

Is *Titanic* a Pro-capitalist Movie?

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Abstract: Slovenian political philosopher and psychoanalyst Slavoj Žižek, in the documentary *The Pervert's Guide to Ideology* (2012), examines various films and their ideas. Among the movies, he discusses the film *Titanic* (1997). His overall arguments about the movie move toward the opinion that *Titanic* is a capitalist movie. Hence, in this article, I have converted his statement into my research question, and I enquire whether *Titanic* is a capitalistic movie or not. If capitalistic, what kind of capitalistic elements that the film shows? And how far is the movie capitalistic in nature? If not capitalistic, what elements or ideologies does the film show? (or) Is Žižek wrong about the movie? With the help of these research questions, I analyse the movie in this article to find out whether the film *Titanic* is a pro-capitalist movie or not.

Keywords: Slavoj Žižek; James Cameron; Titanic ship; capitalism; class struggle; class differences

The film *Titanic*, directed by James Cameron, was released in 1997 and re-released in a 3D version in 2012 (Eldridge 2022; Gant 2012). It is based on the shipwreck of the Titanic in 1912 on its maiden voyage. Financially, *Titanic* is one of the most successful films and also in the category of awards (Weinraub 1998). At the 70th Academy Awards in 1998, the film won 11 Oscars, including Best Picture of the Year (Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences 1998).

Another fact is that two female actors who starred in *Titanic* were nominated for Oscars for playing the same character in the movie. I.e., Kate Winslet played the role of the young Rose and was nominated for Best Actress in a Leading Role, and Gloria Stuart played the part of the old Rose and was nominated for Best Supporting Actress (Associated Press 2010). However, none of them won (Weinraub 1998).

In search of a diamond necklace

The film starts with a treasure hunter with modern equipment such as robot hands entering the debris of the submerged Titanic ship in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is unclear what they are looking for in the beginning. People are working under the instructions of the treasure hunter delicately. With the help of a camera, they watch the sunken ship's materials. We can see the eyeglasses and a porcelain head of a doll inside the ship, but they did not choose the items used by the people who died 100 years ago (Cameron 2012: 0:5:58). However, they carefully select a small steel safe and take it out of the big ship, which is inside the ocean. Finally, the film indicates that all are looking for a heart-shaped blue diamond necklace (that one could hold in their hand) on the ship that was 269 metres long and 28.2 metres wide, submerged in 1912 in the Atlantic Ocean (Tikkanen 2022).

Why are they looking for that particular necklace? Because it is so precious, and so, with the help of a Russian Research Ship, treasure hunter Brock Lovett, played by Bill Paxton, is looking for that diamond necklace in the ocean. Here, the motive for exploring the ocean itself is capitalistic. They are not using modern equipment to study rare species in the deep ocean; they are using them only to find a diamond necklace.

This exploration of the Atlantic Ocean for a necklace uncovers a drawing of a woman. Old Rose, played by Gloria Stuart, sees the drawing on the TV and recognises that it is her picture. She is interested in seeing the drawing by herself, which leads the movie to reveal the story of Jack and Rose by going back in time.

Maiden voyage of the Titanic ship and the class difference

The film moves back to 1912, the year the Titanic ship began its maiden voyage. People are looking at the size of the ship with excitement. We can hear a dialogue that mentions that all the third-class passengers with a forward berth have to stand in a queue and go through a medical inspection (Cameron 2012: 0:21:27). The film shows a health officer checking the hairs and mouths of the third-class passengers, but the first-class passengers are entering the ship without any inspection (Cameron 2012: 0:23:11). To enter the ship, the third-class passengers need to jump from the bridge to the ship (Cameron 2012: 0:26:17), on the other hand, the first-class passengers can enter the ship smoothly without jumping (Cameron 2012: 0:23:12). This scene shows the difference between how the first-class passengers and the third-class passengers enter the ship.

Similarly, the movie depicts the intelligence of a third-class passenger by calling the 'Titanic ship' a big boat. But, his daughter says to him, 'Daddy, it's a ship' (Cameron 2012: 0:21:34). This scene portrays that a third-class passenger could not be able to differentiate between a boat and a ship. At the same moment, Rose DeWitt Bukater (played by Kate Winslet) enters the scene by car, wearing a big purple hat. By looking at Titanic, Rose says, 'It doesn't look any bigger than the Mauretania [ship]' (Cameron 2012: 0:22:11). It gives the meaning that Rose, whose character age is 17, has seen many ships, and with her experiences as a first-class passenger, she underestimates the size of the Titanic ship. However, in the same scene, the movie implies that a third-class passenger could not be able to differentiate between a boat and a ship.

Symbolism of 'Hat'

Another essential thing in that scene is the hat. Many people wear hats, but the hat worn by Rose is bigger than her head. Here, it implies a royal meaning. The purpose of wearing a hat is to protect the head from the sun, rain, or any weather conditions, and so everybody in that particular scene wears a hat

(Cameron 2012: 0:22:17). However, if everybody wears the same type or size of the hat, then how could one differentiate between the rich and the poor? Hence, Rose (Kate Winslet) is wearing a colourful purple hat larger than her head. Here, the purpose is not to protect her head from any climatic conditions but to show her richness (Cameron 2012: 0:21:55). In addition to that, before coming out of the car, Rose is wearing the hat and so is her mother, which means they have been wearing the hats while they are travelling in the car. No one needs to wear a hat while sitting inside a car because they already have a metal roof above them, which protects their heads from rain or sun, but the rich people in *Titanic* wear hats inside a car, which means they have double protection over their heads (Cameron 2012: 0:22:18). The first protection is the hat, and the second is the car's roof. Logically, wearing a hat inside a car is unnecessary; nevertheless, the rich wear it in *Titanic* to show their royalty. Similarly, Rose's mother has a big feather in her hat, which does not play a reasonable role but again to show the richness (Cameron 2012: 0:22:24). At 0:47:21 in the movie, a first-class passenger woman wears a cone-shaped hat in the background to exhibit the same phenomenon. Rationally, the big hat worn by Rose prohibits her vision, and at one point, the shadow of her hat lies on her face (Cameron 2012: 0:23:03; 0:23:21). With all the struggles, Rose wears a big hat to show her wealth.

Characterisation of Rose

Despite the prosperity, Rose is experiencing trauma within her. Through her dialogues, we can understand that Rose is engaged to a wealthy man, Cal Hockley, and 500 marriage invitations have been sent (Cameron 2012: 0:48:33). However, she is bored and confused with the lifestyle, where she has no authority. In her words, Rose says, 'Inside, I was screaming,' but no one is helping her (Cameron 2012: 0:23:36). She has any resources she wants. Moreover, her fiancée presents her with a heart-shaped blue diamond (Heart of the Ocean) worn by the French King Louis XVI (1754 to 1793 A.D.) and asks Rose to open her heart to him. Nevertheless, that particular scene fades with no dialogue from Rose (Cameron 2012: 0:46:49). At the beginning of the film, when the treasure hunter is describing the 'Heart of the Ocean diamond' to

Rose, he asserts that it would be worth more than the Hope Diamond (Cameron 2012: 0:15:47). However, old Rose says, 'It was a dreadful, heavy thing' (Cameron 2012: 0:15:49). It clearly shows that Rose, whether young or old, does not know the value of the materials that she sees or possesses. When she looks at the Titanic ship for the first time, she says it is not bigger than the Mauretania ship (Cameron 2012: 0:22:11). However, the Titanic was a gigantic ship in 1912. Similarly, Rose has a diamond that could buy a city, but she says it is heavy. To summarise her character, Rose is a young rich girl who cares about herself and her authority in her life, and she hates the people who forbid her authority in her life (Cameron 2012: 1:10:57).

First-class passengers vs Third-class passengers

Next to Rose, another leading character is Jack Dawson, played by Leonardo DiCaprio. Jack wins the Titanic third-class passengers' tickets in a poker game, and with those tickets, he jumps into the Titanic ship along with his friend, Fabrizio. Before entering the ship, an officer asks, 'Have you been through the inspection queue?' to which Jack replies, 'Of course. Anyway, we don't have any lice' (Cameron 2012: 0:26:10). These inspections are not for the protection of the poor, but for the safety of the rich. Although the poor stay in the third-class part and the rich stay in the first-class part, we can also consider this inspection of the poor as a fear of spreading viruses (or) bacteria from the third-class, not from the first-class.

The film shows the living environment of the rich and the poor, where the rich have more space than the poor. For instance: Rose chooses various paintings for her room. She said she needs some colors, and so she has many paintings in her room, and the irony is that even though Rose states that she's interested in paintings, she is not familiar with who painted them. Pointing to the paintings, when Rose's maid, Trudy Bolt asks, 'What's the artist's name?' Rose replies, 'Something Picasso' (Cameron 2012: 0:28:46). Rose has more space in her room, and she is filling the space with paintings. However, the third-class passengers have four bunks in their room, and they have to adjust and fit according to the space.

Jack and Rose

As a third-class passenger, Jack looks at Rose from below, and Rose looks at Jack from above. Jack has been looking at Rose ever since he saw her. But Rose, looking at him, turns away, and again she looks because Jack is looking at her. However, her fiancée, Hockley, interrupted her. In that scene, it is apparent that Hockley is controlling her, and Rose does not like that (Cameron 2012: 0:35:49). Then why has she surrendered to him? In the movie, we understand that Rose's father died of bad debts, and the only savior is Rose's fiancée, Hockley. If Rose marries Hockley, the financial problems would be settled, and they (Rose and her mother) could maintain their elegant life. Even Rose's mother asks Rose, 'Do you want to see me working as a seamstress [a labourer in the working class]?' (Cameron 2012: 1:13:05). Here, Rose's mother does not want to move from an elegant position to one of a worker. She wants to live and die like a rich woman, but unfortunately, the family has debts, and Rose's marriage to Hockley is the only solution to settle their financial problems. Here again, a capitalistic motive in a business transaction, but this time with a girl.

On the other hand, Rose has been feeling pressured. One surprising scene is a suicide attempt by Rose. Because what made her attempt to commit suicide is not shown in the film. Before that scene, Rose is wearing a red dress with a necklace on her neck (Cameron 2012: 0:36:43), and suddenly she runs without the necklace, her hair is not combed, and she is running towards the edge of the ship (Cameron 2012: 0:36:52). At this juncture, Jack and Rose meet for the first time on the same deck, not one from below (or) above (Cameron 2012: 0:38:40). Through sharing his experience, Jack diverts Rose. In her words, Rose says, 'You're distracting me [from committing suicide]' (Cameron 2012: 0:39:17). However, Jack saves her, and reciprocally, Rose saves Jack from getting arrested because when Rose cries for help, others think that Jack misbehaves with Rose. This prejudice may also relate to the fact because Jack is a third-class passenger. Even after this scene, when Jack and Rose are talking in the first-class area, other first-class passengers despise him through

their looks. Because Jack's dress reveals more about him than his character (Cameron 2012: 0:42:45).

For saving Rose, Hockley instructs his valet Spicer Lovejoy, to give 20. Like a tip to a poor man. However, Rose intervenes and asks, 'Is that the going rate for saving the woman you love?' (Cameron 2012: 0:44:18). Therefore, Hockley changes his mind and invites Jack to dinner. At the dinner table, Rose's mother despises him, and Hockley does not like him talking. At the end of the dinner, Hockley encourages Jack to go to his place because he says that the rich people talk about business and politics, and it would not interest him [Jack] (Cameron 2012: 1:04:26). Here, the rich man is indicating that the poor will not be interested in politics and finance.

Shortly after that, Jack invites Rose to the third-class passengers' party. She dances, drinks a beer, takes a cigarette from another man's mouth and smokes it, shows her hidden talents, and enjoys. After some scenes, Rose invites Jack to her room, shows him a diamond, and asks him to draw her naked while only wearing a necklace, and Jack does. Before the drawing, Rose shows a costly diamond to Jack, but gives him a dime (10 cents) for his drawing (Cameron 2012: 1:25:27). It is also satirical. At 0:49:53 in the movie, Rose sees that Jack is carrying something with him. She asks, 'What is this stupid thing you're carrying around?' Then, after looking at his drawings, Rose asserts that the drawings are exceptionally good and proclaims that Jack is talented. Nevertheless, for his talent, she just pays a dime. Similarly, for saving Rose, Hockley instructs his assistant to give a 20. These scenes show how much the rich people respect the poor's actions and their talents.

Rose wants a naked drawing, but she chooses a diamond that she says is heavy at the beginning of the film as old Rose. Even though it is heavy, then why did she choose that? It gives the meaning that even though Rose is naked; she is rich and possesses the wealthiest material. When Jack asks, 'Do you love him [Hockley]?' (Cameron 2012: 0:48:49). Rose does not say an answer; instead, she says Jack is rude, uncouth, presumptuous, and so annoying, even saying, 'This is my part of the ship. You leave [I am a first-class passenger, and

Jack, you go to your third-class part]' (Cameron 2012: 0:49:42). When a poor boy asks a difficult question, the rich girl starts to attack the poor by talking about his position and class, instead of giving a direct answer. Even Rose struggles to say the word 'poor.' Instead, she says, 'Person of limited means' (Cameron 2012: 0:50:28). She is articulating that Jack is poor; however, he has good talents. Now the question is, so, the poor do not have talents? From Rose's point of view, the answer is yes. Because she has been looking at the talents of rich people throughout her life, and Jack also states that she looks like an indoor girl (Cameron 2012: 0:40:26). So, according to Rose, the poor are talentless. However, she is looking at a poor but talented artist, Jack, and she is surprised. Throughout the movie, whenever Rose is with her fiancée Hockley, she hates him, and at one point, she says, 'I'm not one of your mill foremen who you can command' (Cameron 2012: 1:10:57). Nevertheless, she accepts the diamond that Hockley gives to her, even though Rose hates him, and she wears that diamond naked when Jack is drawing (Cameron 2012: 1:27:23). It means that Rose accepts the wealth, not the wealthy people.

After the drawing, Jack and Rose have sex in the succeeding scene, and she is ready to run away with Jack. Before that, Jack says, 'I've got ten bucks in my pocket... But I'm too involved now [I have only ten dollars, but I want to live with you, Rose]' (Cameron 2012: 1:18:05). However, when Rose says, 'When the ship docks, I'm getting off with you,' Jack replies, 'This is crazy' (Cameron 2012: 1:37:19). Jack mentions the money he has while proposing to Rose. Because Jack knows that Rose is a rich girl and so, he is concerned about his financial situation. But Rose drinks a beer, dances, has a sketch of her, later has sex in a car, and then immediately says she would like to go with him. That is why Jack is calling it crazy because he doubts whether she will leave her affluent possessions or not.

Capitalistic intentions

Correspondingly, we do hear about the news warning of the iceberg (Cameron 2012: 1:15:54), and the managing director of the White Star Line, Bruce Ismay, is pressuring Captain Smith to speed up the ship, even though the captain said

that the ship's speed is satisfactory, and there is no need to increase it. However, the rich Managing Director wants to surprise the people and asks the captain to speed up the ship (Cameron 2012: 0:52:42). Here, capitalist greed increases the ship's speed even though the captain of the ship states it is unnecessary. Similarly, Thomas Andrews, the shipbuilder of the Titanic, constructed only 20 lifeboats for the big Titanic ship (Cameron 2012: 2:58:12; Tikkanen 2022). In the movie, he says a lifeboat could have a maximum of 65 people, and it was tested with the weight of 70 men (Cameron 2012: 2:08:18). Therefore, if we calculate 20×65 (as the shipbuilder says), its 1300 people. However, on the ship, there are 2200 people (Cameron 2012: 1:47:42). Similarly, the lifeboats are located at the top of the ship, where first-class passengers can easily reach them. Even though at the beginning of the movie, Hockley and others called the 'Titanic' an unsinkable ship, the rich people also took a precautionary step to determine who needs to be saved first when the unsinkable ship sinks. Here also, capitalistic motives play an important role.

Impact of romance [Kissing theory]

When Jack and Rose go to the upper deck of the ship, they kiss each other, and above them, there are two lookout people (Frederick Fleet and Lookout Lee) in the Crow's Nest whose job is to look at the sea and report immediately to their supervisors if they see any kind of hazard. One said that he can even smell ice (Cameron 2012: 1:34:48), but they look at the kissing pair, and then, lookout Frederick Fleet, begins to notice the iceberg, gives a warning, and immediately (Cameron 2012: 1:37:41), with the work of many people, the ship's propellers are stopped and then turned towards the left. But unfortunately, the ship hits the iceberg on the right side (Cameron 2012: 1:40:19), which paved the way for leakage and turned the journey of the Titanic ship from England to America, to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. The shipbuilder of the Titanic informs the captain that the whole ship is going to sink within 'An hour. Two, at most' (Cameron 2012: 1:47:33).

Claim of Žižek

Slavoj Žižek argues that the catastrophe is essential for the separation of Jack and Rose. He emphasises that if the ship had not hit the iceberg, as Rose said, she would have gone with Jack, and their lives would have been a true disaster. Because Žižek argues that once Jack and Rose reach New York in the United States, they will have intense sex for a period of time, and after that, their lives will be hollow, and that will be a veracious disaster (Fiennes 2012). Hence, to protect that, a shipwreck happened in the Atlantic Ocean to separate the rich and the poor (Rose and Jack).

This theory is the imagination of Žižek based on the lives of the rich and the poor. He claims that a rich girl and a poor boy could not be able to live together, and if they live, that would be a disaster. Because the poor boy needs to financially satisfy the needs of the rich girl, when that is not happening, their love story would be a shipwreck.

Contrary to the views of Slavoj Žižek, let us assume that the Titanic ship did not hit the iceberg, and once the ship reaches America, Rose goes with Jack. They move to a small home. One day, Jack wins a lottery ticket and becomes a millionaire. Because Jack is a man of luck, he won the tickets to the Titanic ship before its departure by 5 minutes (Cameron 2012: 00:25:03). In addition, he met a rich girl on the ship; if that happened, why can't another luck happen in the US? (or) Maybe her wealthy mother accepts Jack because of her loving daughter. Why not? It can be anything. One can imagine the lives of Jack and Rose as a shipwreck (or) a happy life according to their perspective. However, these are not represented in the movie, so thinking about what would happen next when Jack and Rose are living together purely adheres to one's imagination. Therefore, here, the claim of Žižek is the imagination of what would happen next if a rich girl and a poor boy lived together in New York. In short, it is out of the context of the events happening in the film *Titanic*. However, if we analyse the same scene from the perspective of the lookout Fleet, whose job is to look and report immediately if he sees any hazards in the ocean, we can understand the meaning and message of the film.

Why did the Titanic ship sink in the movie *Titanic*?

During the maiden voyage of the Titanic ship, the lookouts were not provided with binoculars (Cameron 2012: 01:34:57). If they had had binoculars, the lookouts would have reported rapidly when they had seen the iceberg, and the whole shipwreck would have been avoided. However, the lookout Frederick Fleet without a binocular, once he sees the iceberg, he immediately gives the warning, and promptly the First Officer Murdoch gives the instructions, and through the warning alarm, the workers in the boiler room shut the dampers down, and then the propellers are reversed, which turns the ship left, but at the end, the ship hits the iceberg at the right side, and the damage occurs. If Fleet had given the warning a little earlier, the turning would have started in advance, and if that had happened, the workers would have turned the whole ship to the left without hitting the iceberg. So, now it is the mistake of the lookout Fleet. However, he said he can smell ice (Cameron 2012: 01:34:48). If that is so, why did he not see the iceberg prior and give a warning prior? Because Fleet is busy seeing Jack and Rose kissing down below from the crow's nest. Since he is concentrating on them, he forgets his job, and when Fleet turns his eyes in the direction of the ocean, he sees the iceberg very near, and the time is very short for the workers to turn the big ship without hitting the iceberg, and so the ship crashes, and it sinks, which led to the death of more than 1500 people. So, it is because of the mistake of the lookout Fleet.

But, if Jack and Rose were not on the upper deck of the ship, Frederick Fleet would not have had the opportunity to look at them. If that happened, he may have looked at the iceberg at the right time and would have given the warning at the right time; similarly, the disaster would have been avoided. Hence, in this case, Jack and Rose are the distraction to the working man. In other words, when the rich and poor are together, it acts as a distraction for the rich (Rose's mother and Rose's fiancée) and lookout Frederick Fleet. In a nutshell, the relationship between a rich girl and a poor boy distracts the working men and paves the way for the disaster.

If we further go back, from another perspective, if Rose had not come to the Titanic ship, she would never have had an opportunity to meet Jack, which means she would never have come with him to the upper deck; if that happened, lookout Fleet would do his job, and the Titanic ship would not hit the iceberg.

From another perspective, if Jack loses in the poker game, he will not have a chance to get a third-class passenger ticket on the Titanic ship, and without a ticket, he would never enter the Titanic, and the ship would start its departure without him, and if that happened, Rose would have successfully committed her suicide. However, the Titanic ship may magnificently complete its maiden voyage to America. If that happened, James Cameron might not have chosen this ship as his theme for the movie, and similarly, I would write about some other theme in the *International Journal of Žižek Studies*.

From another viewpoint, if Jack didn't look at Rose (or) if Jack and Rose stayed where they were, i.e., Rose at her first class part, and Jack at his third class part of the ship, there wouldn't be a romance between Jack and Rose, and if there was no romance, they wouldn't go to the upper deck and kiss each other, and if they were not on the upper deck, the lookout Fleet would have no distraction, and he would have noticed the iceberg prior and the shipwreck of Titanic would have prevented which led to the death of many souls. Changing places always causes disaster, and Rose's mother warns about this disaster (moving from rich to poor) whenever she sees Rose and Jack together. Because if Rose goes with Jack, the affluent position of her family would be gone because Rose's family is in bad debt, and similarly, her mother has to work as a seamstress, as she said (Cameron 2012: 01:12:40). This is one of the hidden meanings of the film *Titanic*. After several inspections of the third-class passengers' hair and mouths, the rich allowed the poor not to associate with them but to make the poor stay in their compartment (Third-class). If the poor stayed where they were, and the rich stayed where they were, the Titanic ship would have reached where it was headed to. Here, *Titanic* tells us to accept the division between the poor and the rich. From another viewpoint, it tells us to stay where we are, 'If you are rich, stay there! And if you are poor,

stay there.' In other words, Žižek said that *Titanic* is telling us to accept the same conservative order in which the rich rule and the poor obey (Fiennes 2012).

Portrayal of the 'Rich' as cruel and the 'Poor' as decent

Even after the Titanic ship hits the iceberg, the movie has many capitalistic motives. When the people are fighting for a seat in the lifeboats, Rose's mother asks, 'Will the lifeboats be seated according to class?' (Cameron 2012: 01:56:21), and Hockley is expecting a reservation on a lifeboat when the whole ship is sinking. Similarly, he pushes some people when they are trying to get on the boat, saying, 'No! You will swamp us!' (Cameron 2012: 02:36:09). His character is designed as a pure capitalistic evil. Here, Slavoj Žižek argues that James Cameron presents the theme of the movie as the bad rich people and the good poor people (Fiennes 2012). In the dancing scene, Fabrizio (Jack's friend) asks a girl, 'Is [it] okay [if] I put my hand here [back around you]?' (Cameron 2012: 01:05:40), and she shakes her head like yes. This scene shows that a poor man is asking permission to put his hand around a girl. It gives the message that the poor people are decent. However, while the rich are having dinner, they are surrounded by musicians, but the rich never care about them and concentrate only on their chatting (Cameron 2012: 00:36:27). Even one of the musicians says, 'Well, they [rich] don't listen to us at dinner, either' (Cameron 2012: 02:13:29). The movie shows that the rich like to have musicians around them even though they do not listen to them. However, in the ship's third class, the poor people are enjoying the music along with the musicians, and they respect them (Cameron 2012: 01:05:44). Similarly, when Jack and Rose enter the boiler room where workers are shovelling coal into the furnaces, one worker asks, 'Hold up? What are you two [Jack and Rose] doing down here [in the boiler room]? You shouldn't be down here. It could be dangerous!' (Cameron 2012: 01:32:30). The dialogue portrays the concern of the working class man who is working in the hot area for strangers (Jack and Rose). When the Titanic ship hits the iceberg, First Officer Murdoch shuts down the doors in the boiler rooms. As soon as the doors are closing, the leading stoker, Frederick Barrett, orders his fellow stokers to go out before the doors

close, and he saves some, and finally, he gets out (Cameron 2012: 01:41:35). But, in the upper part of the ship, when there is confusion and struggle between people for a seat on the lifeboats, a woman with a baby asks Captain Smith, 'Where should I go? Please' (Cameron 2012: 02:29:19). However, the captain replies nothing, goes to his room, and waits for the water to enter so that he could die (Cameron 2012: 02:30:47). Žižek argues this element as a fake sympathy towards the poor and depicts the rich as evil (Fiennes 2012).

Titanic portrays that almost all rich people are selfish. Even in the lifeboat, when Molly Brown, played by Kathy Bates, suggests that they should turn the boat and go back to save the people, no one supports her, even Rose's mother. All are silent. In the movie, the character of Molly Brown is also rich in class; however, she is not wealthy by generation. Confused by the silence of the people in the lifeboat, Molly further asks, 'I don't understand a one of you [rich people]. What's the matter with you?' (Cameron 2012: 02:48:19) and looking at a woman, Molly exclaims, 'It's your men out there!' (Cameron 2012: 02:48:25). However, the people in the boat are concerned that if more people get into the boat, they would swamp it and no one would survive. Therefore, out of 20 boats, only one returns to help and save people, and 1500 people perish in the Atlantic Ocean, as Old Rose proclaims near the end of the movie (Cameron 2012: 02:58:02).

Capitalism survives...

Among the rich, you may think Rose's character is good-hearted and helpful, and yes, Jack and Rose help each other throughout the disaster. However, in the end, Rose survives, and Jack dies. After the sinking of the ship, Jack and Rose find a piece of wooden debris, where Rose settles in first. When Jack tries to get on it, they both fall in and finally, Rose settles in more comfortably. Here, in the middle of the ocean, Jack is in cold water, excluding his face. However, Rose is safely on the debris, but she says she is so cold and could not feel her body (Cameron 2012: 02:50:45). Nevertheless, Jack is literally in the freezing water. When Rose says, 'I love you, Jack' (Cameron 2012: 02:49:56). He replies, 'Don't you say your good-byes. Not yet' and encourages Rose that she

is going to make lots of babies, and die old (Cameron 2012: 02:50:07). Here, Jack tells the future of Rose that she will make many babies. From this sentence, we can understand the idea of Jack. He does not say that Rose will become an entrepreneur (or) she would help the poor people; instead, he wishes her to have babies when both are fighting for their survival in the middle of the ocean. Jack encourages Rose to not let go, and after some time, Rose says, 'I'll never let go,' however, she lets him go to the ocean when she confirms that Jack is dead (Cameron 2012: 02:56:53; Fiennes 2012). Then, ultimately, Rose survives and changes her identity from Rose DeWitt Bukater to Rose Dawson (Cameron 2012: 03:01:18), escapes from her fiancée Hockley, becomes an actor, and enjoys her life. At the end of the movie, the film shows the photographs close to Rose's bed, showing her sitting on a horse, standing near a plane, and with a big fish. It indicates that she moved on, travelled, became successful, married, and her granddaughter (Lizzy Calvert) is taking care of her. In *Titanic*, Old Rose enjoys her life by doing pottery in her home and then traveling with memorable photographs, along with a dog and a fish tank, besides baggage, and most importantly, she is more than 100 years old (Cameron 2012: 00:13:29). But, poor Jack dies.

If we consider it as an ideology, the rich or capitalistic (Rose) survives in the end, but the working class, poor Jack, is crushed to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Finally, capitalism survives in *Titanic*, and hence, *Titanic* is a pro-capitalist movie.

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