

## **RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN GRISHAM'S A TIME TO KILL**

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**Abstract** :This study aims to reveal the racial discrimination as seen in the novel *A Time To Kill* by John Grisham. In completing this study material, the writer uses qualitative research because the data are in the type of words and quotation rather than numbers. There are two source the writer used, that is from the novel and internet. Sociological approach is applied in order to analyse the data. The finding shows that racial discrimination in settlement, discrimination of social relation in groups, supporting rules for whites, influence of parents belief, the unequal treatment for public services, and the disharmony relation among blacks and whites.. Black are seen as a lowly race, and segregated from whites. As seen in the trial black right are oppressed while white are in an advantedges that leads to struggle for justice in the time of inequality. These rules are made to segregate black from th whites and vice versa. Parents influence their children to assume that black are dirty, low intellect, and violent. Black people are not treated normally in public place. They also feel a decrease in confidence. They are discriminated in the society, in education area, in the courthouse also in social relation.

**Keywords:** *Racial Discrimination, John Grisham, Black And White, Novel*

## **INTRODUCTION**

In John Grisham's "A Time to Kill," racial discrimination is a pervasive and central theme that is vividly portrayed throughout the novel. The story, set in the fictional town of Clanton, Mississippi, revolves around the trial of Carl Lee Hailey, a black father who takes the law into his own hands after his ten-year-old daughter is brutally raped by two white men.

John Grisham (1989) wrote "A Time to Kill" while he was working as a lawyer and state legislator in Mississippi. He began writing the novel in 1984 and completed it in 1987. Grisham wrote the book in his spare time, often early in the morning before work. It was eventually published in 1989 after facing rejections from multiple publishers. His first novel, *A Time to Kill*, inspired by the testimony of a 10 year old girl who he defended that became the victims of rape and abuse. Grisham so obsessed with it. Grisham said "What will happen if the little girl's father kills her rapists. I will wrote it back."

Kirk H. Beetz (2001) In "A Time to Kill," John Grisham confronts the insidious specter of racism that pervades the fabric of society in Clanton, Mississippi. Through vivid narrative and compelling characterizations, Grisham exposes the deep-rooted prejudices and systemic injustices that plague the town's inhabitants. The trial of Carl Lee Hailey, a black father who takes justice into his own hands after his daughter is brutally assaulted, becomes a crucible wherein the simmering tensions of racial animosity boil to the surface. Grisham deftly portrays the stark disparities in treatment between the white and black communities, as well as the pervasiveness of racial bias within the legal system. Through the lens of Carl Lee's trial, Grisham shines a searing light on the pervasive nature of racism, compelling readers to confront uncomfortable truths about privilege, prejudice, and the enduring struggle for equality in America's fraught social landscape.

The Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s was a defining chapter in American history, characterized by a fervent quest for racial equality and justice. Sparked by decades of systemic oppression and segregation, particularly in the Southern states, this movement witnessed the rise of courageous leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and Malcolm X, who galvanized masses with their impassioned calls for change. Through nonviolent protests, sit-ins, and marches, activists challenged discriminatory laws and practices, confronting the entrenched forces of racism head-on. The movement culminated in landmark legislative achievements such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which sought to dismantle institutionalized barriers to equality and enfranchise African Americans. Despite facing brutal opposition and tragic setbacks, including the loss of innocent lives, the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s ultimately heralded a new era of social progress and paved the way for future generations to continue the fight against racial injustice. ity in America's fraught social landscape.

Simarmata state that there are many different races that exist in the creation of human's and such is considered a diversity, in which human live in a society. Race deals with the difference in human physical appearance. (Simarmata:2016:6) Before such a thing is not a problem, since GOD creation in human's body have many variety. When people valued other based on racial difference , this has become a complication in society which is named Racial Discrimination. Racial Discrimination (Jaret:1955:128) is an attitude, belief, action and policy of individuals, in a groups or an organization, that intentionally create's racial inequality (sociological, economic, political, health, educational) including the advantages and benefits one race with deprivations and burdens for another race. This is the problem that happened in the world especially in the US.

Researchers see this popular novel as very controversial and very bold. The story based on John Grisham experience with positioning a black man to kill two white men out of vengeance for honor and justice. There is a meaning what John Grisham wants

to convey through this work based on its title, namely the momentum of an individual (black) who feels he should kill white man for destroying the future of his daughter that he Cherished, there will be no right time if we wait because the time is right determined by our own self. The black cast as if told by John Grisham was finally the decision maker, "it's time for me to act and it's time I have to kill when honor and justice can't be uphold". (A Time to Kill).

But behind the goal of describing an inter-racial cooperation lies The bias that occurs in this novel is related to the meaning of cooperation between races but there is another sign meaning that is more dominant in raising the image of white skin and visually form a racist attitude, all of which are depicted visually through play and control of power dominated by whites.

The novel A Time to Kill also raises one of the sociological terminology the formation of a majority and a minority. In life society, almost there is a majority group, in the field of religion, economics, morals, politics, and so more. Minorities are easier to oppress and more often suffer from pressure by the majority. Relationship between the majority and minority often causes social conflict which is characterized by subjective attitudes in the form of prejudice and unfriendly behavior In general, the dominant group tends to maintain its current position and resist the process of social change which might confuse the status. Fear of losing power drives them to oppression and waste productive potential of minorities.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### *Research design*

The researcher used a qualitative method in conducting this research because the data were presented in a form of quotation and description. Qualitative research data were collected in the form of words rather than numbers. This study is a qualitative research that gain the data from books, journals, and other materials

through a library research. Then, the collected data are presented descriptively. The data are analysed by using interdisciplinary approach as a part of Women Studies approaches (Olga Rorintulus 2020:2).

### *Collecting Data*

There are two data used in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary Data, this data is obtained directly from the object of research, namely from the novel *A Time To Kill* storyline. Secondary data, obtained from other sources, namely library research in the form of books or through internet sites, both theory and information related to Racial Discrimination.

### *Analyzing Data*

The technique the researcher used in order to analyze this film is a sociological approach. It is fundamental that this research used a sociological approach in order to analyze this research. Sociological approach is an a approach that used to analyse a literary work that exist and related to the society or case that happen in real life. The Sociological Approach of Literature According to Ian Watt

"According to Ian Watt (1964: 300) In *Literature and Society*, Ian Watt describes the interrelationship between writers, literature, and society, which can be seen as follows. Author's social background. From here you can see how authors make a living, whether they receive assistance from protectors, directly from the community, or through reproduction. This is also reflected in the professionalism of the author. The extent to which the author views their work as their profession. Furthermore, which society is the author targeting? The relationship between the author and society. This is very important because the type of community addressed determines the form and content of the literary work." In connection to Ian Watt Opinion by John B . Thompson *"Books are not simply intellectual creations; they are also cultural products that are produced, circulated, and consumed in specific social contexts. Understanding the changing nature of the publishing industry means paying*

*attention to the broader social and economic forces that shape the production and dissemination of literature."* (John B. Thompson, *Merchants of Culture* 2010)

By using a sociological approach in analyzing the data, it can be concluded that there is a relation between the social condition of Black people and White people during in the 19th century and the novel *A Time To Kill* by Grisham's.

## **ANALYSIS**

### ***4.1 Racial Discrimination Among Black And White American***

#### ***4.1.1 Discrimination In Settlement***

In "A Time to Kill" by John Grisham, discrimination in settlement may be a central subject that reflects broader societal issues. The novel depicts the battles of a black man, Carl Lee Hailey, who looks for equity for the assault of his girl by two white men in a racially separated Southern town.

In John Grisham's *A Time to Kill*, Billy Ray Cobb, along with his accomplice, Pete Willard, trespasses into a predominantly Black settlement in rural Mississippi to carry out a heinous crime. Cobb, driven by deep-seated racism and cruelty, abducts a young Black girl named Tonya Hailey while she's walking home. In a violent and terrifying act, Cobb and Willard brutally assault her, leaving her for dead. Their invasion of the Black settlement symbolizes their disregard for the community's safety and humanity, intensifying the racial tensions and injustice central to the novel's themes. This act of trespassing sets off a chain of events that ultimately lead to the trial at the heart of the story.

The separation in settlement is obvious within the introductory hesitance of the lawful framework to enough address Carl Lee's case. In spite of overpowering prove of the wrongdoing, there's a unavoidable sense that equity might not be served due to racial inclinations. This highlights the systemic boundaries confronted by

marginalized communities when seeking plan of action inside the legitimate framework.

In *A Time to Kill*, John Grisham depicts the fictional town of Clanton, Mississippi, where racial divisions are starkly reflected in the settlement patterns of the white and Black communities. The white population occupies the more developed, central parts of the town, where businesses, courthouses, and government buildings are located. In contrast, the Black community lives in more impoverished, rural areas on the outskirts, where conditions are harsher, and services are limited. This geographical separation mirrors the deep social and racial divides in the town, reflecting the systemic segregation and inequality of the time.

The novel highlights the tension between these communities, which becomes more pronounced following the brutal assault on Tonya Hailey, a young Black girl. This division plays a central role in shaping the attitudes and responses of the town's residents to the trial of Carl Lee Hailey, Tonya's father, who takes the law into his own hands after the assault. Grisham's portrayal of the settlement patterns underscores the racial dynamics and tensions at the heart of the story.

Additionally, the separation amplifies past the court. Within the novel, there's a substantial pressure between the white and black communities, reflecting the deep-rooted racial partialities predominant in society. This societal separation impacts the result of the case and underscores the challenges confronted by minority people in looking for reasonable treatment and break even with rights.

In general, "A Time to Kill" serves as a effective commentary on segregation in settlement, shedding light on the complexities of race, equity, and disparity within the lawful framework and society at expansive.

"The fact is you are just like all the rest of them. When you look at me, you don't see a man, you see a black man." (61)

This quote highlights the pervasive racial bias in social relations. It underscores how African Americans are seen not as individuals, but primarily through the lens of their race, perpetuating a cycle of discrimination and social exclusion.

"To them, you're just another black man, just another criminal. They don't see a father trying to protect his daughter." (159)

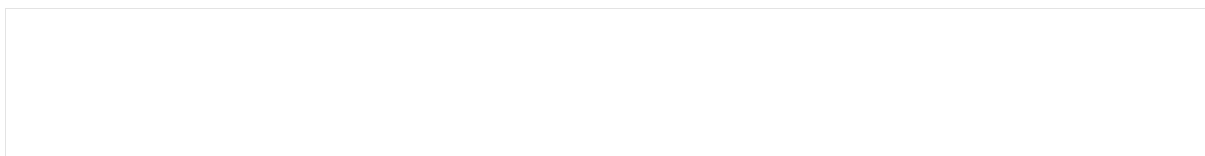
This statement points out the dehumanizing view that many in the community hold towards black individuals. It emphasizes the struggle for black men to be seen beyond the prejudices and stereotypes that define them in the eyes of the broader, predominantly white society.

"He knew that a black man could not get a fair trial in Ford County." (220)

This quote speaks to the institutionalized racism present within the judicial system of Ford County. It reflects the hopelessness felt by African Americans regarding justice and fairness in legal matters, highlighting the systemic discrimination that affects settlements and legal outcomes for black individuals.

These quotes illustrate the deep-seated discrimination and racial prejudices that characterize the social relations and settlement experiences of African Americans in the novel.

In 1960, DeSoto County, Mississippi, was entrenched in the practices of racial segregation and discrimination that defined the Jim Crow South. African American residents were systematically denied equal access to education, employment, and public services, enduring daily injustices that underscored their marginalized status. Despite the rising tide of the Civil Rights Movement, which sought to dismantle these oppressive structures, the local Black community faced significant obstacles, including voter suppression, economic disparity, and the constant threat of violence from those determined to maintain the racial status quo.





#### **4.1.2 Discrimination of Social Relation in Groups**

In *A Time to Kill*, the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) plays a significant role in shaping the social dynamics and relationships between different groups in Clanton, Mississippi. The KKK's presence and influence exacerbate the already tense racial divisions in the town. After Carl Lee Hailey kills the two white men who brutally assaulted his daughter, the Klan mobilizes to intimidate and terrorize the Black community, as well as anyone supporting Carl Lee's defense, including Jake Brigance, his white attorney. The KKK's actions burning crosses, committing acts of violence, and spreading fear further polarize the community along racial lines. Their influence reinforces the deeply ingrained racism of some white residents while also galvanizing resistance from others who oppose such hatred. The KKK's involvement intensifies the trial's social stakes, turning it into a symbol of the broader struggle for justice and equality in a racially divided society.

In "A Time to Kill" a noteworthy occasion of separation in social relations is portrayed within the intuitive between the white community and Carl Lee Hailey, a black man who takes equity into his possess hands after his girl is brutally assaulted.

"How many blacks out there?" Bullard asked abruptly.

"Halt the aiurtroom."

"That's a hundred people! They don't draw that much for a good murder trial. Whatta they want?"(39)

The quote illustrates discrimination in the context of social interaction within the courtroom. Specifically, Bullard's abrupt question and subsequent remarks reveal underlying racial bias and prejudice. His focus on the number of black individuals present in the courtroom suggests that he perceives their presence as unusual or unexpected, implying that their participation somehow deviates from his norm or expectation.

Furthermore, Bullard's comment about the size of the crowd and his implication that it's excessive for a trial involving black individuals highlights a discriminatory

attitude. He seems to equate the value or significance of the trial with the racial composition of the attendees, suggesting that a predominantly black audience diminishes the importance or legitimacy of the proceedings in his eyes.

This discrimination in settlement is evident in Bullard's dismissive attitude towards the black attendees and his apparent discomfort with their presence. It reflects broader societal prejudices and biases that contribute to unequal treatment and opportunities for marginalized communities within legal and social systems..

These quotes from "A Time to Kill" and related analysis highlight the novel's exploration of discrimination in social relations and the enduring struggle for justice and equality in society.

In 1960, DeSoto County, Mississippi, was a stark representation of the racial discrimination that defined social relations among groups during the era. African American residents were subjected to rigid segregation that permeated every facet of their lives, from separate and unequal schools to exclusion from white-only social clubs and organizations. The pervasive discrimination fostered an environment where interracial social interactions were heavily policed and discouraged, reinforcing a social order designed to maintain white supremacy. Despite the growing momentum of the Civil Rights Movement, efforts to bridge these racial divides were met with significant resistance and hostility, underscoring the deep-seated prejudices that shaped social relations in DeSoto County.

## ***4.2 The Causes Of Racial Discrimination In "A Time To Kill"***

### ***4.2.1 Supporting Rule For Whites***

In "A Time to Kill," one supporting rule for the white community is the legal principle of impartiality and due process, which should apply to all individuals regardless of race. However, in practice, this principle may be influenced by societal biases and prejudices.

Here's a quotation that reflects the application of this rule, albeit in a complex and nuanced manner:

" It was both pleasant and depressing to return to Mississippi. Pleasant in that he would see his family; depressing because he would see their poverty. There were bright spots. Carl Lee had a decent job, a dean house, and well-dressed kids. He was an exception, and now it was all in jeopardy because of two drunk, low-bred pieces of white trash. Blacks had an excuse for being worthless, but for whites in a white world, there were no excuses. They were dead, thank God, and he was proud of his big brother." (211)

This quotation emphasizes the importance of upholding the rule of law and ensuring fair treatment for all individuals involved in the legal process. However, it also acknowledges the challenges of maintaining impartiality in a racially charged case like Carl Lee Hailey's trial, where societal prejudices may impact perceptions of guilt and innocence and so all could feel equal.

In 1960, DeSoto County, Mississippi, was entrenched in systemic racial discrimination supported by both state laws and local customs. The enforcement of Jim Crow laws ensured that African Americans were segregated from whites in public spaces, schools, and transportation. Employment opportunities for Black residents were limited, often relegating them to low-paying, menial jobs. Social interactions between races were strictly controlled, and any challenge to this order was met with severe repercussions, including violence and economic retaliation. These discriminatory practices were reinforced by organizations such as the White Citizens' Council, which actively worked to preserve segregation and intimidate African Americans who sought equality.

#### ***4.2.2 Influence of Parents' Belief***

In "A Time to Kill" by John Grisham, there's a significant theme of racial discrimination, especially in the context of the trial of Carl Lee Hailey, a black man who kills two white men who raped his daughter. While there isn't a direct instance

of parental influence contributing to racial discrimination in the same vein, there's a character, Billy Ray Cobb, who embodies the racist mindset that perpetuates discrimination. His upbringing and environment likely played a role in shaping his attitudes

In *A Time to Kill*, Billy Ray Cobb's upbringing and the influence of his parents are not explicitly detailed, but his character is shaped by the pervasive culture of racism and violence in the deep South. Growing up in a rural, segregated society like Clanton, Mississippi, where racist attitudes are often passed down through generations, it's implied that Billy Ray's views and actions reflect the values instilled by his environment and, likely, by his family. His parents' influence can be inferred from his lack of moral compass, blatant disregard for the law, and the cruelty he exhibits in his brutal attack on Tonya Hailey. The generational perpetuation of racial hatred in families like Billy Ray's, combined with the social norms of the time, likely played a role in shaping him into the violent, racist man he becomes in the novel. His actions reflect the toxic legacy of racism inherited from the community and family he grew up in..

"Perhaps the most horrible crime of all is the violent rape of a child. A woman who is raped has a pretty good idea why it happened. Some animal was filled with hatred, anger and violence. But a child? A ten year old child? Suppose you're a parent. Imagine yourself trying to explain to your child why she was raped. Imagine yourself trying to explain why she cannot bear children."(482)

Though this quote doesn't explicitly involve a parent's influence, it does reflect the generational transfer of racial bias, which is often learned and ingrained in childhood through family and societal influences. In this case, it's implied that Billy Ray's attitudes are inherited from his parents, highlighting the action he did to Tonya and the perpetuation of racism across generations.

In "*A Time to Kill*," Carl Lee Hailey, the father of Tonya Hailey, imparts crucial lessons to his daughter about racial discrimination, which profoundly influences her

worldview. One notable instance occurs when Carl Lee explains to Tonya the realities of living in a racially divided society.

"Carl Lee had always told Tonya that in a white man's world she was nothing but a nigger. And in a black man's world she was still nothing. But she was his baby, and he loved her, and he'd do anything to keep her from harm." (52)

This quote showcases Carl Lee's efforts to prepare Tonya for the racial prejudice she will inevitably face. It demonstrates the harsh reality of racism that Carl Lee wants Tonya to understand while also emphasizing his unconditional love and determination to protect her.

"Well, think of Hanna. Just look at that sweet little innocent child out there skipping rope. You're a mother. Now think of the little Hailey girl, lying there, beaten, bloody, begging for her momma and daddy—" (53)

This quote doesn't show about racist teaching instead it show to standing up to racism and it showcase how Jake tell the jury to imagine if the girl that been raped was her daughter. It demonstrates that all must be judge equally to their crime and that color of skin doesn't protect a person from escaping the law.

In 1960, DeSoto County, Mississippi, the beliefs and attitudes of white parents significantly influenced the persistence of racial discrimination. Many white parents, steeped in the traditions of Jim Crow and white supremacy, instilled in their children the notions of racial hierarchy and segregation. These parents often actively supported segregationist policies and organizations like the White Citizens' Council, and they discouraged or forbade any interaction with African Americans. This perpetuation of discriminatory beliefs from one generation to the next created a social environment resistant to the changes sought by the Civil Rights Movement, ensuring that racial prejudices and discriminatory practices remained deeply entrenched in the community.

### **4.3 The Effects Of Racial Discrimination in "A Time To Kill"**

#### **4.3.1 The Unequal Treatment For Public Services**

In John Grisham's novel *A Time to Kill*, the unequal treatment in public services is poignantly illustrated through the stark contrast between how justice is administered to different racial communities in the small town of Clanton, Mississippi. The legal system is depicted as being heavily biased against African Americans, who receive little to no protection or fair treatment. This inequity is evident in the handling of cases involving black victims and white perpetrators, where the former often face an uphill battle for justice. The novel highlights the deep-seated racial prejudices that permeate the institutions meant to serve and protect all citizens equally, thus painting a grim picture of systemic discrimination.

In *A Time to Kill*, the courthouse becomes a powerful symbol of the unequal treatment faced by Black individuals in the justice system of Clanton, Mississippi. Despite being a place where justice is supposed to be impartial, the trial of Carl Lee Hailey reveals deep-seated racial biases. Carl Lee, a Black man, is put on trial for killing two white men who brutally assaulted his daughter, Tonya. The racial dynamics in the courthouse are evident from the all-white jury, the reluctance of many in the legal system to sympathize with a Black defendant, and the social pressure exerted on the judge, lawyers, and jurors. While Carl Lee's attorney, Jake Brigance, fights for justice, the courtroom remains a place where racial prejudice and inequality are woven into the proceedings. This unequal treatment is underscored by the fact that if Carl Lee had been white, or if his attackers had been Black, the case would likely have been handled very differently. The courthouse thus becomes a battleground for not just Carl Lee's fate, but the broader issue of racial injustice.

In *A Time to Kill* by John Grisham, unequal treatment in public services is starkly depicted through the racial biases entrenched in the legal and social systems of the South during the 1980s. The novel centers on a black man, Carl Lee Hailey, who takes justice into his own hands after his young daughter is brutally raped by

two white men. The unequal treatment is evident in how the legal system initially responds to the crime, with the perpetrators receiving leniency due to their race, while Carl Lee faces severe consequences for retaliating. The underlying cause of this inequality stems from systemic racism, which favors white individuals in matters of law enforcement, judicial processes, and public opinion. The effect is a deep sense of injustice and frustration within the black community, as they feel they cannot rely on public institutions for fair treatment. This inequality also intensifies the racial tensions in the town, leading to violent confrontations and a volatile trial that exposes the moral and ethical failings of the system.

- "Lester was pleased with the bonds. His had been fifty thousand for the murder of Monroe Bowie. Of course, Bowie was black, and bonds were generally lower for those cases," (71)

These quotes highlight the unequal treatment in public services, specifically within the judicial system. This statement from "A Time to Kill" underscores the systemic racial discrimination in setting bail amounts, with lower bonds set for crimes involving black victims. This disparity reflects broader societal prejudices and the devaluation of black lives in legal proceedings.

- "Well," Ozzie drawled, "I would suggest pretty stiff bonds. These boys need to be in jail for their own safety. Black folk are restless out there. They might get hurt if they bonded out. Better go high"(66)

This quote highlights racial discrimination in the judicial system, specifically in setting bail. Ozzie's suggestion to set high bonds for the safety of the accused reflects a paternalistic and discriminatory attitude, implying that the black community's reaction justifies harsher treatment for the defendants.

In 1960, DeSoto County, Mississippi, the effects of racial discrimination were profoundly evident in the unequal treatment of African Americans in public services. Segregationist policies ensured that Black residents had access to inferior public amenities, including poorly funded and maintained schools, segregated and substandard healthcare facilities, and limited access to recreational spaces. Public

transportation was segregated, and African Americans were often forced to use outdated and poorly serviced vehicles. The disparity in public services reinforced social and economic inequalities, exacerbating the challenges faced by the African American community and hindering their pursuit of equal rights and opportunities.

#### **4.3.2 The Disharmony Relation Among Black And White**

In John Grisham's *A Time to Kill*, the disharmony between black and white communities is a central theme, vividly depicted through the racially charged atmosphere of Clanton, Mississippi. The brutal assault on a young black girl by two white men ignites deep-seated tensions, exposing the pervasive racism and mistrust between the two groups. As the black community rallies for justice, the white community is divided, with many opposing the quest for accountability. The trial of Carl Lee Hailey, a black man who avenges his daughter's assault, becomes a flashpoint, highlighting the entrenched prejudices and the profound societal divide that hampers any semblance of racial harmony.

"Clanton had three coffee shops — two for the whites and one for the blacks, and all three were on the square..."(22)

Illustrates the racial segregation and disharmony between Black and White communities in Clanton. Although it wasn't illegal for Blacks and Whites to patronize any of the coffee shops, societal norms and underlying tensions dictated separate spaces. This reflects the broader societal segregation and lack of true integration or harmony between the races. The enforced separation in everyday social settings underscores the deep-rooted racial divisions and discrimination within the community.

"Ozzie Walls was the only black sheriff in Mississippi... Not since Reconstruction had a black sheriff been elected in a white county in Mississippi," highlights the racial



disharmony and significant achievement of Ozzie Walls within a predominantly white community. This passage reflects the broader theme of racial tensions and the challenges faced by Black individuals in positions of authority within a segregated society. It underscores the rarity and difficulty of such achievements in a context of deep-seated racial divisions, illustrating the persistence of racial barriers in social and political realms.(9)

Ozzie being the only Black sheriff in Mississippi, and one of the few historically, underscores the systemic barriers and racial discrimination that prevent Black individuals from attaining positions of authority in predominantly White areas.

The mention that no Black sheriff had been elected in a white county since Reconstruction emphasizes the long-standing racial divisions and the significant historical challenges Black individuals face.

Ozzie's connections to both Black and White communities in Ford County suggest a complex social fabric where racial lines influence relationships and social dynamics. This quote illustrates the racial tension and unequal treatment that persists in the community

In 1960, DeSoto County, Mississippi, racial discrimination severely strained relations between Black and white residents, fostering an environment of profound disharmony. Segregationist laws and social norms not only enforced physical separation in schools, neighborhoods, and public facilities but also cultivated deep psychological and emotional divides. African Americans, subjected to pervasive injustice and inferior treatment, often viewed white authorities and institutions with mistrust and resentment. Meanwhile, many white residents, influenced by long-standing prejudices and fear of losing social dominance, resisted efforts toward integration and equality. This mutual distrust and antagonism hindered

communication, cooperation, and community cohesion, highlighting the damaging effects of systemic racism on social harmony.

## **Conclusion**

Racial Discrimination is a social occurrence that puts forward an inequality of treatment between two race, that is white and black skin. Black people are valued low and segregated from whites people. They are a victim of undeserving categorization in many public places, such as hospital, grocery store, police station, court house and even in the street. Beside physical discrimination black people also suffer through words and feeling.

This social discrimination is influenced by many factors such as rules that by the government to support white dominance. Parents teaching and also the assumption on blacks intellectual inability stimulate many forms of racial discrimination. Rules are made to segregate black peoples from white peoples and vice versa. Parents influence the children to be racist for the childrens future. The assumption about intellectuality becomes the standars of judging black peoples in every aspect.

Black people are not treated justly in every public place. They also feel that they have low self confidence. They also feel a limit in speaking or talking to others. They cannot find a comfort place where they can socialize with every person in their community accept their own races. They are discriminated in the aspect of settlement, education and also in the social relationship.

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