

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review related literature is very important. It is a basic theory concerning with the formulation problems and the goal of the research. The review below consists of educational values and movie.

A. Educational Value

This sub-chapter discuss the definition of values in general, the definition of educational value, and type of educational values.

1. Definition of Value

Value is an important and lasting beliefs or ideals shared by the members of a culture about what is good or bad and desirable. Values have major influence on a person's behavior and attitude and serve as broad guidelines in all situations. Bertens (2005: 139) states that value is something fun and exciting that we look for or simply it is something delighting and something good. While Hans Jonas (in Bertens, 2005: 139) defined that value is addressee of a yes. It means that something valuable accepted as something good. Murdiatmadja as quoted by Mulyana said that values has characteristics, that are values is an abstract reality (cannot be caught by senses,

but it is real), normative (something that is ideal should be wanted), and has a function to be human motivator (Doroeso, 1986: 17).

According to Schwat (1973: 3) the main features of the conception of basic values implicit in the writings in many theorists and researchers as follows:

- a. Values are beliefs. But they are beliefs tied inextricably to emotion, not objectives, cold ideas.
- b. Values are motivational construct. They refer to the desirable goals people strive to attain.
- c. Values transcend specific actions and situations. They are abstract goals. The abstract nature of values distinguishes them from concepts like norms and attitudes, which usually refer to specific actions, objects, or situations.
- d. Values guide the selection or evaluation of actions, policies, people, and events. That is, values serve as standards or criteria.
- e. Values are ordered by importance relative to one another. People's values form an ordered system of value priorities that characterize them as individuals. This hierarchical feature of values also distinguishes them from norms and attitudes.

Based on the definition above, human life always associates with values, and values must be instituted. The best way to realize it is by educational effort. Value is unlimited. It is very difficult to find values limits because values are always related to human activities which is very complex. Despite, the effort to formulate it has been done and must be appreciated. Values can be defined as abstract concepts in human self. It is about something belief is good or right, and bad or wrong.

2. Educational Value

According to Mardiatmaja who is quoted by Mulyana defines that educational value as a help for the students in order to realize and experience values as well as integrally take it in their whole life (Mulyana, 2004: 15). This theory is also stated by Hakam (2002: 5) that value education is an education that considers objects from moral and non-moral point of view, including aesthetics. It sees objects from beauty point of view, personal taste, and ethics. In the value education process, educational steps are more specified to reach more specific purpose as stated by APEID committee (Asia and the Pasific Programmer of Education Innovation for Development) that value education is specified to: a) applying values to learners, b) producing an attitude reflectsdesirable values, and c) guiding a consistence act with that values (Mulyana, 2004: 19-20).

In the education process, values is hoped to be reach in the process of education. Later, these values can be a provision to build a harmonic life. In order to make peace in the world, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural

Organization (UNESCO) make a program called Living Values Education Program (LVEP). In this program, there are comprehensive values that can be acquired from education, formal or informal. Values include cooperation, freedom, happiness, honesty, humility, love, peace, respect, responsibility, simplicity, tolerance, and unity.

Meanwhile, Law No. 20 of 2003 about National Education System Article 3 states that national education has a function to build ability, character, and prestigious national culture in order to educate national life, head for improving student potential so that becomes faithful and fear to the God, have a good character, healthy, erudite, capable, creative, independent, and becomes a democratic and responsible citizen. There are 18 educational character values stated by Indonesian Law as

follows:

- a. Religious. Obedient attitude and behavior in performing the religion they belief, tolerance with other religion, and make a harmony life with other religion.
- b. Honest. Behavior based on efforts to be trusted human.
- c. Tolerance. Appreciates different religion, ethnic, opinion, attitude, and different behavior.
- d. Discipline. An action that always shows orderly and obedient in any regulations.

- e. Hard working. Behavior that shows an effort to solve any obstacles in learning activity.
- f. Creative. Thinking and doing to create something new or a new result from something had been owned.
- g. Independent. Be able to do his/her own work by his/her self, not depend on the others.
- h. Democratic. Realize that people have the same right and obligation.
- i. Curiosity. Always curious about what he/she learns and try to find something widely and deeply.
- j. National spirit. Take a place on national importance than self or group importance.
- k. Love homeland. Behavior and attitude that show up the loyalty, care, and respect to the language, environment, politic, social, and culture.
- l. Appreciating achievement. Behavior and attitude that push up to create something useful for others, appreciates and respects to other people achievements.
- m. Friendly. Like to communicate and corporate with others.
- n. Love peace. Always make people happy, comfort, and safe of his/her existence.

- o. Like to read. Manage a time for reading many books.
- p. Environmental care. Behavior and attitude that always take care and prevent environmental damage and have an effort to repair environmental damage.
- q. Sociality. Behavior and attitude that always want to help others.
- r. Responsibility. Doing the duty and the obligation that should be done.

According to the explanation before, the researcher can conclude that there are many educational values which can build a better student's character. While, educational values are not only gotten in formal class, but also it can be found everywhere, for example is from movie.

According to Sukardi (1997: 79) the values of education in the novel are as follows:

1) The value of divinity education, namely the value based on religious teachings related to trust or faith, orders or prohibitions that must be considered, rituals that must be done and so on. Because faith is the most basic essence of religion, the value of divine education is based on the pillars of faith which have six dimensions, namely faith in God, faith in the angel of God, faith in the prophet of God, faith in the book of God, faith in the last day, and faith in qodlo and qodar.

2) Value of Moral Education. Moral is a teaching about good and bad that is generally accepted regarding actions, attitudes, obligations, morals, manners and morality. Values in moral education must be possessed by every human being so that

they can become whole and dignified individuals so that they are different from other creatures in this universe. The value of moral education is based on all good behavior in humans in accordance with religious norms, legal norms and community norms.

3) Value of Social Education. The value of social or community education is closely related to other educational values. The value of social education is more directed at how a person's behavior patterns in community life. The value of social education is related to basic problems that are very important in the relationship between one and the other in human life as monopluralists. As members of the community, students cannot escape social ties. The social system that is formed binds students' behavior to submit to social norms, morality, and applicable laws in society. The same is true at school. When students are in school, they are in the social system at school. School rules and procedures for students must obey. Violations committed by students will be penalized according to the type and severity of the violation. The birth of school regulations aims to regulate and shape the behavior of students who support the success of learning at school.

4) Value of Cultural Education. Culture is mind or reason, while culture is the result of human activities and inner creation such as beliefs, arts and customs (KBBI, 2002: 169-179). Cultural values are concepts that live in the minds of most people about what is considered valuable, valuable and important in life (Kuntjaraningrat, 1979: 204). The value of cultural education means that through literary work, the culture of

a particular group of people or a nation can be known and recognized, so that students can gain cultural knowledge of a nation or generation of predecessors.

5) Value of aesthetic education. Aesthetics means beauty or anything beautiful (KBBI, 2002: 308). Aesthetic values appear as one of the goals of the creation of a literary work because in essence literature is an aesthetic object that is able to evoke the aesthetic experience of its readers (Wellek & Warren, 1990: 321).

B. Movie

This sub-chapter discuss the definition of movie, kind of movie, and Shawshank Redemption Movie.

1. Definition of Movie

A movie or motion picture is the only new visual art form created in the 300 years. It is a complex, exclusive art, difficult to define, but the element of the movies is instantaneous and universal. Motion pictures are in fact both an art form and medium of mass entertainment, and in the latter capacity they have a significant impact in a sociological sense. In addition, they have background rooted in science and technology (Webster, 1973: 305).

Beside film is as economic commodity, film also has a function to inform, to educate, and to entertain. It is agree with decree of movie in chapter III (UU Republik Indonesia Tentang Perfilman No.8 Tahun 1992) states that film is the part of audio-visual mass media communication has a function to be information tool, education, cultural development, entertainment, and economic. Besides, the origin of the name "film" itself comes from the fact that photographic film (also called film stock) has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, moving picture, photo-play and flick. A common name for film in the United States is movie, while in Europe the term film is preferred. Additional terms for the field in general include the big screen, the silver screen, the cinema and the movies.

2. Kind of Movie

There are several kinds of movie or film as follows:

- a. Action – These types of movies are high octane, big budget movies that show many physical stunts. If there is heroism, fights involving guns, swords or karate moves, horseback action or any destructive forces of nature, your keyword is Action. In these movies, it's usually fight between the good guys and bad guys, i.e. Fight Club.

- b. Adventure- Do you like thrilling stories that take you to wondrous places? They are similar to action films but the action may be less and more weight will be given to experiences. Indian Jones movies belong to this category.
- c. Comedies- They are loved by young and old for the feel good content. A comedy can be based on innocent humor, exaggerations, facial expressions or downright crude jokes. Meet the Fockers is an example.
- d. Crime and Gangster Films- Such films trace the lives of fictional and true criminals, gangs or mobsters. Serial killer films may be included here, i.e. Gangs of New York.
- e. Drama films- They are sensible movies with a strong plot. Dramas depict true stories or real- life situations. The character development is noteworthy, i.e. Little Women.
- f. Epics/ Historical films – An epic involves elements like war, romance and adventure. The sets are created carefully to reflect the time period. Ben Hur is a classic example. Historical movies tend to pay homage to a legend or hero.
- g. Horror- You either loves them or hates them. These films expose our fears and give rise to nightmares. For some, horror films provide catharsis but others can barely sit through a movie, due to the violence and gory scenes. i.e Jaws.

- h. Musicals/ Dance films – These are entertaining films that are based on full scale scores or song and dance. They can either be delightful, light-hearted films for the whole family (i.e. The Sound of Music) or contain a dark aspect (Sweeney Todd) that is explored through music.
- i. War films- These are very true to real life and often depict the waste of war. Attention is given to acts of heroism, the human spirit, psychological damage to soldiers and the pain of families waiting at home. i.e. Flags of Our Fathers.
- j. Westerns- This genre is central to American culture and to its film industry. They speak of the days of expansion and the trials with Native Indians. The plots and characters are very distinctive. Remember Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid?
- k. Animation- Computer graphics and special effects are the backbone of these films which are enjoyed by the young and old. i.e. Finding Nemo.
- l. Thrillers- They differ from Horror because they are more provocative than scary. i.e. The Bone Collector.
- m. Sci-Fi – If you like futuristic scenes, movies like Star Wars will intrigue you. They can be classified as adventure films too.

3. Shawshank Redemption Movie

The Shawshank Redemption is a 1994 American drama film written and directed by Frank Darabont, based on the 1982 Stephen King novella *Rita Hayworth and Shawshank Redemption*. It tells the story of banker Andy Dufrense (Tim Robbins), who is sentenced to life in Shawshank State Penitentiary for the murder of his wife and her lover, despite his claims of innocence. Over the following two decades, he befriends a fellow prisoner, contraband smuggler Ellis “Red” Redding (Morgan Freeman), and becomes instrumental in a money laundering operation led by the prison warden Samuel Norton (Bob Gunton). William Sadler, Clancy Brown, Gil Bellows, and James Whitmore appear in supporting roles. The genre of this film is Drama.

C. Previous Study

This sub-chapter discuss the previous studies conducted by the previous researcher that relevance with the writer’s study. Nowadays, conducting a research in movie or film for education is not something new. There are many researchers that conduct a research in movie to observe the characters, values, even to use it for educational purposes. Here, the writer finds some relevant researches with his research. The first is the thesis of Wahyu Rahmawati, a student of State Islamic University of Yogyakarta, entitled “Peran Guru dalam Film Laskar Pelangi dan

Relevansinya dengan Pendidikan Agama Islam”. This research is based on less understanding of teacher character toward his duty as an educator. There are many teachers that still disturbed about salary problem. The result of this research shows that teacher character in “Laskar Pelangi” movie can be divided into three types that are a teacher character toward his/her potential, a teacher character toward his/her students, and a teacher character toward society (Rahmawati, 2010). Beside the title of the movie is different with the writer’s study, focus of this study.

This study is also different because to observe main character of the movie. While, the writer study focuses on the educational value of the movie. Furthermore, the thesis of Anang Ikhwanto, the student of State Islamic University of Yogyakarta, entitled “Nilai-Nilai Pendidikan Islam dalam Film Ayat-Ayat Cinta Karya Hanung Bramantio”. This research is based on Islamic term used before married called “ta’aruf”. Ideally, “ta’aruf” (see: introduction) is done before married, and after that there is a time between the man and the woman to be closer in order to prevent quarrel later. But in this movie, there is no time after “ta’aruf” for the man and the women to be closer. So that’s way this study is conducted. This study is focus on what are the Islamic educational values of the movie that can be used for learning process, the concept of values, and it’s relevance for recently Islamic education. Moreover, the result of this study shows that: (1) “Ayat-Ayat Cinta” movie as an educational media, entertainment, and information. (2) There are many islamic educational values “Ayat-Ayat Cinta” movie that are “iqtiqodiyah, syari’ah, and

khuluqiyah”. (3) There is relevance between “Ayat-Ayat Cinta” movie and recently Islamic education (Ikhwanto, 2009). Thus, this study has a little similarity with the writer’s study that is focus on the educational values of the movie. But, this study is focus on observing Islamic educational value of the movie, while the writer observes educational values in general. Besides, the movie that is used in this study and the writer’s movie is really different.

From the previous study above, there are many similar studies about movie, but it has difference focus itself. The movie title used by one researcher and the others is also not the same title. As far as the writer knows, there is no study that observes the educational values in “Shawshank Redemption” movie in general.

Shawshank Redemption Synopsis

In 1947, Andy Dufresne (Tim Robbins), a banker in Maine, is convicted of murdering his wife and her lover, a golf pro. Since the state of Maine has no death penalty, he is given two consecutive life sentences and sent to the notoriously harsh Shawshank Prison. Andy keeps claiming his innocence, but his cold and measured demeanor led many to doubt his words.

Meanwhile, Ellis Boyd Redding (Morgan Freeman), known as Red is being interrogated by the parole commission to consider granting him parole after having spent 20 years at Shawshank for murder. Despite his best efforts and behavior, Red's

parole is rejected which doesn't affect him all that much. Red is then introduced as the local smuggler who can get inmates anything they want within reason. An alarm then goes off alerting all prisoners of new arrivals. Red and his friends bet on whichever new fish will have a nervous break down during his first night in prison. Red places a huge bet on Andy.

During the first night, an overweight newly arrived inmate, nicknamed "fat ass", breaks down and cries hysterically allowing Heywood (William Sadler) to win the bet. However, the celebration is short lived when the chief guard, Byron Hadley (Clancy Brown), savagely beats up the fat man for being unable to keep quiet. Meanwhile, Andy remains steadfast and composed. The next morning, the inmates learn that "fat ass" died in the infirmary because the prison doctor had left for the night. Andy inquires about the man's name only to be chastised by Heywood.

About a month later, Andy approaches Red having heard of his talents for finding things. He asks Red to find him a rock hammer, an instrument he claims is necessary for his hobby of rock collecting and sculpting. Red asks a few questions about his intentions which Andy laughs off. Red agrees to place the order and also warns Andy about "the sisters", a group of prisoners who sexually assaults other prisoners, most importantly their leader, Boggs (Mark Rolston) who has developed a crush on Andy. Though other prisoners consider Andy "a really cold fish," Red sees something in Andy, and likes him from the start. Red believes Andy intends to use the hammer to engineer his escape in the future but when the tool arrives and he sees

how small it is, Red understands why Andy laughed and laughs too, putting aside the thought that Andy could ever use it to dig his way out of prison.

During the first two years of his incarceration, Andy spends most of his time working in the prison laundry or fighting off Boggs and his goons. Though he persistently resists and fights them, Andy is beaten and raped on a regular basis but keeps quiet about it. When a work detail for tarring the roof of one of the prison's buildings is announced, Red pulls some strings to get Andy and a few of their mutual friends assigned to the job, giving everyone a break from the usual. During the job Andy overhears Hadley complaining about having to pay taxes for an upcoming inheritance. Drawing on his expertise as a banker, Andy lets Hadley know how he can shelter his money from the IRS by turning it into a one-time gift for his wife. He then offers to assist Hadley in filling out all the proper forms in exchange for some cold beers for his fellow inmates while on the tarring job. Though he at first threatens to throw Andy off the roof, Hadley, the most brutal guard in the prison, agrees, providing the men with cold beer before the job is finished. Red remarks that Andy may have engineered the privilege to build favor with the prison guards as much as with his fellow inmates, but he also thinks Andy did it simply to "feel normal again."

While watching a movie, Andy approaches Red with another unusual demand and asks for the famed actress Rita Hayworth. Red is surprised but agrees to place the order. Soon after, Andy once more encounters the Sisters and avoids rape but is brutally beaten within an inch of his life, putting him in the infirmary for a month.

Boggs spends a week in solitary for the beating. When he comes out, he finds Hadley and his men waiting in his cell. They beat him so badly that he's left unable to walk or eat solid food for the rest of his life and is transferred to a prison hospital upstate. The Sisters move on and never bother Andy again. When Andy gets out of the infirmary, he finds a bunch of rocks for him to sculpt and a giant poster of Rita Hayworth in his cell; presents from Red and his buddies.

Warden Samuel Norton (Bob Gunton) hears about how Andy helped Hadley and uses a surprise cell inspection to size Andy up. He finds Andy reading his copy of the Holy Bible and they talk about their favorite verses while the guards are turning the cell upside down looking for illegal possessions. Satisfied with their encounter, the warden leaves and almost forget to give his Bible back to Andy. He then encourages Andy to keep reading the Bible saying that "Salvation lays within". Andy is later advised that he will now work in the prison library with aging inmate Brooks Hatlen (James Whitmore). The reason for his transfer is made obvious when a prison guard shows up asking Andy for financial advice. Andy sets-up a makeshift desk and starts working, providing financial advice to most prison guards and helping them with their income tax returns. Andy also sees an opportunity to expand the prison library; he starts by asking the Maine state senate for funds. He writes letters every week. His financial support practice is so appreciated that even guards from other prisons, when they visit for inter-prison baseball matches, seek Andy's financial advice. Even the warden himself has Andy preparing his tax returns.

Not long afterwards, Brooks snaps and threatens to kill Heywood in order to avoid being paroled. Andy is able to talk him down and Brooks is paroled. When his friends discuss Brooks' behavior, Red tells them that Brooks has obviously become "institutionalized," after spending 50 years at Shawshank. He has become essentially conditioned to be a prisoner for the rest of his life and is unable to adapt to the outside world. Red remarks: "These walls are funny. First you hate 'em, then you get used to 'em. Enough time passes, you get so you depend on them." Brooks goes to a halfway house and is given a job but hates both and finds it impossible to adjust to life outside the prison. He eventually commits suicide, leaving the message "Brooks was here" carved on a wooden beam. After six years of writing letters, Andy receives \$200 from the state for the library, along with a collection of old books and phonograph records. Though the state Senate thinks this will be enough to get Andy to halt his letter-writing campaign, he is undaunted and redoubles his efforts.

When the donations of old books and records arrive at the warden's office, Andy finds a copy of Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro* among the records. He locks the guard assigned to the warden's office in the bathroom and plays the record over the prison's PA system. The entire prison is soon captivated by the music. Red remarks that the voices of these women made everyone feel free, if only for a brief time. Outside the office, Norton appears, furious at the act of defiance, and orders Andy to turn off the record player. Andy reaches for the needle arm at first, and then turns the volume on the phonograph up. The warden orders Hadley to break into the

office and Andy is sent immediately to solitary confinement for two weeks. When he gets out, he tells his friends that the stretch was the "easiest time" he ever did in the hole because he spent it with Mozart's Figaro stuck in his head for comfort. When the other prisoners tell him how unlikely that is, he talks about the power that hope can have in prison and that hope can sustain them. Red strongly disagrees with Andy, claiming that hope is a dangerous thing in a place like Shawshank and tells Andy he should get used to living without it. Andy implies that this is exactly what Brooks did and Red leaves the table angry. Not long after, Red has a new parole hearing and realizes he's been in prison for 30 years now. He uses the exact same words he used ten years earlier only with no enthusiasm at all. His parole is rejected again. Andy gives him an harmonica to commemorate his 30 years which Red replies by offering Andy a giant poster of Marilyn Monroe to commemorate his 10 years.

About 4 years after the Mozart incident, the state senate finally comes to the conclusion that they won't get rid of Andy with just another check. So they allow him a budget of 500\$ a year to build his library. Andy uses it wisely and makes deals with book clubs and charities to create the best prison library in the state and names it after Brooks. With the enlarged library and more materials, Andy begins to mentor inmates who want to receive their high school diplomas.

Meanwhile, Warden Norton profits on Andy's knowledge of accounting and devises a scheme whereby he puts prison inmates to work in public projects which he wins by outbidding other contractors (prisoners are cheap labor). Occasionally, he

allows other contractors to score projects as long as the bribe is good enough. Andy launders money for the warden by setting up many accounts in different banks, along with several investments, using the fake identity of Randall Stephens, a man who only exist on papers, created by Andy himself through his knowledge of the system and mail ordered forms. Randall Stephens officially has a birth certificate, social security number and driving license. Should anyone ever investigate about the scheme; they will chase a man who only exist on paper. Andy only shares the details with Red, noting that he had to "go to prison to learn how to be a crook."

In 1965, a young prisoner named Tommy (Gil Bellows) comes to Shawshank to serve time for breaking and entering. Tommy is easy going, charismatic, and popular among the other inmates. When Tommy explains that he's been going in and out of prison ever since he was 13 years old, Andy suggests that Tommy takes up another line of work besides theft because he seems to be not so good at it. The suggestion really gets to Tommy and he asks Andy to help him work on earning his high school equivalency diploma. Though Tommy is a good student, he is still frustrated when he takes the exam itself, crumpling it up and tossing it in the trash. Andy retrieves it and sends it in anyway. One day Tommy asks Red about Andy's case which Red explains. Upon hearing the story, Tommy is visibly upset. He then tells Andy and Red the story of a former cellmate from another prison who boasted about killing a man who was a pro golfer at the country club he worked at, along with his lover. The woman's husband, a banker, had gone to prison for those murders.

With this new information, Andy, full of hope, meets with the warden, expecting Norton to help him get a new trial with Tommy as a witness. The reaction from Norton is completely contrary to what Andy hoped for. When Andy says emphatically that he would never reveal the money laundering schemes he set up for Norton over the years, the warden becomes furious and orders him to solitary for a month. The inmates discuss the sentence mentioning it is the longest time in solitary that they've ever heard of. They also realize that Andy may truly be innocent after all and has spent almost 20 years in prison for a crime he didn't commit. Tommy receives a letter from the board of education announcing that he has passed the exam and now owns a high school diploma. A guard passes the news to Andy in his solitary cell which makes him smile a little.

Later on, Tommy is escorted outside at night to have a private meeting with the warden. The warden asks him if the story he told Andy is true and if he would be willing to testify on Andy's behalf. Tommy enthusiastically agrees. The warden smiles at him before nodding to Hadley to shoot him dead.

When the warden visits Andy in solitary, he tells him that Tommy tried to escape and that Hadley had no choice but to shoot him. Andy tells Norton that "everything" stops and that he's not going to work for the warden anymore. The warden threatens Andy to shut down the library, burn all the books, and move Andy to a much different cell in a much different part of the prison with the most hardened

criminals should he stop working for him. He then leaves and orders Andy to another month in solitary to think about things.

When Andy finally comes out of solitary, he and Red have a conversation where Andy talks about his wife and how much he loved her and feels responsible for her death even though he didn't pulled the trigger. He then talks about his projects should he ever get out of prison. He talks about Zihuatanejo, a beach town on the Pacific coast of Mexico where he'd like to live for the rest of his life and manage a hotel there. He then asks Red if he'd join him to which Red says no and that he believes he is too far gone like Brooks. He then criticizes Andy for allowing hope to mess with his mind like that and that it will only destroy him. Andy agrees and is about to leave when he asks Red if he knows the Buxton, Maine area. He then tells Red about a very specific hay field where there is a large oak tree at the end of a stone wall. He then asks Red to promise him that, should he ever get paroled, he will seek that oak tree and retrieve something that was hidden among the stones but refuses to say what it is. Red promises but is worried about his friend's state of mind. His worries are pushed even further when he learns that Andy has asked Haywood for a 6 foot rope. Red believes Andy may have finally reached his breaking point and is about to commit suicide. Meanwhile, Norton asks Andy to shine his shoes for him and put his suit in for dry-cleaning before retiring for the night. Andy returns to his cell and the guards turn the lights off for the night. Red remarks that it was the longest night of his life.

The following morning, Andy has not answered the morning call and is not standing in front of his cell like every morning. The guard yells at Andy for putting him late and walks to his cell expecting to find a seriously sick or dead Andy. At the same time, Norton becomes alarmed when he finds Andy's shoes in his shoe box instead of his own. The alarm then goes off announcing a missing inmate. Norton rushes to Andy's cell and demands an explanation. Hadley brings in Red, but Red insists he knows nothing of Andy's plans. Becoming increasingly hostile and paranoid, Norton starts throwing Andy's sculpted rocks around the cell. When he throws one at Andy's poster of Raquel Welch (in the spot previously occupied by Marilyn Monroe, and before that by Rita Hayworth), the rock punches through and into the wall. Norton tears the poster away from the wall and finds a tunnel just wide enough for a man to crawl into.

During the previous night's thunderstorm, Andy wore Norton's shoes to his cell, catching a lucky break when no one notices, including Red. He packed many of his belongings, some papers and Norton's clothes into a plastic bag, tied it to himself with the rope he'd asked for, and escaped through his hole. The tunnel he'd excavated led him to a space between two walls of the prison where he found a sewer main line. Using a rock, he hit the sewer line in time with the lightning strikes and eventually burst it. After crawling through 500 yards of the raw sewage contained in the pipe, Andy emerged in a brook outside the walls. A search team later found his prison clothes, a bar of soap and a very worn out rock hammer.

While the warden and Red are discovering Andy's genius escape, Andy walks into the Maine National Bank in Portland, where he had put Norton's money. Using his assumed identity as Randall Stephens, and with all the necessary documentation, he closes the account and walks out with a cashier's check. Before he leaves, he asks them to drop a package in the mail. He continues his visitations to nearly a dozen other local banks, ending up with some \$370,000. The package contains Warden Norton's accounting books, which are delivered straight to the Portland Daily Bugle newspaper along with Andy's written confessions and testimony.

Not long after, the police storm Shawshank Prison. Hadley is arrested for murder; Red says he was taken away "crying like a little girl." Warden Norton finally opens his safe, which he hadn't touched since Andy escaped, and instead of his books, he finds the Bible he had given Andy with a note to the warden saying that he was right, "salvation did lay within". Norton then opens it to the book of Exodus and finds that the pages have all been cut out in the shape of Andy's rock hammer. Norton walks back to his desk as the police pound on his door, takes out a small revolver and shoots himself in the head. Red remarks that he wondered if the warden thought, right before pulling the trigger, how "Andy could ever have gotten the best of him." Shortly after, Red receives a postcard from Fort Hancock, Texas, with nothing written on it. Red takes it as a sign that Andy made it into Mexico to freedom. Red and his buddies kill time talking about Andy's exploits (with a few embellishments), but Red falls into a sort of depression from missing his friend.

At Red's next parole hearing in 1967, he talks to the parole board about how "rehabilitated" is just a made-up word invented to justify their job. He then explains how much he regrets his actions of the past, not because he's in jail but because he knows how wrong it was. He then closes by saying that he has to live with that for the rest of his life and ask the board to stop wasting his time and leave him alone. His parole is granted this time. He goes to live and work at the same places that Brooks did, even seeing Brooks 'message carved into the wooden beam. He frequently walks by a pawn shop which has several guns in the window. At times he contemplates trying to get back into prison feeling that he has no life outside of prison where he has spent most of his adult life, but he remembers the promise he made to Andy. He then reveals that he was not looking at the guns but at the compasses behind the guns and he bought one.

Red follows Andy's instructions, hitchhiking to Buxton and finding the stone wall Andy described. Just as Andy said, there is a large black stone. Underneath is a small box containing a large sum of cash and instructions to come find him in Zihuatanejo although he doesn't name the city just in case. He also says he needs somebody "who can get things" for a "project" of his. Red suddenly understands all the power of hope and feels exhilarated by the feelings inside of him. After carving a new message in the wooden beam which reads: "Brooks was here, so was Red", Red violates parole and leaves the halfway house, unconcerned since no one is likely to do an extensive manhunt for "an old crook like [him]." He takes a bus to Fort Hancock,

where he crosses into Mexico. The two friends are finally reunited on a beach of the Pacific coast, just like Andy had been hoping for.