INTERRACIAL CONFLICT BETWEEN BLACKS AND WHITES
IN REMEMBER THE TITANS FILM

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Letters Scholar

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JAKARTA
2014 M/1435 H
APPROVEMENT

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Jakarta, November 24th, 2014

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I hereby declare that this research is my own work and based on the best of my knowledge and belief. This contains neither material previously published or written by another person nor material which substantial, extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, October 2014

Mohamad Ihsanul Hakim
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Jakarta, October 2014

Mohamad Ihsanul Hakim
ABSTRACT

Mohamad Ihsanul Hakim, Interracial Conflict Between Blacks And Whites In Remember the Titans Film. A Thesis: English Letters Department. Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014.

This research aims to observe interracial conflict between black and white people which ended peacefully in Remember the Titans film directed by Boaz Yakin in 2000. By using qualitative method and descriptive analysis technique, this research explains conflict between two different races through S. Dale McLemore’s theory of prejudice and discrimination and intergroup contact theory in reducing interracial conflict which caused by prejudice and discrimination.

The research findings show that interracial conflict arises through the characters by several aspects of prejudice and discrimination. This research finds that the interracial conflict between them is solved by Coach Boone’s manners through his rules, punishments and suggestions toward black and white players while coaching the Titans football team. Furthermore, Gerry’s car accident also makes intergroup contact appear naturally inside and outside of the team. All of those manners expose the same idea of intergroup contact theory by S. Dale McLemore in resolving interracial conflict which caused by prejudice and discrimination between black and white people who live in Alexandria, Virginia in Remember the Titans film.

Keywords: interracial conflict, S. Dale McLemore, prejudice and discrimination, intergroup contact.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Human is a living creature that has different physical appearance and way of thinking. Physically, we have different bodies, skin colors etc. Logically, human has different perspectives about a phenomenon. When people live together in the society, both of these differences sometimes can lead to conflict. One of the conflicts that often occurs people when they cannot accept the differences between physical appearance and way of thinking in society is interracial conflict.

Interracial conflict has been existed parallel with the history of human society. There are some opinions about the history of human stratified in evolutionism concept, while one society assumes that they are supreme, prosperous and modern that means the other societies are still retarded, heathenish and uncultured.¹ Both of ethnocentrism and racism implicate certainly in the relation of nation, civilization and culture. The history noted that conflict always happened in society. Bachler argues something that always fluctuated all of the time are the origin of conflict, the form of conflict, the type of people who get involved such as ethnic, nation, group, minority, etc. The behavior of conflict transformation itself depends on culture, policy, economy, etc.²

Although the conflict can be resolved through negotiation or legalization, it still can lead to another conflict. For example, since the legal approach has been declared after the civil war by the government of America to remove black’s slavery in 1865 that was still many violence against black people as living legally with regulation of human right. Its tragedy was known as *Lynching*\(^3\) from 1880s to 1950s in America.\(^4\)

Interracial conflict has been an issue in the USA for centuries. America is multiracial and multicultural state that can be said as the youngest state than states in Europe. The origin of American was an Indian tribe who eliminated by colonizers since the arrival of Christopher Columbus. Moreover, after industry revolution in England there were British immigrants that tried to expand trading by establishing industry in America.\(^5\) Then, the other immigrants came from Africa as slaves working to landlord Europeans in America. The past slavery of African people known as Afro American impacted negatively to race depiction between their population and white people living in America. It literally harmed to population of black people and impacted to unfavorable action at public facilities. Until the reaction came, alliance of black people demonstrated the

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\(^3\) In the last decades of the nineteenth century, the lynching of Black people in the Southern and border states became an institutionalized method used by whites to terrorize Blacks and maintain white supremacy.


government with nonviolence activities, like The Montgomery Bus Boycott\(^6\) as their protest to segregated seating to yield bus seat in Alabama 1955.\(^7\)

The idea that one race or ethnicity is superior over others has existed for at least as long and in different forms.\(^8\) It mostly comes from prejudice and discrimination that circulate in the society. While the members of the dominant group have rated all other groups as “beneath” them socially and have tried to keep each group “in its place,” they have reacted with greater prejudice and discrimination toward some groups than others.\(^9\) This happens because we, humans, are social beings who naturally want to gather with others who are similar to ourselves.

Basically, the act of discrimination sometimes begins from a prejudice that makes a person or group making a distinction against other individuals or groups. Prejudice and discrimination have been widespread in human history, and we must first clearly distinguish between them. Prejudice refers to opinions or attitudes held by members of one group towards another. Gordon W. Allport defined prejudice as a feeling, favorable or unfavorable, toward a person or thing, prior to, or not based on, actual experience.\(^10\) Anthony Giddens stated a

\(^6\) The Montgomery Bus Boycott, in which African Americans refused to ride city buses in Montgomery, Alabama, to protest segregated seating, took place from December 5, 1955, to December 20, 1956, and is regarded as the first large-scale demonstration against segregation in the U.S.


\(^8\) Explained in greater detail in a documentary: The Power of an Illusion: Race.


prejudiced person’s preconceived views are often based on hearsay rather than on direct evidence, and are resistant to change even in the face of new information.\(^{11}\)

If prejudice represents attitudes and opinions, discrimination refers to actual behavior against another group or individual. In accordance with George A. Theodorson & Achilles G. Theodorson, discrimination is the unequal treatment of individuals or groups on the basis of some, usually categorical, attribute such as race, ethnic, religious, or social-class. The term is used to describe the action of a dominant majority to a weak minority in a relation, therefore this imply an immoral and undemocratic behavior.\(^{12}\) However, both of prejudice and discrimination have relationship that bring majority black and white people living in their severally groups against racial conflict in social life. Furthermore, this phenomenon is not only found in the reality of social life, but there is also in the film.

In some films that describe issue about interracial conflict between white and black people, the conflicts are never completed peacefully until the end of story. For Example, in films *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1962), *American History X* (1998) and *Django Unchained* (2012) the conflict always finished by one of both races blacks or whites victory.

In the film *To Kill a Mockingbird*, it tells story about a family who lived in Maycomb County, Alabama in 1930s. In 1930s, prejudice and discrimination against black people was exquisite described through that film. Its family and


society became witness how prejudice and discrimination against a black person exist in law institution. It was committed by a white person’s allegation supported by the court that lied to justice and society in order to keep white people’s reputation and disfigure black people. As a result of injustice, a black person who was innocent jailed and killed. Its incident stated that white people won the conflict through prejudice and discrimination against black people.

In the film *American History X*, it describes about the revenge between white and black people. The story begins with a black person’s assassination by a white person’s shot. Both of racial groups, whites and blacks have prejudice and discrimination toward each other and conflict which started by past stories. In the end of story, a black person’s brother killed a white person’s brother who killed a black person’s brother before. It makes the conflict finished and won by a black person.

Similar with the film *American History X*, the conflict between white and black people in the film *Django Unchained* was won by black people. It told story about the struggle of Django, a black person who tried to get his freedom through slavery in America 1858. It also described Django’s trip revenge to save his wife who separated by white people in slavery. In the end of story, Django won the conflict by escaping from slavery, saving his wife and killing white people who made his wife a slave.

Unlike interracial conflict in films above, there is one film that discusses the issue of interracial conflict between white and black people which ends peacefully. The film titled *Remember the Titans* (2000).
The film *Remember the Titans* tells about African American coach Herman Boone as he tries to introduce a racially divided team at the T. C. Williams High School in the Washington D. C., suburb of Alexandria, Virginia during the early 1970s. Coach Boone takes over from the current Coach Bill Yoast who nominates for the Virginia High School Hall of Fame. When combining both black and white players into one team, he faces so many conflicts in the team which caused by prejudice and discrimination toward each other. The conflicts arise when the players in the team attack each other. Then, many of these conflicts are reduced during the two-week training camp in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. When the players return to Alexandria, they find the city in disruption due to the desegregation schooling at the high school. As the season progress, the team’s victory causes the community can resolve the conflict between them. After the Titans’s victory, both of the team and the city are closer than ever.

The film *Remember the Titans* is also based on true story about racial equality in America 1971. It begun after the history of Dr. Martin Luther King’s assassination in 1968, civil rights activists fought hard to keep his dream of racial equality alive. Unfortunately, mostly black students in the south were still studying at inadequate schools. In 1971, the U.S. Supreme Court continued *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg*\(^\text{14}\), *North Carolina*. It approved busing as a means of integrating schools and mandated that southern school districts

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\(^{14}\) An important United States Supreme Court case dealing with the busing of students to promote integration in public schools.
comply.\textsuperscript{15} As a result, majority of black student entered white student schools, and vice versa.

In Alexandria, Virginia, the effects of the Supreme Court ruling created an air of uncertainty.\textsuperscript{16} Tensions were high as the parents and the students wondered how many rival high schools could successfully merge, and one of these schools was the T.C. Williams Titans. It took a lot of hard work and determination, but the coaches and players eventually became a strong, unified force. The Titans won the 1971 Virginia state championship with an undefeated record.\textsuperscript{17} That heartwarming story impressed Jerry Bruckheimer, a Hollywood producer to adapt the story of the Titans to the film. In 2000, Disney Studios released the critically-acclaimed film, \textit{Remember the Titans}, based on the team’s story.

In this sense, the issue in this research is interracial conflict between black and white people which ended peacefully as described in \textit{Remember the Titans} film. The writer means to observe interracial conflict between black and white people by using the theory of prejudice and discrimination and intergroup contact through the characters in the film.


\textsuperscript{17} A. Guttendorf, “Herman Boone shares legendary history.” Accessed on 15\textsuperscript{th} May 2014, 20:45 from http://www.gopsusports.com/genrel/022311aab.
B. Research Focus

This research focuses on interracial conflict between black and white people which ended peacefully which is showed in *Remember the Titans* film. This discussion is meant to give the restriction within the research, so the substance of this research will not be distracted by any misconception neither from me nor the readers.

C. Research Questions

1. How is interracial conflict between black and white people depicted in *Remember the Titans* film?

2. How is conflict resolution of interracial conflict between black and white people in *Remember the Titans* film?

D. Research Objective

Based on the issues discussed in the background of the study, the objective of this research is to observe interracial conflict between black and white people which ended peacefully in film *Remember the Titans* through the theory of prejudice and discrimination and intergroup contact.

E. Research Significance

This research is expected to improve reader knowledge about prejudice and discrimination through watching a film. Further, the readers are expected to improve the knowledge about human’s intergroup contact in society. Finally, the
readers are expected to open their mind to read racial conflict issue either textually or contextually in the society, so the readers have a clear understanding about it.

F. Research Methodology

a. Research Method

For the most part, this research uses qualitative research method. Qualitative research method is an umbrella term used to cover wide varieties of research methods and methodologies that usually used to observe the nature of social world. In this case, this research uses the theory of prejudice and discrimination and intergroup contact to observe interracial conflict in Remember the Titans film. Above all, this research believes that film may support the modern society understand the social phenomenon through popular medium.

b. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique which applied in this research is descriptive analysis technique. Descriptive analysis technique conducted by describing and explaining the facts founded than analyzing it into logic conclusion. The data analysis in this research is following certain steps. Firstly, the data are collected by watching Remember the Titans film repeatedly to avoid any misconception about the facts which the film presented. Secondly, the data will be selected in accordance with research
focus. Finally, the selected data will be analyzed through the theory of prejudice and discrimination and intergroup contact.

c. **Research Instrument**

This research uses the writer critical assessment in order to states the issues, to collect the data, to analyze the data, and to answer the research question.

d. **Unit of Analysis**

The writer uses the soft copy version of *Remember the Titans* film as the unit of analysis of this research. *Remember the Titans* is a 2000 American sports drama film produced by Jerry Bruckheimer and directed by Boaz Yakin. The film is based on the true story of African American coach Herman Boone portrayed by Denzel Washington, as he tries to introduce a racially divided team at the T. C. Williams High School in the Washington, D.C. suburb of Alexandria, Virginia during the early 1970s.

e. **Research Time and Place**

This research is conducted in the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. To mention the time of the research, this research is began in the academic year of 2014.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the discussion in the first chapter, this research will explain certain theories to obtain the data, to analyze the data, and to answer the research questions; *How is interracial conflict between black and white people depicted in film Remember the Titans? How is conflict resolution of interracial conflict between black and white people in film Remember the Titans?* Obviously, the methodology which applied in this research maintained not only to conduct the research logically and systematically, but also to answer the research question.

To answer the first research question, this research applies the theory of prejudice and discrimination by S. Dale McLemore. In this case, the prejudice and discrimination theory used to explain conflict through several characters who become actors of prejudice and discrimination.

Furthermore, the theory of reducing prejudice and discrimination applied to answer the second question. In this sense, intergroup contact used to explain the conflict resolution between whites and blacks through several characters who have conflict toward each other.

Again, the writer believes that the method which has been explained is relevant and applicable to obtain the data, to analyze the data, and to answer the research question. All in all, the analysis result in the third chapter is expected to lead this research into definite and logic conclusion.
1. Prejudice and Discrimination Theory

It is mentioned in the previous chapter, interracial conflict which caused by prejudice and discrimination is a complex and a huge problem in social phenomena from the past until this time. Prejudice and discrimination have been widespread in human history, and we must first clearly distinguish between them. S. Dale McLemore explained, firstly, the term of prejudice refers to an attitude or some other similar internal state or disposition, feeling, or opinion. The term discrimination in contrast, refers to an overt acting. Secondly, although racial and ethnic prejudice and discrimination may involves attitudes and actions that are intended to favor a particular group or its members, these terms refer to actions directed against certain persons. Thirdly, prejudice usually is thought to precede, lie behind, or be the cause of discrimination.\(^\text{18}\)

a. Prejudice

Prejudice represents attitudes and opinions. Prejudice refers to opinions or attitudes held by members of one groups towards another. In accordance with McLemore, prejudice is an unfavorable attitude toward people because they are members of a particular racial or ethnic group.\(^\text{19}\)

There are three factors that can affect the prejudice, namely:

\(^{19}\) \textit{Ibid.}
13

**Figure 1**
Major Direct Causes of Prejudice and Indirect Causes of Discrimination (arrows indicate presumed direction of causation)

1) **Cultural Transmission**

Cultural transmission is a factor which was influenced by the cultural environment. People will naturally learn what is already established in the community. McLemore defined, two aspects of a culture are particularly closely related to the extent and kind of prejudice that is found in given society. The first of these has to do with the shared beliefs that members of one group have about the members of the other groups in the society. The second has to do with culture’s prescriptions concerning the degrees of intimacy of “nearness” that one group’s members should permit or desire from any other group’s members.

2) **Personality Traits**

Personality traits are a factor which related to the frustration-aggression hypothesis. As mentioned by various scholars in McLemore that frustration always leads to aggression and aggression is always the

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result of frustration. But, this hypothesis got refinement and revised after a number of studies have been designed, proposed, and tested that aggression could be caused by things other than frustration. Here, McLemore generalized the argument that all people experience various frustrations in their daily lives, that these frustrations give rise to hostile feelings, that the hostile feelings may lead to aggressive behavior, and that the aggression may be aimed at a substitute target. He explained the frustration-aggression theory points in a different direction. It assumes that the guilt produced by scapegoating—the sense that one may have committed an injustice—may be accompanied by a fear that the injured person will retaliate. The combination of guilt and fear now becomes a new source of frustration, and this new source of frustration, like the original source, arouses aggressive feelings. For example racial minorities have afforded a weak and a convenient target — scapegoats — for the free-floating aggressions of the majority. In this way, prejudice serves to assist the majority-group members to displace (and possibly to “drain off”) their accumulated feelings without exposing themselves to a high risk of retaliation.

3) Group Identity

This factor explained that the members of human groups would be drawn together by a common interest, they simultaneously become distinguished from another group. The ethnocentrism automatically

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22 Ibid., p. 116.
23 Ibid., pp. 117-118.
generates prejudice in a group’s member. McLemore said, in this way, the group’s preference become their preference; its standard, their standard; its beliefs, their beliefs, and its enemies, their enemies. Prejudice is a predictable consequence of this natural ethnocentrism.\textsuperscript{24}

b. Discrimination

If prejudice represents attitudes and opinions, discrimination refers to actual behavior against another group or individual. Discrimination is a social issue that frequently appears as a controversial topic in varied life contexts. It showed a negative attitude toward individuals or groups (institutional). McLemore argues that discrimination is an unfavorable action toward people because they are members of a particular racial and ethnic group.\textsuperscript{25} It was mentioned before that prejudice may lead to discrimination. But, this process can be reversed. Discrimination by those who are wealthy and powerful may create other group differences which then foster prejudice. There are three factors of discrimination (which also are theories of indirect prejudice):

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textit{Ibid.}, p. 120.
\item \textit{Ibid.}, p. 108.
\end{enumerate}
1) Situational Pressure

As well as a number of studies demonstrated that prejudice and discrimination do not necessarily go together. Discrimination may not occur when prejudice is present, and it may occur when prejudice is absent. In either case, a serious objection is raised to the presumption that prejudice is the cause of discrimination. People may claim to be unprejudiced but, in fact, discriminate under some conditions; but they also show that people may claim to be prejudiced and not discriminate. The specific social pressures arising in particular situations seem, in many instances, to many outweigh personal prejudice as a cause of discrimination. Situational pressures theory is focus on behavior rather than attitudes, but it also emphasizes the current determinants of behavior rather than those growing out of socialization process. Individuals learn stereotypes and social distance norms; individual develop personality.

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26 Ibid., p. 125.
needs that predispose them more-or-less toward becoming prejudiced; individuals respond to situational pressures and behave in discriminatory ways.  

2) **Group Gains**

This theory of discrimination is based on how groups struggled for possession of the land; how the fear of another group would take jobs away. Those two important resources conflicts between groups led to relatively fixed social arrangements in which the members of the more powerful groups enjoyed greater privilege and higher social standing than those in the less powerful group. The members of dominant group have discriminated systemically against the members of racial and ethnic groups because the discriminators seem to gain by that.  

3) **Institutional**

In this case, we could see that the discrimination that occurs in one institutional setting may carry over into or have side effects on a related institutional setting. Schools, hospitals, factories, banks, and so on do not need to be staffed by prejudiced people in order to achieve discriminatory result. To carry the matter further, a father’s difficult in finding employment may lead his son to drop out of school to go to work. The son, too, may encounter the same employment problems as the father. 

Both the group-gains theory and the institutional-discrimination theory

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emphasize that discrimination has important sources other than individual prejudice.\textsuperscript{29}

2. Reducing Prejudice and Discrimination

To begin with, this research discusses the ways in reducing prejudice and discrimination through S. Dale McLemore’s theory to resolve interracial conflict. The preceding discussion has emphasized that the various theories of prejudice and discrimination are important sources of suggestions of ways to attack these social problems. For example, if it is believed that prejudice and discrimination should be reduced and that these phenomena are rooted mainly in the dynamics of personality, then efforts may be made to reduce frustrations or other inner forces and to train people to “cope” with their personal problems.\textsuperscript{30}

Most studies have focused on the reduction through the use of various educational approaches. Increasingly, however, the focus of attention has been shifting toward the reduction of discrimination, especially through changes in the law by means of organized social protest. We will briefly illustrate these methods here, giving most attention to the educational and legal approaches.\textsuperscript{31}

\textsuperscript{29} Ibid., pp. 136-137.
\textsuperscript{30} Ibid., p. 138.
\textsuperscript{31} Ibid., p. 139.
a. The Educational Approach

1) Factual Information

Many people believe that individual prejudice and discrimination reflect a lack of knowledge. There is considerable evidence to back up the belief that people are less likely to harbor ethnic prejudices if they are well informed. In general, the levels of education and prejudice are inversely related. The more years of education people have received, the less likely they are to accept ethnic stereotypes or to express the wish to hold people of a different ethnicity at a great social distance. But it is easy to exaggerate the significance of this point. The differences between the educational groups may not be as large as some other differences. Although these findings are subject to several interpretations, they are consistent with the idea that reducing prejudice requires more than formal education.

2) Vicarious Experience

The underlying premise here is that exposure to such materials may help a person recognize and appreciate the humanness of the members of a minority group and, thus, to reduce the tendency for majority-group members to see sharp differences between “them” and “us.” The participant in such a program is encouraged to “take the role of the other,” to see the world from the minority person’s point of view. Such

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32 Ibid.
33 Ibid., pp. 139-140.
a vicarious experience, it is assumed, should lead the prejudice people to see themselves through the eyes of the victim prejudice, to dislike what they see, and thereby, to stimulate changes in attitudes and behavior.\textsuperscript{34}

This method is a fine example of the application of scientific reasoning to social research. It does not, however, prove that the best way to reduce ethnic prejudice is to arouse people’s sympathies through dramatic or emotionally appealing presentations.\textsuperscript{35}

3) \textit{Intergroup Contact}

Consequently, one of the most common suggestions is that people should get together so that they may establish communications, get to know one another, participate in various activities together, and discuss their differences. When people do things together, they have an excellent opportunity to discover what the members of different groups are really like. They are enabled to see that those in other groups have the same kinds of human emotions and problems they have. The opportunity arises in such a situation for a person to learn how to judge the members of other groups on the basis of their individual merits and, in this way, to apply the same kinds of standards to others they apply to people in their own group.\textsuperscript{36} Among sociologist this idea is known as the “contact hypothesis”\textsuperscript{37}.

\textsuperscript{34} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 140.
\textsuperscript{35} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 141.
\textsuperscript{36} \textit{Ibid.}, pp. 141-142.
Contact between people of unequal social status, in contrast, are likely to leave prejudices unchanged or even intensified. For instance, if the dominant members in the contact situation enjoy the higher status (e.g., in employer-employee relations), the contact will serve mainly to remind both parties of the dominant members superior position; while if the minority members occupy the higher status (e.g., in police-citizen relations), the contact may increase the dominant members’ resentment.  

A variety of social settings within which intergroup contact occur have been investigated, but two settings have received special research attention. These are interracial housing and desegregated schooling. Along with most other studies of intergroup contact, the basic assumption of housing and school-desegregation research has been that contact (or even proximity) will lead to the reduction of prejudice and intergroup tension.  

b. The Legal Approach

For more than a century, one of the most prominent features of interethnic conflict in America has been the effort to control intergroup relations through laws and judicial decisions. At the national level in particular, many “landmark” laws and court cases afford a veritable outline of the fight to extend equal rights to all citizens. This approach has always

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39 Ibid.
received a substantial amount of support in America, at least at the verbal level.\textsuperscript{40}

As Berger stated that, Americans seem to want laws expressing high ideals but they seem also to want the convenience of ignoring or violating many of them with impunity.\textsuperscript{41} Hence, although many people appear to favor laws against discrimination in employment, schooling, housing, access to health care, and so on, such laws are not necessarily obeyed.\textsuperscript{42}

Based on the method in this chapter, the findings in the next chapter are expected to give comprehensive perspective in order to answer the research questions systematically and logically.

\textsuperscript{40} Ibid., pp. 146-147.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

Based on the previous chapter, this chapter conducted to answer the research questions; *How is interracial conflict between black and white people depicted in film Remember the Titans? How is conflict resolution of interracial conflict between black and white people in film Remember the Titans?*

The data that will be analyzed in this chapter are taken from the story which presented by *Remember the Titans* film. In this sense, the dialogues and the pictures will be added in order to support the analyses. Furthermore, the data analysis will be conducted to answer the research questions based on the theory as explained in the previous chapter. Indeed, the first discussion will be discussed on the passage below.

**A. Interracial conflict between black and white people depicted in film**

*Remember the Titans*

In this research, more specifically, blacks and whites are people with different race both of black and white skin color who appear and have conflict in *Remember the Titans* film. The interracial conflict between them is caused by prejudice and discrimination through several characters. In this part, the interracial conflict will be analyzed by using the theory of prejudice and discrimination by S. Dale McLemore which is divided into cultural transmission,
personality traits, and group identity lead to prejudice, and situational pressure, group gains, and institutional structure lead to discrimination.

The first aspect that leads prejudice is cultural transmission. According to McLemore, cultural transmission is a factor which was influenced by the cultural environment. People will naturally learn what is already established in the community. In this film, cultural transmission appears on some characters, like Ray, Sheryl, Nicky and Mrs. Bertier.

Ray is a white man, a player of the Titans. He has prejudice toward Petey, a black man player in the Titans. It is happened after Coach Boone sees blacks and whites’ fight and makes a command. Coach Boone orders all players both of blacks and whites to ask each other about what their families look like. Ray asks to Petey about his father.

\[ \text{Ray: } \text{Let’s see. What’s your daddy’s name? I mean you do have a daddy right?} \]
\[ \text{Petey: } \text{I have a father, and his name is Eric.} \]
\[ \text{Ray: } \text{And what’s he do? Wait, he does have a job, right?} \]
\[ (25:52 - 26:03) \]

Ray asks Petey with hesitation question. His question states to prejudice Petey. Ray prejudices that Petey has no father. After Petey answers him that he has father, Ray prejudices his father has no job. He is not supposed to doubt that has Petey a father and has his father a job. It is caused by Ray’s cultural environment in Virginia. Almost white people living in Virginia always behave unfavorable attitude toward black people. It is a stereotype that kind of a largely false belief concerning the characteristics of black people. In this case, Ray means

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43 Ibid., p. 110.
to prejudice about the characteristic of black people who actually neither does have father nor job.

Sheryl, Coach Yoast’s daughter, a white girl, has prejudice toward Coach Boone’s daughter, Nicky, a black girl. Then, Nicky has also prejudice to responding to Sheryl’s unfavorable attitude. It occurs at first meeting both of them after the Titans’s camp.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Sheryl} & : \text{Why do you dress so weird?} \\
\text{Nicky} & : \text{Look who’s talking.}
\end{align*}
\]

\( (43:40 - 43:48) \)

The dialogue above explains prejudices between Sheryl and Nicky. Sheryl shows her unfavorable attitude toward Nicky through her internal state about Nicky’s cloth. She states that Nicky’s cloth is so weird. Sheryl means the word ‘weird’ to express a sense of disbelief in plaid dress which Nicky wears because it is not a common wear of her age. Nicky responds her with bad attitude. She is upset about Sheryl’s question. Nicky’s respond about how the most of white people talk or behave means that in her opinion the white people always talk impolitely and behave unfavorably. Then, it can be assumed that both of them act
prejudice caused by new population as cultural environment in Virginia. It is happened after desegregated schooling program at T.C William High School, blacks and whites population assimilate in Alexandria.

Nicky’s prejudice toward Sheryl grows and makes a stereotype. It is described on the picture and the dialogue below.

On the picture above, Sheryl looks shouting the game. When Nicky looks Sheryl directly acting so awkward on the bleacher, she asks to her mom. She asks that all white girls are crazy like what Nicky does. Nicky means that Sheryl and all white girls will always behave in a wild or aggressive way. The word ‘crazy’ means to prejudice that most of white people do overreacted in responding the football game. It is such as stereotype happened to Sheryl. Actually, Sheryl’s behavior means to express her disappointment against football’s game. She
knows everything about football from her father and doesn’t believe to what happened to the Titans on the field.

Mrs. Bertier, a white woman has also prejudice toward black people. She explains her opinion about blacks to his son, Gerry when he plans to meet Julius, a black man to play basketball together at the Berg.

*Mrs. Bertier*: Gerry, what are you doing?

*Gerry*: I’m going down to the Berg.

*Mrs. Bertier*: The Berg?

*Gerry*: Yep.

*Mrs. Bertier*: What are you doing at the Berg?

*Gerry*: I’m going to play basketball with Julius. Then we’re going to come back here for dinner.

*Mrs. Bertier*: Gerry if your father was still alive.

*Gerry*: Ma, would, just give him a chance. Just get to know him. Listen to him for two seconds.

*Mrs. Bertier*: I don’t want to get to know him. You are coming to church with your mother.

*(56:46 - 57:15)*

Mrs. Bertier states that if her husband is still alive, he will disappoint and prohibit Gerry to go with a black man. The prohibition means that if whites and blacks play together something bad will come. Its prejudice contains a belief that white and black people are better to keep separated. Although Gerry tries to make sure her mom, she keeps to not care. She still doesn’t want to know about Julius so far. It makes him perforce follow her advice to go to church. Indeed, her behavior can occur toward mostly black people. Its prejudice comes from her husband and cultural family that lead to her whole family members.

The second aspect that leads to prejudice is *personality traits*. Personality traits are a factor which related to the frustration-aggression hypothesis. McLemore argues that all people experience various frustrations in their daily
lives, that these frustrations give rise to hostile feelings, that the hostile feelings may lead to aggressive behavior, and that the aggression may be aimed at a substitute target. Personality traits that lead to prejudice appear on several characters like Gerry Bertier, Coach Herb, Julius and Fred.

Personality trait firstly appears on the character of Gerry Bertier, a white player in the Titans when he tries to help a white man that be ganged up by black people. Coach Yoast, a white man coach suddenly comes to prohibit and bring him back to school.

Coach Herb: Gerry, son your heart’s in the right place, but you ought to know better than to embarrass the coach like that.

Gerry: Hell, why don’t you just kick them all off the team. I don’t want to play with any of those black animals.

(03:20 - 03:40)

Gerry explains that he doesn’t want to play together with black people in a team. He wants Coach Herb, a white man coach assistant, to kick all black players out of team because his frustration about anarchy of demonstration which black people do toward a white man in his store. “Black animals” that he supposed are to prejudice and describe wild animals’ deed which cruelty as black people who swarm over a white man. When Gerry says bad opinion about black people, Coach Boone, a black man surprisingly stands in front of him next to coach table. Then, Coach Herb asks to Coach Boone curiously.

Coach Herb: Who are you?
Coach Boone: I’m Boone. I’m the new assistant coach.

44Ibid., p. 117.
Coach Herb : Well, from the look things. I’d say we got all the help we need around here. Why ain’t you outside there with all your little friends hollering?

Coach Boone : This was the time that was arranged for me to meet with Coach Yoast.

Coach Yoast : I never miss an appointment.

Coach Herb : Well, maybe you just better reschedule.

(03:25 - 04:05)

Coach Herb argues that they don’t need any helps from Coach Boone. He becomes an actor of prejudice and shows an unfavorable attitude toward Boone. That is caused by frustration feeling about black people’s anarchy of demonstration. In fact, it is similar with Gerry’s frustration. Coach Boone becomes his substitute target. Coach Herb assumes negatively to prejudice that black people who make disturbance outside are Coach Boone’s friends. Without paying attention about that prejudice, Coach Boone only answers and explains to Coach Yoast that he will be the next football coach immediately at T.C William High School.

The next character who encounters prejudice through aspect of personality trait is Gerry Bertier. It occurs when he stays in a room with Julius, a black player at Gettysburg camp. He explains about his inconvenience to Julius’s behavior.

Gerry : I ain’t lookin’ at that for two weeks, man. Take it down.

Julius : You can close your eyes for two weeks, all I care. Why don’t you look at your wall and I’ll look at mine.

Gerry : I’ll look wherever I want to, and I don’t want to be looking at that for two weeks.

Julius : Then you better use your X-ray vision, superman, and look at through it, ‘cause it ain’t comin’ down.

(18:44 - 19:05)

The dialogue between Gerry and Julius above explains that Gerry doesn’t want Julius to hang a poster on the wall. His deed means a bad attitude or internal
state as frustration as one of prejudice forms. His frustration is happenend because of pressure that comes from Coach Boone’s rule. Coach Boone declares everyone, blacks or whites that have the same position in team must live together in a room until the camp over. However, it makes Julius become a victim as substitute target which prejudiced by Gerry’s frustration toward Coach Boone’s rule.

Julius and Gerry continue their prejudice toward each other. It happens after practice finished.

Gerry : All right man, listen. I’m Gerry, you’re Julius. Let’s get some particulars and just get this over with, all right?
Julius : Particulars?
Gerry : Yeah
Julius : No matter what I tell you. You ain’t never gonna know nothing about me.
Gerry : Listen, I ain’t runnin’ any more of these 3-a-days.
Julius : What I got to say, you really don’t want to hear ‘cause honesty ain’t too high on your people’s priority list.
Gerry : Honesty. You want honesty? All right, honestly I think you’re nothing. Nothing but a pure waste of God-given talent. You don’t listen to no body man. Not even Doc or Boone. Shiver push on the line every time, man. You blow right past ‘em! Push ‘em! Pull ‘em! Do something! You can run over everybody in this league, and every time you do, you leave one of your teammates hanging out to dry, me in particular!

(29:17 - 30:19)

From the dialogue above, we know that Julius responds Gerry’s statement with prejudice. Gerry orders him to get some particulars, but Julius thinks that Gerry never wants to know about him. He also says to prejudice that most of white people have no honesty in priority list. Then, Gerry expresses returning his
bad accusation to Julius. He prejudices that Julius and other black people are nothing and never listen to everybody. These internal states mean that both of Julius and Gerry have prejudice as frustration which gives rise to hostile feelings toward each other. The reason of their prejudices is a pressure which comes from Coach Boone. Coach Boone pushes all of players, blacks and whites to know each other properly or they will practice three times a day. Based on that rule, Julius and Gerry feel so discomfort and accuse each other negatively.

Alan’s father, Fred as a white man has a prejudice toward Coach Boone and Coach Herb, a black man coach assistant. It also comes from the aspect of personality traits.

Fred: Five times, five times, player of the week. He’s not some walk on scrub, Yoast. The boy’s a player. He’s a star. And he busted his butt for you. This is all your doing, you blacks.

Coach Yoast: That is enough.

Fred: It’s my call.

Coach Yoast: Now, listen. You just go on home now, Fred, before you do something that you’re going to regret.

(54:48 - 55:10)

Fred shows his disappointment by coming to the office to meet Coach Yoast directly. He doesn’t believe what Coach Yoast did to his son, a white player. Coach Yoast pulls out Alan and changes him with Petey, a black player. Fred is frustrated about that event. He only knows that Alan is a football star before he plays in the Titans football team. This frustration leads to his prejudice for believing that mostly blacks influence white people’s mind to behave unfair in treating fellow white people.
In the film, there are some dialogues from some characters which are part of the white people that associated to the last aspect of prejudice; *Group Identity*. This aspect explains that the group preferences will be the same preferences for members in the group. McLemore said that in this way, the group’s preference become their preference; its standard, their standard; its beliefs, their beliefs, and its enemies, their enemies. Prejudice is a predictable consequence of this natural ethnocentrism.\(^{45}\) Several characters occur to aspect of group identity, like Fred, Ray, Gerry, Julius, Emma, Petey and Coach Taber.

When T.C William High School just becomes school desegregated in Virginia, all white parents make a meeting with Coach Yoast. Coach Yoast wants to move going to coach the other team outside. Truthfully, they don't want Coach Yoast go away and their kids will be coached by a black man.

Fred : *I say boycott T.C Williams*
Coach Herb : *Tell them Fred*
Fred : *Our boys aren’t playing for some Coach coon!*

Fred says in front of their white group suggesting to boycott T.C William High School. All white parents agree with him and don't want Coach Yoast changed by Coach Boone, a black coach. Fred also explains their sons must not play to coach “coon”. The word “coon” originally derives from raccoon, a grayish-brown American mammal. It is also used as a derogatory term to black people’s image as term of extreme disrespect. It explains to dislike the existence of blacks playing with whites jointly in a team. The white groups actually have

\(^{45}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 120.$
prejudice that black people will be unfair in coaching their sons. Fred's statement exists as the group's preference. All of them have the same opinions that lead to prejudice. It becomes a simultaneously belief of white group toward black people. By considering that group's prejudice, Coach Yoast decides to stay coaching with Coach Boone at T.C William High School.

When Coach Boone checks the attendance of football players, Coach Yoast comes to him by carrying white players behind. Ray, a white player tells Gerry about his worries toward Coach Boone.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ray} & : \text{With him calling the shots, ain’t none of us. Gonna see nothin’ but the bench this year.} \\
\text{Gerry} & : \text{He ain’t calling the shots. you’ll play.}
\end{align*}
\]

(13:27 - 13:40)

Ray’s statement above means to prejudice. He does not believe to coach Boone in managing the team. He prejudices that black people always will be unfair and black players will be the one who dominate football team of T.C William High School. Its prejudice is based on his belief while attending white parents meeting. It is described by his argument below.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ray} & : \text{Coach, I’m out too. I’m not playing for no thief.} \\
\text{Coach Yoast} & : \text{Don’t do this. Don’t make this any harder for me than it already is.} \\
\text{Alan} & : \text{Coach, if you go, I go.}
\end{align*}
\]

(09:45 - 09:58)

Ray argues that if Coach Yoast goes out of team, he will be out too. He describes Coach Boone as a thief who takes Coach Yoast’s job. It means to prejudice that mostly black people steal everything from white people. Alan also follows Ray’s action. An action about going out of team becomes all whites’
preference who come in meeting. It is kind of self-hate aimed to coach Boone and all black players.

Then, Ray does another prejudice toward Rev, a black player in the Titans. It occurs as they gather on players’ meeting at school hall.

The Titans have a meeting to talk about their progress without Coach Boone. Rev, a black player suggest them to motivate the team by singing a song and having a toast. As portrayed on the picture above, Ray denies Rev’s toast cynically. He does not care about Rev’s suggestion. He only cares about white players in team. His unfavorable attitude is kind of prejudice that comes from his choice as white group. The choice becomes his priority and reference toward black people as his enemy.

Gerry shows his prejudice toward Coach Boone. He talks to him directly.

Coach Boone
Gerry

: How can I help you boys?
: I’m Garry Bertier. The only all-American you got on this team. You want any of us to play for you, you reserve half the open positions for Hammond players, half the offense half the special teams. We don’t need any of your people on defense. We’re already set.
**Coach Boone:** Oh-huh, don’t need none of my people? What did you say your name was, Jerry?

**Gerry:** Gerry.

*(14:54 - 15:16)*

Gerry feels that he is the only one American in team. If Coach Boone wants any of whites to play, he must save half of positions in team for them. He asserts that his whites groups do not need any black players to play on defense position. It is kind of ethnocentrism in group identity. Gerry shows a feeling of superiority as white group. He thinks that his group is already set. All of part in his group is also best for him. Its superiority leads to prejudice against Coach Boone and black players. It means to prejudice Coach Boone and black players in team that become no American.

Julius becomes an actor of prejudice which caused by group identity. It happens while all players eat lunch together. Black and white players have their own seat. Louie, a white player separates himself from white group. He chooses sitting next to Julius and the other black players.

**Julius:** What you doing man?
**Louie:** Eating lunch.
**Julius:** I see you eating lunch. But why you eat over here? Why don’t you go on over there and eat with your people?
**Louie:** Man, I don’t have any people. I’m with everybody, Julius. He’s just alight-skinned brother.
**Julius:** Yeah, and I’m a dark-skinned cracker.

*(22:15 - 22:49)*

Julius’ question to Louie above means to prejudice. All black players look him strangely. They wonder about Louie that sitting in black player seats. Julius thinks Louie should sit in white seats with his white friends. His bad internal state actually means to prejudice that white people have bad intentions while joining
together with black people. It can be described that Louie as an out-group “whites” who comes join to in-group “blacks” may lead prejudice executed by members of in-group “blacks” through their bad attitude.

When T.C William High School just begins, it looks black and white students standing separately in front of school. Black and white students have their own view toward each other. Emma, a white woman seems so annoyed seeing black students. She makes conversation with Gerry about that.

Emma : Look at them, Gerry. They hate us.
Gerry : Nah, just a bad day. Things’ll cool down.
Emma : No, Gerry. They’re always gonna hate us.

A feeling of self-hate appears in Emma. As a white group, she thinks that those black students hate white people. She prejudices that black people constantly hate white people everywhere. Although Gerry replies with a good response, she still keeps thinking negative about them. Emma’s prejudice can be explained as a hostility reaction comes from in-group “whites” to out-group “blacks”.

After that, Julius comes to Gerry. Gerry who is talking with Emma wants to introduce Julius to her. Then, Emma responds Julius with bad attitude.

Gerry : Ah, sorry. Julius, this is Emma.
Julius : (Give a hand.)
Emma : (Go away.)
Julius : Camp over now, huh? Back to the real world, Bertier.

Emma does not want to make handshake with Julius. She just goes away while Julius giving his hand. It is clearly such an unfavorable attitude. Emma is
part of white group students who hate black students. Like what Emma prejudiced before, it is still kind of a hostility reaction comes from whites group’s behavior.

Petey, a black player prejudices to a white guy and his some white friends. It is started by Petey’s conversation with two white girls. He tells them about Ronnie “Sunshine”, a white player playing as his teammate. Not too far, a white guy with his some white friends come and speak to him.

*Petey:* What you all staring at old Sunshine for? I’m the one dominating on the field. He ain’t played a minute all year.
*A White Girl 1:* Who cares about the field?
*Petey:* Well, I don’t want to be the one to break your heart, but Sunshine’s from California.
*A White Girl 2:* Yeah, a California dreamboat.
*Petey:* No. Sunshine is from California. He’s a Californian.
*A White Guy:* You talking to my girl?
*Petey:* I don’t see any livestock around here so I don’t know what you talking about.

(1:00:35 - 1:01:11)

Petey has prejudice to a white guy by using the word “livestock”. He means that a white guy with his some white friends do not talk to him because his is not part of their group. It describes to prejudice white people’s life as same as farm animals that have no rule inside who are different with black people’s life. Petey’s prejudice actually comes from black group’s belief at school. As part of group’s member, he also believes black group’s standard that distinguish white people differently at T.C William High School.

Coach Taber, a white man coach shows his prejudice toward his rival Coach Boone. It is described when he has an interview with the reporter on
television. Coach Boone watches Coach Taber’s prejudice at television at his office.

*The Reporter*: Coach Taber. What do you think of the Titans, coach? Think you have a chance against that defense they have over there at T.C?

*Coach Taber*: Ton, Billy, Ray, come on over here. Boys. These are my all American tackles. Prize bulls who don’t do nothin’ but knock the chocolate out of folks.

*The Reporter*: Is it true you’re not gonna trade films with Coach Boone?

*Coach Taber*: I’m not gonna do anything to help that monkey.

(1:17:13-1:17:57)

Coach Taber is very optimist on his team’s match versus Coach Boone’s team. He believes that his team will be the winner easily. Prejudice comes when he answers reporter’s question. Without any concern, Coach Taber contempt Coach Boone with a derogatory term “monkey”. It means that as a black man, Coach Boone looks like a monkey who has an ugly physical. Coach Taber’s prejudice comes from a feeling of superiority to contempt toward member of out-group. He assumes that mostly black people and Coach Boone do not deserve to be helped because they are such an animal.

According to McLemore, in three factors of discrimination, *situational pressures* aspect focuses on behavior rather than attitudes, but it also emphasizes the current determinants of behavior rather than those growing out of socialization process. And, individuals learn stereotypes and social distance norms; individual develop personality needs that predispose them more-or-less toward becoming prejudiced; individuals respond to situational pressures and
behave in discriminatory ways. The characters of Ray and the bar manager do discrimination toward blacks which based on aspect of situational pressures.

Ray, a white player is very disappointed to what Coach Boone instructs. Black and white players must stay in a room together. Petey becomes his black roommate. When Petey looks for bed, Ray discriminates him to find another bed.

Ray : That’s my bed. And that’s his bed.
(18:29 - 18:38)

Ray does not let Rev to take a bed neither bottom and top. His reason means bunk bed to be his bed and his white friend’s bed. Rev necessarily looks for another bunk bed resignedly. Ray feels uncomfortably undertaking coach Boone’s rules. His bad behavior is caused by social pressure which comes arising through blacks and whites situation at camp. It grows as discrimination against Petey.

After winning some games, Sunshine, a white man wants to take Petey and Blue, a black player celebrating together in a bar. Petey and Blue firstly refuse his solicitation. They know that mostly places dominated by white people in Virginia.

\[46\text{ Ibid., p. 129.}\]
Sunshine entreats them again. He describes it will not happen nowhere. Until they come into and meet the bar manager, a white man.

*The Bar Manager*: We’re full tonight boys.
*Sunshine*: What? There’s table all over the place, man. What are you talking about?
*The Bar Manager*: Well, this is my establishment. I reserve the right to refuse service to anybody. Yeah, that means you too, hippie boy. Now you all want something to eat you can take these boys out back and pick it all up from the kitchen.

(53:54 - 54:26)

After they enter the bar, there is no black people at all inside. The place is all whites. The bar manager drives Sunshine, Petey and Blue out quickly. He says that the bar is full. In fact, there are still many empty tables inside. The bar manager discriminates them deliberately. As a white man living in Virginia, he does discrimination toward blacks because of situational pressures. Although he actually needs money, he remains to not allowing black people as guest there. It is because of the most places in Virginia are owned by white people. Most of them have same rule as discrimination toward black people. They do not allow black people get into their place. Its situation becomes a pressure and a behavior of white people’s discrimination as majority toward black people as minority in Alexandria, Virginia.

The next aspects are *Group-Gains* and *Institutional*. According to McLemore, both the group-gains aspect and the institutional-discrimination aspect emphasize that discrimination has important sources other than individual prejudice. In this case, we could see that the discrimination that occurs in one institutional setting may carry over into or have side effects on a related
institutional setting. In this film, the aspect of group-gains and institutional-discrimination are not illustrated.

From identifications above, we know that the interracial conflict between blacks and whites in *Remember the Titans* (2000) film raised through several aspects of prejudice and discrimination. The three aspects of prejudice according to McLemore appear in *Remember the Titans* (2000) film, cultural transmission is rising through Ray, Sheryl, Nicky and Mrs. Bertier, a personality trait is reveal through Gerry, Coach Herb, Julius and Fred. And the last, group identity is portraying through Fred, Ray, Gerry, Julius, Emma, Petey and Coach Taber. Then, about the three aspects of discrimination, situational pressures are portraying through Ray and the bar manager. Group gains and institutional are not illustrated in *Remember the Titans* (2000) film.

**B. Conflict resolution between black and white people in film *Remember the Titans***

After analyzing prejudice and discrimination, we know that the interracial conflict between blacks and whites in *Remember the Titans* (2000) film caused by prejudice and discrimination. Actually, interracial conflict can be solved by the theory of reducing prejudice and discrimination. McLemore explains that there are two approaches which can be used in reducing prejudice and discrimination, such as educational approach and legal approach. In this research, the approach

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47 Ibid., p. 137.
48 Ibid., p. 138.
that will be used is educational approach with more specify based on intergroup contact theory.

According to McLemore, a variety of social settings within which intergroup contact occur have been investigated, but two settings have received special research attention. These are interracial housing and desegregated schooling. Along with most other studies of intergroup contact, the basic assumption of housing and school-desegregation research has been that contact (or even proximity) will lead to the reduction of prejudice and intergroup tension.\textsuperscript{49} In \textit{Remember the Titans} film, the existence of desegregated schooling between blacks and whites is very important. Started by the government’s program of blacks and whites’ high school-desegregation in Alexandria, Virginia, three schools merged into one school necessarily at T.C William High School.

The intergroup contact arises from desegregated schooling program through High School football competition. The Titans play representing T.C William High School as school-desegregation in Alexandria, Virginia as the only one team who competed and played by two different races, blacks and whites. School delegation appoints Coach Boone as the Titans’s coach replacing Coach Yoast as coach of white school at Hammond High School. As a black man, Coach Boone is required in order to unite them blacks and whites playing compact as a team. Actually, he is the important character who arises intergroup contact between blacks and whites through coaching the Titans football team and it impacts to mostly people in Alexandria, Virginia.

\textsuperscript{49} Ibid., p. 142.
There are Coach Boone’s manners in solving their interracial conflict and winning the game, such as rule of players’ bus seat, rule of players roommate, punishment of running a mile, punishment of making report, suggestion about history of civil war and suggestion before they play on the first match. Besides, there is one naturally intergroup contact between blacks and whites that portrayed through Gerry’s accident.

Coach Boone starts to make a rule while training begins with the titans to camp in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Before their departure to there, Coach Boone looks them marching untidy. They choose their own bus with category of skin color. By looking the disharmony between blacks and whites that seated separately in two buses, Coach Boone mixes black and white players into a bus based on the position of football players.

Coach Boone: Listen up. I don’t care if you’re black, green, blue, white, or orange. I want all of my defensive players on this side, all players going out for offense over here. Right now. Let’s move! Let’s move! Let’s move! Let’s move! You and you, offensive bus. Sit together. You and you, defensive bus. Sit together. Get comfortable, too. Because the person that I have you sitting next to is the same one you’ll be rooming with for the duration of this camp.

(17:12 - 17:53)

The sentences above explain that even though they are part of different race, Coach Boone does not want them to sit in different bus. Coach Boone makes a rule and insists black and white players to sit next to each other in a bus by category of defensive and offensive players. Nonetheless, he adds a rule about their rooms at camp. He pushes them to remain comfortable as living by category
of defensive and offensive players in the same room during the camp progresses. The important point is he wants them get contact directly and know each other closer. He explains that he does not care about racial difference. It does not become important issue when they stand together in a football team.

Furthermore, Coach Boone starts to give them punishment. It is because shortly upon their arrival in camp, Gerry and Julius get into a fight and make black and white players joins fighting. It makes Coach Boone feel annoying on the incident and he immediately give them punishment. His statements are described in the following sentences.

*Coach Boone*: Bunch of thought guys, huh? You look like a bunch of fifth-grade sissies after a cat fight. You got anger. That’s good. You’re gonna need it, son. You got aggression. That’s even better. You’re gonna need that, too. But any two year old child can throw a fit. Football is about controlling that anger. Harnessing that aggression into a team effort to achieve perfection! Some coaches, they cut a player if they think he’s not up to snuff. When they think he’s hurting the team. This is a public school program. I will never ever cut the player who comes out to play for me but when you put that uniform on, that Titan uniform, you better come to work. We will be perfect in every aspect of the game. You drop a pass, you run a mile. You miss a blocking assignment, you run a mile. You fumble the football, and I will break my foot off in your John Brown hind parts and then you will run a mile. Perfection! Let’s go to work.

*(19:26 - 20:17)*

Coach Boone’s dialogue above explains that he is very disappointed to see all of them fight among races. He describes them as children up to fifth-grade and two years old. Coach Boone then explains that they must be able to control
emotions in order to play and accept perfection as a team. He might possibly replace them with new players after the incident. However, it is just a school program as they should play well when they already wear uniforms. Coach Boone decides to implement a one-mile run penalty when racial issues make them to be unfair when dropping a pass, missing a blocking and fumbling the football. He expects that the punishment will make them unite quickly in contact directly in a team.

Then, Coach Boone makes a new punishment for them. It is because while they have lunch together, Coach Boone sees any disputes between them. Black and white players sit separately and appear unfriendly. Coach Boone reaffirms them with new punishment that he states on the sentence below.

*Coach Boone*: Each one of you will spend time everyday with a teammate of a different race. You will learn about him and his family, his likes, his dislikes. You will report back to me until you meet everyone of your teammates. Until that time, we go to three a day practices. You continue to ignore each other, we'll go to four a day practices. Now, is there any part of this you don't understand?

(25:23 - 25:51)

The sentence above explains that Coach Boone wants black and white players make notes each other about what kind of family they are and what they like and dislike to one another. If it is not done, the exercise will be held for three times a day. If they still ignore each other, the exercise will be increased until 4 times a day. It is caused by those who cannot still be worked together in a team. Its punishment becomes the other Coach Boone’s resolution by giving contact directly in reducing racial problems between them. Coach Boone thinks and
hopes that punishment can make them establish communications to discuss about their racial difference effectively.

After that, Coach Boone starts giving them a suggestion. When the early morning comes, he invites them run up to the hill. Coach Yoast does not agree with this action because they are just students. Coach Boone does not concern with Coach Yoast and keeps bringing them together ran up to the hill. On arrival at the hill, he apparently wants them to see Gettysburg National Cemetery. It is described on the dialogue and pictures below.

Coach Boone: Anybody know what this place is? This is Gettysburg. This is where they fought the Battle of Gettysburg. Fifty thousands men died right here on this field, fightin’ the same fight that we’re still fightin’ amongst ourselves today. This green field right here was painted red. Bubbling with the blood of young boys. Smoke and hot lead pouring right through their bodies. Listen to their souls, men. I killed my brother with malice in my heart. Hatred destroyed my family. You listen and you take a lesson from the dead. If we don’t come together right now, on this hallowed ground then we, too, will be destroyed. Just like they were. I don’t care if you like each other or not, but you will respect each other, and maybe I don’t know, maybe we’ll learn to play this game like men.

(32:27 - 34:02)
Coach Boone intentionally invites them to Gettysburg National Cemetery because there is an important history to be learnt. Soldiers’ National Cemetery was dedicated in November 1863; Abraham Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address was part of the dedication ceremonies. The cemetery is a resting place for the Union dead at Gettysburg, and it was the first step toward helping the United States heal from the Battle of Gettysburg. This most famous and most important Civil War Battle occurred over three hot summer days, July 1 to July 3, 1863, around the small market town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It began as a skirmish but by its end involved 160,000 Americans. When the Battle of Gettysburg was over on July 3, 1863, 51,000 soldiers were casualties (killed, wounded, captured or missing) in what remains the largest battle ever fought in North America.

In this incident, as McLemore said that intergroup contact will make they are enabled to see that those in other groups have the same kinds of human emotions and problems they have. As portrayed on the two pictures above, they all seem very distressed and have the same kind of emotions and problems when viewing into the Gettysburg National Cemetery. They have same perspective toward racial difference problem in society and it must be clear because of the death impact. Coach Boone successfully convinces and makes them touching through the history of the civil war at Gettysburg. He suggests that they should

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take a lesson from the death of 50,000 people and respect each other. If the conflict between them is still not resolved, they will die like Battle of Gettysburg. Coach Boone does not care that they like each other or not, as long as they play like a man who naturally take a lesson from the dead. His suggestion raises them self-awareness through the racial problem they have as human beings who live together with different race.

After Coach Boone’s suggestion at Gettysburg National Cemetery, it impacts that black and white players start to believe and respect all of players in team without partial perspective. When the exercise takes place several times, Gerry crashes himself to Julius. It changes everything negative and reduces prejudice and discrimination in his team.

Gerry: You really stuck him, Campbell.
Julius: Yeah, I love me a little contact, Petey!
Gerry: This is left side!
Julius: Strong side!
Gerry: Left side!
Julius: Strong side!
Gerry: Left side!

(35:23 - 35:46)

The dialogue above describes the sense of spirit that arises between Gerry and Julius. Gerry really applauds Julius’ treatment against Petey. Left side explains Gerry’s position and strong side is Julius. He does not think that Julius actually blocks Petey without mercy as a black friend. It explains that the opportunity arises in such a situation for a person to learn how to judge the members of other groups on the basis of their individual merits and, in this way, to apply the same kinds of standards to others they apply to people in their own
Gerry and Julius’s behavior in judging each other become standard to all black and white players’ preference in team. This is exactly how compactness started and prejudice and discrimination lost between black and white players in team. Shortly, all black and white players come to follow Gerry and Julius act with the passionate spirit.

Its opportunity continues in the rest room. Blue as a black man is happy to play his favorite music and start singing the song. As white men, Alan and Louie spontaneously join to sing the song.

At the beginning of the story, Alan was prejudiced against blacks, but after experiencing the process of intergroup contact in team, his prejudice was gone slowly. On the picture above, Alan and Louie look really enjoy the song which Blue play that kind of a black man’s music influence. It explains that Alan and Louie have no more prejudice against Blue, Rev and Petey as black men. It seems that how good emotion they apply each other through the same kinds of music they sing.

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However, Coach Boone returns to give them a suggestion through a speech to convince them to stay optimistic while facing the game. When the first match will be already started, Coach Boone looks at his team’s less enthusiastic and pessimistic toward his opponent.

*Coach Boone:* I’m not gonna talk to you tonight about winnin’ and losin’. You’re already winners, cause you didn’t kill each other up at camp. Tonight, we got Hayfield. Like all the other schools in this conference, they’re all white. They don’t have to worry about race. We do. But, we’re better for it, men. Let me tell you something. You don’t let anything nothing come between us. Nothin’ tears us apart. Greek mythology, the Titans were greater even than the Gods. They ruled their universe with absolute power. Well, that football field out there tonight, that’s our universe. Let’s rule it like Titans.

Coach Boone actually won’t them only to win. He assumes they have previously won by not killing each other. Unlike the other teams, the Titans is a team with two different races. That difference becomes a kindness that will lead them to victory. By equating them with the Greek myth, Coach Boone increasingly convinces their feelings about the Titans that have great power to set their universe. He is very confident that they can manage a football field with the power of racial difference. Coach Boone’s speech makes more suggestion for them to unite, believe and get more spirit stronger.

The impact of coach Boone’s suggestion also makes Gerry and Julius be more wise to face people’s interracial conflict in society. When there is a fight at school that is caused by whites’ prejudice toward Petey, it is continued by group fighting between blacks and whites in front of the class. Julius and Gerry separate
their friends based on their own races. Gerry repels white friends and Julius drives black friends out.

A Black Man : Uncle Tom traitor! Uncle Tom!
Julius : I know you didn’t call me no Uncle Tom. You all better back off me now, man. Go! Move!
A White Man : Looks like you went to the zoo and made some new friends, Bartier.
Gerry : Oh, big smart guy, huh?

(1:01:25 - 1:01:39)

The dialogue above explains Julius’ black friends do not like the action of Julius because Julius does not help to fight, but he instead separates their fights. A black man chides Julius as \textit{Uncle Tom} traitor. According to his friend, Julius is only a race traitor now. And then, Gerry’s white friend says that he made friends with the animals. Without caring about him, Gerry still throws him away. From that event, it can be assumed that Julius and Gerry have no prejudice toward blacks and whites. That is caused by the success of intergroup contact that comes during togetherness in a team. Finally, they can respect and appreciate differences among races out of hours training and competing.

Until they win the semi-final match, Coach Boone’s neighbors and people on the roadside seem celebrating the Titans. Gerry looks them happily while driving along the street.

\footnote{A black who is overeager to win the approval of whites (as by obsequious behavior or uncritical acceptance of white values and goals). It was originally purposed by the character of \textit{Uncle Tom} in the novel \textit{Uncle Tom’s Cabin} (1852) written by Harriet Beecher Stowe.}
As portrayed on the two pictures above, Coach Boone’s neighbors, blacks and whites stand in front of house and give applause to him together. They are very proud of the Titans’s winning as a team with different race inside. It actually makes their society better and works in reducing racial difference problems in the neighbourhood. From inside of the car, Gerry sees black and white people stand on the roadside gladly cheer and proud with the Titans. And not too far, he gets hit by a truck. He unluckily gets a car accident.

At last, Gerry’s car accident become intergroup contact which appears naturally through people’s empathy feeling. Gerry despondently declares that he cripples for life. A man who is very sorry for the incident is Julius. Julius feels the accident occurred due to his mistake. Then, he visits Gerry who stretched out in his room.

Julius : Man I sure am sorry, man. I should have been there with you.

Gerry : What are you talking about? You would’ve been in that bed right next to me.

Julius : You can’t be hurt like this. You, you’re Superman.

Gerry : I was afraid of you, Julius. I only saw what I was afraid of. And now I know I was only hating my brother.
Julius: I’ll tell you what, tough. Um, when all this is over, me and you are gonna move out to the same neighborhood together. Okay and we’ll get old and we’ll get fat. And there ain’t gonna be all this black white between us.

Gerry: Left side.

Julius: Strong side.

(1:28:18 - 1:29:03)

The dialogue above explains that Julius regrets that he cannot go with Gerry. When the members of team go to celebrate, Gerry invites Julius to go celebrating together. Julius refuses him because he wants to go with his girlfriend. He is very sad to see Gerry’s condition that is not stronger than Superman before. However, Gerry does not think so. He is more afraid of losing Julius than its accident which happened to him. Then, Julius plans that after the game ended, they would live neighboring until old age and there is no racial difference between them. In this incident, the relationship of emotions they experienced are very deep and sensitive. According to McLemore, when people do things together, they are enabled to see that those in other groups have the same kinds of human emotions and problems they have. It explains that although Gerry and Julius have different race, they finally feel like the best family and no more problem of racial difference. From that incident, their emotions look like affection of mercy toward each other. It impacts that now they can learn a lot of issue naturally and wisely by themself, how it is solved together and see the same kind of perspective to racial problem with no more Coach Boone’s rule or punishment in coaching the Titans’s football team.

56 Ibid.
Gerry’s car accident also makes blacks and whites supporters closer. When the Titans keep winning and go to the final match, blacks and whites supporters look sitting next to each other on the stadium seating.

As portrayed on the picture above, many supporters give applause to Mrs. Bertier, Gerry’s mom. The supporters care and feel empathy to Mrs. Bertier who comes to watch the game because she comes to replace Gerry that stretched out in the hospital. From that situation, it can be known that black and white supporters begin to not care about the racial difference because the team they support always win the game and motivate them to be living together in society.

Then, it also impacts to Emma as Gerry’s white friend. When the final match just begun, Emma enters the field only to meet Julius. Julius wonders why Emma that previously has a prejudice toward him comes directly to the field.

Emma : Julius Campbell. Hi, I’m Emma Hoyt.
Julius : Oh. I guess we never met, huh?
Coach Doc : Uh, excuse me young lady. You can’t be here right now. You gonna have to get back to your seat.
Emma : (give a handshake)
Julius : (accept her handshake)
Emma : Well, now we’ve met
Julius : Yeah. It’s nice to meet you.
Emma : Good luck, Julius.

(1:35:28 - 1:35:51)
The sentence above describes the change of Emma’s action. Julius wonders why Emma turns and comes to the field. Although Coach Doc evicts Emma, she suddenly invites Julius to make a handshake. Julius takes it well and she looks supporting Julius to play. It explains that prejudice which owned by Emma toward black people is gone. It comes from her empathy to Gerry’s accident and her pride toward the Titans’s victory as a team with different race which enter the final match.

Until the Titans get their victory on the final match, it impacts to mostly people who watch the Titans’s winning as a team with different race.

After winning the final match, the entire supporters greet them well. Some of them come to the field for celebrating together with the Titans’s players. They are very proud of the Titans and motivated about what the Titans achieve in final match. It makes black and white supporters become closer toward each other without any prejudices in racial difference. Finally, it can be explained that the Titans’s victory affect most of people who live in Alexandria, Virginia.
In conclusion, it can be found that from analysis above, the intergroup contact is preceded by desegregated schooling program of T.C William High School and through Coach Boone’s manners while coaching and solving black and white players’ interracial conflict in the Titans football team. There are coach Boone’s rules, punishments and suggestions toward the Titans, such as rule of players’ bus seat, rule of players’ roommate at camp in Gettysburg, punishment of running a mile if players are partial, punishment to make a report about what they like each other, suggestion about history of Civil War at Gettysburg National Cemetery and suggestion before they play on the first match. Besides, Gerry’s car accident also makes intergroup contact appear naturally and impact to people’s empathy inside and outside of the team. All of those are interrelated as intergroup contact theory to solve interracial conflict between black and white people who live in Alexandria, Virginia in Remember the Titans film.
A. Conclusions

*Remember the Titans* is directed by Boaz Yakin and it is distributed by Buena Vista Pictures. It is first released in United States in 2000. The film is about interracial conflict between blacks and whites through high school’s football team in Alexandria, Virginia. There is interracial conflict between them which caused by prejudice and discrimination and it ends peacefully through some characters. There are two major points of conclusion that related to prejudice and discrimination and intergroup contact McLemore’s Theory that will present based on the research finding.

First, there is the interracial conflict between blacks and whites in *Remember the Titans* film raised through three aspects of prejudice and discrimination. The first aspect of prejudice is cultural transmission. This cultural transmission aspect is influenced by the cultural environment and shown in the film by Ray, Sheryl, Nicky and Mrs. Bertier. The second aspect is a personality trait that reveal through Gerry, Coach Herb, Julius and Fred. And the last, group identity is portrayed through Fred, Ray, Gerry, Julius, Emma, Petey and Coach Taber. Then, about the three aspects of discrimination, it is only situational pressures which portrayed through Ray and the bar manager in the film.
Second, the interracial conflict between them is solved by Coach Boone’s manners through his rules, punishments and suggestions toward black and white players while coaching the Titans football team. And then Gerry’s car accident also makes intergroup contact appear naturally inside and outside of the team. Finally, both of Coach Boone’s manners and Gerry’s car accident impact to blacks and whites supporters’ empathy and make society better in peace. All of those prove the effectiveness of intergroup contact theory in resolving interracial conflict between black and white people who live in Alexandria, Virginia in *Remember the Titans* film.

In addition, *Remember the Titans* film portrays interracial conflict between blacks and whites which caused by prejudice and discrimination and Coach Boone who becomes a peacemaker between them. In this case, the film portrays that he believes he can reduce and resolve the conflict through his role as a football coach in desegregated schooling of T.C William High School. Nonetheless, the film portrays that in the end of story Coach Boone successfully makes the conflict solved and both of them lived peacefully. In certain sense, what Coach Boone did was accordance with the theory of intergroup contact by McLemore in reducing interracial conflict between black and white people. Coach Boone becomes the dominant figure in resolving interracial conflict. He is able to maintain the intergroup contact as the method of conflict resolution between black and white people.
B. Suggestions

Based on the fact that I find in the film, there is another issue which interesting to observed besides about interracial conflict. Since I find that the film is based on the true story, I notice that Remember the Titans film involve the issue of film as mirror of society. So that, I suggest that sociology of literature which reflected social condition can be used to observe how Remember the Titans film reflects true story in American society.
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