do this to each other? I know good people who say there is something wrong with us, inside our black skin. That we were better off when the white man ruled. But my son is good. And when he grows up and peace comes this place will be a paradise.

Danny Archer : We'll get your son back, huh?
 (01:39:31- 01:40:47)

From the quotation it shows us that Solomon Vandy as the local people thinks that the white people want their resources, that is why white people come to this country. It is not just the RUF, but Solomon Vandy also thinks that white people want their resources.

Below is another quotation about local people. The local people think that the white people want their resources as if the white people are greedy people.

Old man : Hello my brother. Are you lost?
 Solomon Vandy : We are headed for the mines in Kono
 Old man : You don't want to go that way. The R.U.F is in the next village
 Solomon Vandy : Thank you my brother.
 Old Man : And tell the poomui not to shoot me
 Solomon Vandy : He is crazy for diamonds like everybody else
 Old man : Let's hope they don't discover oil here then we'd have real problems
 Solomon Vandy : thank you my brother
 (1:34:47-1:35:20)

The old man does not want the white man to know about oil in their land because the old man think that if the white people know about the oil, it will causes more problems for Sierra Leone.

Therefore, from the evidences above, it is described that it is not just one or two persons, but a lot of local people in Sierra Leone think that white people are greedy people who want to exploit Sierra Leone.

4.2.2 Corrupt Government

According to (<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/>), One of Sierra Leone's ministers said he was running one of the most corrupt government departments in the West African country. Additionally, according to (<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/>), Sierra Leone is one of the most corrupt. The watchdog Transparency International ranks it 158 out of 180 countries in its Corruption Perceptions Index. This film also portrayed that the government is full of corrupt people. It is a conversation when Danny Archer first met with the Maddy Bowen.

Danny Archer : Peace Corps types only stay around long enough to realize they're not helping anyone. Government only wants to stay in power until they've stolen enough to go into exile somewhere else. And the rebels, they're not sure they want to take over. Otherwise, they'd have to govern this mess. But TIA, right, M'Ed?

M'Ed : TIA.

Maddy Bowen: What's TIA?

Danny Archer : This is Africa, huh?

Maddy Bowen: Right.

(25:32-25:55)

From the quotation above we can see that Danny Archer considers that the government can not rule well. Moreover, the condition is very messy. The country is in chaotic condition, The government become too weak, in fact they need help from foreign soldier to defeat the resistance. This is why the resistance may rise. There would be no rebellion if the government are strong and ruling well. Below is the statement of captain Poison, one of RUF members about white people and government:

Captain Poison : The Freetown government and their white masters have raped your land to feed their greed. RUF have freed you. No more slave and master here.

(07:38-07:50)

The dialogue above expresses the mind of the RUF. They consider the government as a group of greedy people who rape the citizen right to get a better life. In 1991, the RUF started an uprising against the corrupt government (<http://www.marxist.com/sierra-leone-nightmare-imperialism.htm>). Revolutionary United Front (RUF) was formed under Sankoh as a reaction to the corrupt governments that ruled Sierra Leone.

Corruption in Sierra Leone, mostly political corruption directly undermines democracy and governance by destroying the trust relationship between the people and the state. A vital responsibility of the state is to make available the basic needs of its people and also to ensure the safety of its citizens. When the state fails to fulfill this responsibility, or provides only for some groups, but not for others, or even worse and when the leaders are corrupt, the people effectively reclaim their right to use force or conflict.

4.2.3 Uneven Distribution of Natural Resources

A key indicator of success will be the effectiveness of government management of its natural resources (<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5475>). However, it seems very ironic that Sierra Leone was one of the poorest countries in the world, while it had a rich set of natural resources and minerals, including diamonds, the government of Sierra Leone have a mismanagement in controlling the diamond. Because as explained before that the government in Sierra Leone at that time was considered as corrupt government, and the corrupt government could not rule well especially in managing this country and its resources. This quotation is about a meeting of G8 members and some diamond industry that describes the condition of Africa because worthy natural resources:

Throughout the history of Africa whenever a substance of value is found. The locals die in great number and in misery. Now, this was true of ivory, rubber, gold and oil. It is now true of diamonds.
(06:34-06:51)

From the quotation, it is mentioned why a lot of people die and live in misery in every country that have a lot of resources. Whenever the government can not manage these resources, then it will become a great problem for the

country. In this film they also sing a song about RUF. The part of the song “Where are our diamonds, Mr. President? Where is our gold, NPRC? RUF is hungry to know where they, RUF fighting to save Sierra Leone” shows that RUF want the diamond. Their country is so rich, but why they can not enjoy the diamond and other worth resources, why they feel miserable. This is one of the reasons why they rebel against the government.

4.2.4 Poverty

In the end, all the factors above have a great influence on Sierra Leone. A lot of people in Sierra Leone to end become poor. The poverty is a disaster as the result of white people domination, corrupt government, and the failure of worth natural resources management. Sierra Leone is one of the world's poorest countries (<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/>). Poverty always becomes an important problem throughout the world. As we know that one of the government duties is to make the citizens have a better living. Mostly Fishermen only live in thatched huts. This dialogue occurs when Solomon is trying to wake his son up.

Solomon Vandy : Dia. Don't want to be late.

Dia Vandy : English boys don't go to school everyday

Solomon Vandy : Every day. Just like you. So you can become a doctor, not mend the nets like your father... Now get out of bed before I tan your behind with my fishing rod

(01:05-1:26)

The quotation and picture above describe that the life of Solomon Vandy is so simple. He lives as a fisherman with a very simple equipment and a small income. That's why he wants his son to become a doctor one day and changes their economic life.

A lot of setting in this movie describes the poor economic condition of Sierra Leone people, even though this country has a great resources including diamond. Therefore, this factor triggers people to question government capability in managing the country since this country ought to be very rich for the reason that Sierra Leone has a lot of resources but how ironic it is to see the country in a great prosperity.

The World Bank notes that eliminating global poverty is both a moral imperative and a necessity for a stable world (<http://danieledmonds.net/?p=195>). Poverty eradication is of utmost concern to human rights and moral obligation. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, numerous articles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly deal with this. Specially, Article 3 states that “everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”.

Still based on the same site above, there are numerous cases of civil wars which have broken out from within countries which face substantial poverty problems. One of them is Sierra Leone. Before civil war broke out in 1991, Sierra Leone had a GDP per capita of only \$159.25. The complication of the link between poverty and civil war is that poverty and wealth gaps are both an instigator for and a result of civil war, resulting in a conflict trap.

All the factors explained above cause a great affliction for Sierra Leone people. From time to time this country is full of corrupt government, white people domination and worthy resources problem. They think that the government are corrupt. Furthermore, the condition becomes worse by the negative sentiment from groups of people against foreign parties. Then the government are

considered to be incapable of managing Sierra Leone and its resources. As a result this country fall into poverty. After that, there are groups of people that choose their own way and decide to resist to the government. Next discussion is about Resistance toward mature democracy.

4.3 Resistance for Mature Democracy

Earlier, the first statement of the problem has explained about the resistance group called RUF in the film. Then, the second statement of the problem has explained about the causes of the emergence of this resistance movement. Furthermore, corrupt government is one of the factors that causes the resistance movement. Thus, in a different perspective we can assume that *Blood Diamond* is a film that illustrates the upheaval in Sierra Leone's democratic process. This film shows that Sierra Leone is in the process towards a new era, the condition of the people who try to make things better. They are striving toward a more democratic reign.

The resistance fought against the government and began to attract public attention and tried to get into the circle of power to realize its goals. Then the resistance movement became the forerunner of the opposition movement against the government in Sierra Leone.

Therefore, the next step that we need to discuss is how the State has the maturity of democracy, such as those being experienced by Sierra Leone. For that reason we need to discuss, what kind of democracy need to be established. In this case, we are going to discuss how democracy grow and toward its maturity. Moreover, we need to know what factor contribute in the process of maturity. In

addition, we need to know how democracy deals with differences, because differences always exist in democracy.

4.3.1 Democracy

In this part the author is going to discuss democracy itself. In Sierra Leone, democracy is the ideology of a new country. According to Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sierra_Leone), Sierra Leone adopts democracy system after gaining independence. Then through the people's will, the democracy starts to become a new construction of the country to run the government.

States cannot materialize mature democracy in one night. They go through a rather dangerous transition period (see chapter 2 page 10). At the beginning of this process, democracy is changing like a baby who learns to walk, trying and experiencing the new system. These early steps will determine the characteristics of the democracy later. Each country which runs the democratic system has a different characteristic and it also affects on the democracy system. That's why the democracy of each country is different. Sierra Leone has gone through a long period in a democracy, even the system of democracy in Sierra Leone has changed. At the beginning, they adopted the multiparty system. Then the multiparty system changed into a single-party system, and changed again into a multiparty system. At this level, they may do something wrong or do it good, like the baby who learns to walk. First the baby is crawling on hands and knees. Next the baby starts to walk. The baby sometimes falls, but the baby tries to wake up again and walk, then the baby tries to run, The same things also happen in democracy; they will start from the beginning. It is not always absolutely right,

may be some people will not satisfied, but others agree. In fact, there are some groups of citizens who disagree with the government. They have the opposite opinion about the governance activity. That is normal because they just start to walk.

In order to make a real and mature democracy, all the countries adopting the democratic system must not break the principals of democracy. That is why a new democracy on its process can not fulfill the whole principles of democracy until they have learned from the process and become experienced, and become mature democracy. All democracies need continuous nurturing to develop and stay vibrant. The principles that move the democracies from transition to consolidation are the same principles that move democracies from consolidation to maturity and maintain that maturity (see chapter 2 pg 12).

According to the principles of democracy, democracy is tolerance. The level of political tolerance of any government is essentially determined by its willingness to accommodate dissenting views, accept criticisms of its conduct from opposition of political parties, interest groups or individuals. Therefore, democracy is a government system which allows public expression of opinion and accommodation of divergent views. Democracy should ensure that grievances can be expressed and addressed through participation in the system (see chapter 2 page 13). Democracy and freedom of speech are undividable and mutually reinforcing in this way. It is because freedom of speech and the right to oppose are allowed.

According to Peck (see chapter 2 page 10) at first sight, it would seem that democracy should in theory be the perfect form of governance for providing the kind of technical justice that is needed to make sure that all groups have some control in decision making that affects their lives, that's why a lot of countries choose democracy as their system, and one of them is Sierra Leone. Democracy should make sure that complaints can be expressed and addressed through participation in the system. Numerous factors, however, worsen the situation. These include the problems faced by states in transition to democracy, and the problems of democracies in multiethnic societies. One of the principals of democracy is citizen participant. It is not just some parts of the society but the whole part of citizen, both pro-government and those opposed to government. All of them are equal before the law and democracy. Furthermore, democracy is tolerant and differences are normal in democracy. In every democracy in all countries, surely there are differences of opinion, and we can not deny it, either because the essence of democracy is a system to accommodate public opinion and their aspirations. In other words, dissent in a democracy is fair. Likewise, the resistance or opposition in Sierra Leone, dissent in a democracy and minority voice represent elements in society, also represent the elements of democracy.

Furthermore, Human rights guarantee that all the human kind have a freedom to choose and decide their own destiny. It is in line with principals of democracy especially economic freedom. It is to make sure that the citizens are free from the pressure so that the government should guarantee the freedom of its citizens including the opposition. In order to make it happen and balance the

government, resistance or opposition is needed, because opposition is supporting the existence of principles of democracy in democratic country. Therefore, it is nonsense that a country will become mature democracy if they do not have opposition. For example each country that has mature democracy always has an opposition. In the past, there was a special body that moved as the opposition for example English. Since 1937 by the Ministers of the Crown Act, the leader of the Opposition receives an annual salary of £3,000 from the state to enable him to carry on his vitally important functions without having to worry about earning his living by other activities (see chapter 2 page 9). This condition will support the importance of the role of opposition. The commons led by the opposition, is a good way for controlling the government.

4.3.2 Resistance Role in Democracy

When resistance movement succeeds in moving into a circle of power, it is usually called opposition. In political system, the opposition role is very clear. Steve Leach (see chapter 2 page 9) stated that the opposition regularly presents in council. The majority councils are dominated by political parties, with a clear distinction between the party or coalition in power and the party or parties in opposition. The most important objective of the party in power is to stay in power, which means to keep away from embarrassment, controversy, demonstrating and claiming credit for good performance. In contrast, the most important objective of the opposition parties is to embarrass power. It also implies a capacity on the part of the opposition to demonstrate a degree of differentiation as sharp as possible from the party in power. The role of opposition is to act as the government's

power controller. The presence of an active opposition, a free press and an involved citizenry make an emerging democracy be better able to learn from its mistakes than an authoritarian regime (chapter 2 page 12). Without resistance the government would act without control, and also to protect from government negligence, that is why resistance emerged in Sierra Leone because the government is allegedly corrupt. Therefore with the presence of resistance, the government will be more careful in making a decision to avoid mistakes that inadvertently it can give chance for the opposition to criticize the government and reverse the situation. This condition sooner or later make democracy work more advanced and well-established, and also benefit the community. Therefore, opposition will make and control the democracy move forward. The democracy will change because the opposition will always criticize and act as a watchdog. Therefore, the ruling party will always be on track and avoid the power abuse.

Opposition is one of the pillars in supporting the principal of democracy. Opposition along with other parts of society and government will jointly run a democracy. With the presence of opposition, the newly born democracy will grow. Opposition also makes democracy not deviate and in accordance with the principles of democracy. Resistance or opposition so many times does not agree with the government, such as the RUF who often disagree with the government. Resistance often provide a different viewpoint to the government. Resistance remind the government if the government make mistakes. Because resistance learns from the past, so past experience and history makes the opposition become more mature. The degree of maturity in opposition affects the degree of maturity

in democracy. Therefore, in other words the opposition plays an important role in the democratic process and mature democracy based on democratic principles.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The attitude to self defense is the basic principle or nature behavior of all living things. Resistance is an attitude to self defense. In *Blood Diamond* film, resistance is people's reaction toward the government who roles in democracy.

Sierra Leone has a long way towards a stable, peaceful and democratic country. Sierra Leone has problems to be solved, for example poverty, processing and distribution of natural resources, corrupt governments.

Sierra Leone must build a system that most can fit all. This is important to avoid conflicts in Sierra Leone. Governments should embrace all classes and try to run all the principles of democracy in order to avoid public dissatisfaction and fuel the conflict. Participation of all citizens should be encouraged at all levels of government, including the resistance movement or opposition for the reason that there is no 'one size fits all' when it comes to democracy and democratic governance.

Resistance or opposition is needed in Sierra Leone to run a good democracy. It becomes the important part of the democracy since democracy and freedom of speech are undividable and mutually reinforcing.

In order to make a real and mature democracy, all the countries that adopt the democratic system must not break the principles of democracy. The principles

of democracy are the principles that move and guide democracy to maturity and maintain that maturity.

With the purpose of making a mature democracy and maintaining its maturity, Democracy needs resistance or opposition for the reason that the opposition is one of the pillars in supporting the principal of democracy along with government and other parts of society.

5.2 Suggestions

From the conclusions above, there are some suggestions that I want to present to the readers. Firstly, by reading this report, hopefully, the readers could appreciate any literary works not only as a kind of entertainment but also as a lesson of life. Then the readers are expected to get more knowledge about resistance or opposition. Especially, for those who are interested in democracy.

This movie has showed us that to realize mature democracy is not easy, especially to make all the citizens satisfied and pleased. A good governance is governance that offers groups a voice in resolving grievances at an early stage before they develop into big problems and helps a fairer distribution of resources. The governance should cover not only those on the government alliances, but also those who are opposed to governance even if they are not part of the government

The last, the main point is how our attitude toward our nation problems is. The behavior of being a good citizens in democracy is the most important thing for us to realize.

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APPENDIX A

OVERALL DATA FINDING

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
1	<p>Solomon Vandy: Dia. Don't want to be late.</p> <p>Dia Vandy: English boys don't go to school everyday</p> <p>Solomon Vandy: Every day. Just like you. So you can become a doctor, not mend the nets like your father... Now get out of bed before I tan your behind with my fishing rod</p>	1	01:05	2
2	<p>Captain Poison: Bring forward the next one. Bastard. Bring forward the next one.</p> <p>RUF member: Long sleeve or short sleeve?</p> <p>Young man: No.</p> <p>Captain Poison : Young man. You must understand. The government wants you to vote okay? They gonna tell you say, "The future is in your hands." We now the future. So we take your hands.</p> <p>Young man: No.</p> <p>Captain Posion: No more hands, no more voting.</p> <p>Captain Poison: Chop him. Spread the word. The Revolutionary United Front is coming.</p>	1	05:19	1
3	<p>Member of G8 conference: Throughout the history of Africa whenever a substance of value is found. The locals die in great number and in misery. Now, this was true of ivory, rubber, gold and oil. It is now true of diamonds.</p>	1	06:34	2

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
4	Captain Poison: The Freetown government and their white masters have raped your land to feed their greed. RUF have freed you. No more slave and master here.	1	07:38	1 and 2
5	<p>Danny Archer : Listen. You take off as soon as I'm out the door. You don't land until I raise you on the sat phone.</p> <p>Pilot : You be careful, Danny.</p> <p>Danny Archer: Don't worry. They want these guns too much to do anything stupid.</p> <p>Danny Archer: Where is Commander Zero?</p> <p>Captain Rambo: I am Captain Rambo.</p> <p>Danny Archer: Right. Right, I've seen your films, huh? I'm looking for Commander Zero, huh?</p> <p>Captain Rambo: He's inside. You talk to me. You are here to help us in our struggle against the government.</p> <p>Danny Archer : I'm here to do business with Commander Zero, all right?</p>	1	09:21	1
6	<p>Danny Archer : Peace Corps types only stay around long enough to realize they're not helping anyone. Government only wants to stay in power until they've stolen enough to go into exile somewhere else. And the rebels, they're not sure they want to take over. Otherwise, they'd have to govern this mess. But TIA, right, M'Ed?</p> <p>M'Ed : TIA.</p> <p>Maddy Bowen: What's TIA?</p> <p>Danny Archer : This is Africa, huh?</p> <p>Maddy Bowen: Right.</p>	1	25:32	2

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
7	Colonel Coetzee : Hello, Danny. Danny Archer : Colonel. Colonel Coetzee : You look well. Danny Archer : Clean living and a pure heart, I suppose, huh? Colonel Coetzee: Walk with me. It seems the rebels have taken back the diamond fields, Danny. The government of Sierra Leone has contracted us to go in there and take the rebels down.	1	31:41	1
8	Danny Archer : There are other ways, bru. Solomon Vandy : Liar. Danny Archer : Look at me. I know people, huh? White people. Without me, you're just another black man in Africa, all right?	1	42:51	2
9	TV Reporter: We've just happened upon the sight of an ambush.....fifteen kilometers from the Liberian border. near the Moa River. As you can see behind me, just a few minutes ago an ambulance has..... at this site. Dozens of Many are injured	1	01:05:39	1
10	RUF member : Foreigners are the cause of the problems. Poppy Sankoh say, "Overthrow those who would exploit you."	1	01:08:10	2
11	Benjamin Margai : Many of these children were taken by the RUF. We have taken them back. Some of them have been made to do horrible things. We are trying to bring them back to life.	1	01:14:11	1

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
12	<p>Old man : Hello my brother. Are you lost?</p> <p>Solomon Vandy : We are headed for the mines in Kono</p> <p>Old man : You don't want to go that way. The R.U.F is in the next village</p> <p>Solomon Vandy : Thank you my brother.</p> <p>Old Man : And tell the poomui not to shoot me</p> <p>Solomon Vandy : He is crazy for diamonds like everybody else</p> <p>Old man : Let's hope they don't discover oil here then we'd have real problems</p> <p>Solomon Vandy : thank you my brother</p>	1	1:34:47	2
13	<p>RUF members: is fighting for Sierra Leone. RUF is fighting for Sierra Leone. Go tell my parents they may see me no more in the battlefield. We're fighting forever. Go tell my parents they may see me no more In the battlefield.</p>	1	01:37:36	1
14	<p>Solomon Vandy: My grandfather told many stories of war. How the Mende fought the Temne. Or how two tribes would fight when somebody had stolen a woman. I understand white people want our diamonds, yes? But how can my own people do this to each other? I know good people who say there is something wrong with us, inside our black skin. That we were better off when the white man ruled. But my son is good. And when he grows up and peace comes this place will be a paradise.</p> <p>Danny Archer : We'll get your son back, huh?</p>	1	01:39:00	2

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
15	Captain Poison: Why should the diamond go to the foreign devils? We will use it to make the country strong. RUF is fighting for the people! RUF is fighting for Sierra Leone!	1	01:46:19	1

