The Ambiguity of Belonging: Guiding questions



Gran Torino	Crooked Letter, Crooked Letter
In what ways do the characters "belo	ng" (or "not belong") at the beginning?
 Walt: lonely old man without any really close connection to other people: estranged from his sons and their families, no real friends (only superficial bantering with Martin at the barber shop / cracking jokes with his drinking buddies → stereotypical "hard man" behaviour) seems to be the typical representative of an American blue-collar worker: house in a (formerly) white neighbourhood, family, no financial hardship, job in a traditional industry (Ford Motor Company), proud of his work ethics, a symbol of Detroit's glorious past, self-reliant, active part of the Polish-Catholic community realises that he does not belong → "the last of his kind" in his street 	 Larry: no close connection to any other people, only a part of the local community because of his parental roots and his garage apart from his ill mother, 'belonging' seems to be limited to a place (garage, house) and animals or things (chicken, tools, books) but not to people Silas: a colleague in the police department and therefore accepted by the community introverted but well-liked colleague has a girlfriend, Angie
 Thao and Sue: raised by a single mother and grandparents, part of a large family part of the Hmong culture Thao: does not want to belong to his cousin's gang, feels under pressure no friends, no relationship to a girl no clear plans for the future he does not have a feeling of belonging Sue: part of American society: goes to school, meets American friends strong feeling of belonging, well-integrated 	

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What is ambiguous about their way of belonging?		
 a member of white mainstream American society but feels estranged from his neighbourhood because of the ethnic changes there part of white mainstream US society but his old job in production, his past, his values make him look like a relic of something that has long since disappeared a father, but without any emotional relationship to his sons (and their families) a part of Detroit's Polish-Catholic community, yet no real emotional connection to Christianity (only through his deceased wife) during the Korea War he killed people: believes that he has sinned, haunted by his guilt, yet also seems to be somewhat proud of his service / has kept his old weapons a decent young boy who feels compelled to act badly because of peer pressure (wish to belong vs. his own values and ideals) caught in the middle of nowhere: isn't accepted as a man in his Hmong family AND would be considered a failure in US society deeply rooted in the Hmong culture but also perfectly at ease with the American way of life 	 has always been a member of Chabot's community but lives as a recluse, is shunned by the townspeople grew up in a middle-class family but has economic problems now longs for a friend and company but remains passive Silas: racial issues: as the son of a single black mother he was formerly excluded from society uprooted and displaced more than once seems to be an active member of the community (job, hobby, Angie) but shuts himself off emotionally as soon as relationships become closer → distanced relationship with his girlfriend as a police officer he is supposed to uphold the law ←→ in reality he is a liar (by omission?) 	

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How do they manage to change things?			
Walt: watches Sue and Thao's ways of behaviour and their situations compares the Lor family with his own family realises different ways of his and other people's behaviour as helpful or not for others reflects on his (former) duty as a soldier and his duties as a man today questions his prejudices and moves beyond them opens up and reaches out to other people (the Lor family, Father Janovich) gives up his real family in favour of the Lors (cf. his bequests) accepts Sue's quality as a role model wants to change life by mentoring Thao as a war veteran: faces and accepts his past Thao: takes responsibility, accepts that he will have to take care of his life himself stands up for his ideas develops plans for the future becomes active in their pursuit Sue: does not really change anything her optimism comes to an abrupt end when she is raped by her cousin's gang	Larry: tries to break free from his solitary life by communicating with others and reaching out to them realises that Silas has failed him as a friend because he didn't help him but lied about Cindy's disappearance realises his passive behaviour as purposeless becomes active faces reality Silas: realises that the past influences the present and his relations to other people opens up to Angie, starts telling the truth about his past (Cindy as his girlfriend; Larry as his half-brother and childhood friend) by seeking to renew the friendship with Larry he tries to make amends for the damage done in the past takes responsibility communicates with others bonds with people accepts his guilt		

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	Are they successful in the end? Have they achieved a sense of belonging?		
Walt: • Thao:	yes from a psychological point of view: he is no longer the grumpy, distanced, arrogant cynic as at the beginning of the film. He opens up, finds a new family and purpose in life, becomes a role model to Thao. no: sacrifices his life (but has succeeded in removing the gang from Sue's and Thao's lives) yes: shows stability and support for his sister and family, has connected to mainstream US society, has begun to actively shape his life	 Larry: regarding Wallace: yes regarding Silas: partly, as the future is unknown (carburettor as a symbol of starting friendship?) Silas: regarding Angie: yes → he has learned that a relationship requires honesty and openness regarding Larry: partly, as the future is unknown (carburettor as a symbol of a starting friendship?) 	
Sue:	no: from the optimistic, sensible and life-affirming young woman to a struggling, broken girl		

Other ideas to consider:

- housing: Walt's immaculate garden; well-maintained house vs. the Lors' wild garden; neglected, crowded house
- mobility: Walt's two Ford cars vs. the Lors' dependency on public transport or family's help
- work and education: Walt and his (former) skilled job vs. casual jobs in the Lor family; Sue as the educated school girl
- free-time activities: Walt reads newspapers and repairs household items vs. Thao as the silent, helpful boy without any hobbies but doing household chores
- religion: Walt's reluctance towards the Christian church vs. the Lors' open display of religion and culture